

The Island of Cyprus

Naturetrek Tour Report

7 - 16 April

Report compiled by Andy Smith



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Day 1

Friday 7th April

A small detour en route to our hotel from the airport round the salt lake to see Greater Flamingos, Purple Heron flying, Crested Lark. We had our first look at Giant Fennel, *Ferula communis*, and wonderful Syrian Thistle, *Notobasis syriaca*.

Day 2

Saturday 8th April

The morning walk below our hotel yielded many plants; three species of Medicago, *Echium angustifolium*, *Cakile maritima*, *Lotus edulis* with inflated pods; A short drive away from our hotel we approached the back end of the sewage works. On the way we had wonderful views of Chukar. The habitat is typical of a salt marsh with plants like *Salicornia*, *Halmione portulacoides*, *Suaeda vera*. We saw two species of *Limonium* including *L. narbonense*, a rare plant for Cyprus, one specimen being in flower out of season. Other annuals were also seen such as *Cichorium endiva*, and *Geropogon sinuatus*. A very colourful caterpillar was seen feeding on *Inula*.

Kotschy's gecko was seen basking in the sunshine on the walls of the hide.

Around midday we headed towards our next destination, the Phasouri Marsh, stopping briefly at Choirokitia for refreshments. Driving through the citrus plantations we reached the marsh in time for our picnic. An area of brackish water which is dominated by *Arundo donax* and *Phragmites australis*, it is a rich area for birds and plants. We saw *Silene aegyptiaca*, a good stand of *Notobasis syriaca* and just coming into flower was the endemic thistle *Onopordum cypricum*.

We concluded the day at our destination in Latchi at the Aphrodite Beach Hotel.

Day 3

Sunday 9th April

After a short ride to Latchi we had a brief stop to see plants of the seashore. Particularly interesting were *Silene colorata* var *procumbens*, *Medicago marina*, *Echium angustifolium*, *Anthemis rigida* growing in bright yellow patches, and *Limonium sinuatum*.

Our next stop took us beyond Neochorio where we walked the 3 km to Smiyies, our picnic site. On the way we saw many spring annuals such as *Tordylium aegyptiacum*, *Vicia hybrida*, *Lathyrus gorgonei*, *Legousia speculum-veneris* and other plants such as *Gladiolus italicus* and *Muscari comosum*. On the last stretch of the walk we found the endemics *Gladiolus triphyllus* and *Alyssum akamasicum* plus two orchids, *Ophrys bornmuelleri* and *Ophrys apifera* var *chlorantha*.

The afternoon walk was along the coastal cliffs from the Baths of Aphrodite. The walk is high up on the precipitous cliffs with wonderful views of the coastline below.

We saw the last flowers of *Cyclamen persicum*, *Ranunculus asiaticus*, *Tetragonolobus purpureus* and a rare *Scandix*, *Scandix australis*.

Day 4

Monday 10th April

Our destination today was the west coast of the Akamas with its deep gorges. We walked up and into the gorge where a rare endemic *Centauria akamantis* grows on the walls. On the path we also found a specimen of *Ophrys mamosa*. High up on the cliffs Egyptian fruit Bats could be seen in a cave.

After our walk we drove a little distance along the coastal road and found a place for our picnic. The rocky shore was full of plants in flower including *Salvia viridis*, *Matthiola tricuspitata*, *Anthemis rigida*, *Paronychia argentea*, *Silene colorata*, *Delphinium peregrinum*, *Nigella fumarifolia*.

In the afternoon we visited the Paphos archaeological park, an area good for plants and birds. There were masses of *Limonium sinuatum*, *Chrysanthemum coronarium*, *Papaver rhoas*.

Day 5

Tuesday 11th April

Excellent sighting of Black Frankolin a short distance from our hotel. We then drove for 45 minutes to the pools below the Asprokremmos reservoir to see various birds. Around the site we also found *Fagonia cretica* and *Scabiosa prolifera*. This was also a good site for the endemic butterfly, *Glaucopsyche paphos*. Our next stop was at Timi beach where there were many plants in flower on the shore. We saw Horned Poppy, *Eryngium maritimum*, *Anthemis tomentosa*, *Matthiola tricuspitata*.

After lunch we drove to the back of the Asprokremmos reservoir where we found *Orchis laxiflora*, *Orchis coriophora* spp *fragrans*, *Serapias laxiflora*, *Parentucellia viscosa* and *Silbum marianum* in flower.

On the way back a brief stop at Polemi produced *Tulipa aegensis*.

Day 6

Wednesday 12th April

A short detour following the river by Polis we saw *Vicia villosa*, *Geranium dissectum* and a rare plant of the Cypriot flora, *Helminotheca echioides*.

We then set off on the road towards Stavros tis Psokas stopping at the Byzantine museum at Peristerona. The scenery began to change after the village of Lysos with the pine forest taking over. The forest is composed of *Pinus brutia*, *Arbutus andrachne*, the strawberry tree and the endemic Golden oak, *Quercus alnifolia*.

Cistus salviifolius, *Cistus creticus* and *Astragalus lusitanicus* were in flower on the slopes. Coming up to the Forest station we stopped to see the moufflon and then walked a short forest trail. Many endemic flowers were seen such as *Arabis purpurea*, *Silene laevigata* and *Thymus integer* but the highlight was the orchid *Orchis troodi* in good flower and numbers. On the way to Pedhoulas, our next stop we enjoyed magnificent views of the endemic Cedar, *Cedrus brevifolia*.

A visit to the byzantine church of Archangel Michael and the day was brought to a close by our arrival in Platres.

Day 7

Thursday 13th April

A steep climb to mount Olympus where *Crocus cyprius* was still in flower near patches of snow. Also flowering were *Ranunculus cadmicus* var *cypricus*, *Corydalis rutifolia* and *Thlaspi cypricum*. We walked the geological trail and visited the environmental centre at Troodos. After our picnic we descended lower to see some chalk-loving plants. We found *Orchis simia*, *Orchis italica*, *Barlia robertiana* and *Ophrys mamosa* in flower. The endemics *Onobrychis venosa* and *Astragalus cyprius* were amongst the highlights of the day. A visit to the picturesque village of Omodhos with its impressive wine press concluded our day.

Day 8

Friday 14th April

A day by the coast to see birds by the salt lake. Taking in the Zakaki pools with many water birds we saw salt marsh plants such as *Zygophyllum album* but also orchids such as *Orchis coriophora* ssp. *fragrans*, *Ophrys apifera* var *bicolor*, *Orchis sancta* and *Anacamptis pyramidalis*. A visit to Kensington cliffs produced good views of two vultures and Eleonora's falcon. The highlight of the day was Eastern marsh Helleborine, *Epipactis veratrifolia* growing on the cliffs at Episcopi.

Day 9

Saturday 15th April

We return to the Phasouri marsh for more birding and some new plants such as *Marubium vulgare*. In the afternoon we visited the archaeological site of ancient Kourion.

Day 10

Sunday 16th April

The return day for our group we retrace our steps towards the airport at Larnaka.

