

Spring in North Cyprus

Naturetrek Tour Report

3 - 10 April 2019



'Yellow' Wagtail m.f.beema



Striped Hawk-moth



Red-throated Pipit



Spur-winged Plover

Report by Andy Harding & Pip O'Brien
Images by Andy Harding



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With 11 Naturetrek clients

Summary

I depart from my usual format in starting with some general comments before the daily diary.

The major determinant was the very heavy rain and low temperatures in the five months before we arrived. The first three months of the year were the wettest since records began in 1901!! So, there were many new ponds which we have never seen in the last dozen years, as well as two important shallow reservoirs being full instead of hosting growing crops, as in the last couple of years.

This meant there were more opportunities to see some wetland species, but the very high water levels meant few muddy fringes for waders. The cold conditions had inhibited butterfly emergence, with the poorest number of species for many years during this trip.

How these conditions had affected the flora list is less easily to assess, but it appears that we saw most of the early Orchids but none of the later ones. In addition, there was much luxuriant vegetation as a result of all the rain, which may have inhibited or overwhelmed some target species. The extraordinary coverage of the vibrant Crown Daisies all over the north of the island was a wonderful spectacle.

On a more prosaic level, the lack of artificial light during the night at the second hotel dashed any hope of nocturnal flying moths.

Visible migration big-time was a major feature of the tour. On our day journeying up the Karpaz, we made our usual stop at the derelict Kocareis cafe, where we saw successive flocks of Glossy Ibises, Purple Herons, Night Herons, Great Egrets and Baltic Gulls in about half an hour. Everywhere we stopped on the north coast there were hundreds, if not thousands, of Painted Lady butterflies, which had come across from Israel about 10 days earlier, on the way to Turkey. One of these take-off points was at Zafer Burnu where hundreds of Vagrant Emperors joined them for the journey: a huge excitement for the group.

Day 1

Wednesday 3rd April

Cool and showery at Heathrow; 20°C at Larnaca but heavy showers en route

Andy and Pip met up with all but one of the eight clients who were travelling from London before the flight departed, and Andy found the other on the plane, and a punctual arrival augured well. Thus it proved. There were no problems with baggage reclaim, so there was a lovely reunion with Turgay, our regular essential guide and fixer, accompanied by the three other members of the party, who had enjoyed the Naturetrek tour of South Cyprus during the previous week.

Once we were in our large and very comfortable coach and water had been distributed, we set off north. The efficient microphone allowed the large majority of the briefing for the trip and subsequent questions to be completed during the journey. The roadsides were a blaze of yellow, punctuated by the giant and statuesque Giant Fennel *Ferula communis* and every acacia laden with flower. Because of the earlier flight we hit traffic in

Lefkosa to a far greater degree than previously, and the crossing from the Greek to the Turkish side was very slow, despite the lack of traffic, with passport checks at both the Greek and Turkish border posts. Nonetheless, we arrived at the Bellapais Monastery Village Hotel in good time, allowing plenty of time to shower and settle in before meeting up for a drink before dinner.

The buffet dinner was enjoyed; the quality was fine and, while by no means rushed, it is much quicker than the table service of earlier years, allowing more time for chat and discussion before the group was too tired. However, because of the number of other guests still at dinner, with the consequent hubbub, the final 'instructions' for the next day were given to half the group at a time. Then to bed, rather early but rather tired.

Day 2

Thursday 4th April

20°C, sunny, with a few distant clouds

We were not optimistic about the usefulness of our pre-breakfast walk, for which half of the group turned out, possibly lured by the brilliant sunshine. Our concern was a great increase in the development activity on our side of the local, heavily vegetated ravine with much heavy machinery present, presumably engaged on the partially built 'hotel' which has slowly been getting bigger over the last 10 years! However, there was no workforce present for the first 20 minutes and even subsequently we were able to move a little further up the ravine. Contrary to expectations, the first bird seen was a lovely Eastern Bonelli's Warbler, which was rapidly followed by a Lesser Whitethroat and a Sardinian Warbler. A couple of Blackcaps also augured well for movement of migrants. Our side of the ravine was also of far less interest botanically and for invertebrates, since several rough areas had been cleared and flattened.

Breakfast was, as last year, a buffet, so the cooked-to-order omelettes were not a possibility. On the other hand, there was no portion control!

Afterwards, we drove just a couple of kilometres up to Bellapais Abbey. After enjoying fabulous views of the abbey from the approach road, we looked at the Tree of Idleness (as featured in Lawrence Durrell's novel *Bitter Lemons*) and other floral delights such as Snapdragon *Antirrhinum majus*, the Mullein *Verbascum levanticum* and White Speedwell *Veronica cymbalaria*. Most of the group bought tickets to go inside the Monastery accompanied by Turgay and felt well rewarded for doing so.

The fairly warm conditions meant large Starred Agama Lizards were besporting themselves on the abbey walls, best seen by those who stayed outside. A Common Kestrel clearly had a nest in the abbey walls as did some Pallid Swifts which gave good views and were calling much more than on previous visits. In addition, the quaint old streets provided plenty of interest and a narrow side turning next to some gardens produced much botanical interest including *the Dodonia viscosa* with its three-winged fruits.

Next, we drove to a stop below Five-finger Mountain. Birding is was fairly hard work here, with just brief views of Cyprus, Sardinian and, more excitingly, Ruppell's Warblers and, strangely, long periods of complete silence. Distant Ravens were augmented by an even more distant Peregrine, and a Blue Rock Thrush, atop the mountain itself, was watched through the scope. Amid the mass of Painted Ladies were a number of Orange Tips, again very small specimens, plus the only Eastern Dappled White of the trip. The flora was extremely interesting if a little different to what might have been expected. Naked Man Orchid *Orchis italica* was in full flower, with

magnificent specimens dotted all over the hillside We also found Early Mammose Ophrys *Ophrys sphagodes* subsp. *mammosa*, *Ophrys umbilicata* and a number of Plough-share Tongue Orchids *Serapias vomeracea*.

The Herbarium stop is that in name only. Sadly, the building itself has been completely gutted and is being restored in some ways, but what has become of the collection and what the plans are for the future of the building we do not know.

