

Orchid Odyssey

Holiday Report 7-14 April 2015

Led by Yiannis Christofides and Julian Dowding



Ophrys speculum © J. Dowding

Greenwings Wildlife Holidays

Tel: 01473 436096

Web: www.greenwings.co

Email: enquiries@greenwings.co

Introduction

Rhodes is the capital of the Dodecanese islands in Greece, and situated just off the south-west coast of Turkey. Its location means it is blessed with an interesting mixture of Mediterranean and Asiatic flora and fauna. The island is probably better known as a popular destination for sun and beach lovers but there is an astounding array of natural beauty to discover in the vast unspoilt parts of the island, if one but takes the time. The island has a very impressive plant list of around 1,500 species. These are soon to be documented in a new flora of Rhodes publication by the renowned botanist and author Michael Hassler. For orchids it is one of the best Greek islands, with a large list of diverse and interesting species, particularly in the genus *Ophrys*.



The orchids were to be our main focus during the holiday and as we were to be exploring the central and southern areas of the island, we based ourselves in two different locations, with 3 days in the centre and 4 days down south. This gave us a chance to make leisurely forays into the mountains, river valleys, *Pinus brutia* and ancient Cypress dominated forests, coastal and olive grove habitats. Our hope was to see around 30-50 species of orchids, together with some other very interesting flora and fauna. The guests joining us were Bob and Judy, Richard and Karen, Miranda and Matthew, Gordon and Diana, Kath, Kerry, Pauline, and Maja. The holiday was led by Yiannis Christofides and assisted by Julian Dowding.

What follows is an outline of the week, followed by a daily diary, gallery and species lists.

Day 1, Tuesday 7th April: Arrival at Rhodes airport, transfer to hotel and Profitis Ilias.

Day 2, Wednesday 8th April: Profitis Ilias.

Day 3, Thursday 9th April: River Gaidouras.

Day 4, Friday 10th April: Transfer to second hotel and Mt. Akramites.

Day 5, Saturday 11th April: Apolakia Bay and Kattavia Plain.

Day 6, Sunday 12th April: Mount Attavyros and Glyfada Bay.

Day 7, Monday 13th April: Olive groves, Lake Gaidouras and Lindos.

Day 8, Tuesday 14th April: Return to UK.

A poem by Diana



Elias Speaks

High on Profitis mountain peaks,
Is where Elias, the prophet, speaks.
Spirits of Ophrys & Orchis surround
This ancient pine-clad holy mound.

The pilgrims come by Ryanair,
Gliding down to Rhodos fair.
Sweeping past Aegean isles
Full of hope – they'd travelled miles.

But Elias was in the Stag's Head pub,
Partaking of some Heavenly grub -
For Orchid nectar is not enough,
If you're into the Spiritual stuff

After dinner, the vision came,
And Profitis achieved its fame.
Adorned with Orchids, species galore.
Elias said: For ever more.

So Rodos fair is ever blessed,
And Elias now its honoured guest.
Because he spoke, and the plants obeyed;
Flowers still fill each woodland glade.



Day 1, Arrival at Rhodes airport, transfer to hotel and Mt. Profitis Ilias.

Our group arrived at Diagoras Airport on time so we collected the vehicles and made the 45 minute drive to our hotel on Mt. Profitis Ilias and were soon sitting down to enjoy our first wonderful Greek lunch at the hotel restaurant, followed by fruit or a dessert made from local yoghurt, honey and grapes. After lunch, we set off for a leisurely stroll in the ancient cypress and pine forested slopes near the hotel on Profitis Ilias. Temperatures were warm and sunny to start off with but the weather became cloudy as the afternoon wore on.

Stop 1: On leaving the hotel we found Mandrake in the gardens. The plant was not yet in flower but it was one we would look out for later. The first areas we visited just outside the hotel were the Cypress forested slopes. Yiannis informed us that these Cypresses are a rare sight and that Rhodes has the very best of them. On the floor under the Cypresses was a carpet of Rhodes Cyclamen *Cyclamen rhodium* interspersed with the pale blue Balkan Anemone *Anemone blanda*. These plants do not really deserve their epithet, for they are not bland, and come in different shades of blue, mauve, and white and have lovely yellow stamens. Soon Kerry was pointing out a large Dragon Arum *Dracunculus vulgaris* a plant which was just beginning to develop its purple spathe. These perennials perhaps do on the other hand live up to their name, for they grow very large and attract pollinators, mainly flies, due to the foul smell they give off.



Profitis Ilias Anemones and Cyclamens © J. Dowding

It wasn't long before Kath and Pauline spotted our first orchid of the trip, the Dense flowered Orchid *Neotinea maculata*. Others in the group were also finding things. Richard discovered a little

Blue Rock Cress *Arabis verna* which unsurprisingly was growing from a rock! Our first Anatolian Orchids *Orchis anatolica*, a deep purple-coloured orchid were also seen and then the wonderful pink-coloured Italian Orchid *Orchis italica*, followed by Reinhold's Bee Orchid *Ophrys reinholdii*, Rhodian Woodcock Orchid *Ophrys rhodia* and also our first bright Small Yellow *Ophrys Ophrys sicula*. All of these were in tip-top condition. So much for a brief and leisurely stroll!

After all the orchids, Yiannis gave us a little botany class on other flora which could be found within a square metre of sward. He started with some Bedstraws pointing out the characteristic leaves arranged in whorls, Star Flax *Asterolinon linum-stellatum*, a plant with small whitish five-petalled flowers, Annual Buckler-Mustard *Biscutella didyma* (the name means 2 discs joined together) and Red Tarweed *Parentucellia latifolia*. Raising our eyes from the forest floor for a moment, we gazed southwards and could see in the distance, Lake Gaidouras, which was to be one of our destinations later in the week.



As it was now approaching 4.30 pm and because the wind had picked up, we decided to amble back to Elafos. On the way, we found more *Ophrys sicula*, *Ophrys umbilicata* and *Orchis anatolica*. A Fern *Asplenium ceterach* also known as 'rusty back' was a nice distraction as was *Plantago creticum*. On the way down the slope we then found some specimens of Autumn Mandrake *Mandragora autumnalis* in flower. They were worth the wait with their beautiful strong leaves and rather robust looking pale mauve flowers streaked with darker tones.

Back at the hotel, we had a chance to sit for a while and contemplate the rest of the week, before going to our first Greek dinner. That night, we heard the lovely song of a Scops Owl emanating from the trees near to our hotel.

Day 2, Profitis Ilias.

The day started with cloud and slight anxiety over what the day would bring weather-wise but after a hearty continental breakfast, skies were showing more blue and upon leaving the hotel at 9.20am, the sun was beginning to shine and temperatures were rising. Early birds included Chaffinch, Wren, Blue Tit and Raven.

Stop 1: Our first stop was at a site Julian and Matt had discovered the previous year. Here, we hoped to find the enigmatic Rhodian Peony *Paeonia clusii ssp. rhodia*. The flowers were just beginning to bloom and many were still in bud (an indication of a late season) but there were enough open flowers for everyone to have a good look and take photos. The flowers have an incredible scent, perhaps best described as being something like a mixture of sweet cinnamon and cloves. Colours were stunning with deep red and yellow centres set against bright white petals.



We then moved off looking for more orchids. Rather surprisingly, Breasted Orchid *Ophrys mammosa* (a little out of place here) was found along with Provence Orchid *Orchis provincialis*, the latter being in superb flowering condition, showing off their delightfully delicate pastel yellow blooms with reddish spots on the lip. On the way down more Rhodian Cyclamen were found, followed by *Geranium lucidum* and then Friar's Cowl *Arisarum vulgare* which is another plant which lives up to its name, the top of the plant looking every bit as its name suggests like a friar's cowl. On the other side of the road we found more *Ophrys sicula* and Judy found our first Crown Anemones, these plants coloured a beautiful pink hue with purple centres. We were delighted to

see them since they are much less common on Rhodes than Balkan Anemone. Yiannis explained that the converse was true in Cyprus. Diana and Gordon soon heard a calling Cuckoo and drew our attention to it.

Our next find was Milky Orchid *Orchis lactea* in very good condition. In previous years we had struggled to find many examples of this species in flower, which was another indication of the slightly later season in 2015. Miranda and Matthew soon found more *Orchis anatolica* and then Yiannis gave us another little class, this time on Rhodian Dutchman's Pipe *Aristolochia guichardii* ssp. *rhodia*. He'd found a specimen in flower and explained the irony of its other name, Birthwort, since it is used as an abortive. The plant is also the larval host for Eastern festoon, a butterfly we felt sure we would see on this holiday. Afterwards, we found more *Ophrys reinholdii*, and *Orchis lactea* and then a little plant which is very rare on Rhodes, Narrow-leaved Biarum *Biarum tenuifolium*.