We visit the Larnaka sewage works where we saw another species of *Limonium*, *L. echioides*. After lunch a brief walk by the shore and then on to Larnaka airport for the return flight to London.

Birding on the Isle of Aphrodite

by Cliff Robinson (tour participant)

Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, after Sicily and Sardinia. Its position at the eastern end of the Mediterranean makes it an ideal staging post for passage migrants. The island is renowned for its two endemic breeding species, the Cyprus Warbler and the Cyprus Pied Wheatear. Like Crete, it is also notable for its variety of flora, particularly its orchid species that tend to flower somewhat earlier in Cyprus than in Crete. This trip concentrated on exploring the western coastal and inland regions of the island, including the Troodos Mountains. Whilst written primarily for the birdwatching fraternity, I hope that the following résumé will provide the general reader with a flavour of the diverse nature of the island's flora and fauna, not to mention the archaeological treasures to be found on this unique, sun-drenched isle.

Our late afternoon arrival at Larnaca meant that we were destined to spend our first night in a hotel at the nearby village of Perivolia prior to driving on to our initial destination, Polis in the north-west of the island, north of the one-time capital, Paphos. This gave us an opportunity to explore the local habitat, including the headland and lighthouse at Kiti that was within walking distance of the hotel. It also afforded an opportunity to visit Larnaca's Sewage Works at which a tall hide has been erected to provide a splendid view of the various ducks, gulls and waders attracted to the extensive pool.

Virtually the first birds that we saw on our arrival at the hotel were two Wrynecks hopping around on the lawn, followed by six Purple Herons that flew over the hotel in line astern. A pre-breakfast walk to the headland and lighthouse the following morning provided excellent views of both Northern and Cyprus Pied Wheatears, a Hoopoe, a Little Owl, a Quail, and a solitary male Rüppell's Warbler flitting about in the acacia scrub - a nice little appetiser and a portent of things to come!

Breakfast over, we decided to visit the Sewage Works before setting off to our next hotel at Lakki near Polis, and were rewarded with good sightings of Little Egrets, Kentish Plovers, Ruff, Garganey, Wigeon and a Black-necked Grebe. Gulls included Audouin's and Armenian, together with a solitary Gull-billed Tern. The rough track across the heath-like habitat that led to the hide, produced several surprises, foremost amongst them was a male Pallid Harrier and a number of Spectacled Warblers. Several of us also had an unusually close view of a Quail that decided to break cover and venture out onto open ground. Pristine Black-headed Yellow Wagtails were abundant, as was the seemingly ubiquitous Fan-tailed Warbler or Zitting Cisticola to use its taxonomic name. The shore of the nearby Salt Lake produced a couple of Stone Curlews, a Greenshank, and a Marsh Sandpiper, whilst a Red-necked Phalarope was spotted pirouetting on the water. A ring-tail Hen Harrier put in an appearance and we had an all too brief glimpse of a Roller as it flew across the front of the coach.

After a short spell on the motorway that runs along the south coast, we had a brief coffee stop at Choirokoitia - the site of a Neolithic settlement dating from 7000BC. An hour or so later, we stopped for a picnic lunch at the Fassouri Marsh on the Akrotiri Peninsula. The explosive song of Cetti's Warblers regularly interrupted our reverie as we watched several Marsh Harriers quartering the extensive reed beds. In the small open pools, we had excellent views of Ferruginous Ducks and Garganey, in addition to Purple and Squacco Herons, several Black-tailed Godwits, and a Spur-winged Plover. Tethered cattle attracted diminutive Cattle Egrets, as they grazed the tussocky grass adjacent to the marsh.

Lunch over, we continued the journey to our hotel at Lakki near Polis on the west coast, passing barren chalk hills peppered with maquis-type vegetation, and a few stunted wind-swept trees. A little further on, isolated palm stands acted as foils for fields of golden grain.

Having checked-in at the hotel, we had time before our evening meal to wander in the surrounds. Much to the astonishment of those lucky enough to see it, a Great Snipe was flushed from long grass in the hotel grounds! We also had good views of a pair of Sardinian Warblers, both Cretzschmar's and Ortolan Buntings, and a female Woodchat Shrike perched on top of a shrub in the late afternoon sun, whilst several Black Francolin cocks filled the air with their characteristic calls. By the end of the second day, we had logged no less than eighty-six avian species!

Day three of the trip commenced with another pre-breakfast walk, during which several elusive Black Francolins taunted us with their constant territorial calls. Nightingales and Sardinian Warblers sang lustily in the morning sun that bathed the hillsides. Another Quail was flushed, and a male Whinchat posed obligingly for our scopes. Breakfast over, we set off for the Akamas Peninsula and the Baths of Aphrodite - a visually disappointing grotto containing a waterfall and small pool in which writhing eels swam, and not at all the sort of place where one would expect the Goddess of Love to bathe! The steep mountain track that led up to the headland brought another sighting of the endemic Cyprus Pied Wheatear, as well as a Great Spotted Cuckoo, and a Little Owl that sat nonchalantly on the outer branches of a nearby shrub, affording a wonderful view through our bins and scopes of this diminutive diurnal owl. Large Starred Agama Lizards, up to 30cm long, basked like sub-tropical iguanas on the dry-stone walls that delineated each plot of land. Blackcaps, Lesser Whitethroats and Serins sang from the coarse scrub that covered the hillside - and we had our first glimpse of a Black Francolin as it flew rapidly overhead. Following a picnic lunch, we continued our walk towards the headland, and were rewarded with sightings of both Collared and Pied Flycatchers. A Bonelli's Warbler, a Wood Warbler, and several more Cyprus Pied Wheatears (they seemed to be everywhere!) rounded off the afternoon as we wandered back to the hotel for our evening meal.

During our early morning walk the following day, we were lucky enough to flush a Night Heron that had been feeding in a marshy pool a mere fifty yards from the hotel - and a Wryneck was visible in a tree as we sat and ate breakfast on the hotel terrace. En route to the Avakas Gorge via the Pegeia Forest, we spotted a cock Black Francolin calling from atop of the corrugated roof of a small shed a hundred metres or so back from the main road - our first clear sighting of this shy, Partridge-sized gamebird. With the aid of the scope, we could see not only the bird's distinctive plumage, but also the short fighting spurs on its legs! As the coach climbed towards the forest, a shroud of Saharan dust descended like a dense fog, reducing visibility to a few metres - a fairly regular phenomenon on the island, apparently. Descending to the coast, and beaches preserved for breeding Leatherback Turtles, we passed several banana plantations, each cluster of fruit being neatly wrapped in bright blue plastic sheeting to afford protection and facilitate ripening.

Arriving at the Avakas Gorge, we set off on foot along a rough track that eventually wound down to the bottom of the gorge, encountering Chukars, Hoopoes and Rock Doves, en route. An exciting and unexpected find was a colony of Egyptian Fruit Bats that were clearly visible hanging in a cave eroded into the rock face. Perhaps even more surprisingly, we chanced upon a tiny Chameleon lying inert on the stony track and assumed that it had been trodden on. However, it quickly revived after a few minutes in the hand and began to walk slowly along our

fingers, much to the delight of the group. In the late afternoon, we drove on to Paphos to visit an extensive archaeological site that included a number of well-preserved Roman floor mosaics, before returning to our hotel.