However, we were able to take our picnic lunch on the seats and tables outside the local cafe, but unfortunately the cafe itself was shut and we were unable to buy drinks. Our post-lunch walk brought birdlessness to new heights, but the only Eastern Festoon of the trip plus a couple of Cleopatras provided butterfly interest.

The slow walk up through the forest was excellent for flowers with the magnificent *Trifolium scutatum* carpeting the ground and our first group of Small Yellow Bee Orchid *Ophrys lutea* subsp. *galilaea* (formerly known as *O. sicula*) It also culminated in spectacular views across the Messaouira Plain. Also notable were several huge explosions, alternately described as quarrying or destruction of unexploded bombs on the local range.

We drove more directly to Girne and its ancient harbour, to ensure there was plenty of time for those who wished to visit the castle museum and its famous ancient wreck and take in its large collection. Others walked the entire harbour walls in more leisurely fashion, enjoying the scene and taking a coffee or a beer. This was, scenically, and culturally, an excellent end to the day, though again surprisingly birdless. Plants here included White Mulberry *Morus alba*, Golden Henbane *Hyoscyamus aureus* and Persian Lilac or Indian Bead Tree *Melia azederach*.

At dinner we were joined, once again, by David and Ros Sparrow, editors of the recently produced megatome 'Wildlife of Cyprus'. The arrangement in the restaurant had been changed so we could stay *in situ* after dinner, for David to give the group a description of the astonishing recent weather and its probable effects on the fauna, while Ros gave some insight into the rationale for, and the methodological approach to, the book. The log of sighting of all kinds was very different to the one on the same day last year. We shall see if this pattern is retained throughout.

Day 3

Friday 5th April

22°C max. Sunny

We took breakfast an hour earlier than usual, disdaining our morning stroll, to allow an earlier departure for the Koruçam Burnu peninsula, on which our whole day was centred.

Traffic was very light, and we were soon taking the turn down the coastal road towards the point. Here there are a few specimens of the South American shrub *Parkinsonia aculeata* along the roadside. The first village on this road is Kayanlar and here a Hoopoe flew up from the roadside and promptly disappeared over a garden wall. However, it, or another, was on the village 'green' and gave splendid views until it was disturbed by a flock of sheep. The road is both winding and picturesque, but we made no further stops until our normal 'random' stop about two kilometres before Sadrazamkoy. Almost immediately a female Pallid Harrier flew past, with the first call of 'ringtail' Harrier causing confusion among the non-birders. Hot on its heels an adult and juvenile Great Spotted Cuckoo flew in, perching long enough to see the difference in crown colour. After this great start, the

birding became very slow. All the *Sylvia* Warblers seemed determined not to show properly but eventually a Cyprus Warbler bucked this trend and was enjoyed by all. We were taunted for over half an hour by a Black Francolin calling, but the change of angle brought about by us moving further up the road revealed this beautiful gamebird, which stayed in full view for the next 10 minutes. During the Francolin hunt a stunning male Black-eared Wheatear sat up nicely but then disappeared just as suddenly.

The plants here were superb as usual, though not necessarily all the same species as previous years. We found a few Turban Buttercups *Ranunculus asiaticus* but the only orchids around were Bug Orchids *Anacamptis coriophora* (formerly *Orchis fragrans*) the just coming into flower. However, everything was new, there were quantities of clovers, *Ornithogalums*, *Echiums* and the little Barbed-wire Bush, also known as Spiny Burnet, *Sarcopoterium spinosum*.

Inevitably, this was a long stop, but we had time to visit the famous water-tank at Sadrazamkoy before lunch. As we feared, the amount of water elsewhere meant that the usual pulling power of the overflow there was non-existent. All the surrounding fields were full of well-developed crops and not the recently ploughed ground beloved by Pipits and Larks. A couple of Red-rumped Swallows and a passing Little Egret were the only compensation. We also met up again with Ros and David Sparrow who were studying the Scarlet Darters and other dragonflies around the tank.

After a while, we retraced our steps to a wonderful field of Field Gladioli *Gladiolus italicus*, before arriving early at our taverna lunch stop. As we disembarked a Great Spotted Cuckoo flew through calling loudly. The staff at the restaurant were ready for us and, after an excellent mezze, we watched, alongside the road, as the mud casing on the front of the traditional outdoor oven was broken off, before the door could be opened and the chicken and potatoes slow-cooked in parcels extracted.....delicious.

Turning back towards the tip of the cape, we ignored the water tank and drove to within about a kilometre of our final destination. After a slow start, a Corn Bunting produced some discussion, mainly because it was atop a beautiful blue flower. This seemed to kick things off, with a lovely male Pallid Harrier drifting slowly round us in a semi-circle. That spooked a group of Tree Pipits, which perched obligingly on a bush with a male Black-headed Wagtail. Down a side-track, just a few metres further, Northern, Cyprus and Black-eared Wheatears competed for our attention with three Hoopoes. A strikingly black-and-white male Cyprus Wheatear which popped up very close to us was briefly mistaken for Penguin by one of the group! Down the same track a large puffball-like fruit was photographed before it was kicked and proved to be a small buff coloured football.

The final 500 metres is a strange moonscape with specialist plants much in evidence, among them *Medicago littoralis*, Sea Medick *M. marina*, *Anchusa undulata* subsp. *hybrida*, Sea Rocket *Cakile maritima*, *Limonium albidum*, *L. virgatum* and the curious Tetraena (formerly *Zygophyllum*) *album*. The prostrate *Centuarea aegialophila* flowering straight from the sand made a particular impression. Leaves and seeds of the autumn flowering Sea Dadffodil (*Pancratium maritimum*) were prolific.

In contrast to last year the area was certainly not birdless. A flock of around 20 Short-toed Larks could be studied at length, with a few Northern Wheatears for company and, finally, both male and female Isabelline Wheatears: a great birding finale. There was a bit of nodding off as we journeyed back to our hotel, but this was disturbed by a fairly brief view of a Yellow-legged Gull mobbing a much larger raptor down the cliff from the coach. Brief views of Eagles from above are not normal fare, but what was seen indicated this was a Short-toed

Eagle, presumably looking for a roosting site. Then more dozing before reaching the hotel for a shower, dinner and the log. The day's list was long on both plants and birds, but it had been a strange day of 'boom and bust' in different parts of the beautiful peninsula.

