



Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

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Crete
23 – 30 April 2019

Participants

Paul & Christiana Atkins
Celia Bartram & Kay Callan
Terry & Kathy Bilham
Robert Carr

Cynthia Hallam & Marilyn Peterkin
Karen Klempka & Michael Mccue
John & Susan Moxham
Daphne Seaton

Leaders

Chris Durdin & Rob Macklin
Report by Rob Macklin, plant list by Chris Durdin.



Photos in this report by Rob Carr (RC), Karen Klempka (KK), John Moxham (JM), and Chris Durdin (CD) were all taken during the holiday.
Above: *Solenopsis minuta*, Plakias (CD). Cover: bee-eater (JM), the regular red-rumped swallow around the car park in Plakias (RC) and *Ophrys cretica* (CD).

We stayed at the family-run Hotel Sofia in Plakias, www.sofiahotelplakias.com.
Below: the group in Plakias.



As with all Honeyguide holidays, £40 of the price of the holiday was put towards a conservation project, in this case raptor study and protection by the Hellenic Ornithological Society. HOS, BirdLife Greece, is based in Athens and its work covers the whole of Greece and its islands. Honeyguide's donation to HOS for Crete this year was £650, made up of £40 per person and supplemented by gift aid through the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust. It takes our running total of donations to HOS since our first Crete group in 1995 to £13,205. The total for all conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 was £130,772, to May 2019. Roula Trigou, Senior Conservation Communication Officer for HOS, says: "Regarding your donation to HOS, THANK YOU very much for your continuous support! Since September 2018 we are implementing a LIFE-Nature Project for the conservation of the Bonelli's Eagle in Crete (and several other locations along Greece – mainly in the Aegean, Attica and Peloponnese).

DAILY DIARY

Introduction

A superb week on Crete with temperatures in the high 20's and peaking at 31.5°C. Migration was again slow in these conditions but there were some amazing birds with daily flocks of griffon vultures, a pair of Bonelli's eagles at their nesting site and great views of one of Crete's iconic birds, the Rüppell's warbler. The wetlands turned up several scarce species with 26 glossy ibises, little bittern and curlew sandpiper at Kalamaki Pools, squacco heron, six night herons and marsh sandpiper at Timbaki lagoons, four little crakes at Ayia Reservoir and two more little bitterns at Plakias and Ayia Reservoir.

Perhaps the most spectacular part of the week was the sheer abundance of wild flowers festooning the mountain sides and meadows with masses of crown daisies, both Jerusalem and three-leaved sage, flowering brooms and the striking giant fennel. The flowers at Spili bumps were a joy to behold with 10+ species of orchid and one field full of hundreds of loose-flowered orchids and wild orange tulips.

No holiday in Crete is complete without sampling taverna life and we all thoroughly enjoyed the friendly service and bonhomie, particularly at Plakias. Very many thanks to everyone for making the trip so enjoyable and we hope everyone enjoyed it as much as the leaders.

Tuesday 23 April – off to Crete

A change of airport destination for 2019 saw several of the group board our Airbus 319/320 for our flight to Chania in the far west of Crete. As we came into land the White Mountains lived up to their name, being covered in snow. At the airport we met up with Celia, Kay, Cynthia, Marilyn, Paul and Christiana before organising our buses and the drive to Plakias. As we pulled up outside the airport a local policeman told us, in no uncertain terms, to move the buses (apparently we had parked in the disabled area!). Without further mishap we were soon on our way driving down through Souda to eventually find our lunchtime taverna at Kalives. Here we were joined by Ariadne, who organises Honeyguide's minibuses, and she had local news, especially about the storms in February. After a hearty lunch of Cretan delights we moved on to Plakias through the just re-opened Kourtaliótiko Gorge, arriving at the Sofia Hotel late afternoon where we met Karen and Michael who had arrived a few days earlier.

A brief look along the seafront was uneventful apart from 41 little egrets on the rocks and a flock of 22 pintails which landed on the sea – identification confirmed through Rob C's telescope. A tiring day after an early start for most was brought to an end by our delightful evening meal at Taverna Gorgona, finished off with raki with honey and cinnamon! After the meal Chris waited to greet John and Susan who arrived by taxi from Heraklion after their late flight from Manchester.

Wednesday 24 April – Myrthios and Kanevos

Before breakfast Chris and Rob took one of the buses to the scenic hilltop village of Myrthios so we could move on after our morning walk. This slow meander to the village allowed the group to become familiar with a whole host of new plants on the roadsides and among the olive groves. The very unusual heavy rains in



Giant fennel, a distinctive sight everywhere on Crete (CD).

Crete in the winter meant that the hillsides were a glorious colourful feast with fields full of crown daisies and the spectacular giant fennel. On the first part of our walk we quickly identified such delights as asparagus pea, weasel's snout, honeywort, large blue alkanet, pitch trefoil and a superb pink bindweed *Convolvulus elegantissimus*. The day began to warm up very quickly and birds were hard to find but there were 11 little egrets still in the bay and two superb red-rumped swallows at the back of the hotel. Over Kotsiphou gorge 11 griffon vultures were drifting along the ridge, two common buzzards soared over the olive groves, four ravens and two crag martins were overhead and the occasional Sardinian warbler broke into song before popping out into the open.