On day five, our customary pre-breakfast stroll was rewarded with a sighting of a male Montagu's Harrier perched on a fence post - a distant view, but clearly identifiable through the scope. The massive Aspro Dam was our principal destination for the day, at the foot of which lies an area of scrub, marshland and freshwater pools. As we alighted from the coach, our attention was caught by a male Cyprus Warbler singing its heart out from the top of a thorny shrub. It soon became apparent that several males were attempting to establish territories in close proximity to each other. Crested Larks and a Red-throated Pipit were evident, whilst a Long-legged Buzzard flew overhead. The pool produced both Squacco and Night Herons, Little Egrets, Garganey and a couple of Marsh Sandpipers - but the star of the morning, if not the day, was a Little Crake that showed itself intermittently as it meandered in and out of the reeds that fringed the water. After lunching at a nearby taverna, we set off for the watercourse at the head of Aspro Reservoir, passing an Ostrich Farm on the way. The trackside and stream produced Corn and Ortolan Buntings, a Green Sandpiper, and a Great Spotted Cuckoo. We ended the day with another fine view of the Francolin still using the corrugated roof of the shed as a territorial post.

The following day, we transferred to our hotel at Platres in the Troodos Mountains for the final four nights of the trip. Prior to leaving Lakki, we had a fine view of an Olivaceous Warbler during our early morning stroll - and later, a splendid view of a male Cretzschmar's Bunting from the hotel terrace. En route to Platres, we made a brief stop to visit the icon museum at Peresteronia before continuing along a precipitous mountain road that wound its way through dense pine and juniper forests. A Mouflon breeding enclosure provided another interesting diversion, allowing us to see at close quarters these large wild sheep - particularly the rams that are endowed with heavily ribbed curved horns. Mouflons seem to blend into the terrain incredibly well and are thus extremely difficult to locate in their normal mountain habitat. The ambient temperature dropped noticeably as we climbed towards our destination. Following a lunch break in high mountain pinewoods at Stavros, we broke our journey yet again to visit a World Heritage Site - the tiny wooden Byzantine church at Pedoulas, renowned for its magnificent 15th Century walls paintings.

On our first full day at Platres we drove to the upper slopes of Mt. Olympus - at 1951m, the highest mountain on the island. The peak itself is not accessible to the public, having been taken over by the military as a radar station. Isolated patches of snow still lay on the rough terrain. Dark-crowned Jays flittered about in the sparse pines, whilst a distant Hoopoe and a melodious Woodlark vied for our attention. Short-toed Treecreepers systematically explored each crevice in the pine trunks, and a pair of Coal Tits that sported larger black bibs and narrower white nape stripes than U.K. birds, were busy building a nest among the boulders strewn across the ground. Near the well-developed visitor centre, we spotted two juvenile Crossbills - a sub-species of the Common Crossbills that we see in our woodlands. Cyprus Pied Wheatears were present, emitting their strange buzzing song reminiscent of Cicadas - this bird that seems equally at home on the coastal plains as it does in the mountains.

After lunching back at Platres, we set off to a chalk ridge in search of orchids. As in most of the habitats that we visited, shotgun cartridges were scattered across the ground - which may have explained the noticeable absence of large raptors. Albeit, whether the intended targets of the enthusiastic hunters were Chukars reared and released as game (similar to our Pheasant shoots) or migrating birds, is a matter of conjecture. Whatever,

shooting per se seems to be one of the principal pastimes of the island's sporting fraternity. Even the game conservation signs were peppered with pellets! Late afternoon saw us at the monastic village of Omodos - nowadays a veritable loadstone for tourists, with picturesque winding alleys lined with lace and trinket shops. Back at the hotel, the monotonous call of a Scops Owl continued throughout the night!

On day eight of the trip, we descended from our mountain refuge and made for the British Sovereign Base at Akrotiri on the south coast of the island, passing en route the immense Kouris Reservoir - the largest on the island. As with many Mediterranean countries, indiscriminate dumping seems to be an accepted way of life, and it was not unusual to see abandoned cars rusting away in orchards and fields adjacent to smart, newly-built villas. A large brackish pool at Zakaki, within sight of Larnaca's commercial port, was our first stop - a highly productive spot that gave us excellent views of Glossy Ibis, Purple Herons, a Marsh Harrier, and a plunge-diving Pied Kingfisher - the latter a 'first' for most of our party. The Salt Lake at Akrotiri afforded a wonderfully close view of a Spoonbill and a pair of Kentish Plovers tending their clockwork-like chicks as they scurried across the mudflats. Eleven Collared Pratincoles flew swiftly overhead, whilst in the nearby scrub, two magnificent Rollers displayed their dazzling iridescent plumage, giving us quite outstanding views through our scopes. Moving on to Kensington Cliffs, we had a distant view of four of the island's diminishing number of Griffon Vultures. An immobile Peregrine rested on a rocky ledge, whilst a dark phase Eleonora's Falcon soared in the updraft - a recent arrival from its wintering grounds in Madagascar.

On the penultimate day of the trip, we elected to return to one of the most productive sites on the island, the Fassouri Marsh on the Akrotiri peninsula - and to take in the archaeological site at Kourion en route. As we drove past numerous olive and citrus groves, the heady aroma of orange blossom wafted intermittently into the coach. At the marsh - a protected reserve - a trio of Glossy Ibis flew in and out of the reedbeds, whilst Common, Marsh and Wood Sandpipers foraged around the fringes of open water into which Black-winged Stilts deftly probed their bills. Ferruginous Ducks and Garganey swam tantalisingly in and out of sight, and a Spur-winged Plover stood sentinel-like at the edge of the water. Overhead, a Black-winged Pratincole made a brief appearance, as did a Steppe Buzzard - two new species for our burgeoning list! Following a picnic lunch, we drove on to the Kourian archaeological site with its reconstructed Hellenistic amphitheatre that dates back to 2000BC. Originally designed to seat three thousand spectators, the amphitheatre was reduced in size by the Romans to cater for gladiatorial battles and wild beasts, and was finally abandoned in the 4th Century AD. During a final stroll in the vicinity of the Polemidia Reservoir, we were rewarded with a close view of a Great Spotted Cuckoo, a strikingly handsome male Woodchat Shrike, two Rollers, and a trio of Turtle Doves that flew overhead.

All in all, a most memorable trip during which we logged some 140 avian species (not counting the Ostriches!), numerous lizards, snakes, toads, marsh and tree frogs, butterflies, and orchids, not to mention other jewels of Cypriot flora. One of my other lasting memories of Cyprus - apart from the birds - is of the delicious fresh oranges that were invariably part of our daily fare!

