

Sardinia

Naturetrek Tour Report

26 April – 3 May 2015



Dactylorhiza insularis



Corsican Heath



Botanising at Serra Orrios



Giant Fennel in Monte Arcosu WWF reserve

Report and images compiled by John Willsher and Jessica Turner



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Summary

This year's trip to the beautiful island of Sardinia enjoyed a great range of Mediterranean plants, birds and insects, in varied habitats from sea to mountain. We explored the extensive coastal lagoons with their flocks of Greater Flamingoes, Slender-billed Gulls and a variety of waders, with saltmarsh vegetation including the strange *Cynomorium*. We found a range of endemic or near-endemic species including several orchids, Genista, the stunning pink Peony, and the tiny purple Crocus. Butterflies included Corsican Dappled White and Corsican Heath, while Tyrrhenian Lizard and Tyrrhenian Painted Frog were endemic herptiles. The Hawfinches nesting by the hotel in Dorgali were another avian highlight. We did not see the mountains at their best, but the weather settled down during the week and we enjoyed plenty of warm sunshine, to go with the warm hospitality of the local people. We saw something of Sardinia's history through visiting the fascinating Nuragic sites, and also experienced present culture and traditions.

A group is made by the participants, so thank you for good company and varied interests that melded to make a memorable week!

Day 1

Sunday 26th April

Stansted to Cagliari; drive north to Dorgali

The group members met John and Jessica at Stansted for the 7.10am flight to Cagliari in the south of Sardinia. As we approached our destination, we could see the layout of the island below us. After we had collected our luggage and the vehicles, we were soon on our way north-west, towards Oristano. Cloud gave way to sun, and the road verges were bright with Crown Daisies (*Glebionis coronarium*).

We turned off the main road just before Oristano, heading down a minor road towards the coast. A Western Marsh Harrier was seen flying low over the flat, marshy ground. We pulled in at a lagoon called Stagno Ena Arrubia, where our eyes were immediately drawn to the Greater Flamingoes. Other birds included Little Egret, Great Crested Grebe and Common Sandpiper, while a Purple Heron flew over and a Cetti's Warbler gave its loud call from a pine tree, but remained well hidden. Plants included the impressive Milk Thistle (*Silybum marianum*), Field Marigold (*Calendula arvensis*), and Purple Viper's-bugloss (*Echium plantagineum*), while the Crown Daisies were host to a variety of insect life including a Fat-thighed Pollen Beetle and the Hairy Rose Beetle, which is similar to the less hairy chafer *Oxythyria funesta*. Moving on slowly down the track towards the sea, we passed a pair of Black-winged Stilt and a pair of Shelduck, while Common Terns flew overhead. As we reached the shore, we could see it was littered with strange kiwi fruit-like objects, formed from the dead leaves of the underwater plant *Posidonia oceanica*. The sandy turf held a strange dwarf sedge *Cyperus capitatus* and a yellow trefoil, identified as *Lotus cytisoides* subsp. *conradiae*, which is an endemic subspecies of the Grey Southern Bird's-foot Trefoil. Retracing our steps, we stopped to get good views of Slender-billed Gulls with some Black-headed Gulls, before rejoining the main road.

We found a convenient service station for a late lunch before continuing our journey across the island towards Dorgali. The countryside became more hilly, covered with *macchia*, the Sardinian version of Mediterranean scrubland, with shrubs such as Lentisk (*Pistacia lentiscus*), and Sage-leaved and Narrow-leaved

Cistus (*Cistus salvifolius* and *C. monspeliensis*). The sculptural Giant Fennel (*Ferula communis*) drew our attention. We had another short stop north of Dorgali where Sardinian Warbler and Turtle Dove were seen and heard, and plants included Bellardia (*Bellardia trixago*), Yellow Bartsia (*Parentuwellia viscosa*), Tassel Hyacinth (*Leopoldia comosa*) and Galactites (*Galactites tomentosa*). After this, it was a short drive to our hotel, Il Querceto, on the outskirts of Dorgali, which would be our base for the next four nights. We were warmly greeted by Adrianno, one of the family who run the hotel, and soon settled into our rooms. We met downstairs at 7pm, when John outlined the plans for the following days, before having dinner.

Day 2

Monday 27th April

Serra Orrios, Grotta di Ispinigoli, Cala di Osalla, Cala Gonone

An early morning stroll produced Wood Warbler, Barbary Partridge and several Jays, while Cuckoo and Turtle Dove were heard. A fine spike of Dark Ophrys (*Ophrys sphegodes* subsp. *atrata*) was growing by the hotel gate.

Our first destination was the Nuragic settlement of Serra Orrios. Before we entered the site, a local guide, Anna, gave us an explanation of this well-preserved village. We then started to walk along the path leading to the ruins. Tongue Orchids (*Serapias lingua*) and a Giant Orchid (*Himantoglossum robertianum*) which had gone over, were early finds. Cirl Bunting, Corn Bunting and the ever-present Sardinian Warblers were singing. The site was impressive, with many buildings. Plants included Jersey Toadflax (*Linaria pelisseriana*), Weasel's-snout (*Misopates orontium*), *Allium subhirsutum*, *Lathyrus chymenum*, with its pink and purple flowers, and Woolly Clover (*Trifolium tomentosum*) with its woolly seed heads. Several Painted Lady butterflies flew past. Near the main meeting building, we came across an area of orchids with Pink Butterfly (*Anacamptis papilionacea*) and two variants of Sawfly Orchid (*Ophrys tenthredinifera*), the larger flowered one sometimes known as *O. aprila*, and the smaller-flowered version known as *O. neglecta*.

