

The Flowers of Crete 2016

Holiday Report 19 - 26 April 2016

Led by Sotiris Alexiou



Chania Harbour © Julian Venables

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Day 1, Tuesday 19th April, arrival at Chania airport & first excursions

Our guests, except for Alan, arrived as programmed, at noon. The weather was nice, everyone felt like meeting with the Cretan landscape and nature immediately, so we did! It was the first visit for everyone on this magnificent island, so we were very enthusiastic.

Stop 1. The airport of Chania is situated on Akrotiri peninsula. This is very fortunate, since only a few minutes after we got on the van we could make our first stop! Akrotiri peninsula is well known for its nature and history. We took our lunch by a nice olive grove. The place was well known for its orchids. But the messages Sotiris had for the current spring were not very optimistic. Winter was very dry and hot, and orchids were flowering very sporadically and in small numbers. Also, spring was early this year. The situation was the same for every part of Greece, Rhodes e.tc. We came across that reality very soon: *Anacamptis fragrans*, one of the last orchid species to be seen, were already starting to flower! *Serapias bergonii* was there in good numbers. And that was all, regarding orchids! But we were not discouraged at all. We were ready to take whatever nature Crete had to offer us! And Crete is always welcoming...



Stop 2. Our second stop was in a small gorge on the way to Gouverneto monastery, one of the oldest monasteries of Crete, built during the 16th century. The rocks at the sides of the road are very rich in chasmophytes, a term used for plants that inhabit only crevices and cracks on vertical rocks (and usually many of them are localized endemics or relicts, surviving there for many millions of years!). *Centaurea raphanina* was flowering on them, the flowering heads surrounded by the leaf rosettes. *Galactites tomentosa* was common along the road. The smell from the Dragon Arums, *Dracunculus vulgaris*, was intense, now that there was no wind. The bravest among us, like Wendy, bent down for a strong smell! Carob tree, *Ceratonia siliqua*, was growing in good numbers in the area, some of them really big. Sotiris had the opportunity to talk about this- nowadays- neglected tree, that at previous, difficult, times saved the lives of Cretans, providing with its seeds food for people and livestock. We tried to taste the pods and the seeds. We could detect some sweet chocolate-like taste, although they were hard as a rock!

Stop 3. Gouverneto monastery is situated on the northern part of the peninsula. A path is leading down to the sea and the caves that the first monks used. The gardens of the monastery offer water, food and shade for a lot of insects and birds, so they worth a visit. *Verbascum arcturus*, this white-hairy mullein that is endemic to Crete, grows on the old walls, as well as White Henbane, *Hyoscyamus albus* and the small annual bellflower, also endemic to Crete,

Campanula creutzburgii. *Anthemis rigida*, this tiny Aegean endemic, was flowering, as well as two Catchflies species, *Silene colorata* and *S. nocturna*.

One of the largest European grasshoppers, *Anacridium aegyptium*, was also seen! When flying, it had the size of a sparrow! Butterflies were also observed: Large White, *Pieris brassicae*, was flying from flower to flower, while Small Copper, *Lycaena phlaeas*, was found in more rocky places. A tiny butterfly flew for a short time around us but didn't land. Julian and Sotiris tried hard to get at least a good view of the pattern but were unsuccessful! Our hearts were beating. Could it be Grass Jewel, *Chilades trochilus*? It could very well be, the size and the difficulty of getting close to it, advocate this.



Orchis sitiaca © Sotiris Alexiou

But it was time to see our hotel, Baladinos hotel. Gerani, is a beautiful place about 7 km west of Chania, known for its sandy beach. Our hotel was about 50 meters from the sea, run by the nice Baladinos family. Sotiris had to pick up Alan, who flew in late in the afternoon, while the rest of the

group enjoyed a nice dinner prepared by dear Mrs Baladinos. She would be our cook for almost every night, preparing for us local Cretan food! She, and her daughters, were among the highlights of this trip!

Day 2, Wednesday 20th April, Spili.