Stop 2: Our next stop was made at 11.20 am and here, at the roadside, Kath drew attention to Algerian Iris *Iris unguicularis*, quite a small iris with violet flowers and yellow centres. We also found our first Omega Bee Orchid *Ophrys omegaifera* and lots of Violet Limodores *Limodorum abortivum*, the latter unfortunately not in flower.



Stop 3: We drove down to another location where Yiannis held described the difference between Geraniums and Erodiums. He chose two plants as examples and explained how Geraniums can be differentiated from Erodiums on account of their radial veins in contrast to those of Erodiums, which have side veins coming off one central vein. He also informed us that when in flower, Erodiums have long seed pods (hence the vernacular name Storksbill).

Kerry soon found Aegean Butterfly Orchid *Anacamptis papilionacea* and Yiannis found more *Ophrys rhodia*. Our amazing guide also gave us a little anecdote about how difficult it is to separate some species because there were so many similar ones, quoting from Dantes inferno, "Abandon all hope all ye who enter here". This was in reference to a flower Judy had found! It was identified as

Ophrys oreas, a relative of *O. heterochila* and *O. dodekanensis* and described on Michael Hassler's 'Flora of Rhodes' website as Profitis Ilias Bee Orchid *Ophrys holosericea* ssp. *oreas*. He goes on to confirm what Yiannis was saying, "Very variable, obviously unstabilised taxon of hybrid origin (*dodekanensis* x *episcopalis*)."

This was a wonderful spot for flowers and other wildlife and we were soon visited by two Eastern Festoon butterflies, nectaring on yellow Compositae flowers and Miranda found a reptile looking very much like a Slow-worm. It was small and bronze in colour with blue tints on the tail but had darted off before we had a chance to make a pronouncement.



We then started looking at more flowers! Pauline had found Neapolitan Garlic *Alium neapolitum* and Miranda found Common Broomrape *Orobanche minor*, a species short in stature with pinkish flowers. Here also, Julian was able to point out Garden Star-of-Bethlehem *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, a beautiful six petalled white flower growing from some rocks in a sunny glade., It was a good spot,

with some other interesting plants including *Geranium molle* and *G. Lusitum*. The orchids kept coming too, with Rhodian Horseshoe Orchid *Ophrys lucis* and a wonderful example of Shadow Bee Orchid *Ophrys fusca* ssp. *cinereophila*, followed by our first Horseshoe Orchid *Ophrys ferrum-equinum* which Yiannis carefully pointed out has an entire lip and no side lobes.

Calyпсо Bee Orchid *Ophrys calypsus* var. *scolopaxoides* was also present and in the background, another Cuckoo was heard, this time sounding much coarser. Diana and Gordon suggested that it sounded as if it had eaten a hairy caterpillar! Here we also found Three-leaved Hyacinth *Bellevalia trifoliata*, a nice blue flower looking very similar to the familiar Grape Hyacinth and finally we discovered our first Rhodian Horned Ophrys *Ophrys polyxo* which is a true native of Rhodes.

We decided to have lunch at about 1.15pm and by now temperatures had reached 23.5°C with 33% humidity so we felt we'd fully deserved our food. Chats about flowers were soon interrupted by four very large and noisy eagles flying over us with wings held bent downwards and carpal feathers showing well. Richard soon confirmed these were Short-toed Eagles.

Stop 4: We went on to the only site known for *Ophrys episcopalis* var. *samia*. This plant had been discovered on Rhodes only the previous year. The plant was still there, but the flowering spike had not properly formed. However, it was good to know that it was still there and there were plenty of Reinhold's Bee Orchids to make up for the lack of *Ophrys samia* flowers. There were also some

Giant Orchids *Himantoglossum (Barlia) robertianum*, a very early species which was still in flower. Alongside these, we found Gageas, Salvias, budding Pyramidal Orchids *Anacamptis pyramidalis* and more Dense Flowered Orchids. Kerry found the following three orchid species: *Ophrys reinholdii*, *Ophrys sicula*, and *Neotinea maculata* all together in one small spot near the roadside.

Other flowers here included Fodder Pea *Lathyrus annuus* and Mutel's Broomrape *Orobanche ramosa*, a violet flowered parasitic plant of Bermuda Buttercup. Richard found a lovely Goats beard (aka Long-beaked Salsify) *Tragopogon sinuatus* just as Yiannis drew our attention to a beautiful Hairless Catchfly *Silene behen*, a plant with a wonderfully marked pink calyx. Alongside the road, some Kermes oaks *Quercus coccifera* were noted. This is the larval host plant of Ilex Hairstreak, a butterfly which has only very recently been discovered on the island. Up a small track we found Pitch Trefoil *Bituminaria bituminosa* a plant whose leaves when rubbed smell of bitumen. This one was displaying beautiful blue flowers. A stand of Rhodian Woodcock Orchid, Sicilian Orchid and Hairy Vetch *Vicia villosa* added a nice splash of colour and then two varieties of Lamb's Lettuce *Valerianella* sp. were seen. Blue Pimpernel was present in reasonable numbers.

Stop 5: Our last stop was made at the village of Eloisa for the endemic Gizani fish which have lived in a large fountain for many years. The Gizani is a very hardy fish of the Rhodian rivers. It has to be so, for the rivers often either dry out completely or slow to a trickle, and so the fish learn how to survive in the few small pools which are left. It was fun watching them taking the remains of our sandwiches from the water. There must have been thousands of them there, along with a few Koi Carp. The Gizani is actually quite small, the average size being a couple of inches but the ones at the fountain had grown without competition and some specimens measured possibly twice that length.



Hymantoglossum robertiana © J. Dowding

We returned to the hotel around 5pm, in time to freshen up and go over our species lists of the past two days. We ate dinner at a very good restaurant in Apollona, tucking into Greek salad, pitarudia, chick peas, tzatsiki, fried cheese balls and lamb stew. For dessert we had juicy oranges and yoghurt with grapes all washed down with white red wine, water, sprite or coke.

Day 3, Central Rhodes, towards Gaidouras.

Our plan this day was to explore some of the central wooded areas and slopes. After a hearty continental breakfast, we set out at around 9.15am in a southerly direction towards Gaidouras River, en route passing through some of the Phrygana and Garrigue type habitats, where characteristic species could be found.

Stop 1: Our first stop was an impromptu one at the roadside for two beautiful examples of *Orchis italica* which had been seen from the vehicles. The specimens were in pristine condition and were begging to be photographed.

Stop 2: The second area was a site for Breasted Orchid *Ophrys mammosa* and Bumblebee Orchid *Ophrys bombyliflora* (the smallest orchid on the island) in among the Garrigue and pines . We soon found *Ophrys mammosa* and many other species. The *O. mammosa* lined the track we walked, making an impressive show with some specimens being nearly 18 inches in height. Yiannis explained the diagnostics for *mammosa*, with the large humps (breasts) on the lip. Soon, Rhodian Horseshoe Orchid *Ophrys lucis* was found with Phrygana Bee Orchid *Ophrys phryganae*, a small orchid with yellow flowers and bent lips. *Ophrys ferrum-equinum* was here too and the diminutive *Ophrys bombyliflora*. Greek Plowshare *Serapias bergonii* was present in large numbers, Yiannis explaining its diagnostics of lax flowers, pale colours and long narrow lip, in contrast to the heart-shaped lip of *Serapias carica*. We also found Rhodian Horned Bee Orchid *Ophrys polyxo* with its rounded side lobes and beautiful pink flowers with a strong patterning of the blazon looking like a little figure. All were in flower and in very good condition.



Other non-orchid species included Rough Bindweed *Smilax aspera*, Mastic Tree *Pistacia lentiscus* (a plant cultivated for its aromatic resins), Shield Clover *Trifolium clypeatum*, Aleppo Toadflax *Linaria chalepensis*, Spotted Sand-Rockrose *Tuberaria guttata*, (a beautiful yellow and maroon-coloured rockrose), Wild Clary and Weiss' Grape Hyacinth *Muscari weisii*. Bird-wise, other than a singing Sardinian Warbler, Richard found Tree Pipit, a bird which is uncommon in the UK but seems to be doing well in Rhodes.

Stop 3: We then made another impromptu roadside viewing for Italian Orchid and this time, we were able to see hundreds of them carpeting an area near the river, interspersed with a number of *Ophrys polyxo*, *O. reinholdii*, *O. lucis* and *Serapias bergonii*. Kath also found Man Orchid, *Orchis anthropophora*.

Stop 4: We moved to the upper reaches of the river and a good place for Violet Limodores but unfortunately they were not yet flowering. However, we did see our first Ataviros Bee Orchid *Ophrys attaviria* (of the fusca group) and *Cytinus hypocistis*, an interesting looking parasitic plant of Rockroses.