After coffee, we moved on to the Grotta di Ispinigoli where we walked down the road a short way, finding Mirror Orchids (*Ophrys speculum*) and the beautiful endemic Illyrian Sea-lily (*Pancreatium illyricum*) growing amongst the pink Cistus (*Cistus creticus* subsp. *eriocephalus*). As we were leaving, we had lovely views of two Little Owls. Woodlarks were singing, and were seen on overhead lines. We continued along the road towards the sea, stopping where we had a beautiful view of the bay and river gorge below us, where Alpine Swifts and two Western Marsh Harriers were seen. Here, we had a close look at Tree Spurge (*Euphorbia dendroides*) and the sweetly scented Thorny Broom (*Calycotome spinosa*). The road dropped down to the beach, where the group explored while John and Jessica set up the picnic. Another three Marsh Harriers circled overhead. Unfortunately, the dark clouds which had been building decided to burst, and a thunderstorm brought an enjoyable lunch to a soggy close and sent us scrambling into the vehicles. It didn't last long, and we were soon making our way back up and over the mountains to Cala Gonone. Our usual road was closed, but the diversion took us through dry woodland, with Spring Sowbread (*Cyclamen repandum*).

As we parked by the harbour in the little port of Cala Gonone, the heavy rain returned, so we retreated to a café for hot drinks and a variety of flavours of ice cream, before returning to the hotel.

Day 3

Tuesday 28th April

Bruncu Spina via Orgosolo and Fonni

The rain had stopped this morning, which dawned grey and misty. After another good breakfast, with picnic supplies bought, we headed in the direction of Gennargentu, the highest mountains of the island. Soon after leaving Dorgali, we paused to look at a Woodchat Shrike on a lamp post. We then took the road towards Oliena, which we bypassed, taking the road towards Orgosolo. This quaint mountain village was a centre of livestock rustling in days gone by. Just before going underneath a road bridge, we pulled in by a bank which was rich in orchids. There were many spikes of the cream-coloured Provence Orchid (*Orchis provincialis*) and also Long-spurred Orchid (*Anacamptis morio* subsp. *longicornu*, formerly called *Orchis longicornu*), most with the more usual purple flowers, but also some with pink ones. A single spike of Dense-flowered Orchid (*Neotinea maculata*, formerly *Orchis intacta*) was also found. Across the road, an Almond-leaved Pear (*Pyrus spinosa*, formerly *P. amygdaliformis*) was in full flower. Unfortunately, the weather had deteriorated into drizzle and an increasingly strong, cold wind.

We continued over an area of common land, where a Little Egret was by a pool, and arrived in the village of Fonni, where we had coffee and appreciated the warmth of the café. After looking at some of the murals which decorate the walls in the village, we moved on, continuing to climb into the mountains. As we gained height, we entered the cloud which was, sadly, persistent and meant very poor visibility. Because of the conditions, we did not go to the end of the road, but pulled into a lay-by, where most of the group braved the elements to explore the slopes above. There were quantities of the endemic purple Crocus (*Crocus minimus*), together with a Yellow Star of Bethlehem (*Gagea liotardii*). At a further stop we also found the endemic Rock Cinquefoil (*Potentilla rupestris* subsp. *corsicus*), with white flowers, and a bud of an endemic Sand Crocus (*Romulea requiennii*). Spiny plants present were *Genista corsica*, still leafless up here, and the endemic Milk-vetch *Astragalus sirinicus* subsp. *gennargentus*, and we also noted a strongly fragrant Thyme (the endemic *Thymus catherinae*). Another stop showed us the pink flowers of the endemic form of Peony (*Paeonia corsica*, formerly *P. mascula* subsp. *russoi*).

We then descended out of the cloud and, as we stopped for our picnic, the sun even appeared! An exploration of the area, after lunch, revealed quantities of the orchid *Dactylorhiza insularis*, with two pairs of red spots on the lemon-yellow lip, together with clumps of the Snowflake, *Leucojum aestivum* subsp. *pulchellum*. A bank a little further down provided the endemic, stable hybrid *Ophrys* × *morisii*. Unfortunately the conditions meant that very few birds or insects were visible, but Mistle Thrush and Woodlark were recorded and, on our return journey, we saw a group of Northern Ravens enjoying the wind, and a Sparrowhawk.

We stopped at Orgosolo for coffee in much brighter conditions, with House Martins overhead. As we drove back into the hotel, a male Hawfinch was feeding on the drive, cracking Olive stones, and people in one of the buses had excellent views. We met again to discuss the day and enjoy another delicious dinner.

Day 4

Wednesday 29th April

Nuraghe Mannu, Cala Gonone, boat trip to Cala Sisine cliffs

The wind gradually died down this morning, leaving a fresh, sunny day. The Hawfinch was seen again first thing, and the nest was discovered in an Almond tree across the road, with the female incubating and the male bringing food.

Our first destination this morning was Nuraghe Mannu, another Nuragic site, near Cala Gonone. We drove along a minor road and parked, before starting the walk down towards the site, which sits on cliffs above the sea. In the warm, sheltered areas Italian Wall Lizards and Tyrrhenian Wall Lizards (distinguished by their spotted throats) were basking, and we also had good views of an Ocellated Skink, enjoying the sunny wall. A Sardinian Warbler showed well, and we also saw Cirl Bunting and Serin. Plants included Pheasant's-eye (*Adonis annua*) and Branched Broomrape (*Orobanche ramosa*) on the field margins, with Phoenician Juniper (*Juniperus phoenicea*) prominent in the scrub. An Egyptian Grasshopper and a Carpenter Bee were both seen at close quarters. Many butterflies were on the wing including Corsican Wall Brown, Corsican Dappled White, Corsican Heath, and Common Swallowtail. At the well-preserved Nuragic tower, Crag Martins were seen, and Bee-eaters heard.

We retraced our steps, moving on to a track above Cala Gonone, where we walked along the cliff, feeling the heat, and enjoying the stunning blue sea. Plants here included Foetid Betony (*Stachys glutinosa*), Prasium (*Prasium majus*), Rosemary (*Rosemarinus officinalis*), and a tiny, yellow Flax, *Linum trigynum*. Brimstone and Cleopatra butterflies, and Hummingbird Hawk-moth were all recorded.