Day 4

Saturday 6th April

Cloudy and very misty in the mountains 18°C max.

There was no organised early walk, and a more leisurely breakfast.

We set off punctually as we did throughout this trip – thanks to all for that. After a relatively short but very steep journey up to St Hilarion Castle in our smaller bus (used only on two days), we stopped a little short of the castle proper at a good plant and bird spot. Bird-wise there was nothing new for us here, but the flora was worth the stop. We puzzled for a while over Yellow Pheasant's-eye *Adonis microcarpa* (which can have red flowers!), admired the very well-grown Spring Mandrakes *Mandragora officinarum* and the bright-red Asparagus Pea *Lotus tetragonolobus purpurea*.

A further short but steep climb in the bus saw us up at the car park. Our parking and ticket purchase was a little delayed by the arrival of an ambulance, but once the unfortunate person had been attended to, we could enter this amazing castle. Cyprus Wheatears were entertaining but fewer in number than sometimes. The climb up through the castle itself was extremely slow because of the multitude of botanical distractions, many of them very rare indeed. Endemic plants here include St Hilarion's Cabbage *Brassica hilarionis* - restricted to just this hillside and the one opposite; this was in full flower and absolutely flourishing after a long, wet winter. Half-way up the hill we found a tiny clump of the bright yellow Ground-pine *Ajuga chamaepitys* subsp. *palestina*, and there were enchanting little clumps of *Ophrys lutea* subsp. *galilaea* growing out of cracks in the rocks plus the equally tiny *Arabis purpurea* and Spring Rock-cress *Arabis verna*.

While most of the party made it to the middle level with its cafe, fresh lemonade and spectacular views, several brave souls went right to the top for even more spectacular views. Two hours at St Hilarion was hardly enough, but then we took the narrow road along the ridge of the mountain range. The lack of spectacular views because of the low cloud didn't entirely spoil the trip. Firstly, we made an Orchid stop, similar to the one we made about seven or eight years ago, at which Anatolian Orchid *Orchis anatolica* and Small Yellow Bee Orchid were the star attractions. The *Orchis anatolica* was spread over the hillside like a carpet, in every colour from white through to purple, and had us all scrabbling up muddy banks for a closer encounter. Only the complete absence of traffic made this possible.

We also made two bird stops. One for a not-very-well-seen Cretzschmar's Bunting, and then for a brilliantly cooperative Masked Shrike. The journey was necessarily slow until we stopped at the 'Tank', a Turkish one which lost one of its tracks when it hit a mine. It is now a war memorial, as well as our regular packed-lunch spot. The Crown Anemones *Anemone coronaria*, of many colours, are the star plant attraction here and they did not disappoint. We were greeted by banks of mist rolling in periodically which made viewing here, and on the journey further down the mountain, rather disappointing.

At Gecitkoy we looked down on, and then up at, the huge dam which has vastly increased the size of the reservoir there to take water pumped directly from Turkey. We hope that eventually faunal and floral interest will

re-emerge as the site settles down. From there it is not far to our Tulip village of Tepebaşı, with its large Tulip statues on its outskirts. Tepebaşı more than lived up to its billing. While the hoped-for Cyprus Tulips *Tulipa cypria* were lovely, there were magnificent specimens of Early Mammosse Ophrys, some almost 50 centimetres tall, in the unprepossessing start to the track towards our main objective. These were not the only botanical delights, we found Barbary Nut *Moraea sisyrinchium*, *Allium nigrum* and the extraordinary Berberis-related Leontice *Leontice leontopetalum*. On the journey back the coach stopped alongside two mature pines who shared a thick branch a few metres off the ground - a complete novelty.

Life after a nice dinner was rather quieter this evening, so we took the log at the dinner table and outlined plans for the next day and the transfer to our second hotel.

Day 5

Sunday 7th April

Mainly cloudy, sunny later. 20°C

After the usual substantial breakfast, we bade a sad farewell to the Bellapais Monastery Village Hotel and undertook a revised itinerary based on information received. A Great Spotted Cuckoo en route augured well for the day.

Koprulu was back on the agenda this year since it had water...too much. The surprise of seeing signs identifying it as a bird-watching site was doubled by the tower hides which had been built. Unfortunately, the water levels prevented us reaching them and the lack of a shore meant few waders. However, it was a great stop, with a flock of Greater Flamingoes, even better in flight than when feeding, 41 Glossy Ibises calling in and four Spoonbills. Apart from Mallard we saw our first ducks here, including Shoveler, Gadwall and Garganey. In the Eucalypts two, or more, lovely Wood Warblers flitted. Some of the group retraced their steps back into the adjacent farmland and saw another male Pallid Harrier and a Black Francolin on a manure heap.

As we travelled east, we saw many new ponds and full ditches, even 'rivers'. One wet area, chewed up by heavy vehicles, produced a stop for at least four Red-throated Pipits and several Black-headed Wagtails. These were so good that initially the Marsh Sandpiper accompanying two Wood Sandpipers was missed. And of course, there were the gorgeous Spur-winged Plovers.

We then took the bus close to Gazimagusa at its Freshwater Lake, which we have visited annually. The highlight has always been the Cattle Egret 'heronry' in the collapsing Tamarisks. There were still quite a few Cattle Egrets around, including one carrying nesting material, but the 'heronry' was under water. Let's hope they are nesting successfully nearby. An obliging Purple Heron flew up three times, and two adult and a juvenile Night Heron put in individual appearances. We enjoyed our picnic lunch at some newly provided tables. This is not a floristically rich site, but we found the little Dyer's Alkanet *Alkanna tinctoria* (formerly *A. lehmannii*) and area of grass down by the lake was covered in *Phyla canescens*.

A visit to the beach at Glapsides was cut short, and an adjacent area seemed also pretty birdless due to high water levels. So, we moved on to the nice patisserie we usually visit for coffee and, of course, cake! Then, on to the lake at Sinirustu.