Species lists

Plants

Notes:

Ref column from Collin's Field Guide "Mediterranean Wild Flowers" By Majorie Blamey and Christopher Grey-Wilson

Bold = endemic plants

	Family	Scientific name	Common Name	Location	Ref	April 2006										
						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Pteridophytes	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern		2522		+		+				+			
2	Gymnosperms	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine		4								+			
3		<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Brutian Pine		2		+				+					
4		<i>Juniperus phoenicia</i>	Phoenician Juniper		17		+						+			
5		<i>Juniperus foetidissima</i>			19							+				
6		<i>Ephedra fragilis ssp campyopoda</i>	Joint Pine		20		+			+		+				
7		<i>Cedrus brevifolia</i>	Cyprus Cedar								+	+				
8	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus alnifolia</i>	Golden Oak		-						+					
9	Urticaceae	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall		50				+							
10	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sueada vera</i>			94	+								+		
11		<i>Salicornia sp.</i>			80	+								+		
12	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Lesser Sand Spurry		147						+					
13		<i>Silene vulgaris ssp vulgaris</i>	Bladder Champion	Past kouka	157	+										
14		<i>Silene laevigata</i>			-						+					
15		<i>Silene behen</i>		past kouka	168			+								
16		<i>Silene aegyptiaca</i>			166	+										
17		<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear		-						+					

	Family	Scientific name	Common Name	Location	Ref	April 2006										
						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
18		<i>Cerastium fragillinum</i>			-						+					
19		<i>Paronychia argentea</i>		Mandria	136				+	+						
20	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis cretica</i>	Cretan Barberry		-						+					
21	Ranunculaceae	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	Crown Anemone		211						+		+			
22		<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	Turban Buttercup		257			+						+		
23		<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>			243					+						
24		<i>Ranunculus cadmicus ssp cyprius</i>			-							+				
25		<i>Ranunculus paludosus (n)</i>			249									+		
26		<i>Nigella damascena</i>	Love-in-a-mist		231					+						
27		<i>Nigella fumariifolia</i>		Avagas	232		+		+						+	
28	Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy		283		+	+						+		
29		<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned-poppy		293					+						
30	Fumariaceae	<i>Fumaria parviflora</i>			307					+						
31		<i>Corydalis rutaefolia</i>			-							+				
32	Brassicaceae	<i>Biscutella didyma</i>	Biscutella	Aspro dam	341			+								
33	(Cruciferae)	<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket		363	+		+		+						
34		<i>Lepidium (=Cardaria) draba</i>	Hoary Cress		353						+					
35		<i>Thlaspi cyprium</i>			-							+				
36		<i>Alyssum cyprium</i>			-							+				
37		<i>Alyssum troodi</i>			-							+				
38		<i>Alyssum akamasicum</i>			-			+								
39		<i>Turritis laxa</i>			-						+					
40		<i>Arabis purpurea</i>			-						+	+				
41		<i>Arabis verna</i>	Spring Rock-cress		322							+				

	Family	Scientific name	Common Name	Location	Ref	April 2006										
						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
42		<i>Matthiola tricuspidata</i>	Three-horned Stock		329				+							+
43		<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>			-											+
44	Resedaceae	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette		376							+				
45		<i>Reseda orientalis</i>			380		+		+							
46	Crassulaceae	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort		396			+			+					
47	Platanaceae	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane		-				+							
48	Rosaceae	<i>Sarcopoterium spinosum</i>	Spiny Burnet		411		+									
49		<i>Crataegus azarolus</i>	Azarole		418							+				
50		<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat		429						+					
51	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia cyanophylla</i>	Blue-leaved Wattle		439									+		
52	(Leguminosae)	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree		430			+								
53		<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>			-							+				
54		<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob		431			+								
55		<i>Calycotome villosa</i>			453						+					
56		<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>			553						+					
57		<i>Lathyrus cicera</i>			545							+				
58		<i>Lathyrus blepharicarpus</i>		evretou	548						+	+				
59		<i>Lathyrus gorgonei</i>		evretou	546			+								
60		<i>Melilotus sulcatus</i>			578					+						
61		<i>Medicago marina</i>	Sea Medick	mandria	605			+	+							
62		<i>Medicago orbicularis</i>		kouka	599		+									
63		<i>Medicago turbinata</i>			612			+								
64		<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>			618		+									
65		<i>Medicago truncatula</i>			607		+									

	Family	Scientific name	Common Name	Location	Ref	April 2006										
						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
66		<i>Medicago coronata</i>			619		+									
67		<i>Medicago disciformis</i>			615				+							
68		<i>Medicago minima</i>			622		+									
69		<i>Tetragonolobus purpureus</i>			682		+	+								
70		<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>	Reversed Clover		657					+						
71		<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>			667			+								
72		<i>Trifolium spumosum</i>			649			+								
73		<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Starry Clover		662			+								
74		<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	Woolly Trefoil		658									+		
75		<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil		656			+						+		
76		<i>Trifolium clypeatum</i>	Shield Clover		674			+	+							
77		<i>Lotus edulis</i>			631		+									
78		<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Birdsfoot-trefoil		625						+					
79		<i>Astragalus cyprius</i>			500									+		
80		<i>Astragalus echinus v. chionistrae</i>			-									+		
81		<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i>	Scorpiurus		684		+									
82		<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i>	Annual Scorpion Vetch		701											+
83		<i>Hippocrepis monosiliquosa</i>						+								+
84		<i>Onobrychis caput-galli</i>	Cockscomb Sainfoin		718		+			+						+
85		<i>Ochthodium aegyptiacum</i>												+		
86		<i>Onobrychis venosa</i>	Cypriot Sainfoin		721									+		
87		<i>Vicia cassia</i>									+					
88		<i>Vicia hybrida</i>			527			+	+							
89		<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Fodder Vetch		510						+					

	Family	Scientific name	Common Name	Location	Ref	April 2006										
						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
90		<i>Vicia lunata</i>		1st stop lemithou	-						+					
91		<i>Vicia peregrina</i>			533								+			
92		<i>Vicia sativa</i>			531					+						
93		<i>Vicia tenifolia</i> spp.laxiflora			-						+					
94	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium tuberosum</i>	Tuberous Crane's-bill		738					+						
95		<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-Leaved Crane's-bill		745						+					
96		<i>Erodium crassifolium</i>		Kensington in flower	754			+								
97		<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill		761				+							
98	Linaceae	<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax		777			+								
99		<i>Linum strictum</i> ssp strictum	Upright Yellow Flax		784			+								
100	Zygophyllaceae	<i>Zygophyllum album</i>		kensington	765								+		+	
101		<i>Fagonia cretica</i>		kensington	766					+						
102	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup		735		+								+	
103	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge		799		+								+	
104		<i>Euphorbia cassia</i> ssp rigo			-								+			
105	Rutaceae	<i>Ruta chalapensis</i>	Fringed Rue		827		+		+							
106	Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Indian Bead-tree		843				+							
107	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala venulosa</i>	Eastern Milkwort		852				+							
108	Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistachia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree		861			+	+							
109	Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Least Mallow		897		+									
110		<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Lesser Tree-mallow		910		+									
111	Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix tetragyna</i>			1024									+		
112	Cistaceae	<i>Cistus salvifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus		965						+		+			
113		<i>Cistus creticus</i>			962			+			+		+			