We returned to the Nuraghe Mannu car park for our picnic, before heading down to the harbour in Cala Gonone, where we boarded our boat. The trip took us south along the coast, past various bays and caves, and some dramatic cliffs. A Peregrine was seen overhead, 'having a go' at a couple of Yellow-legged Gulls, and Shags were resting on the rocks. As we returned, a Scopoli's Shearwater passed close to the boat. We looked for Eleanora's Falcon which nests on the cliffs but, unfortunately, we failed to see any: they are late-returning migrants and may not yet have arrived. We passed through shoals of the small, blue By-the-wind Sailors (*Veilella veilella*). These are Hydrozoans, related to Jellyfish, with characteristic little 'sails' which catch the wind. We continued to enjoy the stunning scenery as we returned to Cala Gonone, where we enjoyed coffee and ice creams, before returning to the hotel.

Day 5

Thursday 30th April

Transfer to Pula, via the Sinis Peninsula

After breakfast this morning, we loaded the vehicles and bid farewell to Pina and her family at the Il Querceto, before heading to the south-west corner of the island. We first travelled in the direction of Oristano, where we turned off to visit the Sinis Peninsula; beautiful in the hot sun. We stopped at a lagoon, Stagno Sale Porcus, where birds included Greater Flamingo, Slender-billed Gull, and Black-winged Stilt. Bee-eaters flew overhead, and a Marsh Harrier was seen nearby. Amongst the typical saltmarsh plants (*Salicornia*, *Halimione* etc), more grassy areas held the buds and dead flowers of Barbary Nut (*Moraea sisyrhincium*) - not flowering as it was morning. We also found Blue Pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis* subsp. *foemina*), whose flowers are more delicate than the more widespread blue form of Scarlet Pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis* subsp. *arvensis*).

We moved on for coffee at Putzu Idu, where enormous wasps (*Scolia flavifrons*) were active. On a further stop we explored some coastal heath. Here, more Bee-eaters were seen, together with a Pied Flycatcher. Plants included yellow clumps of *Genista corsica*, and white clumps of *Dorycnium hirsutum*. A spike of Field Gladiolus (*Gladiolus italicum*) was growing next to some Small-flowered Serapias (*Serapias parviflora*). As we drove on, more Bee-eaters were on the wires, giving good views.

We stopped at Mari Elma for lunch by the beach, where a Kentish Plover was by the lagoon, and a male Redstart was seen nearby. The very strange-looking parasitic plant *Cynomorium* (*Cynomorium coccineum*) was growing on the roots of some of the saltmarsh plants (probably *Atriplex portulacoides*) and here, the Barbary Nut was in flower, as it was afternoon. With a long journey still ahead, we reluctantly left the Peninsula to drive down to the outskirts of Cagliari, and across the salt pans to Pula, enjoying the many Greater Flamingoes on either side of the road. A short way beyond Pula, we reached our hotel, the Costa del Fiori, which was to be our base for the next three nights. We were soon settled in to our blocks of rooms, scattered through the gardens, and met in the bar area by the pool, before adjourning for dinner.

Day 6

Friday 1st May

Monte Arcosu

This morning, we woke to another beautiful day. An early morning walk led us to the sea, where a Great Cormorant flew past. A Serin showed well, and Golden Oriole was heard.

Our destination today was the WWF reserve of Monte Acorsu, the largest forested area in the Mediterranean, and a refuge for Sardinian Red Deer and the North African race of Wildcat. After a stop at the supermarket, we drove north through the town of Capoterra to Sta. Lucia, where we joined the minor road to the Visitor Centre, which was busy with families enjoying the holiday. Here we met Giovanni, our guide for the day. We drove a short distance to a large enclosure where captive Fallow Deer were feeding, and were joined by a feral Sardinian Wild Boar, a race much smaller than the mainland Wild Boar. Giovanni explained about the problems they have with illegal hunting, of both mammals and birds, in the area.

We then drove up a long forest track, deep into the reserve. We stopped at a rocky bank where Giovanni pointed out some of the endemic specialities of the area: Brimeura (*Brimeura fastigata*), Sardinian Ivy-leaved Toadflax (*Cymbalaria aequitriloba*) and Corsican Saxifrage (*Saxifraga corsica*). We continued to the end of the track, where we set out on a circular trail, through the forest and across a small waterfall. Giovanni was pointing out the various trees, including Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*), Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus unedo*), Phyllyrea (*Phyllyrea latifolia*) and an endemic Willow, *Salix arrigonii*. There was more Brimeura by the waterfall and, along the path, we noted Yellow Centaury (*Centaureum maritimum*). A Southern White Admiral rested on some leaves, showing well, while a distant Golden Eagle circled above the mountainside. We returned for our picnic at the Foresters' Centre, where a pair of Pied Flycatchers and a Spotted Flycatcher were flitting in the trees above.

Bidding farewell to Giovanni, we retraced our route back down the valley and drove to the Santa Gilla lagoon. A field by the road held Bee Orchid (*Ophrys apifera*), Bumblebee Orchid (*Ophrys bombylijflora*), Lax-flowered Orchid (*Anacamptis laxiflora*) and both Tongue Orchid and Small-flowered Tongue Orchid (*Serapias lingua* and *S. parviflora*). A Zitting Cisticola gave its characteristic display flight and call, while a Stonechat

perched prominently. We drove or walked down the track to the lagoon which, this year, held some water. Red-crested Pochard, Greenshank and a flock of about 25 Wood Sandpipers were seen and heard, along with a Common Sandpiper, and we had further close views of Flamingoes.

Eventually we left to return to our hotel, negotiating traffic delays caused by the procession of St. Eufisio. This saint, who reputedly saved Cagliari from the plague, was martyred in Nora, near Pula, and the statue is taken in procession to places associated with his life and death. Although we did not see the procession itself, various people were in colourful local dress, and parts of the road were colourful with strewn flowers and leaves.