While most of us watched the Black-winged Stilts, someone asked what the group of people on the far bank were doing. They were not doing much, and indeed they weren't even people, but 23 Grey Herons standing in a line. A Common Sandpiper and a *flava* Wagtail were noted, but of more interest was a Snipe which crossed left to right and then right to left across the lake. Its direct flight and robust appearance indicated this was a Great Snipe and this identification was confirmed when it flew again and was photographed ...a star species.

Our final stop was another site usually covered in crops after a dry winter. This time Mehmetcik was graced with about 60 beautiful Garganey and a couple of White Storks – a species only encountered once before on our many trips to the island.

As we approached our hotel, the group were warned of the 'quirks' of the hot water system. About an hour after arrival everyone was reasonably satisfied and sitting down to the extensive mezze buffet, large and variable enough to make the main course almost surplus to requirements. This was followed by a rather strange, weak chicken and lemon soup, but lifted by beautiful fresh fish and a quite superfluous dessert. A Scops Owl calling close by at around 10.30pm was the first we have heard here in 12 years. And so, to bed.

Day 6

Monday 8th April

Sunny 25°C max

The real benefit of this hotel is its proximity to the Karpaz peninsula, the opportunity for a swim in the sea, and more to the point, a pre-breakfast walk in interesting habitat. Two nice Whinchats, a Northern Wheatear and a couple of more showy Sardinian Warblers accompanied the many Crested Larks, some of which were perched up singing, most cooperatively. A male Spectacled Warbler appeared to be nest-building but showed very poorly and we needed to leave to get what was going to be a somewhat late breakfast. On the way back, a better view of a Cretzschmar's Bunting delayed us even further.

The traditional and much smaller breakfast meant we had no difficulty leaving on time and headed north. Our stop at the derelict Kocareis cafe was simply brilliant. The Hoopoe in the garden was supplemented by a female Isabelline Wheatear, which performed impeccably. Hardly had we stopped snapping that, when 32 Glossy Ibis flew by- a real taste of active northerly migration. Within minutes, they were followed by 10 Purple Herons, then 25 Night Herons and lastly, we thought, a flock of six Great Egrets. However, two flocks of coasting Baltic Gulls followed all the herons! Somehow, we also managed to see passing male and female Pallid Harriers, four Hoopoes and a Woodchat Shrike. On the sand dunes we encountered several Spiny-footed Lizards, raising as many limbs off the surface of the hot sand as possible without falling over! Here these replace the Snake-eyed Lizards seen in all other habitats. Exhausted, we collapsed into the Blue Sea cafe for tea...or coffee.

At the entrance to the national park, we stopped to take photographs of the extensive Turtle beaches running down the peninsula. The light is not favourable for this in the afternoon. Apostolos Andreas Monastery is usually a pleasant stop, enhanced this year by the restoration of the tiny church with its astonishing array of icons. It was, unfortunately, Greek Orthodox Easter Monday and was heaving with other people! Nonetheless, a few purchases were made at the larger-than-usual market. The Wild Donkeys were given the apple cores after our picnic lunch, before which two Collared Flycatchers flitted in the trees which afforded us shade. There was lengthy study of the Swifts nesting in the Monastery with the final verdict of Pallid.

We moved on up to Zafer Burnu, where there were six Hoopoes, if not all together. In our first area of looking, a Ruppell's Warbler was the main attraction, with a couple of Whinchats around, while a couple of Marsh Harriers and both Long-legged and Steppe Buzzards headed for Turkey. All along the road, the ground under the Junipers was carpeted with *Cyclamen persicum*. Even closer to the very tip of the peninsula, most of us were watching a mixed bag of Wheatears, while our botanical leader, Pip, was watching the Wryneck which she assumed we were watching...it was just a few feet out of view from the majority! However, the stand-out species was a moth – a wonderful Striped Hawk-moth nectaring ...for ages. Along the edge of the cliff we found the startling bi-coloured *Limonium sinuatum*, while in the bushes we finally managed to identify the large arums with a flower, *Arum hygrophyllum* with a purple spadix and purple-edged spathe.

We also met a group of Exeter University students studying migrating insects and birds for 11 weeks (I was so jealous, but subsequently I have put them, and their supervisor back in Exeter, in touch with Ros and David Sparrow and the Cyprus butterfly recorder, Eddie John).

We disdained coffee at the Monastery for a more luxurious one at a hotel on the return journey. This was a good move since there were five Hoopoes, lots of *flava* and Black-headed Wagtails and a Woodchat Shrike in the garden. What a day!.. and a monster log after dinner, at which the main course was Kolakas, a local delicacy thought to have been first brought from Egypt.

Day 7

Tuesday 9th April

Sunny early with increasing cloud – just a little rain. Max 20°C

The Spectacled Warbler was very much in mind when we took our usual pre-breakfast stroll. It appeared almost immediately and then disappeared some distance away. So, we did some general birding. We were just about to return to the hotel, when it was spotted, singing away, a couple of hundred metres distant and giving nice views.

After breakfast we journeyed a short way north to the village of Dipkarpaz and visited the ancient church and much more modern mosque in the mixed Turkish/Greek village. Our timing was good as five tourist coaches arrived as we were leaving. Our first natural history site was at Apendrike. However, the Byzantine and Roman ruins were the main feature, with only two Hoopoes to task the binoculars. Back down the road at Agios Philon we took a circular walk. There were plenty of Corn Buntings, which was good because there had clearly been a decline in several places over the last few years. They and a few Tree Pipits perched up for us as we walked along the road before turning back along the coast. Here a decent flock of Wagtails moved ahead of us, briefly joined by a nice Tawny Pipit, but for some, this was outshone by another Kingfisher.

At the end of this walk was the restaurant for drinks, a superb mezze and even more delicious Sea Bream. From here we passed back through Dipkarpaz and down the other side of the Karpaz towards our Orchid bank near Avtepe. There were plenty of Orchids, but nearly all were Naked Man Orchids past their best, or Bug Orchids just about to burst into life. There were some interesting new plants including the delightful *Covohulus oleifolius* var. *oleifolius* but no new orchids. We made a fairly early return towards the hotel, picking up a cute Little Owl on the way. The early return allowed a short walk to our local birding area for those who couldn't get enough. Another view of the Cretzschmar's Bunting was all we could manage before the increasing drizzle forced us to retreat.