Stop 1. There was no time to hesitate! Since we discovered at our first day, how early this year's spring was, we had to visit Spili immediately and try to see as many orchids as possible. The weather was very nice, so after a nice breakfast, we headed straight to Spili.

Clouds were protecting us from the strong sun rays, no wind was blowing, so we moved into the fields. Orchids were still there, but their numbers were low. Among the first to see were Pyramidal Orchids, *Anacamptis pyramidalis*, Naked Man Orchid, *Orchis italica* and *Neotinea lactea*. The last was just out of flower, in some cases we could still see some last flowers at the top of their inflorescence.



It was not long after, that we came across more interesting findings: *Orchis sitiaca* and *Anacamptis boryi*, growing side by side, the first one endemic to the central and east part of Crete and the second endemic to S Greece. Man Orchid, *Orchis anthropophora*, was also there. Moving slowly and scanning the phrygana area, we found just a handful of *Ophrys phedra*, with the nice, reddish lip. It was just then that, only a few meters away, a full size hare sprang from a low bush and bounce away! A truly very scarce event.

Moving to a more rocky terrain we found *Fritillaria messanensis* subsp. *sphaciatica*. This is the only fritillary of Crete and the subspecies is endemic to the island. More than that, we came across one individual having a rare greenish-yellow colour! A very rare chromatic variety! Griffons Vultures were also flying from early in the morning above the plateau. At one point we counted 16 individuals! Moving along and looking for orchids does not mean we don't discuss other plants that we encounter. So, Centauries, *Centaureum*, were mostly spotted by Anne, as well as *Phlomis cretica*, a shrub endemic to S Aegean area, Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*, in its two colour form, blue and red, and Salsify, *Tragopogon sinuatus*.



Fritillaria messanensis subsp. *sphaciatica*

Pale Bugloss, *Echium italicum*, with its tall pyramidal shape was there. Also the endemic to Crete Treacle Mustard, *Erysimum raulinii*, with the fragrant flowers, and the endemic to the Aegean area, *Onosma graeca*, with the erect stiff stems, were also present. One Broomrape,

Orobanche crenata, caught our attention, with its large, impressive, flowers. The yellow flowering *Orchis pauciflora* was next, offering us their last flowers. Then it was time for Four-Spotted Orchids, *Orchis quadripunctata*, (yes, we did count the spots!) and *Anacamptis collina*, only 2-3 tiny individuals.



Fritillaria messanensis subsp. *sphaciatica* (yellow form)

Common Blue and Eastern Baton Blue, *Pseudophilotes vicrama*. But, orchids were not over for us! One individual of Pink Butterfly Orchid, *Anacamptis papilionacea* and a few Jersey Orchids, *Anacamptis laxiflora* were seen, just before we make our lunch break!

Some blue butterflies were flying around us also. Julian was mostly after them! We managed to identify

Stop 2. After lunch, we moved into the cultivated fields of Spili plateau. Of course we were looking for the well known endemic to Crete tulip, *Tulipa doerfleri*. These fields are the best place to see this beautiful species. But, as we expected, at such an early spring, the shinning

red flowers were gone. Fortunately, not all though! After searching, we managed to find two individuals still in full flower! Pleased and satisfied, we kept walking into the fields, next to a rivulet, aiming to a small hill next by. A few very fresh Speckled Wood, *Pararge aegeria*, were flying into the tall grass, giving us the opportunity for some nice pictures. *Anthemis altissima*, a really tall chamomile, was very common in these fields. A big *Meloe* beetle was spotted on them. The abdomen was inflated, so we thought it was a female. We reached the



hill and immediately new orchid species were added for us! Bumble Bee Orchid, *Ophrys bombyliflora*, was just out of flower. But, in full flower, there were plenty of *Ophrys heldreichii* and *Ophrys episcopalis*! Both these species are endemic to Crete. Especially the second one, with its large colourful lip, which can be very impressive. A specimen was seen with 9 flowers on the inflorescence! Although at first sight, one could confuse these two species, growing side by side, Sotiris explained the main differences between them, all situated on the flower, and explained why they even belong to two different orchid groups, not really related to each other. So, a small lesson of evolution right in front of our eyes, with evolution and speciation happening even as we speak!