Day 7

Saturday 2nd May

Salines di Santa Gilla; Marganai Forest

For our early walk today, we took another track to a neighbouring bay. A pair of Stone-curlew were spotted, joined in their field by an Audouin's Gull. A Whinchat showed well on a stem, while a Northern Wheatear disappeared too quickly for most to see it. After breakfast, as we were leaving the hotel, a Turtle Dove was feeding by the road.

Our destination today was Domusnovus, and the Marganai Forest. The day was already hot as we left, and some of the group opted for a relaxing day spent around the hotel. The rest of us went first to the Salines di Santa Gilla. Here, as well as the Flamingoes, we saw three Spoonbills in flight. A number of terns were fishing, and we had good views of all three species present: Sandwich, Common and Little Terns, resting side-by-side on a line of posts. In the saltpan scrub we found more specimens of *Cynomorium*, and the Medick *Medicago littoralis*, with pairs of spiny ball-like seed pods. Painted Lady and Clouded Yellow butterflies were flying.

We then drove north and west, along the Cixerri Valley. We stopped for Bee-eaters near a quarry, and then at a road junction, where we found the Heart-shaped Tongue Orchid (*Serapias cordigera*), together with Tongue Orchids (*S. lingua*), and some evidence of possible hybridisation. A little further on we stopped by the river and heard Quail calling. Various dragonflies and a Demoiselle were seen by the water, where a new plant for the list was Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*). Many Meadow Brown butterflies and a Corsican Dappled White were seen, together with a large caterpillar of the Mullein Moth (eating a Mullein, *Verbascum* sp., but with little foliage left to allow identification!)

After coffee in Domusnovus, we drove north into the Marganai forest, along the Val d'Orrieda. An open, rocky bank had large numbers of Man Orchids (*Orchis anthropophora*), while a further one held spikes of the endemic Late Spider Orchid (*Ophrys fuciflora* subsp. *Chestermanii*), and *Ophrys* × *morisii*. We drove to the picnic site at the end of the road where we enjoyed a final picnic, before walking back along a section of the track. Here, we found the endemic form of Early Purple Orchid (*Orchis mascula* subsp. *ichnusae*), Violet Limodore (*Limodorum abortivum*) very nearly in flower, and two Helleborines, Broad-leaved (*Epipactis helleborine*) and Small-leaved (*E. microphylla*), both of which were in bud. As we made our way home, a Nightingale was heard.

Those who had remained behind had also enjoyed their day, and Bill and Rose reported Tree Sparrow and Rock Sparrow near the shore.

Day 8

Sunday 3rd May

Cagliari to Gatwick

Today, we had to pack our bags for home. A Wryneck was heard calling in the hotel grounds, and a Nightingale was singing as we left. After an early breakfast, we loaded the buses for our journey to the airport. We made good time, and arrived back at Gatwick, which was decidedly cooler than the Mediterranean island we had left behind!

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Hawfinch

Species Lists

Plants (* = Endemic or near-endemic to Sardinia)

Scientific name	Common name	Location
PTERIDOPHYTES		
FERNS & ALLIES		
Lycophytes		
Selaginellaceae		
<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	Lesser Clubmoss Family Mediterranean Clubmoss	Marganai Forest
Leptosporangiate Ferns		
True Ferns		
Aspleniaceae		
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Spleenwort Family Black Spleenwort	Monte Arcoso
<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Rustyback	
<i>Asplenium onopteris</i>	Irish Spleenwort	Marganai Forest
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	Marganai Forest
Dennstaedtiaceae		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken Family Bracken	
Polypodiaceae		
<i>Polypodium cambricum</i>	Polypody Family Southern Polypody	Seen regularly
GYMNOSPERMS		
CONIFERS		
Cupressaceae		
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Juniper Family Italian Cypress	Roadsides
<i>Juniperus communis</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>	Prostrate Juniper	Bruncu Spina
<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Prickly Juniper	Seen regularly
<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>	Phoenicean Juniper	Seen regularly
Pinaceae		
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Pine Family Aleppo Pine	Roadsides
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine	Sinis Peninsula
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone or Umbrella Pine	Sinis Peninsula
ANGIOSPERMS		
FLOWERING PLANTS		
Eu-dicots		
True Dicotyledons		
Adoxaceae		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Moschatel Family Elder	Roadsides
Aizoaceae		
<i>Carpobrotus acinaciformis</i>	Mesembryanthemum Family Red Hottentot Fig	Sinis Peninsula (planted)
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig	Coast by Stagno Ena Arrubia
Anacardiaceae		
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Sumach Family Lentisk	Common
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree	