Dinner was another pleasant occasion, with compliments passed back and forth relating to a very enjoyable tour.

Day 8

Wednesday 10th April

20°C max. Sunny until a little cloud at Salamis.

There was no pre-breakfast walk, allowing extra time for packing and a relaxed breakfast.

We had time to re-visit one of the sites which we had seen previously on our return journey south - and chose Mehmetcik. What a good choice! The light was beautiful and, almost immediately, a White Stork circled low overhead. The Garganey which remained were absolutely stunning. A sizeable flock of yellow-legged Gulls were at the back of the reservoir accompanying a Great Egret. Equally distant but at a different angle were three Purple Herons with heads popping up from a reedbed. Hundred of Red-veined Darters, many having emerged just this morning were all around us. It was so magical we extended the visit a little, but eventually we had to head off to Salamis ruins.

We traditionally have lunch at the restaurant at Salamis and here a waiter came on board with a menu to take our orders. As with our other lunch stops, pre-ordering is the only way we can guarantee a timely and coordinated group meal! Tickets having been purchased, we set off on a 75-minute tour of the spectacular ruins, beautifully, and idiosyncratically described by Turgay. The latrine is always the highlight!

Lunch was efficiently delivered and enjoyed, and we set off for the Greek sector. At the border, we stopped the coach and transferred both passengers and luggage to a Greek coach. A few minutes later we said genuinely sad farewells to Turgay before heading through and on to Larnaca airport, where we left three of the group for their slightly extended stay. The rest of us enjoyed a straightforward flight back to London and more sad farewells at the luggage reclaim carousel.

As usual, it was a splendid trip, not least because it was great how the whole group all got on so well together. That and the way everyone contributed to the trip made our job so much easier and fun.

Thanks!

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Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓			✓			
2	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>					50			
3	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>					60			6
4	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>					4			
5	Chukar Partridge	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>		2	5	3		2	h	
6	Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>			2		2	h	h	
7	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>					✓			
8	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>					1			
9	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	20				19			
10	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>					41	32		
11	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>					3	15		
12	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>					20			
13	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>					26			5
14	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>					1	10		3
15	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>						6		1
16	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			1		6		1	
17	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>			2			✓	✓	
18	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		1				✓	2	
19	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>					2			1
20	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>					3	3		2
21	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>			2		1	2	1	
22	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>							1	
23	Steppe Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo vulpinus</i>							2	
24	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>			1					
25	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>					10			1
26	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>					✓			✓
27	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>					3			
28	Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>					4			
29	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>					4			
30	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>					2			
31	Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media</i>					1			
32	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>					1			
33	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>					3			
34	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>					2	1	1	
35	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>						30		10
36	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>							5	
37	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>			1		✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Baltic Gull	<i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i>						35		
39	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
41	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
42	Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>			3		1			
43	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>					1	3	2	
44	Cyprus Scops Owl - E	<i>Otus cypricus</i>					h			
45	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>							1	
46	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>						3		
47	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		✓			2	✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	April								
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
48	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>		10					20		
49	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>						3	1	1	
50	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		1	6				17	3	
51	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>							1		
52	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		3	6	2	✓	✓	✓		
53	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		1							
54	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>							2		
55	Masked Shrike	<i>Lanius nubicus</i>				1					
56	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
57	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
58	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
59	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		4		2					
60	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>			6		✓	✓	✓		
62	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>			20				1		
63	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
64	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>						1			
65	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>			2				2		
66	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		h		h	1	h	h		
67	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>				1				1	
68	Eastern Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus orientalis</i>		1							
69	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>						2			
70	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		2	4	3			1	1	
71	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		1	4	2			2	1	
72	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>							1	1	
73	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		2	✓	✓	1	✓	✓		
74	Rüppell's Warbler	<i>Sylvia ruppeli</i>		1					1		
75	Cyprus Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanothorax</i>			1	1			1		
76	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>				h					
77	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>							h		
78	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>							2		
79	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		2							
80	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>							5	1	
81	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>							1	1	
82	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			8				5	4	
83	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>			2				2		
84	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>			2						
85	Cyprus Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe cypriaca</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
86	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
87	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>							12	15	
88	Kirghiz Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava beema</i>							1	✓	
89	Romanian Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava dombrowski</i>							1		
90	Black-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava feldegg</i>			1			4	4	15	
91	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	1					✓	✓	✓	
92	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>			1					1	
93	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>			9					5	
94	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>						4			
95	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			h				4	2	
96	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>							4		
97	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
98	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>			4			✓	✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
99	Cretzschmar's Bunting	<i>Emberiza caesia</i>						1	1	

Mammals

Feral Goat, *Capra aegagrus*

Feral Donkey, *Equus asinus*

Reptiles and Amphibians,

Cyprus Marsh Frog, *Pelodytes cypriensis*

Hardun or Starred Agama, *Laudakia stellio cypriaca*

Spiny-footed Lizard, *Acanthodactylus schreiberi*

Troodos Rock Lizard, *Phoenicolacerta troodica*

Snake-eyed Lizard, *Ophisops elegans schlueteri*

Butterflies, *Lepidoptera*

Eastern Festoon, *Zerynthia cerisyi*

Swallowtail, *Papilio machaon*

Large White, *Pieris brassicae*

Small White, *Pieris rapae*

Eastern Dappled White, *Euchloe ausonia*

Orange Tip, *Anthocharis cardamines*

Clouded Yellow, *Colias crocea*

Cleopatra, *Gonepteryx cleopatra*

Small Copper, *Lycaena phaeas*

Common Blue, *Polyommatus icarus*

Red Admiral, *Vanessa atalanta*

Painted Lady, *Cynthia cardui*

Moths,

Bordered Straw, *Heliothis peltigera*

Striped Hawk-moth, *Hyles livornica*

Silver Y, *Autographa gamma*

Dragonflies & Damselflies, *Odonata*

Emperor Dragonfly, *Anax imperator*

Vagrant Emperor, *Anax ephippiger*

Scarlet Darter, *Crocothemis erythraea*

Common Darter, *Sympetrum striolatum*

Red-veined Darter, *Sympetrum fonscolombii*

Blue-tailed Damselfly, *Ischnura elegans*

Grasshoppers & Crickets, *Orthoptera*

a long nosed grasshopper species, *Truxalis eximia ssp cypria*

Cockroaches & Praying Mantids, *Dictyoptera*

Common Cockroach, *Blatta orientalis*

Bees, Wasps etc, *Hymenoptera*

Violet Carpenter Bee, *Xylocopa violacea*

Plants (Bold species = endemic / nf = not flowering)