A few *Gladiolus*, *Gladiolus italicus*, were among the last flowers of the day to see on this beautiful high plateau. With nice images in our minds, satisfied, we took the way back to our hotel.

Day 3, Thursday 21st April, Falasarna & Polirinia.

Stop 1. Today we woke up with some heavy clouds and wind. As we moved westwards, the sky cleared, but the wind kept on blowing. Our first stop for the day was at Falasarna, at the western coast of Crete. Falasarna was an important port of Minoan Crete, dating many thousand years, since the name is not even Greek. At modern time, most of the town is submerged, but the acropolis, at the top of a hill is still obvious. The scenery of the whole



area is very dramatic, mostly with rocky phrygana and a beautiful sandy beach. With the wind still blowing and the waves spraying on us, we took the opportunity for some birdwatching, mainly because of an Ortolan Bunting. Very soon the wind dropped and butterflies appeared! The endemic Cretan Festoon, *Allancastris cretica*, gave us nice shots, as well as Skippers Mallow Skipper, *Carcharodus alceae*, Lulworth Skipper, *Thymelicus acteon* and Pigmy Skipper, *Gegenes pumilio*.

We moved into the sand dunes. Our main target was in flower: One of the rarest plants of East Mediterranean, *Centaurea pumilio*. With its very short stems, it is usually half-buried in the sand! More maritime plants occur in the same area, mainly Sea Spurge, *Euphorbia paralias* and *Hyoseris lucida*. The rocks nearby played host to an endemic of the South Aegean chasmophyte, not yet in flower, *Inula candida*.



Cretan Festoon © Sotiris Alexiou

A coffee stop was almost compulsory, in order to avoid the wind. A nice place was found, having excellent view into the rough sea from above. A couple of Speckled Wood butterflies had the same idea as us, and were resting inside the large glass windows!

Stop 2. Polirinia acropolis.

Polirinia is yet another important town of ancient Crete. It was situated at the top of a hill, with access to the port of Falasarna and surrounded by fertile land. After having lunch at the old ruins, we moved up on a gentle path that leads up to the acropolis. Another very localized endemic of Crete was growing among the ruins, *Dianthus xylorrhizus*. This is the one out of only two known populations of this plant! *Verbascum arcturos* and *Petromarula pinnata*, two more emblematic endemics of Crete, are abundant here. More plants were observed, such as *Ptilostemon chamaepeuce*, *Carduncellus caeruleus* with violet-blue flowers, *Centaurea redempta*, yet another knapweed endemic to Crete, with large flowering heads, the Woundwort *Stachys spinulosa*, with large white flowers, and many more.



Petromarula pinnata © Sotiris Alexiou

The path twirls around the hill, revealing the hilly Cretan landscape, violently interrupted by gorges and predominated by phrygana and olive groves. And finally, the acropolis gives great satisfaction and panoramic view! It is worth it getting up here!



Day 4, Friday 22nd April, Omalos plateau and Agia lake.

The weather was promising today. Julian was up early this morning, in order to get a closer view of the Little Ringed Plovers on the beach just next to our hotel. We could hear and see them since the first day we arrived. After that, a female Marsh Harrier flew over our heads as we had our breakfast!

Stop 1. The way up to Leuka Ori, the ‘White Mountains’, gave us an excellent view to Chania town and the area of NW Crete. Not a cloud was in the sky. Before we drove into the Omalos plateau, our first stop was made. We walked a dirt road through the Cypress woodland. Italian Cypress, *Cupressus sempervirens*, grows natively on the mountains of Crete and forms extensive forests. There we encountered, among others, Strawberry Trees, *Arbutus unedo*, and Sotiris explained how many products are produced by Cretans with their fruits. In the shade of the woodland we saw the endemic Cyclamen of Crete, *Cyclamen creticum*, with white flowers. Also, a few *Arum idaeum*, endemics to the mountains of Crete. Some of us almost climbed at the top of a small, conical hill, and enjoyed the view down to Omalos. An Alkanet, *Anchusa hybrida*, with undulate leaves and violet flowers, was photographed up there and a nice *Podarcis cretensis*, endemic lizard of Crete.