	Family	Scientific name	Common Name	Location	Ref	April 2006										
						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
114		<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus		966			+			+					
115		<i>Cistus parviflorus</i>			964								+			
116		<i>Helianthemum obtusifolium</i>			1000							+				
117		<i>Fumana thymifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Fumana		1014								+			
118	Violaceae	<i>Viola sieheana</i>										+				
119		<i>Viola heldreichiana</i>														
120	Thymelaeae	<i>Thymelaea hirsuta</i>			942		+									
121	Curcubitaceae	<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting Cucumber		1032		+							+		
122	Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Prickly Pear		1040		+									
123	Lythraceae	<i>Lythrum junceum</i>			1045									+		
124	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Black Gum					+								
125	Apiaceae	<i>Lagoecia cuminoides</i>		kensington	1083			+								
126		<i>Smyrniium connatum</i>			1092						+					
127		<i>Smyrniium olusatrum</i>	Alexanders		1087								+			
128	(Umbelliferae)	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's-needle		1097			+								
129		<i>Tordylium aegyptiacum</i>			1154			+								
130		<i>Orlaya daucooides</i>			1167			+								
131		<i>Ammi majus</i>	False Bishop's Weed		1135					+						
132		<i>Zossima absinthifolia</i>		omodos								+				
133	Ericaceae	<i>Arbutus andrachne</i>	Eastern Strawberry-tree		1177						+					
134	Primulaceae	<i>Cyclamen persicum</i>	Persian Sowbread		1210			+								
135		<i>Cyclamen cyprium</i>	Cyprus Sowbread		1206						+					
136		<i>Anagallis arvensis var. caerulea</i>	Pimpernel		1198					+						
137		<i>Anagallis foemina</i>	Blue Pimpernel		1199		+									

	Family	Scientific name	Common Name	Location	Ref	April 2006										
						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
138		<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	Brookweed		1195			+								
139	Plumbaginaceae	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Winged Sea-lavender		1220			+	+	+						
140		<i>Limonium narbonense</i>					+									
141	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax officinalis</i>	Storax		1238			+	+							
142	Oleaceae	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive		1248				+							
143	Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander		1256				+							
144	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Rubia laura</i>														+
145	Rubiaceae	<i>Rubia tenuifolia</i>			1306							+	+	+		
146		<i>Asperula cypria</i>						+								
147	Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed		1331		+			+						+
148		<i>Convolvulus oleifolius</i>			1326								+			
149		<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed		1334		+									
150		<i>Convolvulus siculus</i>	Small Blue Bindweed		1336				+							
151	Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	Blue Hound's-tongue		1402			+		+						
152		<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	Large Blue Alkanet		1409		+			+						
153		<i>Anchusa strigosa</i>			1410							+				
154		<i>Anchusa aegyptiaca</i>	Eastern Anchusa		1412			+								
155		<i>Anchusa undulata ssp hybrida</i>			1406							+				
156		<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>									+					
157		<i>Lithodora hispidula ssp versicolor</i>			1353			+								
158		<i>Echium angustifolium</i>			1382		+									
159		<i>Echium italicum</i>			1380							+				
160		<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss		1383					+						
161		<i>Onosma fruticosum</i>			1357			+								+

	Family	Scientific name	Common Name	Location	Ref	April 2006										
						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
162		<i>Onosma troodi</i>										+				
163	Verbenaceae	<i>Lycium schweinfurthi</i>			1550				+							
164	Solanaceae	<i>Mandragora officinarum</i>	Spring Mandrake		1574				+					+		
165	Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium micropodioides</i>			1443							+				
166	(Labiatae)	<i>Teucrium kotchyanum</i>									+					
167		<i>Thymus capitatus</i>			1514							+				
168		<i>Thymus integer</i>		ppaphos forest walls				+								
169		<i>Micromeria nervosa</i>			1505			+			+			+		
170		<i>Salvia fruticosa</i>			1537			+								
171		<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary		1540											
172		<i>Salvia viridis</i>	Red-topped Sage		1547				+							
173		<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	White Horehound		1445		+							+		
174		<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Deadnettle		1478		+									
175		<i>Lamium moschatum</i>			1477				+	+						
176		<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>	Jerusalem Sage		1455				+							
177		<i>Phlomis lunariifolia</i>		evretou	1457						+	+				
178		<i>Prasium majus</i>			1444		+									
179	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Verbascum sinuatum</i>			1601			+								
180		<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	Southern Bartsia		1652						+					
181		<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartsia		1651					+						
182		<i>Bellardia trixago</i>		Aspro dam north	1653			+								
183		<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>			1648				+					+		
184		<i>Veronica cymbalaria</i>			1646		+									
185	Orobanchaceae	<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Branched Broomrape		1655			+								

	Family	Scientific name	Common Name	Location	Ref	April 2006										
						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
186		<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape		1664			+								
187	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago cretica</i>			1704					+						
188		<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Sea Plantain	ladies mile	1699		+								+	
189	Valerianaceae	<i>Valeriana italica</i>										+				
190	Dipsacaceae	<i>Scabiosa prolifera</i>	Carmel Daisy		1750					+						
191		<i>Pteroccephalus brevis</i>			1740			+								
192	Asteraceae	<i>Phagnalon rupestre ssp graecum</i>			1826		+	+								
193	(Compositae)	<i>Helichrysum conglobatum</i>			1825			+								
194		<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>			1847		+									
195		<i>Anthemis tricolor</i>		omodos	1863									+	+	
196		<i>Anthemis plutonia</i>			1864						+					
197		<i>Anthemis rigida</i>			1870				+							
198		<i>Anthemis tormentosa</i>			1861					+						
199		<i>Astericus aquaticus</i>			1849		+		+							
200		<i>Atractylis cancellata</i>			1933		+		+							
201		<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>	Crown Daisy		1895		+									
202		<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>			1894		+									
203		<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel		1916		+									
204		<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold		1908		+									
205		<i>Tragopogon sinuatus</i>			2058			+								
206		<i>Tragopogon (Geropogon) hybridus</i>			2056		+		+							
207		<i>Carduus argentatus</i>			1951		+									
208		<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>			1952		+									
209		<i>Tyrimnus leucographus</i>			1972				+							