Stop 5: We arrived at an old bridge and hillside at around 11.40am. Here we found *O.umbilicata* in

lovely condition and Kath and Pauline found our first King Ferdinand's Orchid, *Ophrys regis-ferdinandii*. Yiannis pointed out Long-beaked Stork's-bill *Erodium gruinum* and in the background yet another Cuckoo was heard calling across the slopes!

Stop 6: At lunchtime, we found ourselves at Lake Gaidouras but by now it had been raining for a while, so we stopped in the vicinity of the vehicles to have lunch. Swallows, Red-rumped Swallows, House Martins and Swifts were all skimming across the lake hunting insects. On the lake, we watched Great Crested Grebes and Little Grebes, the latter whinnying incessantly. Quite suddenly a



large flock of Purple Herons which had been flushed from the lakeside reeds took flight. Kerry managed to count 23 of them. We also watched Wood Sandpipers flying across the lake. Temperatures by now had risen to 23°C and for a while it was feeling decidedly summery.

After lunch, we moved across the track to some metamafic rocks and soils in the hope of more botanical delights. We discovered *Serapias bergonii* along with beautiful Rhodian Fritillary *Fritillaria rhodia*. Yiannis was ecstatic with these beautiful little Fritillaries and also a beautiful little *Linum virgultorum* and Small Rhodian Bellflower *Campanula rhodensis*, an endemic plant which seemed to appear almost everywhere on the island. Blessed Thistle *Cnicus benedicta* was also found here. Bird-wise, another Tree Pipit was seen (this time by Kerry) who then pointed out a Woodchat Shrike. By now temperatures had reached 27°C.

Stop 7: After lunch we drove on until Julian spotted some Black-veined White butterfly larvae on a roadside *Pyrus*, so we stopped to investigate and take photos. Yiannis found more *O. rhodia*, and

then Miranda stunned us with the discovery of the extraordinary Eastern Mirror Bee Orchid *Ophrys speculum*, a plant which was probably only still in flower because of the late spring. Good photos were taken and the plant was justifiably admired. Just as the roadside stop had begun with butterflies, so it ended, with Yiannis pointing out a resting Long-tailed Blue butterfly in the grass.

Stop 8: Our final stop of the day was for Lax-flowered Orchid *Anacamptis laxiflora* in a wet meadow under some trees. Swathes of these beauties were found along with *O. rhodia*, *O. ferrum-equinum*, *O. polyxo* and the beautiful mauve-coloured Barbary Nut Iris *Gynandriris sisyrinchium*. We spent a good time wandering around carefully, because there were so many species to see and we didn't want to trample any of them. After about an hour, the weather had clouded over again and so we decided to call it a day, arriving back at our hotel at about 5pm.

After our evening checklist session to recap on the day's finds, we headed into Apollona for a hearty Greek dinner of meatballs, stuffed peppers and tomatoes, washed down with plenty of wine, water or fruit juice.

Day 4, Transfer to Monolithos, the gorge and Akramites.

Today was to be the day of our transfer to a more southerly base, so after our last continental breakfast on the mountain, we loaded the vehicles and set out.

Stops 1 and 2: We made our first stop at Salakos for chocolate and provisions and then drove to Ancient Kameiros, only to find it shut because of a workers' strike. We spent a little time looking around the car park. Species found included *Orobanche ramosa*, *Ophrys poyxo* (which Kath and Pauline found) *Genista acanthocladus*, Crown Daisy *Glebionis coronaria*, and Small Tree-mallow *Lavatera cretica* which is also known as Cretan Hollyhock. Yiannis explained how this *Lavatera* was different to the Malvas on account of its separated epicalyx.

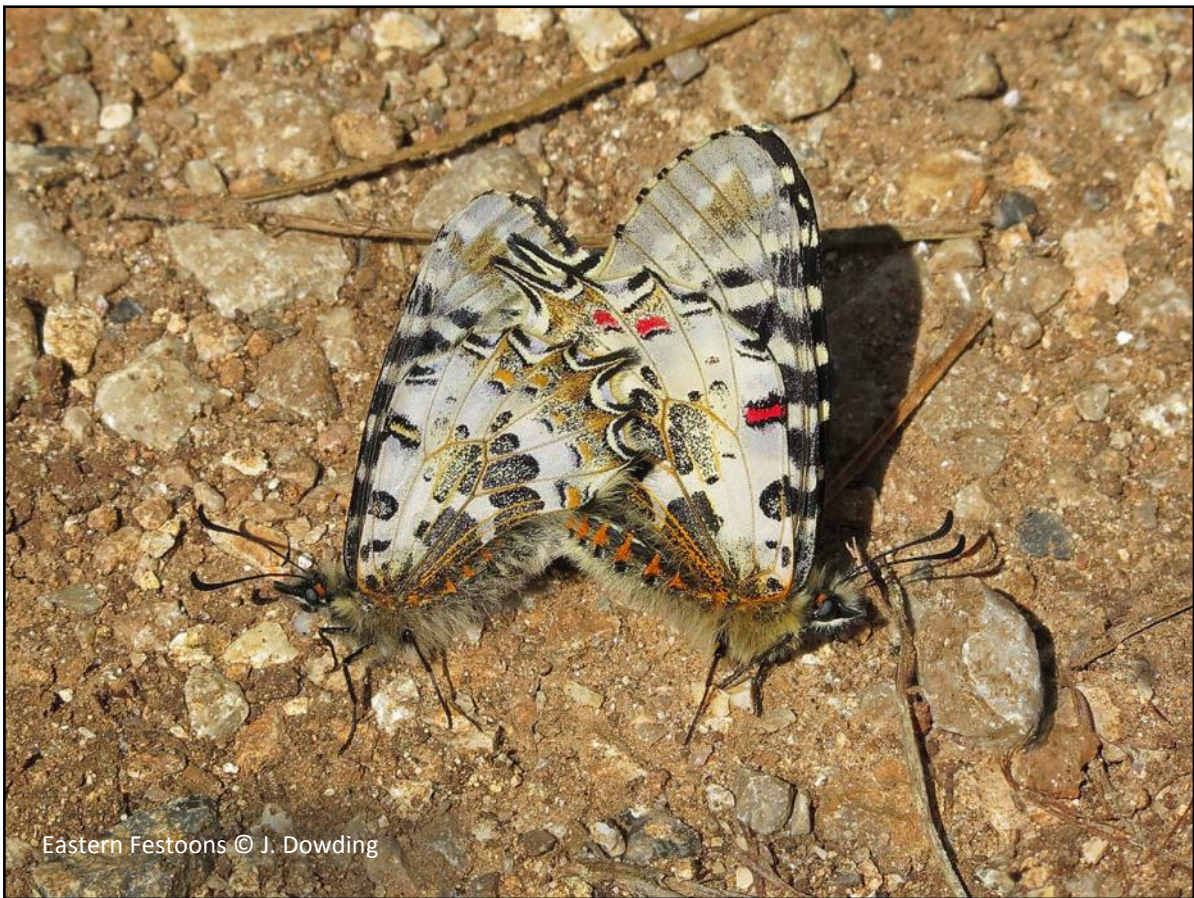
Stop 3: Our next foray was at a gorge just beyond en-route to Monolithos. Here we found Lettuce-leaved Star-thistle *Centaurea lactucifolia*, a plant which is endemic to Rhodes and Chios. Unfortunately it was not yet flowering, with only green buds beginning to form. We were later able to find good specimens in Siana though. We also found Common Broomrape *Orobanche minor*, a *Tordylium* species, Small-flowered Dutchman's Pipe *Aristolochia parviflora*, Olive Buckthorn *Rhamnus lycioides* ssp. *oleoides*, Southern Grape Hyacinth *Muscari neglectum* and Omega Bee Orchid *O. omegaifera*.

Stop 4: After the gorge, we set out for Monolithos and lunch. We found our way to the hotel through the narrow streets and were greeted by the very friendly manager, Giorgos, who showed us to our rooms and then we had lunch. By 1pm the weather was sunny with the thermometer reading 23°C.



Stop 5: With a good part of the day behind us, we decided to make a foray into the third highest mountain on Rhodes, Mt. Akramites. Making our way down the mountain, the road levelled out and we stopped to watch three Badgers on the road. After a while, we realised that the larger animal was a sow which was trying to get her cubs over the fairly high roadside barrier. What was surprising was that all this was happening in broad daylight, something which one would imagine is quite unusual for Badgers. Eventually the sow managed to heave her cubs off the road and up onto the bank. After taking a few pictures, we drove on.

We arrived at a parking spot and went for a walk in the forest. Botanically speaking, it was quite hard going but we did manage to find a few orchids, including Attaviros Bee Orchid *Ophrys attaviria*, Halia Bee Orchid *Ophrys halia*, and *L. abortivum* (again not in flower). Yiannis stopped to point out Small-flowered Crown-vetch *Coronilla parviflora*, a bi-coloured plant showing both yellow and the more interesting pink and white flowers. We went on to find Sicilian Bee Orchid *Ophrys sicula* before returning back up the mountain.