Stop 2. We enjoyed a cup of coffee at the coffee shop at the entrance of Samaria gorge, at the south side of the Omalos plateau. The scenery is amazing, with the high vertical slopes and the Griffin Vultures flying above us!

We moved into the plateau, looking mainly for the tulips, *Tulipa saxatilis*, endemic of the S Aegean area. They grow abundantly in the deep fertile soil... but you have to be on time! This year, with the early spring, we missed them! But, we did enjoy the butterflies flying around us, mainly Brown Argus, Common Blue, Clouded Yellow, *Colias crocea*. Hawthorns, *Crataegus monogyna*, were in full flower, attracting bees. In the shades of these trees, next to the trunks, grew abundantly the Aegean endemic *Arum concinatum*.



Agia Lake © Sotiris Alexiou

Stop 3. After lunch it was time for some birdwatching! For that purpose we moved to the lowlands again, to the famous Agias Lake. The lake is artificial, and is considered the best birdwatching place on the island. Marsh Harriers were flying on the other side. Squacco Heron was seen hiding in the bamboos and also flying. Moorhen and Coot were breeding. Little Grebe, *Podiceps auritus*, were not uncommon. A Little Stint, *Calidris minuta*, fearless, let us approach and enjoy it. Freshwater turtle, *Mauremys rivulata*, was basking in the sun. We walked along a nicely built wooden walkway. In the grounds of a tavern, a Ruff, *Philomachus pugnax*, was relaxing, giving us the opportunity for a nice close-up.

Day 5, Saturday 23rd April, Sfakia area.

Today we would make our longest trip, driving down to the south part of the island. Here, at the wildest and more dramatic parts of Crete, where the electricity and the road connections were unknown until a few decades ago, we would get a nice picture of how this island was before tourist activity.



Ebenus cretica © Sotiris Alexiou

Stop 1. The Imbros gorge can be crossed rather easily. It starts at the Imbros village and ends down at the sea. Having in mind the necessary stops for photographing and enjoying the rich flora that we would come upon descending, then you need 5-6 hours of easy walk. Our group divided in two parts: those that wanted to cross the gorge, took up water, extra water (!), lunch packs and mobile phone and started their trip. The rest of us would meet them at the other end! But we also had a nice time: driving south, parallel to the gorge, we had a nice view from above. We also enjoyed some of the plants that grow on the vertical slopes of this area, like bellflower *Campanula tubulosa*, endemic to C & W part of Crete and the endemic shrub *Ebenus creticus*, with its pink flowers. *Ricotia cretica*, another plant restricted to the island, was seen on the rock crevices along with a Mullein,

Verbascum spinosum, a spiny low shrub, also endemic to Crete.

Stop 2. Frankocastelo, is a castle built by the Venetians at Middle Ages to control the Cretan rebels (unsuccessfully!) of Sfakia, so it is strongly connected with the local history. Now, of course, is a peaceful place, used for art events and well known for its beautiful beach. The whole place was surrounded by Yellow Horned Poppies, *Glaucidium flavum*, in full flower. We entered this well preserved castle and climbed up the walls, enjoying the view to the sea from the one side and to the south part of the Leuka Ori on the other. A Mandrake, *Mandragora officinarum* was in full flower. An Ocellated Skink, *Chalcides ocellatus*, ran quickly to hide under a rock. We had lunch under a tamarisk tree and walked on the beach. A nice sea-side coffee shop offered nice shelter from the sun and refreshments. A Striped Hawk -Moth was discovered inside the shady and moist toilet of our coffee shop. With the use of a chair, we got a nice view of it!



