

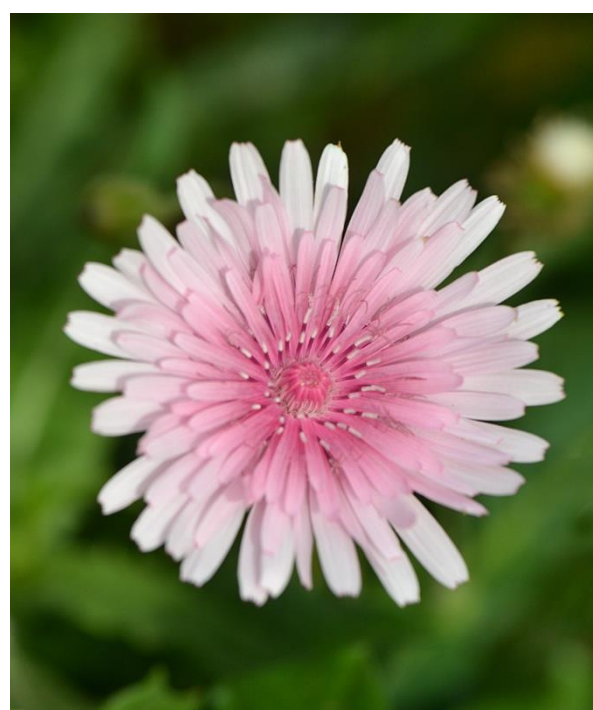
# Flowers of Italy's Gargano Peninsula

Naturetrek Tour Report

18th – 25th April 2022



*Centaurea subtilis*



*Crepis rubra*



*Tueraria guttata*



Gargano shepherd

Tour report and images by Andrew Cleave



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Tour Participants: Andrew Cleave & Dave Gibbs (leaders) with six Naturetrek clients

## Summary

After an enforced gap of two years, it was a pleasure to be back in the “orchid capital of Europe” at the peak time of year for the orchids and other flora that this region of Italy is famous for. We had sunny weather for almost the whole week so were able to visit all of the classic sites, and although it appeared to be a late season, with some species only just coming in to flower, we managed to find an impressive range of orchid species and other Mediterranean flora. There were many butterflies on the wing, and birdwatching was also very productive, with interesting waders and coastal birds seen at the start and end of the trip, and typical birds of the hillsides, such as Cirl Bunting and Eastern Subalpine Warbler being spotted regularly during the week. It was noticeable that there were far fewer visitors in Gargano than in previous years and in many of the sites we visited we had the flowers to ourselves and were able to enjoy picnics in quiet, sunny locations.

## Day 1

Monday 18th April

The group arrived in Bari on the early morning flight from Stansted, and Andrew was waiting for everyone at the airport, having already looked after a group the previous week. We made our way to the minibus in the airport carpark and Andrew pointed out the first plant of the trip which was Small-flowered Buttercup *Ranunculus parvijlorus* growing alongside the pavements. Once we had loaded up, we set off towards the autoroute and we had our first glimpse of Mediterranean flora along the roadsides near the airport, where there were signs warning of the presence of Wild Boar. Once we reached the autoroute, we were in the region of intensively farmed flat agricultural land to the north of Bari. Great expanses of Olive groves stretched away into the distance, and we could see some of the other crops being grown, including Vines, Almonds and Cherries.

We stopped for our lunch break at a service station where Monk Parakeets and Italian House Sparrows were found nesting in Eucalyptus trees planted for shade and Barn Swallows were busy feeding overhead. Back on the autoroute the landscape gradually changed, becoming slightly more hilly and on the banks of some of the cuttings we could see colourful displays of flowers, although there was no chance to stop and check things.

Moving on to the coast, we drove down a sandy track and parked beside a deserted beach where we found our first orchids of the trip growing on a grassy bank. A fine stand of Giant Orchids *Himantoglossum robertianum* were found amongst a colourful mix of Common Mallow *Malva sylvestris* and Crown Daisies *Glebionis coronaria*. The Giant Fennel *Ferula communis* which is usually very impressive here was only just coming into flower. The shallow lagoons were very productive with Slender-billed Gulls, Yellow-legged Gulls, Greater Flamingos, Pygmy Cormorants and many waders, including Black-winged Stilts and an elegant Marsh Sandpiper. We found some interesting shells on the beach and lots of the curious “Posidonia Balls” formed from the fragmented stems of Neptune Grass *Posidonia oceanica*. Sea Rocket *Cakile maritima* and the most attractive Southern Bird’s-foot Trefoil *Lotus creticus* were abundant along the strand line, and we also spotted Sea Knotgrass *Polygonum maritimum* and Sharp Rush *Juncus acutus*. Further along the beach a small group of Oystercatchers were feeding, and other waders included Kentish Plover and Sanderling.

We spent some time exploring here, enjoying the breezy sea air before we left the coastal area and headed for Gargano which we could see on the horizon, passing a large wetland area where there were some White Stork

nests on telegraph poles. We could see Storks in the nests and one looked as if it had Italian Sparrows nesting in it as well. We bypassed the modern port of Manfredonia, and on the ring-road we noticed an impressive roadside display of fruiting Prickly Pear Cacti *Opuntia* sp. The steep road twisted and turned with many hairpin bends as it climbed from sea-level to Monte Sant'Angelo, giving us far-reaching views of the coastal area we had left behind. We eventually arrived at the Palace Hotel, at the highest point of the town, and checked in.

There was still plenty of time for a brief orientation walk on the hillside behind the hotel and that gave us a good introduction to the flowers and birds we could expect during the rest of the week. We all met again before dinner when Andrew explained the plans for the rest of the week and we then enjoyed the first of many pleasant meals in the ornate hotel dining room.

## Day 2

Tuesday 19th April

Andrew and Dave collected picnic supplies from the local shops and then, after breakfast, we set off for an exploration of the hillsides close to the hotel. It was only a short trip in the minibus to our first stop where we explored an open hillside; within a few metres of the minibus we had already found several species of orchids, such as the Gargano form of the Early Spider Orchid *Ophrys sphegodes* subsp. *passionis*, the beautiful Sawfly Orchid *Ophrys tenthredinifera*, and the small form of the Yellow Bee Orchid *Ophrys lutea* subsp. *galilaea*. There were colourful patches of the intensely blue Dyer's Alkanet *Alkanna lebmanni* and we noticed the honey scent of the prickly "hedgehog plant", Spiny Spurge *Euphorbia spinosa*, which grew in the stonier places. Plenty of other plants were spotted here including at least two species of Rock-rose *Helianthemum* spp and Pink Hawksbeard *Crepis rubra*. After this good start we moved further along the road to a more vegetated area where we explored an area of thorny scrub and natural rock gardens stretching up the hillside. Eastern Sub-alpine Warblers were calling from the shrubs here, and we could hear Cuckoo and Golden Oriole calling nearby. There were some superb Milky Orchids *Neotinea lactea* here and many Green-winged Orchids *Anacamptis morio* and Pink Butterfly Orchids *Anacamptis papilionacea* adding splashes of colour. The Widow Iris *Iris tuberosus* was in flower in more shady spots and there were some eye-catching *Anemone hortensis* scattered through the area. We found some very photogenic clumps of the small yellow Sicilian Iris *Iris pseudopumila*. An attractive hybrid species of bee orchid was found here the previous week and was still in flower; this is apparently regularly seen and is thought to be a hybrid between *Ophrys tenthredinifera* and the already hybrid *Ophrys* × *flavicans* Nm. *bertoloniformis* (*Ophrys bertoloniformis*).