As we were heading for Monolithos viewing point we managed to see a pair of Eleonora's Falcons soaring fairly low over the forest. These majestic birds breed very late on the small islets and islands of the Aegean and so we counted ourselves a little fortunate to get the glimpses we did. We also saw a good number of Alpine Swifts.

Stop 6: At the viewing point we decided it was a good time to rest for a while and take in the glorious scene before us, with blue skies and seas and the wonderful old castle and church built on a hilltop way below us. It was easy to see why this castle had been built, for it occupies a virtually impregnable defensive position. We saw many Alpine Swifts there, darting back and forth, their white bellies easily visible, even at the breakneck speeds they were travelling. A dark form of

Common Buzzard was also seen and Yiannis found a strange pale orange form of *Cytinus hypocistis* on the rocks by the honey sellers before discovering a beautiful little Green-underside Blue butterfly. We bought honey and honey and sesame coated snacks from the vendors, then moved on.

Stop 7: Our final stop of the day was at the castle. A number of the group ascended whilst others wandered around botanising below. At the castle we heard Raven and found a small yellow *Linaria*,



a *Malcolmia* (white coloured with long pods), *Medicago minima*, *Trifolium scabrum* and a Papaver species with a long seedpod and small flowers.

We returned to the hotel in time to freshen up and have our first dinner at a local restaurant, where the owners made us feel very welcome and served us speciality Greek salads and main courses.

Day 5, Apolakkia Bay, Prasonisi and Kattavia Plain.

We filled up with more juice and biscuits at the mini market near our hotel before setting out in the direction of Kattavia and Apolakkia bay.

Our first sightings were of Swifts and Yellow-legged Gulls as we drove along the road south to the beach. A few Crested Larks were seen and heard and small flocks of Corn Buntings flew by. A Hobby was also seen.

Stop 1: We stopped by a track which leads down to the beach. Here, Yiannis pointed out Mediterranean Clover *Trifolium spumosum*, *Campanula rhodensis* (seemingly out of place), the

beautiful blue Dyer's Alkanet *Alkana tinctoria*, Greek Sage *Salvia fruticosa* (the fruits actually being wasp galls, not fruit) Rabbit's tail Grass *Lagurus ovatus* and a species of *Erodium*. Also seen were Three-parted Crassula *Crassula alata*, and an Ononis species with yellow flowers and aromatic sticky glands. Julian pointed to the Large-fruited Juniper *Juniperus oxycerus ssp. deltoids*, some of which must have been very old, growing in this harsh environment. Birds seen included Sardinian Warbler, its red eye and black cap clearly visible, at least two Hoopoes, two Woodchat Shrikes, and a few singing Crested Larks. Other flowers included *Medicago marina*, Coastal Lavender Cotton *Achillea maritime* and *Pancratium maritimum*. Butterflies included Swallowtail and Clouded Yellow.



Stop 2: We moved off to another site after posing for photos by the sea. Conditions were a very warm 25°C with 15% humidity. Here we found Pyramidal Orchids *Anacamptis pyramidalis* and spotted Green Hairstreak and Scarce Swallowtail butterflies. As a Nightingale sang from some scrub Yiannis, Kerry and Julian left the others and went ahead up the track looking for one of our target species, Naxos Bee Orchid (Cretan Ophrys) *Ophrys cretica ssp. beloniae*. They returned a little forlorn, having not found the plant, only to discover that in the meantime others in the group had done rather well, finding a wealth of other orchid species including *Orchis papilionacea*, *Ophrys regis-fernadii*, *O. cornutula*, *O. polyxo*, *O. colossaea*, and the wonderful Rainbow Bee Orchid *Ophrys iricolor*, which resulted in a certain guide shouting "Eureka!" Other birds seen included Whinchat (a brief but very good view) and Honey Buzzard. Another plant of note was *Satureja thymbra*, a wonderfully fragrant bush with purple flowers.

Stop 3: We stopped at Kattavia Plain to look for more *O. iricolour* and soon found it, along with *O. beloniae*, *O. cinereophila*, Cretan Hound's Tongue *Cynoglossum creticum*, (an attractive pale

mauve/pink flower of the Boraginacea family). Birds seen included Lesser Kestrel, Kestrel, Swift, Swallow and House Martin.

Stop 4: With a very good morning behind us, we decided to have lunch at Prasonisi, the most southerly point of Rhodes. At the seaside restaurant we had coffee and tea and the staff kindly allowed us to eat our picnics at the tables. It was good to be able to sit down and relax at the tables for a change and two of our group remarked that it was the best lunch of the week! Just as we were leaving at we saw a male Redstart.

Stop 5: We decided to have a go at finding Lindos Bee Orchid *Ophrys lindia* (another member of the Fusca group) at a little-known site. It was not long before we found it! The site was also good for other species including *Anacamptis pyramidalis*, *Ophrys regis-ferdinandii*, *O. sicula* and lots of *O. cornutula*. After almost overdosing on orchids, Yiannis turned to other plants such as



Strawberry tree *Arbutus unedo* (larval food-plant of Two-tailed Pasha butterfly) and a beautiful red-coloured Asiatic Buttercup *Ranunculus asiaticus*. He also answered questions on *Pistacia lentiscus*. Butterflies seen included Green Hairstreak, Painted Lady and several Swallowtails and here Karen spotted her favourite bird, a male Stonechat.

Stop 6: By about 3pm we were moving off again in search of Field Gladiolus *Gladiolus italicus*. The main field had been heavily ploughed and very few plants were showing but a little further on there was a good display of these beautiful magenta-coloured flowers on rough ground either side of the road. After photographing these we set off again, pausing en-route to watch a male Marsh Harrier drifting over the fields and another Whinchat and more Corn Buntings.

Stop 7: At our next stop, we were to search carefully for more *Ophrys beloniae*, and these were promptly found. Several good *O. beloniae* specimens were found, along with some excellent

specimens of *O. regis-ferdinandii*. Here, we also found our first Carian Tongue Orchid *Serapias carica* of the holiday, along with our first Bug Orchid *Orchis fragrans*.

Afterwards we drove towards Mesanagros, hoping to find orchids but the track was in poor condition with no chance of driving along it, so we opted to continue to another spot. Winding our way up through the Phrygana covered hillsides, Julian pulled over upon seeing a different-looking Gladiolus. Yiannis confirmed that it was Anatolian Gladiolus *Galdiolus anatolicus* a plant which is rare on the island, smaller in size than the Field Gladiolus we'd seen, and growing on limestone hillside as opposed to arable fields. Not far away, more *O. polyxo* and *O. attaviria* were seen.

Stop 8: Our final location was a beautiful flat area where *O. regis-ferdinandii*, *O. sicula*, *O. polyxo*, *A. pyramidalis* and other orchids grew in profusion. Indeed, one of the banks was literally yellow with *O. sicula*. Another flower here was Pheasant's Eye.



We arrived back at the hotel around 6pm, having first bought a few cups of home-made lemonade from some charming and enterprising local children. It was a little sharp to say the least, so we managed to dilute it to a strength which was more palatable!

Day 6, Mt. Atravyros and Glyfada Bay.

After breakfast, another sunny day beckoned. Today our destination would be Mount Attavyros, the highest mountain on Rhodes with a summit of 1,215 m.

Stop 1: After passing through the village of Siana, we soon reached a small road leading up the mountain, and parked the vehicles. The first orchids we saw were lots of *Ophrys reinholdii* and *Orchis anatolica*, in small glades just above the roads. We found a single specimen only of *O. attaviria*, with its clear 'V' on the lip. A few *Himantoglossum robertianum* were also found lower down, along with the very colourful Enamel Bee Orchid *Ophrys candica*. Bird-wise, Sardinian Warblers were heard (and seen) along with Turtle Dove and calling Cuckoo, the latter species staying with us throughout the day. Julian saw a female Cleopatra *fiori*, the all yellow female variety of Cleopatra butterfly. Green Hairstreaks were seen in good numbers, with lots of them on a Hawthorn, along with Scarce Swallowtail flying through, Large White and Eastern Festoon. Here the Green Hairstreaks use the plentiful Genistas as a larval host. Eventually, the group reached the treeline at 600m and took in the impressive views to the west, the islands of Alimia, Makry and Stongyli all quite visible.



View from Ataviros © J. Dowding

Stop 2: We ate our sandwiches and fruit just above the tree line and then continued walking up the mountain and beyond the trees line, getting good views of Mount Akramites to the southwest. The latter walk did not produce many orchids, with really only *O. anatolica* seen in any number. Bird life was limited to dozens of Swallows and a few House Martins, plus a small number of singing Stonechats.