Group/Species	English Name (if any)	Location
Pteridophytes		
<i>Asplenium ceterach</i> (<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>)	Rustyback Fern	St Hilarion
<i>Cheilanthes pteridioides</i> (=maderensis)	Scented Cheilanthes	St Hilarion
<i>Polypodium cambricum</i>	Southern Polypody	St Hilarion
Gymnosperms		
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	Gardens

Group/Species	English Name (if any)	Location
<i>Cedrus brevifolia</i> [endemic S Cyprus]	Cyprus Cedar [planted]	Gardens
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Gardens
<i>Juniperus phoenicia</i>	Phoenician Juniper	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	Gardens
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine	Gardens
DICOTS		
Aizoaceae		
<i>Carpobrotis edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig	Ageos Andreos
Amaranthaceae (Chenopodiaceae)		
<i>Atriplex halimus</i>	Shrubby Orache	Famagusta
<i>Salicornia macrostachya</i>		Famagusta
<i>Suaeda vera</i>		Famagusta
Anacardiaceae		
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree (No term leaflet)	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree	Five-finger Mountain
Apiaceae		
<i>Daucus glaber</i>	Wild Carrot	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Eryngium creticum</i>	Small-headed Blue Eryngo	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea Holly	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant Fennel	Everywhere
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> ssp. <i>piperatum</i>	Fennel	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Lagoecia cuminoides</i>	Lagoecia	Aphendrika
<i>Pimpinella cretica</i>		Zapher Burnu
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's-needle	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Smyrniolus olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Tordylium aegyptiacum</i>		Koprulu
<i>Tordylium trachycarpum</i>		Koprulu
<i>Torilis tenella</i>		Five-finger Mountain
<i>Zosima absinthiifolia</i>		Five-finger Mountain
Apocynaceae		
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	Gardens
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	Gardens
Araliaceae		
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	Gardens
Berberidaceae		
<i>Leontice leontopetalum</i>	Leontice	Tulip fields
Boraginaceae		
<i>Alkanna tinctoria</i> (<i>A. lehmannii</i>)	Dyer's Alkanet	Kocareius
<i>Anchusa aegyptiaca</i>		Koprulu
<i>Anchusa azurea</i> (=italica)	Large Blue Alkanet	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Anchusa humilis</i>		Koruçam Burnu
<i>Anchusa undulata</i>		Koruçam Burnu
<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	Blue Hound's-tongue	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Echium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved V.B	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss	Koprulu

Group/Species	English Name (if any)	Location
<i>Lithodora hispidula</i> ssp. <i>versicolor</i> Onosma fruticosum	Shrubby Golden-drop	Five-finger Mountain Koprulu
Brassicaceae		
<i>Alyssum strigosum</i> Arabis cypria	Cyprus Rock-cress	St Hilarion St Hilarion Koprulu
<i>Arabis purpurea</i> <i>Arabis verna</i> <i>Biscutella didyma</i> Brassica hilarionis	Spring Rock-cress Buckler Mustard or Biscutella St Hilarion's Cabbage	St Hilarion Five-finger Mountain St Hilarion (in full flower)
<i>Cakile maritima</i> <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> var. <i>brachycarpa</i> <i>Enarthrocarpus arcuatus</i> <i>Erucaria hispanica</i>	Sea Rocket Shepherd's Purse Enarthrocarpus Spanish Mustard	Koruçam Burnu Koprulu Kocareius Koprulu
Cactaceae		
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Prickly Pear	Everywhere
Caprifoliaceae (incl Dipsacaceae, Valerianaceae)		
<i>Scabiosa prolifera</i> <i>Valeriana italica</i> <i>Valerianella coronata</i>	Carmel Daisy Italian Valerian	Koruçam Burnu St Hilarion St Hilarion
Caryophyllaceae		
<i>Arenarea rhodi</i> ssp. <i>Cypria</i> <i>Arenaria leptoclados</i> (= <i>serpyllifolia</i> ssp.) <i>Paronychia argentea</i> <i>Paronychia macrosepala</i> <i>Silene behen</i> <i>Silene colorata</i> <i>Silene discolor</i> Silene fraudatrix <i>Silene rubella</i> <i>Silene vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>vulgaris</i> <i>Spergularia marina</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort [lvs hairless] [leaves c close pressed hairs] Pink Pirouette Alevkaya Campion Bladder Campion Lesser Sand Spurrey	Zapher Burnu Koruçam Burnu Koruçam Burnu Zapher Burnu Five-finger Mountain Five-finger Mountain Zapher Burnu Five-finger Mountain Zapher Burnu Koruçam Burnu Koruçam Burnu
Cistaceae		
<i>Cistus creticus</i> <i>Cistus parviflorus</i> <i>Cistus salvifolius</i> <i>Fumana thymifolium</i> Helianthemum obtusifolium <i>Helianthemum salicifolium</i> <i>Helianthemum stipulatum</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus	Five-finger Mountain Five-finger Mountain Five-finger Mountain Tank Koruçam Burnu Koruçam Burnu Tank
Compositae (Asteraceae)		
<i>Anthemis rigida</i> <i>Calendula arvensis</i> <i>Carduus argentatus</i> <i>Centaurea aegialophila</i> <i>Crupina crupinastrum</i> <i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Rayless Chamomile Field Marigold Crupina Cardoon/ Wild Artichoke	Koruçam Burnu Five-finger Mountain Five-finger Mountain Koruçam Burnu Koruçam Burnu Zapher Burnu