After a very full morning with lots of new plants and plenty of opportunities for photography we had our picnic in the light shade of some Eastern Hornbeam *Carpinus orientalis* trees which were just coming in to leaf and producing catkins.

We moved on to the ancient Pulsano Monastery at the end of the road where we explored the precincts of the partly restored monastery in its position at the head of a dramatic gorge. The old walls supported some interesting plants, including Henbane *Hyoscyamus alba*, which we had seen the previous week and was about to be cut down by a gardener as we watched, and the endemic Gargano Bellflower *Campanula garganica*, unfortunately still only in tight bud, but we did find one plant with flowers on the walls of the ravine. There were three species of Asphodel growing here, some very colourful carpets of Field Marigolds *Calendula arvensis* and various Cranesbills growing alongside the paths and under the Pencil Cedar trees – these were also attracting numerous bees, hoverflies and butterflies. We looked for the rare Pale Goldendrops *Onosma echioides* which had not been found in the previous week, and were lucky enough to find a few plants just coming into flower. We were also

pleased to see *Ophrys sphegodes* subsp *sipontensis*, one of the Gargano specialities, growing alongside the entrance road. The path down to the ravine was also very productive with flowers and butterflies on either side and here we found colonies of Bumblebee Orchids *Ophrys bombyliflora*, yet more Yellow Bee Orchids and some fine specimens of the Late Spider Orchid *Ophrys holosericea*. The field close to the parking area also proved to be very colourful with more Bumblebee Orchids and a few Giant Orchids just hanging on in flower. After a very full first day we returned to the hotel in time for some of the group to explore the town before our evening get-together.

## Day 3

## Wednesday 20th April

Another sunny day but rather breezy day dawned, and we took a different route out of town, this time heading down into an area of farmland where Wild Tulips *Tulipa sylvestris* grew amongst the wheat. We could see patches of yellow as we followed the road down and were able to get close-up views of the tulips along the field margins, where we found a variety of small annual plants, including Early Pennycress *Noccaea praecox*, and a few plants of Fiddle Dock *Rumex pulcher*. Corn Bunting and Nightingale could be heard singing here. Our main stop of the morning was in a large, uncultivated area where even before we had left the minibus, we could see large patches of the yellow Sicilian Irises and drifts of colour from Pink Butterfly Orchids. We also found some of the very striking hybrids between Green-winged and Pink Butterfly Orchids. We made rather slow progress exploring this area where it was difficult to move without stepping too close to an interesting plant, and there were plenty of good subjects for the photographers. Two rare British native species were found growing close together here; Ground Pine *Ajuga chamaepitys* and White Rock-rose *Helianthemum appeninum* are both fairly common here in open, sunny habitats. Across the road there was a small clump of Turkey Oak trees, yet to come into leaf, and nearby we found several colour forms of the locally common *Viola merxmuelleri*. A Meadow Saxifrage *Saxifraga carpetana* was flowering in the grassy area around the copse.

We then moved on a short distance into the Bosco Quarto section of the National Park to check out a site for Peonies *Paeonia mascula* and found a few plants in flower on top of a steep bank and more under a bramble patch at the edge of a field. We followed a forest road for a few kilometres to a lonely picnic spot where the air was full of bird song, including Firecrests and Nuthatch. The leaves on the Turkey Oaks were were starting to open but there was plenty of light reaching the forest floor. A common plant here was *Anemone apennina*, which was flowering profusely in shades of pale blue and white. Bird-in-a-bush *Corydalis solida*, and a few plants of *Cardamine bulbifera* were also present and there were several more familiar UK species like Wood Spurge *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, Butcher's Broom *Ruscus aculeatus* and Spurge Laurel *Daphne laureola* making up the understorey, along with some dense stands of Holly *Ilex aquifolium*. After our picnic we walked through the forest to an open stony hillside where in a quite heavily grazed area we spotted a Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem *Gagea lojaconoi* and the leaves of what must have been a fine display of a species of Crocus. Another common species here was Subterranean Clover *Trifolium subterraneum*, and the widespread buttercup *Ranunculus millefoliatus* was also flowering. There were many leaves and buds of Irises *Iris bicapitatus* with some fine specimens in perfect conditions for photography. On the steeper slopes, at the edge of the woodland we found a few spikes of *Narcissus tazetta*, and Round-leaved Birthwort *Aristolochia rotunda*, the food plant of the Italian (Southern) Festoon butterfly which we also saw. (It is now recognised as a distinct species from Southern Festoon.) We retraced our steps back through the forest to the minibus and returned along the forest road to a layby where we stopped to look at the steep ban where we had spotted *Narcissus poeticus* flowering on our way past in the morning. There were plenty of flowering spikes just off the road in a stony area of the woodland and their scent filled the air.

## Day 4

Thursday 21st April

Today's plan was to visit the well-known Gargano orchid site of Monte Sacro, and then the important archaeological site at Monte Saraceno. We stopped to purchase picnic supplies in town on the way to and then followed the winding road down towards Mattinata. We pulled off the road at one point to admire the hillsides covered in stone terraces and Olive trees, and a wander along one of the terraces was quite productive with several new plants added to the list, including the most attractive Mallow-leaved Bindweed *Convolvulus althaeoides* which we had been noticing along the roadsides. There were also a few spikes of the Ploughshare Tongue Orchid *Serapias vomeracea* just starting to open and a single spike of a Broomrape *Orobanche pubescens*. As we drove around the Mattinata bypass we passed by some very old Olive trees with massive, gnarled trunks and hollow centres; these had somehow survived the roadworks and looked as if they were still being managed for olive production. The road climbed steeply to the parking place at the start of the trail up Monte Sacro, passing by some gardens and villas. We were pleased to spot a Turtle Dove sitting on the overhead wires.

Botanists are regular visitors to Monte Sacro, but the trail also attracts walkers and visitors to the ruined abbey at the summit. Most of the botanical interest lies close to the trail and is found on the open sections of the well-marked route, and we soon spotted new plants, such as *Ophrys x flavicans* Nm. *promontorii*, the Four-spotted Orchid *Orchis quadripunctata* and the deep blue *Iris bicapitata*. There were interesting plants all the way, so we made quite slow progress as we found more and more interesting species, including Spotted Rock-rose *Tuberaria guttata* and *Anchusa cretica*. We followed the trail until we reached the tree line where we found many fine specimens of the Sparse-flowered Orchid *Orchis pauciflora*, and we agreed that this name did not flatter this very attractive species. We had our picnic back at the minibus, and then drove a short distance down the hill to another small parking place where we explored the roadside area of limestone and scrub. Here we were able to find Bertoloni's Bee Orchid *Ophrys bertolonii* and the hybrid *Ophrys x flavicans* Nm. *bertoloniformis* growing close together. The other hybrid parent, *Ophrys sphegodes*, was also found here in some numbers.