Stop 3: We then drove to some new locations in the direction of Laka. Temperatures now were rising to 28° C with 28% humidity. We parked at a layby and entered a small sunny track off the road. Here we saw Large White and a rather worn Red Admiral butterfly. Yiannis pointed out several of the flowers growing here, namely Yellow Bird's-foot *Ornithopus compressus*, Hairy Pink *Petrorhagia dubia*, Crowberry-leaved St. John's - Wort *Hypericum empetrifolium*, and *Vicia cretica* scrambling over the bushes. He also stopped for *Lathyrus aphaca*, demonstrating that it has no leaves, only stipules. When we returned to the vehicles, Maja and Miranda found *O. sicula* and Yiannis taught us about the differences between two flowers of similar habits, namely Thorny Broom *Genista acanthoclada* and Spiny Broom *Calicotome villosa*.

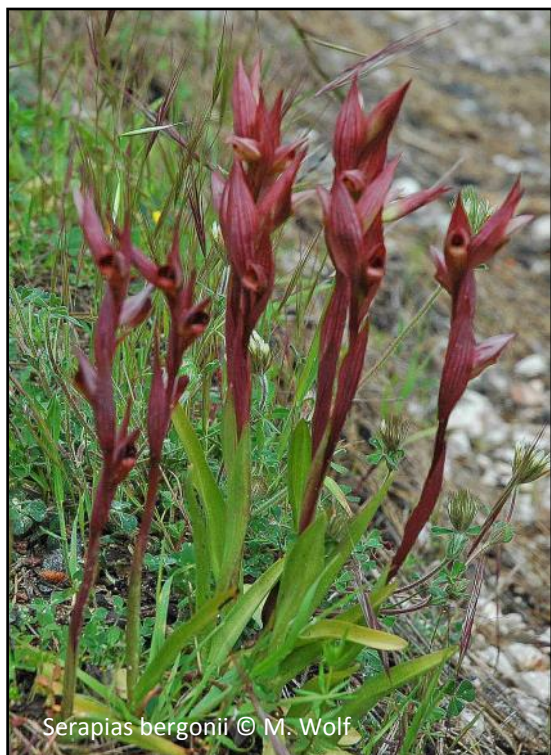
Stop 4: We moved off in the direction of Glyfada Bay, an impressive unspoilt beach. By 3.30pm temperatures had reached 30°C with 22% humidity. Bird-wise, a Raven flew over and also a Saker Falcon. On the cliffs we found *Achillea cretica*, *Astragalus* sp., Corn Marigold *Chrysanthemum segetum*, *Centaurea* sp., *Sedum litoreum* and the Edible Bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus edulis*. After a good afternoon, we decided we should have refreshment, so at a small taverna in the shade of a trained vine growing over a pergola we sat down. The owner Chay, was very welcoming, bringing Easter biscuits to complement the drinks. He was also very astute, according to Bob, who had informed him we were a group of 14, and when Chay had counted a lesser number, responded that there were only 12 of us! That said, we thoroughly enjoyed drinks under his pergola, with the sights and sounds of the sea virtually at our feet. Miranda opted for a quick paddle before we departed for the hotel, in time to relax before our evening dinner in Monolithos.

Day 7, The east coast, Olive Groves, River Gaidouras and Lindos.

This was to be our last day of the holiday and it proved to be thoroughly enjoyable, with the mixture of culture and good flora and fauna. We would visit the acropolis at Lindos in addition to the flora of the southern olive groves. To reach the coast we had to drive across the island from Monolithos through Apolakkia and on to Genadi where we then turned south. Temperatures were a warm 23°C with humidity of 20% when we set out.

Stop 1: We made our first stop on a little track for a quick look at Spanish Sparrows, Buzzard (perched quite low in a tree) and Greenfinch.

Stop 2: Our next location was a field with good specimens of *Serapias*; both *S. carica* and *S. bergonii*. Soon we were finding lots of other orchids including a good number of *Ophrys polyxo*, Holy Orchid *Anacamptis sancta* (a later flowering species but fortunately showing one or two of the first



Serapias bergonii © M. Wolf

flowers) and a whitish colour form of *S. carica* which Miranda had homed in on. Yiannis also showed us a variety of Hop Clover *Trifolium campestre* and Diana saw a male Orange Tip butterfly here, something which was quite unusual. In the sward, a Mantid *Empusa fasciata* was seen.

Stop 3: We continued to the olive groves, and parked the vehicles. It was decidedly warm now, and the array of orchids under these as yet unploughed groves was spectacular. We first found a nice pink *Anacamptis papilionacea*, then a few specimens of *A. pyramidalis* and swathes of *Ophrys polyxo* and *O. phryganae*. As we moved to another grove, we soon identified a new species for the trip, Beetle Orchid *Ophrys blitopertha*. In amongst the sward were very good groupings of *Ophrys attaviria* and lots of *Serapias parviflora* and *S. carica*. Other wildlife seen included two Woodchat Shrikes,

Chiffchaff, Pied Flycatcher, Common Blue butterfly and Clouded Yellows.

Stop 4: After the very full morning we drove in a northerly direction back up the coast to Lindos, which has arguably the second largest acropolis in Greece. Some us opted to go up to the top, while others stayed in the lively town lower down for coffee and refreshments. The view from the acropolis was spectacular. Those ascending saw Blue Rock Thrush, Crag Martin, Lesser Kestrel and Alpine Swifts against the turquoise blue sea and sky. Large Rhodian Bellflower *Campanula hagielia* was also found growing from the rocks. It was well worth the walk.

Stop 5: We made our way to the mouth of the River Gaidouras river on the eastern shores. Our search for Colossal Orchid *Ophrys colossaea* yielded a few specimens but unfortunately the best area had been ploughed, with only *Serapias* growing there. However, the *colossaea* we did find afforded good photographic opportunities and Miranda also made some delightful sketches. We were also able to find the fusiform form of Calypso Bee Orchid *Ophrys calypsus*, a very rare species. Other flowers included *Moraea sisyrinchium* growing plentifully, Crimson Pea *Lathyrus clymenum*



and Southern Star-of-Bethlehem *Ornithogalum narbonense*. One of the most interesting plants at the river mouth, Long-haired Pink *Dianthus crinitus* was also observed, in good clumps but with only one in flower.

We returned to the hotel and later the restaurant in good form, having spent a marvellous day and a very enjoyable week in the field, observing many of the botanical delights that Rhodes has to offer.

Day 8, Return to Rhodes Airport.

Yiannis and Maja had early flights to catch, so we said our goodbyes the night before. After breakfast at the hotel we made the transfer to the airport. The roads were almost deserted and the hour and a half's drive went by without any hiccups. With the roads being so clear, we had a good chance to take in more of the lovely scenery on the island.

Footnote: A total of 42 orchid species were seen, along with the hybrid *Ophrys speculum x regis-ferdinandii* together with a host of other interesting plants and wildlife. The weather had been quite cool and unseasonal for the first three days, although there were still very good periods of sunshine. However, the second half of the week based in Monolithos was much warmer. In spite of the late start to the season, we were not hampered in any way and found an excellent number of orchids and other species. We'd also arrived during Greek Easter which gave us one or two interesting evenings, visiting the local church in Monolithos and also following a procession through the streets.

Acknowledgements:

Greenwings would like to thank all the guests on this trip for their wonderful support, good humour and enthusiasm throughout the holiday, and also for their help in compiling species lists and for the use of their photographs and artwork. Special thanks must also go to Yiannis for his expert guiding.

Gallery, poems, artwork and species lists overleaf

Tomorrow is Another Day

By Diana

We go to Rhodes to have some fun
And search for flowers in the sun.
Mountains and plains and all between
Encompass everything that's seen.
Tomorrow we'll be on our way,
Tomorrow is another day.

Transported were we to this isle
Where flowers flourish, to beguile
All those who look, who look to see
How Nature dwells in harmony.
So many flowers scattered round!
Watch as you tread upon the ground!

Up in the mountain in the cold
They grow in earnest, strong and bold,
Untroubled, so it seems, by weather,
Surviving snow and rain together.
Some tiny, some that look so frail
Yet still survive both wind and hail.

Anemone of pastel blue
With orchids grow, of various hue.
Cyclamen of purest white
With many others bring delight.
'Neath stately pines they seek the shade
While others flourish in the glade.