Scientific name	Common name	Location
Apiaceae	Carrot Family	
<i>Bunium alpinum</i> subsp. <i>corydalinum</i> *		Bruncu Spina
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	Caletta di Orsalla
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	Seen widely
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo	Pula (leaves)
<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea Holly	Caletta di Orsalla
<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant Fennel	Common on Roadsides
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Common Fennel	Seen widely
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	Roadsides
<i>Magyaris pastinacea</i>	Maggie'	Roadsides
<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	Tubular Water-dropwort	
<i>Oenanthe globosa</i>	Mediterranean Water-dropwort	Bruncu Spina lunch stop
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's-needle	Seen widely
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	Seen widely
<i>Smyrniolum perfoliatum</i> ssp. <i>rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved Alexanders	Serra Orrios
<i>Thapsia garganica</i>	Thapsia	Roadsides
<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	Knotted Bur-parsley	
Apocynaceae	Periwinkle Family	
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	Planted widely
Aquifoliaceae	Holly Family	
<i>Ilex aquifolia</i>	Holly	Marganai Forest
Asteraceae	Daisy Family	
<i>Anthemis maritima</i>	Sea Mayweed	Coast by Stagno Ena Arrubia
<i>Artemisia arborescens</i>	Shrubby Wormwood	Seen widely
<i>Bellis annua</i>	Annual Daisy	Marganai Forest
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Common Daisy	Seen widely
<i>Bellis sylvestris</i>	Southern Daisy	
<i>Bellium bellidioides</i> *	-	Monte Arcoso
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold	Stagno Ena Arrubia
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle	Seen widely
<i>Centaurea napifolia</i>	-	Mare Ermi (Sinis)
<i>Cotula aurea</i>	Buttonweed	Pula
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> subsp. <i>cardunculus</i>		Seen widely
<i>Filago (Evax) pygmaea</i>	Evax	Sinis Peninsula
<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	Galactites	Seen widely
<i>Glebionis coronarium</i>	Crown Daisy	Seen widely
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	Roadsides
<i>Notobasis syriaca</i>	Syrian Thistle	Cixerri Valley near river
<i>Otanthus maritimus</i>	Cottonweed	Mare Ermi (Sinis)
<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>	Phagnalon	Cala Gonone
<i>Ptilostemum casabonae</i> *		Marganai Forest
<i>Santolina corsica</i> *	An endemic Lavender-cotton	Bruncu Spina
<i>Santolina insularis</i> *	An endemic Lavender-cotton	Marganai Forest
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle	Stagno Ena Arrubia
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion	Roadsides
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Salsify	Grotta di Ispinigola road
<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i>		Roadsides
Balanophoraceae	Balanophora Family	
<i>Cynomorium coccineum</i>	Cynomorium	Sinis and Saline di Santa Gilla

Scientific name	Common name	Location
Betulaceae	Birch Family	
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Common Alder	Monte Arcoso
Boraginaceae	Borage Family	
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	
<i>Cerintho major</i>	Honeywort	Santa Gilla
<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	Blue Hound's-tongue	
<i>Echium italicum</i>	Pale Bugloss	Leaves only
<i>Echium parviflorum</i>	Small-flowered Bugloss	Cala Gonone
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss	Seen widely
<i>Echioum sabulicola</i>		Mare Ermi (Sinis)
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family	
<i>Arabis verna</i>	Spring Rockcress	
<i>Barbarea rupicola*</i>	A Land-cress	Bruncu Spina lunch stop
<i>Bunias erucago</i>		
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Kale	Sinis Peninsula
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	
<i>Eruca vesicaria (sativa)</i>	Eruca or Wild Rocket	Seen widely
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alison	
<i>Matthiola sinuata</i>	Sea Stock	Coast by Stagno Ena Arrubia
<i>Matthiola tricuspidata</i>	Three-horned Stock	Mare Ermi (Sinis)
<i>Raphanus raphinistrum</i>	Wild Radish	Seen widely
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	Seen widely
Cactaceae	Cactus Family	
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Prickly Pear	Planted
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family	
<i>Centranthus calcitrapa</i>	Annual Valerian	Serra Orrios
<i>Dipsacus ferox</i>	a Teasel	Marganai Forest
<i>Lonicera implexa</i>	a Honeysuckle	Seen regularly
<i>Valerianella lacustris</i>	Common Cornsalad	
Caryophyllaceae	Pink Family	
<i>Petrorhagia dubia (velutina)</i>	A Childing Pink	
<i>Silene colorata</i>	-	Coast by Stagno Ena Arrubia
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly	Cala Gonone
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	
<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	Sand Spurrey	Sinis and Saline di Santa Gilla
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot Family	
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache	Sinis Peninsula
<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>	Sea Purslane	Sinis Peninsula
<i>Salicornia europea</i>	Glasswort/ Sea Samphire	Sinis Peninsula
<i>Salicornia perennis</i>	Perennial Glasswort	Sinis Peninsula
<i>Suaeda vera</i>	Shrubby Seablite	Sinis Peninsula
Cistaceae	Rockrose Family	
<i>Cistus creticus</i> subsp. <i>eriocephalus</i>	a pink Cistus	Grotta di Ispinigola road
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus	Seen widely

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Cistus salvifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus	Seen widely
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted Rockrose	Monte Acorsu
Convolvulaceae	Bindweed Family	
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed	Seen widely
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Bindweed	
<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	Field Dodder	Cala Gonone
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family	
<i>Sedum caeruleum</i>	Blue Stonecrop	Serra Orrios
<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Thick-leaved Stonecrop	Bruncu Spina
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort	Serra Orrios
Ericaceae	Heather Family	
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree	Monte Acorsu
<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree Heather	Seen widely
<i>Erica scoparia</i>	Besom Heath	Bruncu Spina
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family	
<i>Euphorbia characias</i> subsp. <i>characias</i>	Large Mediterranean Spurge	Seen widely
<i>Euphorbia pithyusa</i> subsp. <i>cupani</i> *	-	Near Dorgali
<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i>	Tree Spurge	Seen widely
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge	
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	Seen widely
<i>Euphorbia hyberna</i> subsp. <i>insularis</i>		Bruncu Spina
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>		Stagno Ena Arrubia
Fabaceae	Pea Family	
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	-	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	-	
<i>Anagyris foetida</i>	Bean Trefoil	Grotta di Ispinigola road
<i>Astragalus sirinicus</i> ssp. <i>gennargentus</i> *	-	Bruncu Spina
<i>Calicotome spinosa</i>	Thorny Broom	Seen widely
<i>Calicotome villosa</i>	Hairy Thorny Broom	Grotta di Ispinigola road
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	
<i>Dorycnium hirsutum</i>	Dorycnium	Sinis Peninsula
<i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i>	a Dorycnium (smaller flowers)	Sinis Peninsula
<i>Genista corsica</i> *		Sinis Peninsula
<i>Genista salzmannii</i> *		Bruncu Spina, bare twigs
<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>	Italian Sainfoin	
<i>Lathyrus clymenum</i>	-	Serra Orrios
<i>Lathyrus setifolius</i>	-	
<i>Lotus cytisoides</i> subsp. <i>conradiae</i> *	Mediterranean Bird's-foot Trefoil	Coast by Stagno Ena Arrubia
<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>	Narrow-leaved Lupin	
<i>Lupinus subhirsutum</i>	a Lupin	Monte Arcosu
<i>Medicago Arabica</i>	Spotted Medick	
<i>Medicago littoralis</i>	a Sea Medick	Nuraghe Mannu
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed Medick	
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Small Melilot	Santa Gilla
<i>Ononis natrix</i>	Large Yellow Restharrow	
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Wild Pea	