We returned to Mattinata and negotiated the bypass again, heading back up the hairpin bends until we reached the parking place for the trail to Monte Saraceno. We followed the track towards the archaeological site, and on the way looked for the Sombre Bee Orchid *Ophrys fusca* which had been spotted the previous week, but sadly the flowers were almost over. The dark form of the Yellow Bee Orchid, which has very little yellow colouration on the labellum, was still just recognisable. An interesting new plant here was *Centaurea subtilis* – a fine-leaved plant with a knapweed-like flower which turns out to be a rarity previously unrecorded on this site. A derelict pigsty beside the track was almost covered by a large area of the very handsome Roman Nettle *Urtica pilulifera*. The 3000-year-old burial chambers hewn out of the limestone were near the highest point of the promontory. Many of them had interesting plants growing in them, such as Large Cuckoo Pint *Arum italicum* and Maidenhair Fern *Adiantum capillus-veneris*. At the very end of the headland we found White Horehound *Marrubium vulgare* and Italian Thistle *Carduus pycnocephalus*: this species is also known as Plymouth Thistle as it has been established in the UK on Plymouth Hoe in Devon for many years. A rather twiggy shrub growing near the radio mast was *Osyris alba*, a plant in the Sandalwood family, partly parasitic on the roots of nearby plants. There were sweeping views over the Gulf of Manfredonia, and we could see a number of what looked like small fishing boats heading back to port with Yellow-legged Gulls following them.

## Day 5

Friday 22nd April

We had a later start this morning so that the group could have some time to explore the historic town of Monte Sant'Angelo before setting off on our walk. The plan was to follow the Pilgrim's Path which is a very historic route used by pilgrims for many centuries on their way to the famous shrines in Monte Sant'Angelo. We followed the path down from the town, with drifts of *Arabis caucasica* and *Aubrieta columnae* covering the rocks and walls. Looking closely, we also found many tiny plants of Rue-leaved Saxifrage *Saxifraga tridactylites* seemingly growing out the solid rock faces. When we had left the town behind and were heading into the valley, we noticed plenty of signs of Wild Boar activity on the way. A common flower here was the Widow Iris, which seemed to be doing well, despite the boar activity, and there were patches of Black Vetch *Vicia melanops* coming into flower. On the rocks we saw the diminutive purple flowers of Spring Rock-cress *Arabis verna* and also various species of Sedum not yet in flower. Andrew left the group with Dave to follow the path downhill whilst he went to move the minibus to the pick-up point further down the road. The path eventually emerged on the road by a little shrine, and we loaded up and headed towards Monte Calvo where we stopped at a quiet picnic site in the woods.

Whilst lunch was being prepared some of the group explored the woods and found a few Roman Orchids *Dactylorhiza romana* in flower. After lunch we explored the woods in a different direction, arriving at an open area of limestone pavement with far-reaching views of the forest and a glimpse of the sea in the distance. There were more Roman Orchids here, and more Narcissi, including *Narcissus tazetta* nicely in flower, and just a few Spectacled Ophrys *Ophrys argolica* subsp. *biscutella* showing slightly different colour forms. A Gargano shepherd came by on his sure-footed Mule, but he was not too keen on being photographed and soon disappeared. Scattered around the open areas were Man Orchids *Orchis anthropophora* and some very photogenic Sparse-flowered Orchids. Our final stop for the day was in a small copse of Wild Service Trees *Sorbus torminalis* which, despite the showing signs of cattle grazing, had good numbers of *Narcissus poeticus*, more Roman Orchids and a few Elder-flowered Orchids *Dactylorhiza sambucina*. There were also a few tall spikes of *Dactylorhiza maculata* subsp. *saccifera*, but they were some way off flowering. The fenced-off lawns of what looked like holiday homes had some impressive displays of Roman Orchids, and along the edges of the fences we found Purple Gromwell *Aegonychon (Buglossoides) purpurocaeruleum*.

We returned to Monte Sant'Angelo by the same route and noticed several more fields of Tulips in the cultivated areas. A good bird-sighting from the minibus on the way back was a Cattle Egret in with the cows grazing one of the fields.

## Day 6

Saturday 23rd April

This morning we left Monte Sant'Angelo and headed for the coast, taking the road through the Foresta Umbra. We stopped for a while to check out a flower-filled roadside verge on the edge of a *Pinus nigra* plantation where we found many different forms of *Ophrys sphegodes*, more Green-winged Orchids and a number of very showy Italian Man Orchids *Orchis italica*. On a mossy section of the roadside verge there were a few specimens of the Winter Stalk-ball *Tulostoma brumale* fungus. After a while photographing the orchids here, we followed the road which took us to a completely different habitat as it wound uphill through a magnificent Beech forest. The trees were just coming into leaf, looking very attractive in the sunlight, and there was a fine dusting of Beech pollen on every surface. We stopped at a picnic site close to the road and walked through the forest to the Laghetto, the only fresh-water site we had visited in Gargano. The path led us through the woods where there were some



enormous Yew trees and many deep hollows filled with ferns and bryophytes. The large leafy lichen, Tree Lungwort *Lobaria pulmonaria* was present on a number of trees and there were patches of Ramsons *Allium ursinum* amongst other familiar plants. Coralroot Bittercress *Cardamine bulbifera* was scattered around here with a few plants showing some open flowers. The lake was open and sunny and there were swarms of tadpoles swimming near the margins and a few goldfish, cruising in the open water. On the sunniest part of the bank a large number of Terrapins of various sizes were basking, and they only slipped back into the water when approached too closely.

We had our picnic under the beech trees and then continued through the forest, pausing to look at some Fallow Deer in an enclosure, descending several kilometres, before pulling off to look at a lovely display of Spring Cyclamen *Cyclamen repandum* on the roadside. We could see them growing down a steep slope on one side, and in the woods higher up on the other side of the road. A few energetic members of the party scrambled up the slope and were rewarded with more Cyclamens and some Peonies in full flower. A large patch of Purple Gromwell was spotted on the roadside and the Shrubby Scorpion-vetch *Coronilla valentina* was in full flower in the open sunny areas. We continued down the road until we eventually emerged from the forest and reached more typical Mediterranean habitat with Vineyards, Olive Groves and Palm Trees. Our next stop was close to the road in an area where fly-tipping had been a problem, so our usual parking place was blocked off. However, we managed to pull off and checked this small grassy area where we found large numbers of Early Spider Orchids and more Italian Man Orchids. It was too early for the Tongue Orchids to be in flower, but we did manage to find a few short spikes in tight bud and one spike of Small-flowered Tongue Orchid *Serapias parviflora* which did have open flowers. In a damp hollow there were some fine specimens of the Gargano form of the Late Spider Orchid *Ophrys holoserica* subsp. *apulica*.