But, it was time to meet the others. Not long after, we saw them coming to our way, very pleased with the experience! An orchid species found by them in the gorge, *Ophrys candida*, was a new record for our trip! Also, Cretan Grayling, *Hipparchia cretica* was photographed.

Day 6, Sunday, 24 April, Delianon gorge and Agia lake.

Stop 1. In order for the whole group to enjoy a Cretan gorge, we visited Delianon gorge, situated close to our hotel. This is an easy gorge to cross, around 5 km long and there is a dirt -road that runs through it. Our starting point was Deliana village, at the one side of the gorge. The place was very impressive. Dragon Arums were found abundantly. Butterflies were flying around, like Cretan Festoon, Cleopatra, Cardinal, *Argynnis pandora*. Hanging on the rocks were distinctive shrubs of *Stachelina fruticosa*, endemic to the S Aegean area, still in bud as their flowering season is autumn. A small population of *Helichrysum orientale* was observed also on the rocks. *Solenopsis minuta*, this rare tiny Mediterranean plant, member of the Bell Flower family, was growing in the meadle of the dirt road! A nice flowering specimen of the very distinctive lettuce *Lactuca tuberosa*, was next to the road. As we walked smoothly uphill, Griffon Vultures appeared and flew above us. At about the middle of

the gorge, up high on the face of a vertical surface, a colony of nests were observed! There must have been around 10 nests, inside small enclaves, small rocky projections and small caves. Birds were coming in and out of them, giving us a great view to all their majestic size and flight. We could even see the young birds waiting patiently for their food! We stood there enjoying through our binoculars and photographic lenses.



Griffon Vultures © Sotiris Alexiou



But the morning was almost over and since we had a minor health incident with one of us, we returned to the beginning of the gorge. An excellent lunch place was there for us, under the huge Oriental Planes.

Stop 2. We decided to take it easy for the rest of the day! Agia Lake was very enjoyable for us two days before, so we visited the place again. A nice coffee shop next to the lake offered some necessary refreshments. A White Stork, flying above the lake, greeted us. A Little Egret was standing still outside of the water, giving us a view even to its distinctive yellow toes. After a few relaxing hours walking by the waters of this peaceful place, we returned to the hotel for a nice swim in the sea!

Day 7, Monday, 25 April, Kandanos fields and Topolia gorge.

Stop 1. This would be our last full day of this trip. Our first stop would be Topolia gorge. We drove at this impressive place and made a stop en route to enjoy the scenery. A small river was running at the bottom and the walls of the gorge surrounded us, with flowers of all colours hanging from them. The dominant shrub was Spiny Broom, *Calicotome villosa*, with its yellow flowers and extremely spiny branches. A wild artichoke, *Cynara cordigera*, in full flower was next to our parking place. A shorter relative of the cultivated form, with white florets, a real delicacy and part of several Cretan traditional recipes!

Stop 2. We drove south to the village of Kandanos. A field well known for its orchid species was visited but the results were rather poor. Carpets of Tongue Orchids, *Serapias lingua*, and dry stems of other orchids that were in flower a few days and weeks earlier! Denise proved very good at spotting the very last of the flowers on these dry stems, so we could identify at least *Anacamptis laxiflora*! Kandanos, welcoming enough! Coffees and

raki, the local alcoholic drink, along with olives, fresh tomatoes, e.tc, were offered at the main square. After lunch, a nice foot walk followed, in a semi-shaded downhill road, around nice plants and butterflies.

Stop 3. On the way back, we made a stop at the south entrance of the Topolia gorge. We followed for a few hundred meters the river, photographing flowers and butterflies at this peaceful place! The last stop of the whole trip was decided to be just for photographing a nice and very accessible specimen of the beautiful Cretan endemic *Centaurea redempta*. This species is a chasmophyte, usually growing on rock crevices that cannot be easily accessed. But this specimen was in full flower, and right next to the road! So, while Sotiris and Robin were having an eye for the traffic, the rest of the group had a very nice view of the plant. Just before getting back to the van, Julian spotted a Swallowtail, *Papilio machaon*, flying next to the road! He had been trying to take a good photograph of this butterfly the whole trip! And there it was, resting on a flower, with the wings fully spread. So, he moved fast. But more was there for us: a Two-Tailed Pasha, was on the road, few meters away. It must have been just hit by a car and been killed, but looked very fresh. Not damaged at all! We took the butterfly to our hands and admired its beauty: the intense colours, the big impressive size. Alan tore apart a page from his note book and Sotiris placed the dead butterfly inside. He made an envelope out of it and explained that this butterfly would find its place in some Natural History Museum of Greece. What a nice way to finish this field trip! Feeling filled with nice images and a warm feeling from this year's trip to Crete, we headed back to our hotel.