	Family	Scientific name	Common Name	Location	Ref	April 2006										
						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
210		<i>Onopordon cyprium</i>			1974		+									
211		<i>Cynara cornigera</i>	Artichoke	Kensington	1981				+							
212		<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle		1982					+						
213		<i>Centaurea hyalolepis</i>							+							
214		<i>Centaurea aegialophila</i>			1997		+		+							
215		<i>Centaurea akamantis</i>							+							
216		<i>Xeranthemum inapterum</i>	Xeranthemum		1929							+				
217		<i>Crupina crupinastrum</i>			2009			+								
218		<i>Cichorium endiva</i>	Endive		2024		+									
219		<i>Cnicus benedictus</i>	Blessed Thistle		2011							+		+		
220		<i>Echinops spinosissimus</i>			1936		+									
221		<i>Cephalorhynchus cyprius</i>										+				
222		<i>Helminotheca echioides</i>								+						
223		<i>Notobasis syriaca</i>	Syrian Thistle		1966		+									
224		<i>Launaea resedifolia</i>	Launaea		2065									+		
225	Santalaceae	<i>Thesium humilae</i>												+		
226	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Common Smilax		2222			+								
227		<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	Common Asphodel		2089		+	+								
228		<i>Tulipa aegenensis</i>			2133					+						
229		<i>Gagea graeca</i>			2102			+								
230		<i>Gagea villosa</i>			2106							+				
231		<i>Allium neopolitanum</i>			2225			+							+	
232		<i>Allium trifoliatum</i>			2226			+							+	
233		<i>Allium junceum</i>								+						

	Family	Scientific name	Common Name	Location	Ref	April 2006										
						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
234		<i>Allium nigrum</i>			2245			+								
235		<i>Allium cassium ssp hircellum</i>								+						
236		<i>Ornithogalum narbonese</i>			2166		+									
237		<i>Ornithogalum chionophilum</i>									+	+				
238		<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel Hyacinth		2201			+				+		+		
239		<i>Bellevalia nivalis</i>			2200			+								
240	Iridaceae	<i>Gynandiris sisyrinchium</i>	Barbary Nut		2305		+									
241		<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Field Gladiolus		2307			+								
242		<i>Crocus cyprius</i>			2342			+								
243	Poaceae	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking-grass		2460			+		+						
244	(Gramineae)	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed		2494		+				+			+		
245		<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed				+							+		
246	Araceae	<i>Arum rupicola</i>									+					
247	Orchidaceae	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid		2447								+			
248		<i>Barlia robertiana</i>	Giant Orchid		2446							+				
249		<i>Neotinea maculata</i>	Dense-flowered Orchid	omodos	2393			+	+		+					
250		<i>Serapias orientalis</i>			2450a							+				
251		<i>Serapias vomeracea ssp laxiflora</i>	Plough-share Serapias		2450						+	+	+	+		
252		<i>Orchis laxiflora</i>	Jersey Orchid	north aspro	2420						+					
253		<i>Orchis italica</i>	Italian orchid		2409							+		+		
254		<i>Orchis coriophora ssp fragrans</i>	Bug Orchid		2405					+	+	+	+	+		
255		<i>Orchis sancta</i>	Holy Orchid		2406								+	+		
256		<i>Orchis anatolica ssp troodi</i>	Troodos Orchid		2418(b)						+					
257		<i>Orchis simia</i>	Monkey Orchid		2410								+			

	Family	Scientific name	Common Name	Location	Ref	April 2006										
						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
258		<i>Ophrys sintonisii</i>			2428(g)									+		
259		<i>Ophrys lutea ssp galilea</i>	Yellow Ophrys		2423(a)								+			
260		<i>Ophrys bornmuelleri</i>	Bornmueller's Ophrys		2427			+								
261		<i>Ophrys apifera var apifera</i>	Bee Orchid		2443			+								
262		<i>Ophrys apifera var chlorantha</i>						+								
263		<i>Ophrys apifera var bicolor</i>	Bee Orchid					+								
264		<i>Ophrys mammosa</i>	Mammose Ophrys		2428(d)				+		+					
265		<i>Ophrys attica</i>	Mount Carmel Ophrys		2435(a)						+		+			

Birds

Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis* – Seen at Fassouri Marsh, Aspro Dam and Zakaki Pools, with a maximum of 10 at Fassouri on the 8th and 15th.

Black-necked Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis* – One at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th.

Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo* – One or two birds seen at coastal sites on three dates.

Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax* – Single adults at Lakki on the 10th, Aspro Pools on the 11th and Zakaki on the 14th.

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis* – Five at Fassouri on the 8th and 15th and three at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 16th.

Squacco Heron *Ardeola ralloides* – Seen at Fassouri Marsh, Aspro Dam and Zakaki Pools, with a maximum of five at Aspro dam on the 11th.

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta* – Small numbers on five dates at a range of wetland sites with a maximum of 8 at Fassouri on the 8th.

Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea* – Three at Fassouri on the 8th and two at Zakaki pools on the 14th.

Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea* – Five at Kiti on the 7th, three at Fassouri on the 8th, two at Zakaki on the 14th and two at Fassouri again on the 15th.

Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia* – One adult seen extremely well at Ladies Mile Beach on the 14th.

Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus* – One at Zakaki on the 14th and three at Fassouri on the 15th.

Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber* – 50 at Larnaca Salt Lake on the 7th and 20 there on the 16th. **Wigeon** *Anas Penelope* – Two at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th.

Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* – Seen at a variety of wetland sites on five dates with a maximum of 50 on the 8th.

Gadwall *Anas strepera* – Two at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th.

Pintail *Anas acuta* – Two at Zakaki on the 14th and one at Fassouri on the 15th.

Shoveler *Anas clypeata* – 25 at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th, 15 there on the 16th and two at Zakaki on the 14th.

Teal *Anas crecca* – One at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th.

Garganey *Anas querquedula* – Small numbers seen at Larnaca Sewage Works, Fassouri Marsh and Aspro Dam, with a maximum of 30 on the 8th.

Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* – Three at Fassouri on the 8th and 15th.

Griffon Vulture *Gyps fulvus* – Four at Kensington Cliffs on the 14th.

Montagu's Harrier *Circus pygargus* – One male at Lakki on the 11th.

Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus* – One superb male at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th.

Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus* – One female at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th.

Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus* – Four at Fassouri on the 8th, one on the Akamis Peninsula on the 9th, one at Zakaki on the 14th and another at Fassouri on the 15th.

Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus* – One over the Mandria Valley on the 13th.

Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo* – One or two seen on five dates at a variety of locations.

Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo rufinus* – One at Aspro Dam on the 11th and another in the Mandria Valley on the 13th.

Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* – Common. Seen daily with a maximum of 10 on the 14th.

Hobby *Falco subbuteo* – One at Mandria Beach on the 11th.

Eleonora's Falcon *Falco eleonora* – One dark phase bird at Kensington Cliffs and another pale bird over Episkopi on the 14th.

Peregrine *Falcon peregrinus* – One at Kensington Cliffs on the 14th.

Black Francolin *Francolinus francolinus* – Small numbers seen or heard at various sites in the lowlands on six days. Our best views were of a male calling from a shed roof at Lakki on the 10th. A smart bird indeed!

Chukar *Alectoris chukar* – Small numbers seen or heard at a variety of locations in the lowlands on seven days with a maximum of 5 on the 11th.

Quail *Coturnix coturnix* – One flushed at Cape Kiti and one seen on the ground at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th and then two at Lakki on the 9th.