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom	
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Clover	Santa Gilla (fluffy heads)
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover	
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	
<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>	Reversed Clover	
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Starry Clover	Seen widely
<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	Woolly Clover	Serra Orrios
<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>	Pink Fodder Vetch	Stagno Ena Arrubia
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Yellow Vetch	
Fagaceae	Beech Family	
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak	
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak	
Gentianaceae	Gentian Family	
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort	
<i>Centaurium maritimum</i>	Yellow Centaury	Monte Acorsu
<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>	Lesser Centaury	
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill	Stagno Ena Arrubia
<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 rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved Crane's-bill	
Hypericaceae	St. John's Wort Family	
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	a St. John's-wort	Monte Acorsu
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St. John's-wort	
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettle Family	
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Deadnettle	
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	Mediterranean Lavender	
<i>Mentha aquatic</i>	Water Mint	
<i>Prasium majus</i>	Prasium	Cala Gonone
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	Cala Gonone
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary	
<i>Sideritis romana</i>	Common Sideritis	Cala Gonone
<i>Stachys glutinosa*</i>	Foetid Betony	Cala Gonone
<i>Thymus catherinae*</i>	An endemic Thyme	Bruncu Spina
Linaceae	Flax Family	
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax	
<i>Linum strictum</i>	Upright Yellow Flax	Cala Gonone
Malvaceae	Mallow Family	
<i>Lavatera arborea</i>	Tree Mallow	Roadsides
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Least Mallow	

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	
Moraceae	Mulberry Family	
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	
Myrtaceae	Myrtle Family	
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Myrtle	Monte Acorsu
Oleaceae	Olive Family	
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	Seen widely
<i>Phyllyrea angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Phyllyrea	Sinis Peninsula
<i>Phyllyrea latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Phyllyrea	Monte Arcosu
Orobanchaceae	Broomrape Family	
<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Bellardia	
<i>Orobanche amethystea</i>	-	Cala Gonone
<i>Orabanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape	
<i>Orobanche ramose</i>	Branched Broomrape	Nuraghe Mannu
<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	Southern Red Bartsia	Serra Orrios
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartsia	Roadside near Dorgali
Oxalidaceae	Wood-sorrel Family	
<i>Oxalis pres-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	
Paeoniaceae	Peony Family	
<i>Paeonia corsica</i> * (<i>P.mascula</i> ssp. <i>russoi</i>)	a Peony	Bruncu Spina
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family	
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	White Ramping Fumitory	
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned Poppy	Pula
<i>Papaver dubium</i>	Long-headed Poppy	
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Red Poppy	Roadsides
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium Poppy	Roadsides
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family	
<i>Cymbalaria aequitriloba</i> (<i>sardoa</i>)*	Sardinian Ivy-leaved Toadflax	Monte Arcosu
<i>Linaria pelisseriana</i>	Jersey Toadflax	Serra Orrios
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel-snout	Serra Orrios
<i>Plantago afra</i>	Branched Plantain	Cala Gonone
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	Coast by Stagno Ena Arrubia
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	
<i>Plantago maritime</i>	Sea Plantain	Sinis Peninsula
<i>Plantago subulata</i> (subsp. <i>insularis</i> *)		Bruncu Spina (leaves only)
<i>Veronica cymbalaria</i>	White Speedwell	
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field Speedwell	
Plumbaginaceae	Thrift Family	
<i>Armeria sardoa</i> *	a Thrift	Bruncu Spina
Polygonaceae	Dock Family	
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	

Scientific name	Common name	Location
Primulaceae	Primrose Family	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>foemina</i>	Blue Pimpernel	Sinis Peninsula
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	
<i>Cyclamen repandum</i>	Spring Sowbread	Marganai Forest
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family	
<i>Adonis annua</i>	Pheasant's-eye	Nuraghe Mannu
<i>Clematis cirrhosa</i>	Virgin's Bower	
<i>Ficaria verna</i> agg.	Lesser Celandine	Bruncu Spina
<i>Nigella damascene</i>	Love-in-a-mist	
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	-	Road stop near Fonni
<i>Ranunculus paludosus</i>	Jersey Buttercup	
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Crowfoot	
Resedaceae	Mignonette Family	
<i>Reseda alba</i>	White Mignonette	Sinis Peninsula
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wlid Mignonette	
Rhamnaceae	Buckthorn Family	
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Mediterranean Buckthorn	
Rosaceae	Rose Family	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	
<i>Drymocallis corsica</i> * (<i>Potentilla rupestris</i>)	Rock Cinquefoil	Bruncu Spina
<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Almond	
<i>Pyrus spinosa</i> (<i>P. amygdaliformis</i>)	Almond-leaved Pear	Road stop near Fonni
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose	
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	Blackberry	
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad Burnet	
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family	
<i>Galium cf. lucidum</i>		Grotta di Ispinigola road
<i>Galium rotundifolium</i>		Marganai Forest
<i>Rubia peregrine</i>	Wild Madder	
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	
Salicaceae	Willow Family	
<i>Salix arrigonii</i> *	An endemic Willow	Monte Arcosu
Saxifragaceae	Saxifrage Family	
<i>Saxifraga Corsica</i>	Corsican Saxifrage	Monte Arcosu
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family	
<i>Verbascum creticum</i>		
<i>Verbascum sinuatum</i>	Wavy-leaved Mullein	
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>		Saline di Santa Gilla (naturalised)
Tamaricaceae	Tamarisk Family	
<i>Tamarix Africana</i>	Pale Tamarisk	Sinis Peninsula
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Tamarisk	Sinis Peninsula