Group/Species	English Name (if any)	Location
<i>Echinops spinosisimus</i>	Spiny Globe Thistle	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Filago (Evax) contracta</i>		Koruçam Burnu
<i>Filago eriocephalus</i>		Five-finger Mountain
<i>Filago (Evax) eriosphaera</i>		Koruçam Burnu
<i>Glebionis (Chrysanthemum) coronarium</i>	Crown Daisy	Everywhere
<i>Glebionis (Chrysanthemum) coronarium</i> var <i>discolor</i>		Everywhere
<i>Glebionis (Chrysanthemum) segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	Everywhere
<i>Helichrysum conglobatum</i>		Bellapais Monastery
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>		Five-finger Mountain
<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i> ssp <i>graecum</i>		Five-finger Mountain
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sowthistle	St Hilarion
<i>Tragopogon sinuatus</i>		Five-finger Mountain
Convolvulaceae		
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed	Everywhere
<i>Convolvulus oleifolius</i> var. <i>oleifolius</i>		Zapher Burnu
<i>Convolvulus siculus</i>	Small Blue Bindweed	St Hilarion
<i>[Ipomoea purpurea]</i>	Common Morning Glory	Gardens
Crassulaceae		
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort	Bellapais Monastery
Cucurbitaceae		
<i>Bryonia cretica</i>	White Bryony	Zapher Burnu
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting Cucumber	
Ericaceae		
<i>Arbutus andrachne</i>	Eastern Strawberry-tree	Five-finger Mountain
Euphorbiaceae		
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Oil Plant	Scrub by hotel
Leguminosae (Fabaceae)		
<i>Acacia cyanophylla</i>	Blue-leaved Wattle	Everywhere
<i>Bituminaria (=Aspalthium) bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil	
<i>Calycotome villosa</i>		Five-finger Mountain
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	Farms
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	Gardens
<i>Coronilla emerus</i>	Scorpion Vetch	Kocareius
<i>Hedysarum spinosissimum</i>	Spiny Sainfoin	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Lathyrus cicera</i>	(red)	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Lathyrus gorgonii</i>		St Hilarion
<i>Lathyrus ochrus</i>	(pale yellow)	
<i>Lotus creticus</i>		Five-finger Mountain
<i>Lotus tetragonolobus</i> (<i>T. purpureus</i>)	Winged Asparagus Pea	St Hilarion
<i>Medicago constricta</i>		Agios Phelion
<i>Medicago intertexta</i>		Agios Phelion
<i>Medicago littoralis</i>		Koruçam Burnu
<i>Medicago marina</i>	Sea Medick	Koruçam Burnu

Group/Species	English Name (if any)	Location
<i>Medicago rotata</i>		Agios Phelion
<i>Ononis viscosa</i>		Koruçam Burnu
<i>Ornithopus compressus</i>	Compressed Bird'sfoot	
[<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>]	False Acacia	Gardens
<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i>	Scorpiurus	Zapher Burnu
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Trifolium clypeatum</i>	Shield Clover	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Trifolium lapaceum</i>		Tank
<i>Trifolium pamphylicum</i>		Zapher Burnu
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>	Reversed Clover	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Trifolium scutatum</i>	[cf <i>T. clypeatum</i>]	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Trifolium spumosum</i>		Koruçam Burnu
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Starry Clover	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	Woolly Trefoil	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Trigonella spicata</i>		Koruçam Burnu
<i>Tripodion tetraphyllum</i>	Bladder Vetch	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Vicia cypria</i>	[fls white with mauve-blue blotch]	St Hilarion
<i>Vicia ervilia</i>		St Hilarion
<i>Vicia hybrida</i>	Hairy Yellow Vetchling	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Vicia peregrina</i>		St Hilarion
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Fodder Vetch	Koruçam Burnu
Fagaceae		
<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes Oak	Tank
Fumariaceae		
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	Ramping Fumitory	Bellapais Monastery
<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>		Kocareius
<i>Fumaria judaica</i>		Five-finger Mountain
<i>Fumaria macrocarpa</i>		St Hilarion
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>		Koruçam Burnu
Gentianaceae		
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort	
<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i>	Slender Centaury	Koruçam Burnu
Geraniaceae		
<i>Erodium gruinum</i>	Long-beaked Stork's-bill	Everywhere
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill	Tank
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-Leaved Crane's-bill	Tank
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining-leaved Cranesbill	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Doves-Foot Crane's-bill	
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved Cranesbill	Tank
<i>Geranium tuberosum</i>	Tuberous Crane'sbill	Tank
Juglandaceae		
<i>Juglans regia</i>	Walnut	Fields
Lamiaceae		
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i> ssp <i>palaestina</i>	Ground-pine	St Hilarion
<i>Lamium moschatum</i>		Bellapais Monastery

Group/Species	English Name (if any)	Location
<i>Micromeria nervosa</i>	[calyces with long hairs]	Everywhere
<i>Prasium majus</i>	Prasium	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Salvia fruticosa</i>	Three-leaved Sage	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary	Koruçam Burnu
Malvaceae		
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Hibiscus	Gardens
<i>Malva multiflora (Lavatera cretica)</i>	Lesser Tree-mallow	Scrub by hotel
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Least Mallow	Koruçam Burnu
Meliaceae		
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Indian Bead-tree	Gardens
Moraceae		
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	Gardens
Nyctaginaceae		
<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Bougainvillea	Gardens
Oleaceae		
[<i>Jasminum fruticans</i>]	Wild Jasmine [planted]	Bellapais Monastery
[<i>Jasminum officinale</i>]	White Jasmine [[planted]	Gardens
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	Everywhere
Orobanchaceae		
<i>Bartsia (Bellardia) trixago</i>	Bellardia	Everywhere
<i>Orobanche crenata</i>		Koruçam Burnu
<i>Orobanche pubescens</i>		Zapher Burnu
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Branched Broomrape	Hotel
<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	Southern Bartsia	Field by St Hilarion
Oxalidaceae		
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	Everywhere
Papaveraceae		
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>	Red Horned-poppy	Koprulu
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough Poppy	Koprulu
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn Poppy	Koruçam Burnu
Paulowniaceae		
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Foxglove Tree	Gardens
Plantaginaceae		
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snapdragon	Bellapais Monastery
<i>Linaria chalapensis</i>		Kocareius
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel Snout	Herbarium
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Veronica cymbalaria</i>		Bellapais Monastery
Platanaceae		
<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane	Gardens