Little Crake *Porzana parva* – Two females seen very well at Aspro Dam Pools on the 11th.

Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus* – Small numbers seen at various wetland sites on four dates with a maximum of 10 at Fassouri on the 15th.

Coot *Fulica atra* – Common. Seen at various wetland sites on five dates with a maximum of 100+ at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th and 16th.

Stone Curlew *Burhinus oedicanus* – Two by Larnaca Salt Lake on the 8th and one there on the 16th.

Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus* – Small numbers seen at Larnaca Sewage Works and at Fassouri Marsh, with a max. of 15 at the latter site on the 15th.

Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola* – 11 over Akrotiri Salt Lake on the 14th.

Black-winged Pratincole *Glareola nordmanni* – One overhead at Fassouri on the 15th.

Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius* – One at Zakaki Pools on the 14th and two at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 16th.

Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus* – Up to 10 at Larnaca Salt Lake and Sewage Works on the 8th and 16th and at Ladies Mile Beach on the 14th.

Spur-winged Plover *Hoplopterus spinosus* – A pair at Fassouri Marsh on the 8th and 15th. Very handsome birds!

Little Stint *Calidris minuta* – At least eight at Ladies Mile Beach on the 14th and over 100 at Larnaca Salt Lake on the 16th.

Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* – 150 at Larnaca Salt Lake on the 8th, one at Fassouri on the 15th and 30 at Larnaca again on the 16th.

Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* – Two at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th and one there on the 16th.

Greenshank *Tringa nebularia* – Two at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th, one at Ladies Mile Beach on the 14th, one at Fassouri on the 15th and one at Larnaca Sewage Works again on the 16th.

Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis* – Small numbers seen at Larnaca Salt Lake and Fassouri Marsh with a maximum of six on the 8th.

Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus* – One in the valley at the northern end of the Aspro Reservoir on the 11th and one at Fassouri on the 15th.

Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola* – Two at Aspro Dam on the 11th and one at Fassouri on the 15th.

Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* – Two at Aspro Dam on the 11th and one at Fassouri on the 15th.

- Common Snipe** *Gallinago gallinago* – One at Fassouri on the 15th.
- Great Snipe** *Gallinago media* – Single birds flushed at Lakki on the 8th and 10th.
- Red-necked Phalarope** *Phalaropus lobatus* – One at Larnaca Salt Lake on the 8th.
- Slender-billed Gull** *Larus genei* – Two at Larnaca Salt Lake on the 7th and three there on the 16th.
- Black-headed Gull** *Larus ridibundus* – 20 at Larnaca Salt Lake on the 7th and 8 there on the 16th.
- Audouin's Gull** *Larus audouinii* – One at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th and two there on the 16th.
- Yellow-legged Gull** *Larus cachinnans* – Common. Seen almost daily with a maximum of 50+ on the 8th and 9th.
- Armenian Gull** *Larus armenicus* – At least 10 adults at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th.
- Lesser Black-backed Gull** *Larus fuscus* – One at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th and at least two at Paphos on the 10th.
- Gull-billed Tern** *Sterna nilotica* – One at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th.
- Common Tern** *Sterna hirundo* – Two at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 16th.
- Little Tern** *Sterna albifrons* – Two at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 16th.
- Wood Pigeon** *Columba palumbus* – Common. Seen at a wide range of sites on seven dates with a maximum of 30 on the 11th.
- Feral Pigeon** *Columba livia* – Common. Seen daily.
- Collared Dove** *Streptopelia decaocto* – Common. Seen almost daily with a maximum of 20 on the 11th.
- Turtle Dove** *Streptopelia turtur* – One in the Avakas Gorge on the 10th, one in the Mandria Valley on the 13th and then one at Fassouri and three at Ayia Trini on the 15th.
- Cuckoo** *Cuculus canorus* – Single birds on the Akamis Peninsula on the 9th, in the Mandria Valley on the 13th and at Ayia Trini on the 15th.
- Great Spotted Cuckoo** *Clamator glandarius* – One at Neo Chorio on the Akamis Peninsula on the 9th, one in the valley above Aspro Reservoir on the 11th and two singles in the Mandria Valley on the 15th.
- Scops Owl** *Otus scops* – Two heard at Lakki on the evening of the 9th and then up to three seen and heard nightly at Platres.
- Little Owl** *Athene noctua* – One at Cape Kiti on the 8th and another very confiding individual at Neo Chorio on the Akamis Peninsula on the 9th.
- Common Swift** *Apus apus* – Common. Seen daily.
- Pallid Swift** *Apus pallidus* – Ten at Mount Olympus on the 13th. Seems to be restricted to the highest altitudes.
- Common Kingfisher** *Alcedo atthis* – One at Cape Kiti on the 8th.
- Pied Kingfisher** *Ceryle rudis* – Excellent views of one actively fishing at Zakaki Pools on the 14th. A highlight of the trip for many.
- Roller** *Coracias garrulus* – Seen at a range of sites on five dates with a maximum of three together by Akrotiri Salt Lake on the 14th.

Hoopoe *Upapa epops* – Seen at a range of sites on six dates with a maximum of six on the 8th.

Wryneck *Jynx torquilla* – Two on the lawn of our hotel at Kiti on the 7th and one still there on the 8th, two on the Akamis Peninsula on the 9th and one from the breakfast terrace of our hotel at Lakki on the 10th.

Woodlark *Lullula arborea* – One heard at Mount Olympus on the 13th.

Crested Lark *Galerida cristata* – Common. Seen daily with a maximum of 20 on the 14th.

Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla* – Two at Mandria Beach on the 11th.

Crag Martin *Ptyonoprogne rupestris* – Two in the Troodos Mountains on the 12th.

Sand Martin *Riparia riparia* – 12 at Fassouri Marsh on the 8th and at least two in the Avakas Gorge on the 10th.

Red-rumped Swallow *Hirundo daurica* – Small numbers seen in the lowlands on five dates with a maximum of 15 on the 9th and 11th. We enjoyed excellent views of this species around our hotel at Lakki.

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica* – Common. Seen daily with a maximum of 50 on the 8th.

House Martin *Delichon urbica* – Very common. Seen daily. The largest concentration was of several hundred birds over Pedoulas town on the afternoon of the 12th.

Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis* – Small numbers seen and heard at a variety of locations on five dates with a maximum of 10 on the 9th.

Meadow Pipit *Anthus pratensis* – One at Fassouri Marsh on the 8th.

Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus* – One or two birds heard calling overhead on three dates.

White Wagtail *Motacilla alba* – Three at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th and one on the Akamis Peninsula on the 9th.

Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava* – Small numbers seen or heard at a variety of locations almost daily, with a maximum of 20+ on the 8th. Birds of the *feldegg*, *thunbergi* and nominate *flava* races were seen.

Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes* – One or two birds heard on three dates in the Troodos Mountains.

Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos* – Small numbers seen or heard at a variety of locations on seven dates. One bird was seen particularly well near Aphrodite's Bath on the 9th.

Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra* – One male on the Akamis Peninsula on the 9th.

Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe* – Seen on seven dates at a range of localities with a maximum of five at Cape Kiti on the 8th.

Black-eared Wheatear *Oenanthe hispanica* – One female at Cape Kiti on the 8th, another female at the Avakas Gorge on the 10th and a third at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 16th.

Cyprus Pied Wheatear *Oenanthe cyprica* – Common and ubiquitous. A remarkable little bird; handsome and with an extraordinary cicada-like song it is found in a wide range of habitats and at all altitudes. We saw it daily, with a maximum of over 30 on the 13th.

Zitting Cisticola *Cisticola juncidis* – Common. Seen or heard almost daily at a wide range of lowland sites, with a maximum of 10 on the 8th.

Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti* – Common. Up to ten heard almost daily at a wide range of sites.

Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus* – Small numbers seen or heard at Fassouri Marsh on the 8th and 15th, Aspro Dam on the 11th and Zakaki Pools on the 14th.

Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* – Small numbers seen or heard in the Polis Valley on the 12th, at Zakaki Pools on the 14th and at Fassouri Marsh on the 15th.

Olivaceous Warbler *Hippolais pallida* – A single singing male at Lakki on the 11th and 12th was seen well by everyone.

Spectacled Warbler *Sylvia conspicillata* – Up to three seen well at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th and 16th – a lovely little bird!

Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca* – Seen at a variety of locations on four dates with a maximum of 15 on the 9th.

Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla* – Seen at a variety of locations on six dates with a maximum of 30 in the Avakas Gorge on the 10th.

Rüppell's Warbler *Sylvia rueppelli* – Two males seen at Cape Kiti on the 8th.

Sardinian Warbler *Sylvia melanocephala* – Common around Lakki and the Akamis area. Seen on five dates with a maximum of 25 on the 9th and 10th.

Cyprus Warbler *Sylvia melanothorax* – Seen or heard at a variety of locations on five dates with a maximum of 13 on the 13th. A super little bird and locally abundant, though worryingly absent in the areas recently colonised by Sardinian Warblers. Our best encounters were with several highly territorial males singing and displaying vigorously in the scrub by Aspro Dam Pools on the 11th.

Bonelli's Warbler *Phylloscopus bonelli* – One at Smigies on the 9th, two by Akrotiri Salt Lake on the 14th and one at Ayia Trini on the 15th.

Wood Warbler *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* – One near Aphrodite's Bath on the 9th.

Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita* – One at Cape Kiti on the 8th and two at Smigies on the 9th.

Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca* – One male near Aphrodite's Bath on the 9th and two at Paphos on the 10th.

Collared Flycatcher *Ficedula albicollis* – Single males at Paphos on the 8th, Smigies and Aphrodite's Bath on the 9th, and near Platres on the 13th.

Great Tit *Parus major* – Common. Seen daily with a maximum of 12 on the 13th.

Coal Tit *Parus ater* – Common in the high pine forests of the Troodos Mountains. Seen on three days with a maximum of 20 on the 12th.

Short-toed Treecreeper *Certhia brachydactyla* – One at Stavros in the Paphos Forest on the 12th and at least six seen and heard at Mount Olympus on the 13th.

Woodchat Shrike *Lanius senator* – One female at Lakki on the 8th and 10th, three on the Akamis Peninsula on the 9th and a fine male at Ayia Trini on the 15th.

Masked Shrike *Lanius nubicus* – A pair near Smigies and a male at Aphrodite's Bath on the 9th and then one from the bus in the Troodos Mountains on the 12th. A beautiful bird!

Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* – One at Fassouri Marsh on the 15th.

Jay *Garrulus glandarius* – Five in the pine forests of the Troodos on the 12th and eight on the 13th.

Magpie *Pica pica* – Common. Seen daily with a maximum of 15 on the 11th.

Jackdaw *Corvus monedula* – Common. Seen almost daily with a maximum of 40 on the 8th.

Hooded Crow *Corvus corone* – Common. Seen daily with a maximum of 40 on the 15th.

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* – Very common. Seen daily.

Spanish Sparrow *Passer hispaniolensis* – Small numbers seen at various localities on three dates.

Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs* – Seen on three dates in the Troodos pine forests with a maximum of 10 on the 12th.

Serin *Serinus serinus* – Small numbers seen and heard at a range of locations on five dates with a maximum of five on the 13th.

Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris* – Common. Seen daily with a maximum of 40 on the 11th.

Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis* – Common. Seen almost daily with a maximum of 20 on the 11th.

Siskin *Carduelis spinus* – Two at Mount Olympus on the 13th.

Linnet *Acanthis cannabina* – Small numbers seen at a range of sites on five dates with a maximum of 10 on the 10th.

Crossbill *Loxia curvirostra* – Two juveniles at Mount Olympus on the 13th.

Corn Bunting *Miliaria calandra* – One or two seen on three dates.

Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana* – A pair at Lakki on the 8th and a fine male in the valley above Aspro Reservoir on the 11th.

Cretzschmar's Bunting *Emberiza caesia* – One or two seen at a range of locations on six days. Our best observation was of a beautiful male below the breakfast terrace of our hotel at Lakki on the 12th.

Mammals

Egyptian Fruit Bat *Rousettus aegyptiacus* – Dozens seen (and heard!) in their cave roost high up on a cliff face in the Avakas Gorge on the 10th.

Brown Rat *Rattus norvegicus* – One on the 11th.

Cypriot Long-eared Hedgehog *Hemiechinus auritus* – One road-kill corpse on the 12th.

Amphibians and reptiles

Green Toad *Bufo viridis* – A few seen and heard along the stream at Ayia Trini on the 15th.

Marsh Frog *Rana ridibunda* – Seen and heard at a range of wetland sites.

European Tree Frog *Hyla arborea* – A few seen and heard at Fassouri Marsh on the 8th.

Kotchy's Gecko *Cyrtodactylus kotchi* – Seen at a few sites including most notably the wooden hide at Larnaca Sewage Works on the 8th and 16th.

Starred Agama *Agama stellio* – Common. Seen almost daily. A conspicuous feature of rocky areas.

European Chameleon *Chamaeleo chamaeleo* – One at the Avakas Gorge on the 10th. A superb little animal!

Spiny-footed Lizard *Acanthodactylus erythurus* – A few seen by Akrotiri Salt Lake on the 14th.

Troodos Rock Lizard *Lacerta laevis* – Common. Seen at a range of sites almost daily.

Butterflies

Swallowtail, Scarce Swallowtail, Eastern Festoon, Small White, Orange Tip, Clouded Yellow, Cleopatra, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, Cyprus Greyling, Cyprus Meadow Brown, Wall Brown, African Ringlet, Small Copper, Lesser Fiery Copper and Paphos Blue.

Other notable invertebrates

Fresh Water Crab, *Scolopendra* Centipede sp., Scorpion sp., Ladybird Spider, Lesser Emperor Dragonfly, Scarlet Darter Dragonfly, Ascalaphid sp., Egyptian Grasshopper and Mantis sp.