Our final stop was at the Hotel Elisa, situated on the harbour in the attractive coastal town of Peschici. Once we had checked in there was time to explore and one of the interesting plants found close to the shore at the base of the cliffs was the large, shrubby Jupiter's Beard *Anthyllis barba-jovis*. Bird-watching was also quite productive here with the resident Alpine Swifts putting on a good display over the cliffs, whilst out to sea there was a steady stream of Yelkouan Shearwaters flying past. A Blue Rock Thrush was spotted on the terraced hillside behind the hotel. We enjoyed an excellent seafood dinner with a sunset over the Adriatic as a backdrop.

## Day 7

## Sunday 24th April

For our final full day in Gargano, we planned to visit various sites in the Bosca da Spina Pulci, a remote, wooded area well away from the main tourist sites. Our first stop was at a scenic view point close to Peschici where we could look down on the Trabuco, the arrangement of nets and poles fixed to the cliff used as a type of fish trap. Sicilian Snapdragon *Antirrhinum siculum* and the strongly-scented Hoary Stock *Matthiola incana* were flowering here and around the base of the impressive stone tower we found Fern Grass *Catapodium rigidum*. The road wound its way through olive and citrus groves with a very colourful flora on the verges, but there were no stopping places until we reached an olive grove where we could park the minibus enabling us to look at some splendid Lady Orchids *Orchis purpurea*. There were signs that the olive trees here were being pruned and much of the brushwood was scattered on the ground, hiding many of the orchids, but there were plenty of photogenic plants that we could get close to. We finally joined the main highway, leaving the hairpin bends behind and were impressed by the tunnels and flyovers which had been constructed in this very hilly terrain. After about 25 kilometres we turned off onto a rather bumpy side road and came to a little stony track, guarded by a lonely-



looking Springer Spaniel, where we found a colourful display of Perfoliate Alexanders *Smyrniium perfoliatum* and the very attractive two-tone *Pisum sativum*. Other plants spotted along the track included a very showy Bean Broomrape *Orobancha crenata*, and Caterpillar-plant *Scorpiurus muricatus*. Two new shrubby species were found here, although neither of them were in flower – Christ's Thorn *Paliurus spina-christi* was a very thorny, tangled shrub and grew alongside Stinking Bean *Anagyris foetida* which had a few green pods amongst the smelly foliage. This combination made for a very effective barrier on the edge of the lane. We could hear, but not see, a Cetti's Warbler singing from deep within the thorny hedge.

We moved on to an abandoned quarry on the edge of the National Park and scrambled up a hillside to look for the Small-patterned Ophrys *Ophrys holosericea* subsp *parvimaclata* which we found quite easily. We then had to negotiate a barbed-wire fence and some thorny branches to get on to the steep hillside where we found more of the Small-patterned Ophrys and a few small specimens of the Tongue Orchid *Serapias lingua* just coming into flower. A few plants of Provence Orchid *Orchis provincialis* were also spotted here, and there were several fine displays of Spring Cyclamen on the stony slopes. Although it was not easy to scramble around here on the stony slopes and under the prickly shrubs it was a very rich habitat with many interesting plants in flower. We added species like Bloody Cranesbill *Geranium sanguineum* to our list, and less conspicuous, but quite common was the Mediterranean Clubmoss *Selaginella denticulata*.

We had our picnic near the minibus and then walked down the road to follow a nature trail which led to a shady gorge with a dry stream bed. The open sunny areas had large patches of Milk Thistle *Silybum marianum* and Blue Hound's-tongue *Cynoglossum creticum* and a very showy Narbon Vetch *Vicia narbonensis*. This was a good habitat for butterflies and lizards with some posing obligingly for photographs. In the more shaded areas, there were a few plants of Pendulous Garlic *Allium pendulinum* just coming into flower, and the rocky sides of the little gorge supported many ferns, including Rusty-back *Asplenium ceterach* and Maidenhair Spleenwort *Asplenium trichomanes*. We had the whole area to ourselves and enjoyed the peace and quiet, broken only by bird song and distant cow bells.

It was now time to return to Peschici so we followed the same route back, enjoying the views of the Gargano massif on one side and the distant Lago Verano on the other. We had time for a brief stop at Peschici's rather remote railway station and then arrived back at the hotel in plenty of time for more exploration of Peschici before our final evening and a splendid seafood supper.

## Day 8

Monday 25th April

We had to make a very early start today in order to get back to Bari Airport by 9am, so after a light breakfast, we loaded up and were on the road by just after 6am. At this time in the morning the roads were clear, and we made good progress, with time for a brief stop on the way. We had our last glimpses of the Lady Orchids as we climbed up the steep road to the main highway, and after that we were able to follow almost empty roads, with the Gargano hills on one side and the flat agricultural land on the other. There were some fields with colourful displays of Poppies and roadside verges with what looked like a rich flora, but sadly, we were unable to stop for a closer look. We arrived on time and left the minibus at the rental office and were transferred to the airport in plenty of time for our check-in and the return flight to Stansted.

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## Species lists

### Plants

Scientific name	Common name	Location
This list has been updated according to 'Plants of the World Online' ( <a href="https://powo.science.keew.org/">https://powo.science.keew.org/</a> ) based on DNA analysis.		
<b>Note: * = a species is endemic</b>		
<b>PTERIDOPHYTES</b>	<b>FERNS &amp; ALLIES</b>	
<b>Lycophytes</b>		
<b>Selaginellaceae</b>	<b>Lesser Clubmoss Family</b>	
<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	Mediterranean Clubmoss	
<b>Leptosporangiate Ferns</b>	<b>True Ferns</b>	
<b>Aspleniaceae</b>	<b>Spleenwort family</b>	
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	
<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Rustyback	
<i>Asplenium (Phyllitis) scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue Fern	
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	
<b>Dennstaedtiaceae</b>	<b>Bracken Family</b>	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	
<b>Dryopteridaceae</b>	<b>Buckler-fern Family</b>	
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern	
<b>Polypodiaceae</b>	<b>Polypody Family</b>	
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common Polypody	

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<b>Pteridaceae</b>	<b>Ribbon Fern Family</b>	
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern	
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>	<b>CONIFERS</b>	
<b>Cupressaceae</b>	<b>Juniper Family</b>	
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	
<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Prickly Juniper	
<b>Pinaceae</b>	<b>Pine Family</b>	
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	nr Mattinata
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine	coastal road Peschici
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone or Umbrella Pine	beside Autoroute
<b>Taxaceae</b>	<b>Yew Family</b>	
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	Foresta Umbra
<b>ANGIOSPERMS</b>	<b>FLOWERING PLANTS</b>	
<b>Pre-dicots</b>	<b>Primitive Angiosperms</b>	
<b>Aristolochiaceae</b>	<b>Birthwort Family</b>	
<i>Aristolochia rotunda</i>	A Birthwort	
<i>Aristolochia lutea</i>	A Birthwort	
<b>Eu-dicots</b>	<b>True Dicotyledons</b>	
<b>Acanthaceae</b>	<b>Bear's-breech Family</b>	
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's-breech	Peschici
<b>Adoxaceae</b>	<b>Moschatel Family</b>	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus	Peschici
<b>Aizoaceae</b>	<b>Dew-plant Family</b>	
<i>Carpobrotus acinaciformis</i>	Sally-my-handsome	Peschici
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>	<b>Sumach Family</b>	
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree	widespread
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree	widespread
<b>Apiaceae</b>	<b>Carrot Family</b>	
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	Peschici
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo	leaves only, Pulsano road
<i>Ferrula communis</i>	Giant Fennel	
<i>Laserpitium latifolium</i>	Broad-leaved Sermountain	leaves only, Pilgrim's Path
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle	
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's Needles	
<i>Smyrniium perfoliatum</i>	Perfoliate Alexanders	
<i>Thapsia garganica</i>	Thapsia	leaves only, Pulsano road