Day 8, 26 April, Last day.

Even though our flights were at noon, some of us had the courage to do a bit more! Julian and Sotiris searched the area around the hotel, found only the usually expected butterflies, like Brown Argus and Common Blue. But Alan made a very nice, rather unexpected, find, a Hedgehog *Erinaceous roumanicus*, swimming in the rivulet next to our hotel! The rest of the group enjoyed refreshment on the beach of our hotel. As Alan's flight was late in the afternoon, he and had the opportunity to wander around into the old town of Chania and the monasteries at the Akrotiri peninsula with Sotiris and enjoy a little bit more of this beautiful Mediterranean island.

Photo Gallery

All photos on this page by Julian Venables



Dracunculus vulgaris



Fritillaria messanensis subsp. *sphaciotica*



Ophrys phedra



Tassel Hyacinth



Broomrape sp.



Pyramidal Orchid



All photos on this page by Julian Venables



Serapias lingua



Eastern Dappled White



Venus Looking Glass



Crepis rubra



Ophrys heldreichii (left) & *Ophrys scolopax* (right)

All photos on this page by Julian Venables



Centaurea pumilio



Cleopatra



Clouded Yellow



Cretan Grayling



Cretan Festoon

All photos on this page by Julian Venables



Griffon Vulture



Little Egret



Two-tailed Pasha



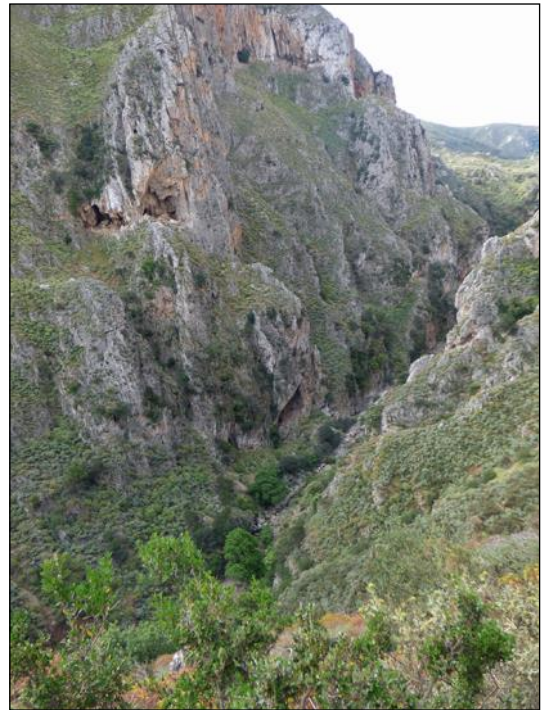
Falasarna



Orchis italica



Ophrys scolopax © Julian Venables



Imbros Gorge © Julian Venables



Group shot © Julian Venables



Julian with Dragon Arum



Lulworth Skipper © Denise Walker



Podarcis cretensis © Denise Walker



Group shot © Sotiris Alexiou



Ruff © Sotiris Alexiou



Little Grebe © Sotiris Alexiou



Squacco Heron © Sotiris Alexiou



Little Stint © Sotiris Alexiou

Species list

Orchidaceae

1. *Anacamptis boryi*
2. *Anacamptis collina*
3. *Anacamptis fragrans*
4. *Anacamptis laxiflora*
5. *Anacamptis papilionacea*
6. *Anacamptis pyramidalis*
7. *Neotinea lactea*
8. *Ophrys candica*
9. *Ophrys episcopalis*
10. *Ophrys heldreichii*
11. *Ophrys phaidra*
12. *Ophrys phryganae*
13. *Ophrys sicula*
14. *Orchis anthropophora*
15. *Orchis italica*
16. *Orchis pauciflora*
17. *Orchis quadripunctata*
18. *Orchis sitiaca*
19. *Serapias lingua*
20. *Serapias bergonii*