Group/Species	English Name (if any)	Location
Plumbaginaceae		
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Winged Sea-lavender	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Limonium virgatum</i>	Twiggy Sea-Lavender	Koruçam Burnu
Polygonaceae		
<i>Emex spinosa</i>	Emex	Koprulu
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	
<i>Polygonum equisetiforme</i>		Koruçam Burnu
Primulaceae		
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>	Blue Pimpernel	
<i>Cyclamen persicum</i>	Persian Sowbread	Zapher Burnu
Punicaceae		
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate	Gardens
Rafflesiaceae		
<i>Cytinus hypocistis</i>	Cytinus	Herbarium (Red and yellow forms)
Ranunculaceae		
<i>Adonis annua</i>	Pheasant's-eye	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Adonis microcarpa</i>	Yellow Pheasant's-eye (can be red)	Field by St Hilarion
<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	Crown Anemone	Tank
<i>Clematis cirrhosa</i>	Virgin's Bower	Agios Phelion
<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	Turban Buttercup	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Ranunculus peltatus</i> ssp <i>peltatus</i>	Pond Water-crowfoot	Fresh water lake
Resedaceae		
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette	
Rosaceae		
<i>Crataegus azarolus</i>	Azarole/Medlar [styles 2-3]	Tulip field
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat	Gardens
<i>Poterium verrucosum</i>	Mediterranean Salad Burnet	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	Fields
<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Almond	Fields
<i>Pyrus syriaca</i>	Syrian Pear	Fields
<i>Rubus sanctus</i>	Bramble	
<i>Sarcopoterium spinosum</i>	Spiny Burnet	Koruçam Burnu
Rubiaceae		
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Galium verrucosum</i>		Koruçam Burnu
<i>Rubia tenuifolia</i>		Koruçam Burnu
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	Koruçam Burnu
Rutaceae		
<i>Citrus aurantiaca</i>	Seville Orange	Farms
<i>Citrus deliciosa</i>	Mandarine, Tangerine	Farms
<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon	Farms
<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Grapefruit	Farms

Group/Species	English Name (if any)	Location
Santalaceae <i>Thesium humile</i>		Koruçam Burnu
Sapindaceae <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Dodonaea	Koruçam Burnu
Scrophulariaceae <i>Verbascum levanticum</i> <i>Verbascum undulatum</i>		Bellapais Monastery Koruçam Burnu
Solanaceae <i>Hyoscyamus aureus</i> <i>Mandragora officinarum</i> <i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Golden Henbane Spring Mandrake Shrub Tobacco	Kyrenia harbour Field by St Hilarion
Urticaceae <i>Parietaria cretica</i> <i>Parietaria judaica</i> <i>Urtica pilulifera</i>	Cretan Pellitory Pellitory-of-the-wall Roman Nettle	Bellapais Monastery Bellapais Monastery Bellapais Monastery
Verbenaceae <i>Lantana camara</i> <i>Phyla canescens</i> <i>Phyla filiformis</i>	Lantana [naturalised]	Gardens Kocareius Zapher Burnu
Zygophyllaceae <i>Tetraena (Zygophyllum) album</i>		Koruçam Burnu
MONOCOTS		
Amaryllidaceae <i>Allium neapolitanum</i> <i>Allium nigrum multibulosum</i> <i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Naples Garlic [lvs glabrous] Sea Daffodil	Bellapais Monastery Tulip field Leaves only Koruçam Burnu
Agavaceae <i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant	Gardens
Araceae <i>Arum hygrophylum</i>		Zapher Burnu
Arecaceae [<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>] [<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>]	Date Palm	Gardens Gardens
Asparagaceae <i>Bellevalia nivalis</i> <i>Bellevalia trifoliata</i> <i>Drimia (=Urginea) maritima</i> <i>Hyacinthella millingenii</i> <i>Leopoldia (Muscari) comosa</i> <i>Ornithogalum narbonense</i> <i>Ornithogalum pedicellare</i> <i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Sea Squill Tassel Hyacinth	Tank Tank Tank Everywhere Tulip field Koruçam Burnu Koruçam Burnu

Group/Species	English Name (if any)	Location
Iridaceae		
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Field Gladiolus	Everywhere
<i>Moraea sisyrinchium</i> (=Gynandris)	Barbary Nut	Tulip field
Juncaceae		
<i>Juncus</i> sp.		
Liliaceae		
<i>Tulipa cypria</i>	Cyprus Tulip	Tulip field
Orchidaceae		
<i>Anacamptis coriophora</i> (<i>Orchis fragrans</i>)	Mediterranean Bug Orchid	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Ophrys lutea</i> subsp. <i>galilaea</i> (<i>O. sicula</i>)	Small Yellow Bee Orchid	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>mammosa</i>	Early Mammose Ophrys	Tulip field
<i>Ophrys umbilicata</i>		Five-finger Mountain
<i>Orchis anatolica</i>	Anatolian Orchid	Tank mountain road
<i>Orchis italica</i>	Naked Man Orchid	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Serapias levantina</i>	Levant Serapias	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Serapias orientalis</i>		Koruçam Burnu
<i>Serapias vomeracea</i>	Plough-share Tongue Orchid	Five-finger Mountain
Poaceae		
<i>Aegilops geniculata</i>		Hotel headland
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	Winter Wild-oat	Koruçam Burnu
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking-grass	Five-finger Mountain
<i>Elymus farctus</i>	Sand Couch	
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Sea Barley	
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's-tail	Everywhere
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	
Xanthorrhoeaceae		
<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	Common Asphodel	Everywhere
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-leaved Asphodel	Agios Phelion



Pallid Harrier



St Hilarion Cabbage



Lesser Emperor