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Tordylium apulum</i>	Tordylium	
<b>Apocynaceae</b>	<b>Periwinkle Family</b>	
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	not flowering, Pulsano Monastery
<i>Vinca major</i>	Periwinkle	
<b>Aquifoliaceae</b>	<b>Holly Family</b>	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	
<b>Araliaceae</b>	<b>Ivy Family</b>	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	
<b>Asteraceae</b>	<b>Daisy Family</b>	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	
<i>Andryala integrifolia</i>	Andryala	leaves and buds only, Monte Saraceno
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Wormwood	
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	widespread
<i>Bellis sylvestris</i>	Southern Daisy	Pulsano
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold	Pulsano
<i>Centaurea alba</i>	a Knapweed	
<i>Centaurea subtilis</i>		Monte Saraceno
<i>Centaurea deusta</i>		
<i>Crepis rubra</i>	Pink Hawksbeard	
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	Woody Fleabane	
<i>Doronicum columnae</i>	Heart-leaved Leopard's-bane	
<i>Filago pygmaea</i>	Evax	Pulsano
<i>Galactites tomentosus</i>	Galactites	
<i>Glebionis coronarium</i>	Crown Daisy	Widespread, roadsides
<i>Hyoseris radiata</i>	-	
<i>Hypochaeris achryophorus</i>	Mediterranean Cat's-ear	
<i>Pentanema verbascifolium</i>	Mullein-leaved Spikenard	
<i>Jurinea mollis</i>	a 'soft' Thistle	Monte Saraceon
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Scented Mayweed	
<i>Reichardia picroides</i>	Brighteyes	
<i>Scorzonera laciniata</i>	Cut-leaved Viper's-grass	
<i>Scorzonera villosa</i>	Hairy Viper's Grass	
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle	
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow Thistle	
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	a Dandelion	
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Salsify	
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	
<b>Betulaceae</b>	<b>Birch Family</b>	
<i>Carpinus orientalis</i>	Eastern Hornbeam	
<b>Boraginaceae</b>	<b>Forget-me-not Family</b>	
<i>Aegonychon (Buglossoides) purpurocaeruleum</i>	Purple Gromwell	
<i>Alkanna tinctoria (lehmanii)</i>	Dyer's Alkanet	
<i>Anchusa cretica</i>	-	
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Buglossoides (Lithospermum) arvensis</i>	Corn Gromwell	
<i>Cerintho major</i>	Honeywort	nr Peschici
<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	Cretan or Blue Hound's-tongue	Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Echium platagineum</i>	Purple Viper's Bugloss	nr Zaponetta
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's-bugloss	nr Zaponetta
<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>	Early Forget-me-not	
<i>Onosma (lucana*) echiooides</i>	Pale Goldendrops	Pulsano
<i>Pulmonaria vallarsae</i>		Bosco Quarto
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<b>Cabbage Family</b>	
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	
<i>Alyssum montanum</i>	Mountain Alyssum	
<i>Aurinia (Alyssoides) sinuata</i>	Alyssoides	
<i>Arabis caucasica</i>	Garden Rockcress	
<i>Arabis verna</i>	Spring Rockcress	
<i>Aubrieta columnae</i> subsp. <i>italica</i>	an Aubrieta	
<i>Biscutella didyma</i>	Biscutella	
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket	
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	
<i>Cardamine bulbifera</i>	Coralroot	
<i>Cardamine plumieri</i>	Ivy-leaved Bittercress	
<i>Diplotaxis</i> sp.	A Wall-rocket	
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	Woad	
<i>Lepidium (Cardaria) draba</i>	Hoary Cress	
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alison	
<i>Matthiola incana</i>	Hoary Stock	
<i>Matthiola sinuata</i>	Sea Stock	
<i>Noccaea praecox</i>	Early Pennycress	
<i>Raphanes raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	
<b>Cactaceae</b>	<b>Cactus Family</b>	
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Prickly Pear	roadside, near buildings, Manfredonia
<b>Campanulaceae</b>	<b>Bellflower Family</b>	
<i>Campanula garganica*</i>	a Bellflower (near endemic)	
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>	<b>Honeysuckle Family</b>	
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian	
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel	
<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>	Etruscan Honeysuckle	
<i>Valeriana tuberosa</i>	-	
<i>Valerianella</i> agg.	A Cornsalad	
<b>Caryophyllaceae</b>	<b>Pink Family</b>	
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	
<i>Petrorhagia dubia</i>	Kohlrauschia	
<i>Petrorhagia saxifraga</i>	Tunicflower	
<i>Sabulina attica</i>	Attic Sandwort	
<i>Silene colorata</i>	-	
<i>Silene conica</i>	Sand Catchfly	

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Silene italica</i>	Italian Catchfly	
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	
<b>Celastraceae</b>	<b>Spindle Family</b>	
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	
<b>Chenopodiaceae</b>	<b>Goosefoot Family</b>	
<i>Chenopodium sp</i>	a "Goosefoot"	Monte Saraceno
<b>Cistaceae</b>	<b>Rock-rose Family</b>	
<i>Cistus creticus</i>	Pink Cistus	Monte Saraceno
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus	Monte Saraceno
<i>Cistus salviifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus	Monte Saraceno
<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i>	White Rock-rose	Bosco Quarto
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Rock-rose	widespread
<i>Helianthemum salicifolium</i>	Willow-leaved Rock-rose	Pulsano
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted Rock-rose	Monte Sacro
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>	<b>Bindweed Family</b>	
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed	
<b>Cornaceae</b>	<b>Dogwood Family</b>	
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	
<b>Crassulaceae</b>	<b>Stonecrop Family</b>	
<i>Sedum hispanicum</i>	Spanish Stonecrop	
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Wall Pennywort	
<b>Cucurbitaceae</b>	<b>Cucumber family</b>	
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony	leaves and stems only
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting Cucumber	nr Zaponetta
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	<b>Spurge Family</b>	
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood Spurge	Foresta Umbra
<i>Euphorbia characias</i> subsp. <i>characias</i>	Mediterranean Spurge	Pulsano
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	Broad-leaved Glaucous Spurge	Bosco Quarto
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	
<i>Euphorbia segetalis</i>	-	
<i>Euphorbia spinosa</i>	-	
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury	
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<b>Pea Family</b>	
<i>Anagyris foetida</i>	Bean Trefoil	Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Anthyllis barba-jovis</i>	Jupiter's Beard	Peschici
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> subsp. <i>praepropera</i>	Mediterranean Kidney Vetch (Pink)	
<i>Astragalus hamosus</i>	a Milk Vetch	
<i>Astragalus monspessulanus</i>	False Vetch	