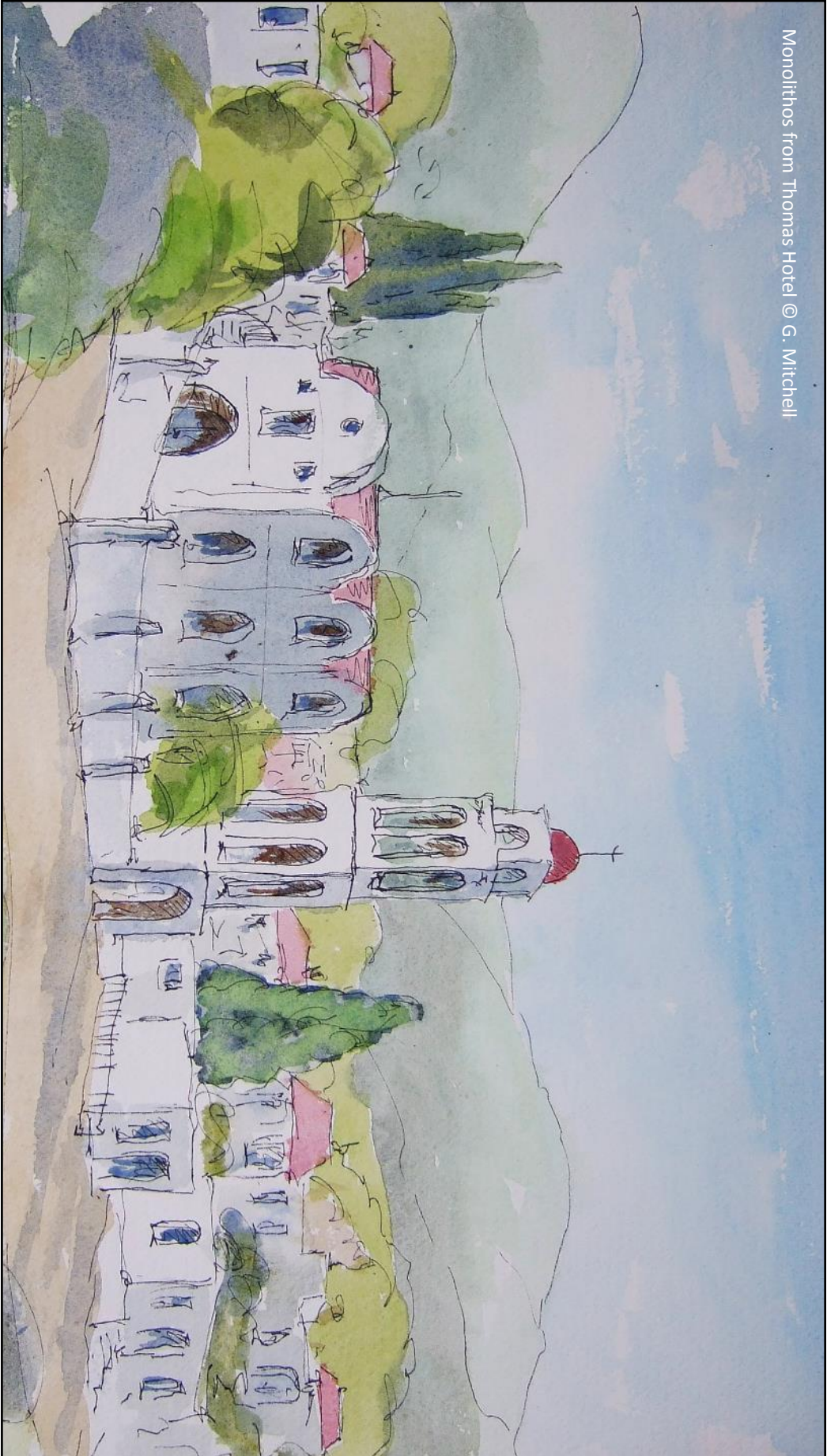
For some the season is well past,
For sadly flowers do not last.
As pollen blows from pines so tall
So petals curl and gently fall,
And blooms grow pale and fade away.
For them there's no tomorrow's day.

Through sleepy villages we crawl
To gain the highest mount of all-
Ataviros bathed in Helios' light
With moon above, a peaceful sight.
A gentle giant and guardian fair
Of all that dwells within its care

Ancient sites, like flowers too,
Record that from the old comes new.
Kameiros dwellers long ago
Would surely be amazed to know
That we, in modern times, have seen
Through ruins, how their lives had been.

With streets and squares still etched in stone,
The cistern, pillars; it is known
Where stood the market, temple, well;
Its ruins have a tale to tell.
But even thriving cities fall
And fail to hear tomorrow's call.

Zeus gave the Sun this island home
Where we, mere mortals, dare to roam
Amongst the jewels godly made
On mountain peak and lush green glade.
The gods ensure that, come what may,
Tomorrow *is* another day.



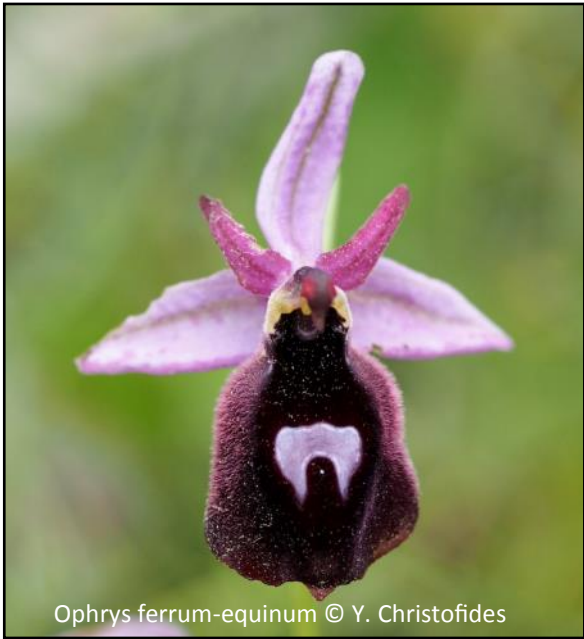
Monolithos from Thomas Hotel © G. Mitchell