Scientific name	Common name	Location
Urticaceae		
<i>Parietaria officinalis</i>	Nettle Family Pellitory	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	
<i>Urtica pilulifera</i>	Roman Nettle	
Violaceae		
<i>Viola canina</i>	Violet Family Heath Dog-violet	Bruncu Spina
<i>Viola corsica subsp. limbarae*</i>	Corsican Violet	Bruncu Spina
Monocots	Monocotyledons	
Amaryllidaceae		
<i>Allium roseum</i>	Daffodil Family Rosy Garlic	
<i>Allium subhirsutum</i>	Hairy Garlic	Seen widely
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Leek	Serra Orrios
<i>Leucojum aestivum subsp. pulchellum</i>	a Summer Snowflake	Bruncu Spina lunch stop
<i>Pancratium illyricum*</i>	Illyrian Sea-lily	Grotta di Ispinigoli road
Araceae		
<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	Lords-and-Ladies Family Friar's Cowl	Serra Orrios
<i>Arum italicum</i>	Large Cuckoo Pint	
Arecaceae		
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Palm Family Dwarf Fan Palm	
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date Palm	
Asparagaceae		
<i>Agave Americana</i>	Asparagus Family Agave or Century Plant	Planted
<i>Brimeura fastigiata*</i>	-	Monte Arcosu
<i>Leopoldia (Muscari) comosum</i>	Tassel Hyacinth	Seen regularly
<i>Ornithogalum collinum</i>	a Star of Bethlehem	Bruncu Spina
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's-broom	Marganai
Cyperaceae		
<i>Cyperus capitatus</i>	Sedge Family	Coast by Stagno Ena Arrubia
Iridaceae		
<i>Crocus minimus*</i>	Iris Family a Crocus	Bruncu Spina
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Field Gladiolus	
<i>Moraea sisyrinchium</i>	Barbary Nut	Mare Ermi (Sinis)
<i>Romulea requiennii*</i>	-	Bruncu Spina
Juncaceae		
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Rush Family Sharp Rush	
Liliaceae		
<i>Gagea liotardii (G. fragifera, G. fistulosa)</i>	Lily Family A Yellow Star of Bethlehem	Bruncu Spina

Scientific name	Common name	Location
Orchidaceae		
Orchid Family		
Note: The Orchidaceae are an evolving group, and subject to debate between 'splitters' (eg. Delforge) and 'lumpers' (eg Kew). This list follows the Kew classification.		
<i>Anacamptis laxiflora</i>	Lax-flowered Orchid	Santa Gilla
<i>Anacamptis morio</i> subsp. <i>longicornu</i>	Long-spurred Orchid	Road stop near Fonni
<i>Anacamptis papilionacea</i>	Pink Butterfly Orchid	Serra Orrios
<i>Dactylorhiza insularis</i>	-	Bruncu Spina lunch stop
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved Helleborine	Marganai
<i>Epipactis microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Helleborine	Marganai
<i>Limodorum abortivum</i>	Violet Bird's-nest Orchid	Marganai
<i>Neotinea maculate</i>	Dense-flowered Orchid	Road stop near Fonni
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid	Santa Gilla
<i>Ophrys bombyliflora</i>	Bumblebee Orchid	Santa Gilla
<i>Ophrys fuciflora</i> subsp. <i>chestermanii</i> *	-	Marganai
<i>Ophrys x morisii</i> *	-	Marganai
<i>Ophrys speculum</i> subsp. <i>speculum</i>	Mirror Orchid	Grotta di Ispinigoli Road
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>atrata</i> (<i>incubacea</i>)	Dark Ophrys	Dorgali
<i>O. tenthredinifera</i> (formerly <i>aprilia</i>)*	a Sawfly Orchid	Serra Orrios
<i>O. tenthredinifera</i> (formerly <i>neglecta</i>)*	a Sawfly Orchid	Serra Orrios
<i>Orchis anthroporhiza</i>	Man Orchid	Marganai
<i>Orchis mascula</i> subsp. <i>ichnusae</i> *	-	Marganai
<i>Orchis provincialis</i>	Provence Orchid	Road stop near Fonni
<i>Serapias cordigera</i>	Heart-shaped Tongue Orchid	Cixerri Valley
<i>Serapias lingua</i>	Tongue Orchid	Cixerri Valley
<i>Serapias parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Tongue Orchid	Santa Gilla
<i>Serapias x ambigua</i> (<i>S. cordigera x lingua</i>)	Hybrid Serapias	Cixerri Valley
Poaceae		
Grass Family		
<i>Aegilops geniculata</i>	-	
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat Grass	
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking Grass	
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's-tail Grass	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	
Posidoniaceae		
Posidonia family		
<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>	Posidonia	On shores (remains)
Smilacaceae		
Smilax Family		
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Smilax	Seen regularly
Xanthorrhoeaceae		
Asphodel Family		
<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	Common Asphodel	Seen widely

Birds

	Common name	Scientific name	April/May							
			26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
1	Barbary Partridge	<i>Alectoris barbara</i>		4						
2	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	3				✓	✓		
3	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓					✓	✓	
4	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>						1		