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil	Monte Saraceno
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i>	Annual Scorpion Vetch	
<i>Coronilla valentina</i>	Shrubby Scorpion Vetch	Cyclamen stop
<i>Cytisus decumbens</i>	Prostrate Broom	
<i>Hippocrepis ciliata</i>		
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Horseshoe Vetch	Pulsano
<i>Hippocrepis emerus subsp. emeroides</i>	False Senna	
<i>Hippocrepis biflora</i>		
<i>Hippocrepis unisiliquosa</i>	-	
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow Vetchling	
<i>Lathyrus cicera</i>	a Vetchling	Pulsano
<i>Lathyrus clymenum</i>	-	
<i>Lathyrus ochrus</i>	-	
<i>Lathyrus setifolius</i>	Red Grass Vetchling	Pulsano
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot Trefoil	
<i>Lotus creticus</i>	Southern Bird's-foot Trefoil	nr Zaponetta
<i>Lotus edulis</i>	Edible Lotus	
<i>Lupinus micranthus</i>	Hairy Lupin	nr Peschici
<i>Medicago littoralis</i>	Shore Medick	
<i>Medicago marina</i>	Sea Medick	nr Zaponetta
<i>Medicago orbicularis</i>	Large Disk Medick	
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed Medick	
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Small Mellilot	
<i>Ononis reclinata</i>	Small Rest-harrow	Monte Saraceno
<i>Pisum sativum subsp. elatius</i>	Cultivated Pea	
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	roadside near Lady Orchids
<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i>	a Scorpiurus	
<i>Securigera securidaca</i>	Goat Pea	
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom	
<i>Lotus tetragonolobus</i>	Winged or Asparagus Pea	
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	
<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>	Rough Clover	
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Star Clover	widespread
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Burrowing Clover	Bosco Quarto
<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	Woolly Trefoil	
<i>Tripodion tetraphyllum</i>	Bladder Vetch	
<i>Vicia bithynica</i>	Bithynian Vetch	
<i>Vicia cassubica</i>	Danzig Vetch	
<i>Vicia hybrida</i>	a Yellow Vetch	Pulsano
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Yellow Vetch	Cyclamen stop
<i>Vicia melanops</i>	Black Vetch	Pilgrim's Path
<i>Vicia narbonensis</i>	-	Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Vicia peregrina</i>	-	
<i>Vicia sativa agg</i>	Common Vetch	widespread
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Fodder Vetch	Bosco Quarto
<b>Fagaceae</b>	<b>Beech Family</b>	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Foresta Umbra
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	Bosco Quarto



Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	Bosco Quarto
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak	Bosco Quarto
<b>Gentianaceae</b>	<b>Gentian Family</b>	
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort	
<b>Geraniaceae</b>	<b>Crane's-bill Family</b>	
<i>Erodium ciconium</i>	a Stork's-bill	
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill	
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining Crane's-bill	
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin	
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Crane's-bill	
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<b>Deadnettle Family</b>	
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	Ground Pine	Bosco Quarto
<i>Clinopodium acinos</i>	Basil-thyme	
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Dead-nettle	
<i>Lamium bifidum</i>	Bifid Dead-nettle	
<i>Lamium garganicum</i>	Large Red Dead-nettle	
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Spotted Dead-nettle	
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	White Horehound	Monte Saraceno
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Oregano	leaves only
<i>Prasium majus</i>	Prasium	
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	
<i>Salvia argentea</i>	Silver Sage	
<i>Salvia clandestina</i>	a pale-flowered Clary	
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary	
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Wall Germander	
<b>Linaceae</b>	<b>Flax Family</b>	
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax	
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<b>Mallow Family</b>	
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Dwarf Mallow	
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	
<i>Tilia sp</i>	a Lime	Foresta Umbra
<b>Moraceae</b>	<b>Mulberry Family</b>	
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	
<b>Oleaceae</b>	<b>Olive Family</b>	
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	widespread
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet	Bosco Quarto
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	widespread
<b>Orobanchaceae</b>	<b>Broomrape Family</b>	
<i>Orobanche crenata</i>	Bean Broomrape	
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape	
<i>Orobanche pubescens</i>	Hairy Broomrape	
<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	Southern Red Bartsia	

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>	<b>Wood-sorrel Family</b>	
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Procumbent Yellow Sorrel	
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	
<b>Paeoniaceae</b>	<b>Paeony Family</b>	
<i>Paeonia mascula</i>	A Peony	
<b>Papaveraceae</b>	<b>Poppy Family</b>	
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater Celandine	Peschici
<i>Corydalis solida</i>	Bird-in-a-bush	Bosco Quarto
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	Tall Ramping Fumitory	
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	Pulsano
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	Distant views in fields - poss this species
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>	<b>Plantain Family</b>	
<i>Antirrhinum siculum</i>	Sicilian Snapdragon	Peschici
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	common on rocks and walls
<i>Linaria simplex</i>	Simple Toadflax	
<i>Plantago arenaria</i>	Branched Plantain	
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	
<i>Plantago cretica</i>	Cretan Plantain	
<i>Plantago lagopus</i>	Hare's-foot Plantain	
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	
<b>Plumbaginaceae</b>	<b>Thrift Family</b>	
<i>Limonium oleifolium</i>	a Rock Sea-lavender	leaf rosettes only, coastal rocks, Peschici
<b>Polygalaceae</b>	<b>Milkwort Family</b>	
<i>Polygala nicaeensis</i>	Nice Milkwort	Bosco Quarto
<b>Polygonaceae</b>	<b>Knotweed Family</b>	
<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>	Sea Knotgrass	nr Zaponetta
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	roadside nr Tulip fields
<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	Fiddle Dock	Tulip fields, Cyclamen stop
<b>Primulaceae</b>	<b>Primrose Family</b>	
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	Ivy-leaved Sowbread	
<i>Cyclamen repandum</i>	Spring Cyclamen	Foresta Umbra, Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Lysimachia (Anagallis) arvensis (red &amp; blue forms)</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	
<i>Lysimachia linum-stellatum</i>	Star Flax	
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	<b>Buttercup Family</b>	
<i>Anemone apennina</i>	Blue Anemone	
<i>Anemone hortensis</i>	-	
<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>	Winter Aconite	leaves only
<i>Ficaria verna</i> agg.	Lesser Celandine	
<i>Nigella damascena</i>	Love-in-a-mist	
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	
<i>Ranunculus millefoliatus</i>	-	
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	Rough-fruited Buttercup	