Ophrys candica © Y. Christofides



Ophrys regis-ferdinandii © Y. Christofides



Ophrys ferrum-equinum © Y. Christofides



Anemone blanda © J. Dowding



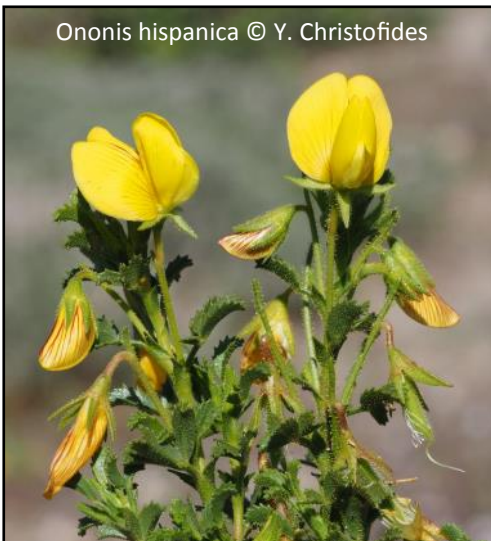
Green Hairstreak © J. Dowding



Campanula rhodensis © Y. Christofides



Paeonia clusii © Y. Christofides



Ononis hispanica © Y. Christofides



Linaria simplex © Y. Christofides



Fritillaria rhodia © J. Dowding



Orchis provincialis © J. Dowding



Mandragora © J. Dowding



Ophrys reinholdii © J. Dowding



Ophrys beloniae © J. Dowding



Ophrys regis-ferdinandii © J. Dowding



Ophrys rhodia © J. Dowding



Elafos Hotel © J. & B. Freeman



Forest © J. & B. Freeman



Ophrys candica © J. Dowding



Diana's - Ophrys calypsus © D. & G. Mitchell



Ophrys candica © M. Wolf

Ornithogalum © J. Dowding



Forest floor photography © J. Dowding





Fritillaria rhodia © Y. Christofides



Green Hairstreak © Y. Christofides



Orchis italica © J. Dowding



Ophrys sicula © J. & B. Freeman



Ophrys ferrum -equinum © J. Dowding





Ophrys reinholdii © P. Grimshaw



Wild Gladioli © P. Grimshaw



Campanula rhodensis on the wall at Lindos © P. Grimshaw

Ophrys rhodia © M. Wolf



Orchis anatolica © M. Wolf





Silene cretica © Y. Christofides



Lithodora hispidula © Y. Christofides



Linum virgultorum © Y. Christofides





"Up we go!" © J. Dowding



Richard & Karen © J. Dowding



Badgers © J. Dowding



Yiannis and guests



Gordon & Diana at Apolakkia Bay



Apolakkia Bay



On Profitis Ilias



At Mammosa site



Upper Gaidouras © J. Dowding



Gordon © J. Dowding



Photographing *O. regis-ferdinandii* © J. Dowding



Southern Rhodes © J. Dowding



Bee-hives © J. & B. Freeman

View from castle © P. Grimshaw



Architecture at Monolithos © P. Grimshaw



Orchis italica © M. Wolf





The Gorge © J. & B. Freeman

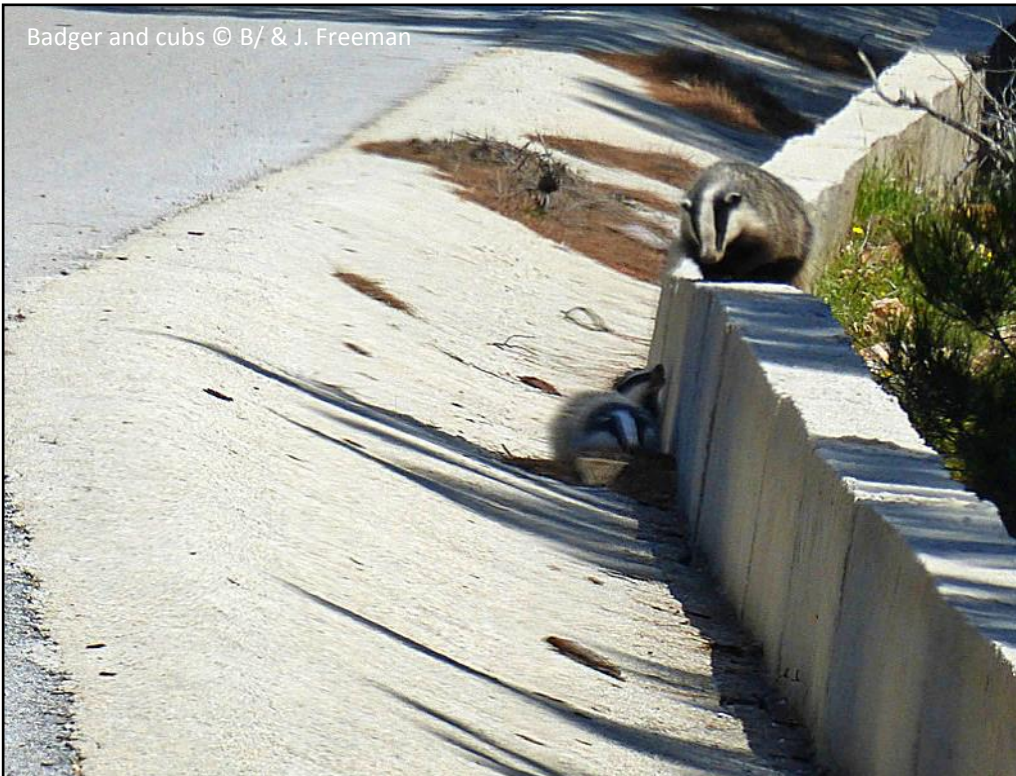


The Lemonade Sellers © J. & B. Freeman

Teucrium brevifolium © Y. Christofides



Badger and cubs © B/ & J. Freeman





Gizani Fountain © J. & B. Freeman



After dinner chats © J. & B. Freeman



Gordon's goats © G. & D. Mitchell

2015 Species lists									
Orchids			Tue 7th	Wed 8th	Thu 9th	Fri 10th	Sat 11th	Sun 12th	Mon 13th
Scientific	Common name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	
	Ophrys speculum group?								
1	Ophrys regis-ferdinandii	King Ferdinand's Ophrys			✓		✓		✓
2	Ophrys speculum	Eastern Mirror Orchid			✓				
	Ophrys iricolor group								
3	Ophrys iricolor	Rainbow Bee Orchid					✓		
	Ophrys mammosa group								
4	Ophrys ferrum-equinum	Horseshoe Ophrys		✓	✓				
5	Ophrys lucis	Rhodian Horseshoe Orchid		✓	✓				
6	Ophrys mammosa	Breasted Ophrys		✓	✓		✓		
	Ophrys lutea group								
7	Ophrys phryganae	Phrygana Bee Orchid			✓		✓		
8	Ophrys sicula	Small Yellow Ophrys	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Ophrys reinholdii group								
9	Ophrys reinholdii	Reinhold's Ophrys	✓	✓				✓	
10	Ophrys cretica ssp. beloniae	Naxos Bee Orchid (Cretan Ophrys)				✓	✓		
	Ophrys umbilicata group								
11	Ophrys rhodia	Rhodian Woodcock Ophrys	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
12	Ophrys bombyliflora	Bumblebee Ophrys			✓		✓	✓	
	Ophrys fusca group								
13	Ophrys attaviria	Attaviros Bee Orchid			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	Ophrys blitopertha	Beetle Ophrys							✓
15	Ophrys cinereophila	Small-flowered Brown Ophrys		✓			✓		
16	Ophrys lindia	Lindos Bee Orchid					✓		✓
	Ophrys omegaifera group								
17	Ophrys omegaifera	Royal Ophrys		✓		✓		✓	
	Ophrys holoserica group								
18	Ophrys candica	White Ophrys			✓		✓	✓	
19	Ophrys colossaea	Colossal Orchid					✓		✓
20	Ophrys samia	Samos Ophrys		✓ nif					
21	Ophrys halia	Halia Bee Orchid							
22	Ophrys oreas	Profitis Ilias Bee Orchid		✓					
	Ophrys heldreichii group								
23	Ophrys calypsus				✓		✓	✓	✓
24	Ophrys heldreichii			✓					
25	Ophrys polyxo	Rhodian Horned Ophrys		✓	✓	✓			✓
	Ophrys oestrifera group								
26	Ophrys cornutula	Small Horned Bee Orchid					✓		

	Scientific	Common name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
	Serapias group								
27	<i>Serapias bergonii</i>	Bergoni's Serapias			✓		✓		✓
28	<i>Serapias carica</i>	Carican Serapias					✓		
29	<i>Serapias parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Serapias							✓
30	<i>Himantoglossum robertianum</i>	Giant Orchid		✓	✓			✓	
31	<i>Anacamptis laxiflora</i>	Lax-flowered Orchid			✓				
32	<i>Anacamptis papilionacea</i>	Butterfly Orchid		✓	✓				✓
33	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal orchid		✓			✓		✓
34	<i>Anacamptis sancta</i>	Holy Orchid					✓ bud		✓
35	<i>Anacamptis fragrans</i>	Bug Orchid					✓		
36	<i>Orchis anatolica</i>	Anatolian Orchid	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
37	<i>Orchis anthropophora</i>	Man Orchid			✓ Kath				
38	<i>Orchis italica</i>	Italian Orchid	✓	✓	✓				
	Orchis mascula group								
39	<i>Orchis provincialis</i>	Provence Orchid		✓					
	Neotinea group								
40	<i>Neotinea maculata</i>	Dense-flowered Orchid	✓	✓	✓			✓	
41	<i>Neotinea lactea</i>	Milky Orchid		✓					
42	<i>Limodorum abortivum</i>	Violet Bird's Nest Orchid		✓ nif	✓ nif	✓ nif		✓ nif	
	Hybrids								
43	<i>Ophrys speculum</i> x <i>Ophrys regis-ferdinandii</i>	Mirror Ophrys x King Ferdinand's Ophrys							✓
	Other flora								
	Scientific	Common name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
	Aspleniaceae								
1	<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Rusty-back Fern	✓						
	Pinaceae								
2	<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Turkish Pine/Rough Pine	✓	✓	✓				
	Cupressaceae								
3	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	✓	✓					
4	<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Large-fruited Juniper					✓		
	Alliaceae								
5	<i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	Neapolitan Garlic	✓	✓					
	Amaryllidaceae								
6	<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Sea Daffodil					✓		
	Asphodelaceae								
7	<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	Small-fruited Asphodel	✓	✓					
8	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-stemmed Asphodel					✓		

	Scientific	Common name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
37	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Southern Salsify		✓					
38	<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>	Spiny Starwort				✓			
39	<i>Bellis annua</i>	Annual Daisy		✓					
40	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Common Daisy			✓				
41	<i>Anthemis chia</i>	Chios Chamomile				✓			
42	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>	Scented Mayweed					✓		
43	<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold					✓		
44	<i>Glebionis coronaria</i>	Crown Daisy				✓			
	Boraginaceae								
45	<i>Lithodora hispidula</i>	Shrubby Gromwell			✓				
46	<i>Alkanna tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Alkanet					✓		
47	<i>Echium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Bugloss					✓		✓
48	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss					✓		
49	<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	Garden Anchusa			✓		✓		
50	<i>Anchusa undulata</i> ssp. <i>hybrida</i>	Hybrid Alkanet	✓	✓					
	Brassicaceae								
51	<i>Arabis verna</i>	Blue Rock-cress	✓	✓					
52	<i>Biscutella didyma</i>	Annual Buckler Mustard	✓	✓					
	Campanulaceae								
53	<i>Campanula rhodensis</i>	Small Rhodian Bellflower			✓				
54	<i>Campanula hagielia</i>	Large Rhodian Bellflower							✓
55	<i>Legousia pentagonia</i>	Large Venus' looking-glass							✓
	Caryophyllaceae								
56	<i>Dianthus crinitus</i>	Long-haired Pink							✓
57	<i>Silene behen</i>	Hairless Catchfly		✓					
	Cistaceae								
58	<i>Fumana arabica</i>	Arabian Rockrose			✓				
59	<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted Sand-Rockrose			✓				
60	<i>Cistus creticus</i>	Grey Rockrose			✓				
61	<i>Cistus parviflorus</i>	Small-flowered Rockrose					✓		
62	<i>Cistus salviifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Rockrose			✓				
	Convolvulaceae								
63	<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed				✓			
	Crassulaceae								
64	<i>Sedum litoreum</i>	Shore Stonecrop					✓		
	Cytinaceae								
65	<i>Cytinus hypocistis</i> ssp. <i>clusii</i>	Yellow Cytinus			✓				
	Dipsacaceae								
66	<i>Knautia integrifolia</i>	Urville's Widowflower				✓			