Gymnosperms

Cupressus sempervirens
Juniperus phoenicea
Juniperus oxycedrus
Pinus brutia

Monocots

Agavaceae

Agave americana

Araceae

Dracunculus vulgaris

Arum concinatum

Arum idaeum

Asparagaceae

Asparagus aphyllus

Hyacinthaceae

Muscari comosum

Muscari spreitzenhoferi

Iridaceae

Gladiolus italicus

Liliaceae

Gagea graeca

Fritillaris messanensis subsp. *sphaciotica*

Tulipa doerfleri

Dicotyledons

Aceraceae

Acer sempervirens

Anacardiaceae

Pistacia lentiscus

Pistacia terebinthus

Apiaceae

Daucus carota

Eryngium campestre (in leaves)

Eryngium maritimum

Ferula communis

Foeniculum vulgare

Lagoecia cuminoides

Oenanthe pimpinelloides

Orlaya daucoides

Pseudorlaya pumila

Scaligeria napiformis

Scandix australis

Scandix pectin-veneris

Tordylium apulum

Apocynaceae

Nerium oleander

Vinca major

Araliaceae

Hedera helix

Asteraceae

Anthemis altissima
Anthemis rigida
Atractylis cancellata
Bellis annua
Bellis perennis
Calendula arvensis
Carduus pyncocephalus
Centaurea argentea
Centaurea pumilio
Centaurea raphanina
Centaurea redempta
Crepis rubra
Crupina crupinastrum
Cynara cordigera
Galactites tomentosa
Geropogon hybridus
Glebionis coronaria
Glebionis segetum
Hedypnois cretica
Helichrysum barrelieri
Hyoseris lucida
Inula candida (in bud)
Lamyropsis cynaroides
Leontodon tuberosus
Matricaria recutita
Notobasis syriaca
Pallenis spinosa
Phagnalon graecum
Picnomon acarna
Ptilostemon chamaepeuce
Reichardia picroides
Rhagadiolus stellatus
Senecio vulgaris
Silybum marianum
Sonchus asper
Sonchus bulbosus
Sonchus oleraceus
Staelina fruticosa
Urospermum picroides

Berberidaceae

Berberis cretica

Boraginaceae

Echium italicum
Echium plantagineum
Anchusella variegata
Borago officinalis
Symphytum creticum
Cynoglossum creticum
Cynoglossum columnae
Onosma graecum

Brassicaceae

Arabis verna
Aurinia saxatilis
Biscutella didyma
Brassica cretica
Brassica geniculata
Cakile maritima
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Clypeola jonthlaspi
Erophila verna
Eruca vesicaria
Erysimum raulinii
Lunaria annua
Malcolmia flexuosa

Matthiola tricuspidata
Raphanus raphanistrum
Ricotia cretica
Sinapis alba
Sisymbrium irio
Sisymbrium officinale
Campanulaceae
Petromarula pinnata
Campanula creutzburgii
Campanula tubulosa
Solenopsis minuta
Capparaceae
Capparis spinosa
Caryophyllaceae
Dianthus xylorrhizus
Petrorhagia dubia
Silene nocturna
Silene cretica
Silene gallica
Silene colorata
Silene sedoides
Silene vulgaris
Paronychia macrosepala
Cistaceae
Cistus creticus
Cistus parviflorus
Cistus salviifolius
Fumana arabica
Fumana thymifolia
Helianthemum syriacum
Helianthemum salicifolium
Helianthemum aegyptiacum
Helianthemum sanguineum
Tuberaria guttata
Convolvulus
Convolvulus althaeoides
Convolvulus arvensis
Convolvulus elegantissimus
Convolvulus oleifolius
Crassulaceae
Rosularia serrata
Sedum album
Sedum rubens
Sedum sediforme
Umbilicus horizontalis
Cucurbitaceae
Bryonia cretica
Ecballium elaterium
Dipsacaceae
Knautia integrifolia
Lomelosia brachiata
Pterocephalus plumosus
Ericaceae
Arbutus unedo
Erica arborea
Euphorbiaceae
Euphorbia acanthothamnus
Euphorbia characias
Euphorbia dendroides
Euphorbia helioscopia
Euphorbia paralias
Mercurialis annua