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>	Small-flowered Buttercup	Bari Airport
<b>Resedaceae</b>	<b>Mignonette Family</b>	
<i>Reseda alba</i>	White Mignonette	
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette	
<i>Reseda phyteuma</i>	Corn Mignonette	
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>	<b>Buckthorn Family</b>	
<i>Paliurus spina-christi</i>	Christ's Thorn	
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Mediterranean Buckthorn	
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<b>Rose Family</b>	
<i>Aremonia agrimonioides</i>	Bastard Agrimony	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	
<i>Potentilla micrantha</i>	Pink Barren Strawberry	
<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Almond	
<i>Pyrus spinosa (amygdaliformis)</i>	Almond-leaved Pear	
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	A Rose	
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg	Bramble	
<i>Sanguisorba (Poterium) minor</i>	Salad Burnet	
<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	Wild Service Tree	
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	<b>Bedstraw Family</b>	
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Woodruff	Foresta Umbra
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Wild Madder	
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	
<i>Valantia muralis</i>	a Valantia	Monte Saraceno
<b>Santalaceae</b>	<b>Sandalwood Family</b>	
<i>Osyris alba</i>	Osyris	Monte Saraceno
<b>Sapindaceae</b>	<b>Maple Family</b>	
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	widespread
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	
<i>Acer obtusatum</i>	Bosnian Maple	Monte Sacro
<b>Saxifragaceae</b>	<b>Saxifrage Family</b>	
<i>Saxifraga carpetana</i>		
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow Saxifrage	
<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>	Rue-leaved Saxifrage	
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<b>Figwort Family</b>	
<i>Scrophularia peregrina</i>	Italian (Nettle-leaved) Figwort	
<i>Verbascum phoeniceum</i>	Purple Mullein	Basal leaves and buds only
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Aaron's Rod	roadsides
<b>Solanaceae</b>	<b>Nightshade Family</b>	
<i>Hyoscyamus alba</i>	White Henbane	Pulsano
<i>Solanum sodomium</i>	Apple of Sodom	nr Peschici

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<b>Thymelaeaceae</b>	<b>Daphne Family</b>	
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	Spurge Laurel	Bosco Quarto, Foresta Umbra
<b>Ulmaceae</b>	<b>Elm Family</b>	
<i>Ulmus</i> agg.	An Elm	Monte Sant'Angelo
<b>Urticaceae</b>	<b>Nettle Family</b>	
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory of the Wall	widespread
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	roadsides
<i>Urtica pilulifera</i>	Roman Nettle	Pulsano and Monte Saraceno
<b>Violaceae</b>	<b>Violet Family</b>	
<i>Viola merxmuelleri</i>	A Pansy (purple or cream)	Apulia endemic
<i>Viola reichenbechiana</i>	Early Dog Violet	
<b>Vitaceae</b>	<b>Grape-vine Family</b>	
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Grape	widely planted
<b>Monocots</b>	<b>Monocotyledons</b>	
<b>Amaryllidaceae</b>	<b>Daffodil Family</b>	
<i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	Naples Garlic	
<i>Allium pendulinum</i>	Pendulous Garlic	
<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rose Garlic	
<i>Allium subhirsutum</i>	Hairy Garlic	
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons	
<i>Narcissus poeticus</i>	Pheasant's-eye Daffodil	Bosco Quarto and Monte Calvo
<i>Narcissus tazetta</i>	Bunch-flowered Narcissus	Bosco Quarto and Monte Calvo
<b>Araceae</b>	<b>Arum Family</b>	
<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>italicum</i>	Large Cuckoo Pint	Monte Saraceno
<b>Asparagaceae</b>	<b>Asparagus Family</b>	
<i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant	
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	Spiny Asparagus	widespread
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel Hyacinth	
<i>Muscari neglectum</i>	Dark Grape Hyacinth	very common and widespread
<i>Ornithogalum montanum</i>	Star of Bethlehem	Bosco Quarto
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Solomon's Seal	
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's Broom	Bosco Quarto
<i>Urginea maritima</i>	Sea Squill	Basal leaves only
<b>Asphodelaceae (Xanthorrhoeaceae)</b>	<b>Asphodel Family</b>	
<i>Asphodeline lutea</i>	Yellow Asphodel	widespread
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	An Asphodel	very common and widespread
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-leaved Asphodel	coastal sites, Pulsano
<b>Cyperaceae</b>	<b>Sedge Family</b>	
<i>Carex caryophyllea</i>	Spring Sedge	
<b>Dioscoreaceae</b>	<b>Yam Family</b>	
<i>Dioscorea (Tamus) communis</i>	Black Bryony	

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<b>Iridaceae</b>	<b>Iris Family</b>	
<i>Crocus</i> sp.	a Crocus	leaves only
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Field Gladiolus	leaves only, Tulip fields
<i>Iris tuberosa</i>	Widow or Snake's-head Iris	Several sites, Pilgrim's Path
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	Cyclamen stop
<i>Iris bicipitata</i>		Bosco Quarto
<i>Iris pseudopumilla</i> *	-	Many open sunny sites
<b>Juncaceae</b>	<b>Rush Family</b>	
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Sharp Rush	Zaponetta beach
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush	Bosco Quarto
<b>Liliaceae</b>	<b>Lily Family</b>	
<i>Gagea lojaconoii</i>	a Yellow Gagea	Bosco Quarto
<i>Tulipa sylvestris</i>	Wild Tulip	cultivated fields
<b>Orchidaceae</b>	<b>Orchid Family</b>	
<i>Note: The Orchidaceae are an evolving group, and subject to debate between 'splitters' (eg. Delforge) and 'lumpers' (eg POWO - Kew). This follows the latter.</i>		
<i>Anacamptis morio</i> subsp. <i>morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid	Widespread, many sites
<i>Anacamptis papilionacea</i>	Pink Butterfly Orchid	Widespread, many sites
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i> ssp. <i>saccifera</i>		leaves and buds only, Monte Calvo
<i>Dactylorhiza romana</i>	Roman Orchid	Monte Calve
<i>Dactylorhiza sambucina</i>	Elderflower Orchid	Monte Calvo
<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	Lizard Orchid	leaves and tight buds only, Bosco Quarto
<i>Himantoglossum robertianum</i>	Giant Orchid	coastal site, Bosco Quarto
<i>Neotinea (Orchis) lactea</i>	Milky Orchid	Pulsano Monastery road
<i>Neotinea (Orchis) ustulata</i>	Burnt Orchid	Bosco Quarto
<i>Ophrys bertolonii</i>	Bertoloni's Bee Orchid	Monte Sacro road
<i>Ophrys argolica</i> subsp. <i>biscutella</i>	Spectacled Ophrys	Monte Sacro, Monte Calvo
<i>Ophrys bombyliflora</i>	Bumblebee Ophrys	Pulsano
<i>Ophrys fusca</i>	Sombre or Dingy Bee Orchid	Monte Saraceno
<i>Ophrys holosericea</i>	Late Spider Orchid	Pulsano
<i>Ophrys holosericea</i> subsp. <i>apulica</i> *	Apulian Ophrys	nr Peschici
<i>Ophrys holosericea</i> subsp. <i>parvimaculata</i>	Small-patterned Ophrys	Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Ophrys lutea</i> subsp. <i>galilaea</i> (formerly <i>sicula</i> )	a Yellow Ophrys	Widespread
<i>Ophrys lutea</i> subsp. <i>lutea</i>	Yellow Ophrys	Monte Sacro
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	Early Spider Orchid	Widespread
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>promontorii</i> *	-	Monte Sacro
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>passionis</i> ( <i>garganica</i> )	Gargano Ophrys	Widespread
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>sipontensis</i> *	-	Pulsano Monastery
<i>O. sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>atrata</i> ( <i>O. incubacea</i> )	Dark Ophrys	Monte Sacro
<i>Ophrys tenthredinifera</i>	Sawfly Ophrys	Pulsano, many other sites
<i>Ophrys x arachnitiformis</i>	-	"exaltata"
<i>Ophrys x flavicans</i> Nm. <i>bertoloniformis</i> *	-	Monte Sacro road
<i>Orchis anthropophora</i>	Man Orchid	Monte Calvo
<i>Orchis italica</i>	Naked Man Orchid	Monte Sacro
<i>Orchis pauciflora</i>	Sparse Flowered Orchid	Monte Sacro
<i>Orchis provincialis</i>	Provence Orchid	Bosca da Spina Pulci