	Common name	Scientific name	April/May							
			26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
5	Scopoli's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>				1				
6	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	✓							
7	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	2							
8	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	✓					✓	✓	✓
9	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>								3
10	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓					1	✓	
11	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	1							
12	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>							✓	
13	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓		1			✓	✓	✓
14	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>				15			2	2
15	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1	1					1	1
16	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>							1	
17	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			1					
18	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	3	5				✓	2	
19	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	2	1	1	1		✓	1	1
20	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	3	1	1	1		✓	✓	✓
21	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>				1				
22	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>							1	1
23	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓							
24	Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i>								2
25	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	2					✓		
26	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>								1
27	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>						1		
28	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	2							
29	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>							✓	
30	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>							25	
31	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	1						1	1
32	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>	✓					✓	✓	✓
33	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓					✓		
34	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>								1
35	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>								✓
37	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>								✓
38	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	✓						1	✓
39	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
40	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓			
41	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	✓	✓	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
42	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		H		H			H	H
44	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>		2				1		
45	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>		✓						
46	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
47	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>				10	✓	H	✓	H
48	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			1	H				
49	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	1	2						
50	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>							H	H
51	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓				✓	✓		✓
53	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		1	7	✓				
55	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>			2				H	H

	Common name	Scientific name	April/May							
			26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
56	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓	H	✓	✓	
57	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
58	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	H	✓	✓	H				
59	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>					✓	✓		
60	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>					✓			
61	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
62	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>				3				
63	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
64	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	H							
65	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>		2						
66	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	1				✓	✓	✓	
67	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		H	✓	
68	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		4	H	✓	H		H	
69	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	2	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
70	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>							1	
71	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	H	✓		✓	✓	
72	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
73	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
74	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓		1		✓	✓	
75	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>		1					H	H
76	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>					1	2		
77	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>					1			
78	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		✓					1	
79	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
80	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>							1	
81	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>						1		
82	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
83	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>							1	2
84	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>							1	
85	Blue-headed Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>				1	H			
86	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>					2			
87	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
88	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>				1		✓		
89	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
90	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
91	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	1	2				✓		
92	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>			1	1+nest	1			
93	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓	✓	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	
94	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	1	✓		✓	✓	✓		

Butterflies

1	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>				✓	✓	✓		
2	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>						✓	✓	
3	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	✓	✓				✓	✓	
4	Corsican Dappled White	<i>Euchloe insularis</i>				✓				
5	Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>		✓					✓	
6	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	
7	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>				✓		✓	✓	
8	Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>				✓		✓	✓	
9	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>							✓	
10	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>					✓	✓		

	Common name	Scientific name	April/May								
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11	Southern White Admiral	<i>Limenitis reducta</i>							✓		
12	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
13	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>								✓	
14	Corsican Heath	<i>Coenonympha corinna</i>				✓					
15	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>								✓	
16	Corsican Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata paramegera</i>				✓			✓		

Moths

1	Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>				✓				
2	Mullein Moth (caterpillar)	<i>Shargacucullia verbasci</i>	✓							✓

Other Invertebrates (Thanks to Tony Gunton for additional Invertebrate ids.)

Copper Demoiselle, <i>Calopteryx haemorrhoidalis</i>	Ruddy Darter, <i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>
Red-veined Darter, <i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	Egyptian Grasshopper, <i>Anacridum aegyptium</i>
Assassin Bug, <i>Rhynocoris iracundus</i>	Mirid Bug (red/black form), <i>Calocoris nemoralis</i>
Mirid Bug (grey/black form), <i>Calocoris nemoralis</i>	Marsh Crane-fly, <i>Tipula paludosa</i>
Bee-fly, <i>Bombylius sp.</i>	Dark-edged Bee-fly, <i>Bombylius major</i>
Western Bee-fly, <i>Bombylius canescens</i>	Drone-fly, <i>Eristalis tenax</i>
Hoverfly, cf. <i>Metasyrphus corollae</i>	A large Wasp, <i>Scolia flavifrons</i>
European Paper Wasp, <i>Polistes dominulus</i>	a Spider-hunting Wasp, cf. <i>Auplopus carbonarius</i>
a Spider-hunting Wasp, <i>Cryptocheilus alternatus</i>	Ashy Mining Bee, <i>Andrena cineraria</i>
Tawny Mining Bee, <i>Andrena fulva</i>	a Solitary Bee, <i>Dasygaster suripes</i>
a Potter Bee, <i>Megachile parietina</i>	Carpenter Bee, <i>Xylocopa violacea</i>
Honey Bee, <i>Apis mellifera</i>	White-tailed Bumblebee, <i>Bombus lucorum</i>
Shrill Carder Bee, <i>Bombus sylvarum</i>	a Tiger Beetle, <i>Cicindela littoralis</i>
Dor Beetle, <i>Geotrupes stercorarius</i>	Dung Beetle, <i>Scarabaeus laticollis</i>
a Scarab beetle, <i>Aegialia arenaria</i>	Hairy Rose Beetle (a chafer), <i>Tropinota squalida</i>
A Chafer, <i>Oxythyria funesta</i>	A Click Beetle, <i>Ctenicera pectinicornis</i>
Echium-borer beetle, <i>Phytoecia (Opsilia) coerulescens</i>	a Longhorn beetle, <i>Agapanthia cardui</i>
A black and red Soldier Beetle, <i>Trichodes alvearius</i>	7-Spot Ladybird, <i>Coccinella 7-punctata</i>
Fat-thighed Pollen Beetle, <i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	Leaf Beetle, <i>Phyllodecta vitellinae</i>

Mammals

Wild Boar, *Sus scrofa*

Fallow Deer, *Dama dama*

Amphibians & Reptiles,

Tyrrhenian Painted Frog, *Discoglossus sardus*

Edible Frog, *Pelophylax kl. esculentus*

Moorish Gecko, *Tarentola mauritanica*

Tyrrhenian Wall Lizard, *Podarcis tiliguerta*

Italian Wall Lizard, *Podarcis sicula*

Ocellated Skink, *Chalcides ocellatus*

Western Whip Snake, *Hierophis viridiflavus*