Fabaceae

Anagyris foetida
Anthyllis hermanniae
Anthyllis vulneraria
Bituminaria bituminosa
Calicotome villosa
Ceratonia siliqua
Chamaecytisus creticus
Coronilla scorpioides
Ebenus cretica
Genista acanthoclada
Lotus tetragonolobus
Scorpiurus muricatus
Spartium junceum
Tripodion tetraphyllum

Fagaceae

Quercus coccifera
Quercus ithaburensis
Quercus pubescens

Gentianaceae

Blackstonia perfoliata
Centaurium sps.

Geraniaceae

Erodium cicutarium
Erodium gruinum
Erodium laciniatum
Erodium malacoides
Geranium columbinum
Geranium dissectum
Geranium lucidum
Geranium molle
Geranium purpureum
Geranium rotundifolium

Hypericaceae

Hypericum empetrifolium

Lamiaceae

Coridothymus capitatus
Lamium amplexicaule
Lavandula stoechas
Marrubium vulgare
Micromeria juliana
Micromeria nervosa
Nepeta scorditis
Phlomis cretica
Phlomis fruticosa
Prasium majus
Salvia fruticosa
Salvia verbenaca
Salvia viridis
Satureja thymbra
Scutellaria sieberi
Stachys cretica
Stachys spinulosa

Linaceae

Linum arboretum
Linum bienne
Linum strictum

Malvaceae

Lavatera bryoniifolia
Lavatera cretica
Malva cretica
Malva sylvestris

Myrsinaceae

Anagalis arvensis
Cyclamen creticum

Oleaceae

Olea europaea
Phillyrea latifolia

Orobanchaceae

Orobanche crenata
Orobanche ramosa
Orobanche pubescens

Oxalidaceae

Oxalis pes-carpae
Oxalis corniculata

Papaveraceae

Glaucium flavum
Hypocoum procumbens
Papaver rhoeas

Plantaginaceae

Plantago cretica
Plantago lagopus
Plantago lanceolata
Plantago major
Plantago weldenii

Platanaceae

Platanus orientalis

Polygalaceae

Polygala venulosa

Portulacaceae

Portulaca oleracea

Ranunculaceae

Anemone coronaria
Anemone hortensis subsp. *heldreichii*
Ranunculus asiaticus
Ranunculus creticus
Ranunculus cypreus
Ranunculus ficaria

Rhamnaceae

Rhamnus lycioides

Rosaceae

Crataegus monogyna
Prunus webbii
Pyrus spinosa
Rosa sempervirens
Rubus sanctus
Sanguisorba cretica
Sanguisorba minor
Sarcopoterium spinosum

Rutaceae

Ruta chalepensis

Salicaceae

Salix alba

Santalaceae

Osyris alba

Saxifragaceae

Saxifraga chrysosplenifolia

Scrophulariaceae

Bellardia trixago
Scrophularia peregrina
Verbascum arcturus

Solanaceae

Hyoscyamus albus
Mandragora autumnalis

Styracaceae

Styrax officinalis

Tamaricaceae

Tamarix parviflora

Thymelaeaceae

Daphne sericea

Thymelaea hirsuta

Thymelaea tartonraira

Ulmaceae

Zelkova abelicea

Valerianaceae

Centranthus calcitrapae

Valeriana asarifolia