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Orchis purpurea</i>	Lady Orchid	nr Peschici
<i>Orchis quadripunctata</i>	Four-spotted Orchid	Monte Sacro
<i>Serapias lingua</i>	Tongue Orchid	Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Serapias parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Tongue Orchid	near Peschici
<i>Serapias vomeracea</i>	Plough-share Tongue Orchid	near Peschici
<b>Hybrids</b>		
<i>Anacamptis morio</i> x <i>A. papilionacea</i>	-	
<b>Poaceae</b>		
<b>Grass Family</b>		
<i>Aegilops geniculata</i>	Aegilops	Olive grove nr Mattinata
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	nr Zaponetta
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern Grass	near Trabuco tower
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's-foot Grass	
<i>Phalaris coerulescens</i>	Sunolgrass	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	
<i>Stipa pennata</i>	a Feather Grass	road to Mattinata
<b>Smilacaceae</b>		
<b>Smilax Family</b>		
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Common Smilax	Bosca da Spina Pulci
<b>LICHENS</b>		
<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	Tree Lungwort	
<b>FUNGI</b>		
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	a bracket fungus	Foresta Umbra
<i>Fomes spp</i>	Bracket fungi	Foresta Umbra
<i>Rigidoporous ulmarius</i>	Giant Elm Bracket	Monte Sant'Angelos
<i>Tulostoma brumale</i>	Winter Stalk-ball	mossy bank on roadside

## Birds (H = Heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	✓							
2	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>						✓	✓	✓
3	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
4	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>			H	✓		✓		
5	Rock Dove /Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓					
6	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
7	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>				✓				
8	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
9	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>							✓	
10	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓							
11	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	✓							
12	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	✓							

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
13	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓							
14	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	✓							
15	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	✓							
16	Kentish Plover	<i>Chasradrius alexandrinus</i>	✓							
17	Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	✓							
18	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	✓							
19	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	✓							
20	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	✓							
21	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	✓							
22	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	✓							
23	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	✓							
24	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	✓							
25	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>	✓							
26	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓							
28	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
29	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>							✓	
30	Yelkouan Shearwater	<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>						✓	✓	
31	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓		✓					
32	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i>	✓							
33	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>							✓	
34	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	✓							
35	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>					✓			
36	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	✓							
37	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓							
38	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>						✓		
39	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			✓	✓		✓		
40	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>			✓					
41	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
42	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>						H		
43	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		✓	H					
44	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>							✓	
46	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>						✓		
47	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			H	H				
48	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	?							
49	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓			✓		✓		
50	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	✓							
51	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>							✓	
52	Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	✓							✓
53	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		✓				✓		
54	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
55	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
56	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>					✓			



	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
57	Western Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
58	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
59	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓				
60	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>			✓			✓		
61	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			✓			✓		
62	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		H	✓	✓		✓		
63	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		H						
64	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>								
65	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
66	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		✓		✓				✓
67	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>			H					
68	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>				H				
69	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>						✓		
70	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	H							
71	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	✓							
72	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
73	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>		✓		✓		✓		
74	Eastern Subalpine Warbler	<i>Curruca cantillans</i>		✓	✓	✓				
75	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>			✓			✓		
76	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			✓					
77	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		H	H	H		✓		
78	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>			✓	H				
79	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓			✓				
80	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>						✓		
81	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		H	✓	✓		✓		
82	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			H			✓		
83	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>			H	H		✓		
84	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>				H		✓		
85	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>		✓						
86	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				✓				
87	Western Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>		✓						
88	Italian Sparrow	<i>Passer italiae</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓
89	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓							
90	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓		✓	H		✓		
91	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓		✓					
92	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>						✓		
93	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>				✓				
94	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
95	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓		✓					
96	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	✓	✓	H	✓		✓		

## Invertebrates

Common name	Scientific name
<b>BUTTERFLIES:</b>	
	<b>Papilionidae</b>
Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphicides podalirius</i>
Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>
Italian Festoon	<i>Zerynthia cassandra</i>
	<b>Pieridae</b>
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>
Eastern Bath White	<i>Pontia edusa</i>
Eastern Dappled White	<i>Euchloe ausonia</i>
Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>
Berger's Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias alfacariensis</i>
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>
Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>
Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>
	<b>Lycaenidae</b>
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>
Little Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>
Chapman's Blue	<i>Polyommatus thersites</i>
Adonis Blue	<i>Polyommatus bellargus</i>
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>
	<b>Nymphalidae</b>
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>
	<b>Satyrinae</b>
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>
	<b>Hesperiidae</b>
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvoides</i>
<b>MOTHS:</b>	
Yellow Belle	<i>Aspitates ochrearia</i>
Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatum</i>
Cream-spot Tiger	<i>Epicallia villica</i>
Small Quaker	<i>Orthosia cruda</i>
Shuttle-shaped Dart	<i>Agrotis puta</i>
White-point	<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>
<b>OTHER INVERTEBRATES:</b>	
Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>
Field Cricket	<i>Gryllus campestris</i>
Red Cabbage Bug	<i>Eurydema ornata</i>
an Ascalaphid	<i>Libelloides coccajus</i>
Bee Fly	<i>Bombylius major</i>
Hornet	<i>Vespa sp</i>
Solitary Wasp sp	
a Bee	<i>Megachile sicula</i>

Buff-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>
<b>Coleoptera</b>	
	<i>Protaetia affinis</i>
Mediterranean Spotted Chafer	<i>Oxythraea funesta</i>
a Cleriid	<i>Trichodes alvearius</i>
Bloody-nosed Beetle	<i>Timarcha tenebricosa</i>
a leaf beetle	<i>Chrysolina bankii</i>

## Others

Common name	Scientific name
<b>REPTILES &amp; AMPHIBIANS:</b>	
Italian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis sicula</i>
Three-toed Skink	<i>Chalcides chalcides</i>
Slow Worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>
Common Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>
<b>MOLLUSCS (Invertebrates):</b>	
Roman Snail	<i>Helix pomatia</i>
<b>Seashore Molluscs:</b>	
Necklace Shell	<i>Natica sp</i>
Murex	<i>Bolinus brandaris</i>
Noah's Ark Shell	<i>Arca noae</i>
Lagoon Cockle	<i>Cerastoderma glaucum</i>
Grooved Carpet Shell	<i>Tapes decussatus</i>