	Scientific	Common name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
	Ericaceae								
67	Arbutus andrachne	Eastern Strawberry-tree				✓			
	Euphorbiaceae								
68	Euphorbia acanthothamnus	Greek Spiny Spurge				✓			
69	Euphorbia dendroides	Tree Spurge				✓			
	Fabaceae								
70	Astragalus austroaegaeus	South Aegean Milkvetch						✓	
71	Astragalus spruneri	Spruner's Milkvetch					✓		
72	Bituminaria bituminosa	Pitch Trefoil		✓					
73	Coronilla parviflora	Small-flowered Crown-vetch			✓				
74	Genista acanthoclada	Thorny Broom				✓			
75	Lathyrus annuus	Fodder Pea		✓					
76	Lathyrus aphaca	Yellow Vetchling						✓	
77	Lathyrus clymenum	Crimson Pea							✓
78	Medicago minima	Burr Medick				✓			
79	Ononis hispanica	Spanish Restharrow						✓	
80	Pisum sativum	Garden Pea		✓					
81	Securigera cretica	Cretan Crown-vetch			✓				
82	Trifolium campestre	Hop Clover			✓				
83	Trifolium clypeatum	Shield Clover			✓				
84	Trifolium scabrum	Rough Clover					✓		
85	Trifolium grandiflorum	Large-flower Hop Clover				✓			
86	Trigonella monspeliaca	Hairy Trigonella				✓			
87	Vicia hybrida	Hairy Yellow-vetch		✓					
88	Vicia villosa	Woollyseed Fodder Vetch		✓					
	Geraniaceae								
89	Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill		✓					
90	Geranium lucidum	Shining Crane's-bill		✓					
91	Geranium molle	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill		✓					
92	Geranium rotundifolium	Round-leaved Crane's-bill		✓					
93	Erodium cicutarium	Common Stork's-bill		✓					
94	Erodium gruinum	Long-beaked Stork's-bill			✓				
	Lamiaceae								
95	Lamium amplexicaule	Henbit Dead-nettle		✓					
96	Salvia fruticosa	Greek Sage			✓				
97	Salvia viridis	Annual Clary			✓				
98	Satureja thymbra	Roman Hyssop					✓		
99	Lavandula stoechas	French Lavender					✓		
	Linaceae								
100	Linum bienne	Pale Flax					✓		

	Scientific	Common name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
101	Linum virgultorum	Bushy Flax					✓		
	Oxalidaceae								
102	Oxalis pes-caprae	Bermuda buttercup		✓					
	Paeoniaceae								
103	Paeonia clusii ssp. rhodia	Rhodian Peony		✓					
	Papaveraceae								
104	Papaver rhoeas	Common Poppy		✓					
105	Papaver sp.					✓			
	Plantaginaceae								
106	Plantago afra	Glandular Plantain			✓				
107	Plantago cretica	Cretan Plantain		✓					
	Platanaceae								
108	Platanus orientalis	Oriental Plane		✓					
	Polygalaceae								
109	Polygala monspeliaca	Mediterranean Milkwort				✓			
	Polygonaceae								
110	Rumex bucephalophorus	Horned Dock		✓					
111	Rumex tuberosus	Cretan Dock		✓					
	Primulaceae								
112	Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet Pimpernel (+var. blue)		✓					
113	Cyclamen rhodium	Rhodes Cyclamen		✓					
	Ranunculaceae								
114	Anemone blanda	Balkan Anemone		✓					
115	Anemone coronaria	Crown Anemone		✓					
116	Clematis sp,					✓			
117	Ranunculus paludosus	Jersey Buttercup		✓					
	Rosaceae								
118	Crataegus sp.				✓				
	Rubiaceae								
119	Sherardia arvensis	Blue Fieldmadder			✓				
120	Vaillantia hispida	Spiny Valantia			✓				
	Scrophulariaceae								
121	Antirrhinum orontium				✓				
123	Bellardia trixago	Mediterranean Lineseed			✓				
124	Linaria simplex	Simple Toadflax				✓			
125	Scrophularia lucida	Shining figwort				✓			
126	Orobanche ramosa	Branching Broomrape				✓			
127	Orobanche minor	Common Broomrape		✓					
128	Parentucellia latifolia	Red Bartsia		✓					
	Valerianaceae								
129	Valerianella vesicaria	Bladder Corn Salad			✓				
130	Valerianella sp.			✓					

Birds									
	Scientific	Common name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
1	Otus scops	Scops Owl							
2	Upupa epops	Hoopoe		✓				✓	✓
3	Ardea purpurea	Purple Heron			✓23				
4	Fulica atra	Coot			✓				
5	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe			✓				
6	Podiceps cristatus	Great Crested Grebe			✓				
7	Anthus trivialis	Tree Pipit			✓				
8	Galerida cristata	Crested Lark							✓
9	Calandrella brachydactyla	Short-toed Lark							✓ Kerry
10	Ficedula hypoleuca	Pied Flycatcher							✓
11	Saxicola rubicola	Stonechat					✓	✓	
12	Saxicola rubetra	Whinchat						✓	
13	Motacilla flava feldegg	Black-headed Wagtail							✓
14	Hirundo rusticola	Swallow			✓				
15	Cecropis daurica	Red-rumped Swallow			✓				
16	Apus apus	Swift			✓				
17	Apus melba	Alpine Swift							✓
18	Delichon urbicum	House Martin			✓				
19	Ptyonoprogne rupestris	Crag Martin							✓
20	Riparia riparia	Sand Martin							✓
21	Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper			✓				
22	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper							✓
23	Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover							✓
24	Burhinus oedicephalus	Stone Curlew							✓
25	Lanius senator	Woodchat Shrike			✓		✓		✓
26	Sylvia melanocephala	Sardinian Warbler			✓				
27	Acrocephalus scirpaceus	Reed Warbler			✓				
28	Sylvia cantillans	Subalpine Warbler		✓ Kerry					
29	Cettia cetti	Cetti's Warbler							✓ Kerry
30	Luscinia megarhynchos	Nightingale				✓	✓	✓	✓
31	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch			✓				
32	Carduelis chloris	Greenfinch			✓				
33	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch					✓		
34	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch	✓	✓	✓				
35	Passer hispaniolensis	Spanish Sparrow							✓
36	Emberiza calandra	Corn Bunting					✓		
37	Falco eleonora	Eleonora's Falcon				✓x2			
38	Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon						✓	
39	Buteo rufinus	Long-legged Buzzard				✓			

	Scientific	Common name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
40	Buteo buteo	Common Buzzard				✓			
41	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk				✓			✓
42	Circaetus gallicus	Short-toed Eagle		✓		✓	✓		
43	Falco subbuteo	Hobby					✓ poss		
44	Falco naumanni	Lesser Kestrel							✓
45	Falco Tinnunculus	Kestrel							✓
46	Turdus merula	Blackbird			✓				
47	Monticola solitarius	Blue Rock Thrush							✓
48	Cyanistes caeruleus	Blue Tit			✓				
49	Larus michahellis	Yellow-legged Gull					✓		✓
50	Corvus corax	Raven		✓		✓		✓	✓
51	Corvus cornix	Hooded Crow				✓	✓		✓
52	Garrulus glandarius atricapilla	Jay			✓		✓		
Butterflies									
	Scientific	Common name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
1	Zerynthia cerisy	Eastern Festoon		✓				✓	
2	Papilio machaon	Swallowtail					✓	✓	
3	Iphiclides podalirius	Scarce Swallowtail					✓	✓	
4	Aporia crataegi	Black-veined White			✓				
5	Glaucopsyche alexis	Green Underside Blue				✓			
6	Callophrys rubi	Green Hairstreak					✓	✓	
7	Vanessa cardui	Painted Lady					✓		
8	Colias crocea	Clouded Yellow					✓		✓
9	Pieris brassicae	Large White						✓	
10	Anthocharis cardamines	Orange Tip							✓
Mammals									
1	Meles meles	Badger				✓			
Reptiles									
1	Dolichophis jugularis	Black Whip Snake							✓
2	Lacerta trilineata	Balkan Green Lizard				✓			