The warm conditions had tempted out several butterflies including clouded yellow, painted lady and southern speckled wood. As we began to near Myrthios a whole raft of new plants were found including both pyramidal orchid and a smattering of a small tongue orchid *Serapias orientalis*. One of the most spectacular plants in this area was the bright blue Cretan wall lettuce, actually growing out of a wall.

There were also Cretan skullcap, the distinctive three-leaved sage, sage-leaved cistus, yellow bartsia and the splendid bellardia. Before we reached the village a Sardinian warbler came right out into the open giving everyone great views and Marilyn found our first scarce swallowtail butterfly. We had lunch at Panorama Taverna with magnificent views over Plakias Bay, a location so brilliant it was hard to tear the group away for our afternoon visit to the Kanevos area.

On our way we drove through the Kotsiphou Gorge where we encountered at least 40 more griffon vultures as well as a single kestrel and the rather scarce jay. We arrived at our woodland location to find the ground covered in the endemic white Cretan cyclamen, resulting in much snapping of cameras. Another interesting plant here was the often-overlooked friar's cowl. In the woodland two blackcaps were singing away and a turtle dove purred in the trees but declined to show itself. A girl bunting was also in full song but seen only briefly in flight, three wood pigeons flew over and Rob had a wood warbler briefly in the top of the canopy.

It was now beginning to cool down so we headed back to Plakias and our evening meal at Muses Taverna where Takis, who served us, was quite a character and made our evening very enjoyable. A very enjoyable day and an excellent introduction to the wildlife, particularly the flora, of Crete.

Thursday 25 April – Kourtaliótiko Gorge, Phaestos, Kalamaki Pools and lagoons near Timbaki

A very hot day in prospect with temperatures finally climbing to 28°C with very little wind. A few hardy souls came on the pre-breakfast walk along the front at Plakias. These hot conditions meant that very few migrants were being held up and we could only find two alpine swifts, two red-rumped swallows, two greenfinches and six griffon vultures overhead. Several new plants were found including narrow-leaved bugloss, tassel hyacinth, small restharrow and more tongue orchids.

After breakfast our first brief stop was at the Kourtaliótiko Gorge where 17 griffon vultures were patrolling the cliffs with one individual coming too close to a raven's nest and consequently being buffeted by both angry parents. At least six alpine swifts soared overhead and we managed to find our first blue rock thrush of the trip. Karen found a rather splendid large Venus's looking-glass.



[A raven mobs a griffon vulture in Kourtaliótiko Gorge \(JM\).](#)

Moving on we continued our long drive through the busy town of Timbaki to the Minoan palace of Phaestos, one of the four most important palaces of ancient Crete and situated on a hill overlooking the entire Messara Plain. First stop was the café for yet more gorgeous fresh orange juice before exploring the area. A pair of kestrels were nesting in an abandoned chapel, several stonechats were singing on the hillsides and Cynthia found a hoopoe which, alas, showed only briefly as it disappeared into the olive groves. We could also hear two more, but they did not show themselves. Butterflies were soon on the wing in the heat and we had good views of both swallowtail and scarce swallowtail before discovering several Lulworth skippers in the long vegetation. Chris pointed out a bryony ladybird feeding on squirting cucumber, a Mediterranean invertebrate species which has now been found in the UK. A buzzard soared overhead and we found two crested larks in the olive groves, giving us all good views. Probably the best find here were two spectacular woodchat shrikes perched right out in the open on the hillside allowing us all to get great views.

The remainder of the day concentrated on birds as we were visiting two wetland sites in the Timbaki area. Our first stop was at the Kalamaki Pools where we had our picnic lunches under the shade of tamarisk shrubs. As we approached the area a squacco heron dropped into cover on the roadside and at our lunch spot we found a very confiding little ringed plover, at least three more crested larks and eight yellow wagtails. After lunch we walked along the dunes to get views over the pools where around 30 wood sandpipers flew up and quickly back down onto the marsh where we found a pair of very elegant black-winged stilts. A little egret then flew over and Kay called out "What are these birds flying in?", which turned out to be a flock of 26 glossy ibises that landed in full view on the marsh.



Glossy ibises (RC).

While studying these we noticed more waders in the shape of a snipe, a ruff, two little stints, more wood sandpipers and, a really good find, a curlew sandpiper. Rob M then peered over the bank and surprised a little bittern which quickly flew into cover. To cap an outstanding visit to this site two migrant whinchats were found in the reeds, reed warblers broke into song and the yellow wagtail count went up to a minimum of 14 birds. For the botanists we found large yellow restharrow on the dune slacks.

Our final destination was Katayki lagoons near Timbaki, a site which allows excellent views from the roadside. We had hardly climbed out of the buses before a female marsh harrier was hunting over the scrub while five sand martins flew straight over our heads. Out on the lagoons we soon located ten more wood sandpipers, six ruffs, a little ringed plover and two tiny little stints. Probably the most outstanding birds here were six night herons in the trees at the back of the lagoon, four adults and two immature birds: Rob C finally got some great pictures. On the dragonfly front a blue emperor dragonfly patrolled the lagoon edge and Daphne spotted the first of two red-veined darters. Just as we were about to leave, a squacco heron dropped in and a common sandpiper disappeared down a narrow dyke.



Night herons; little stint (RC).

After an exhilarating day the drive back in glorious weather was not too onerous and in the evening we decamped to the Kri Kri Taverna for yet more Cretan delights, excellent wine rounded off by the usual raki!

Friday 26 April – Kourtaliótiko Gorge and Spili Bumps

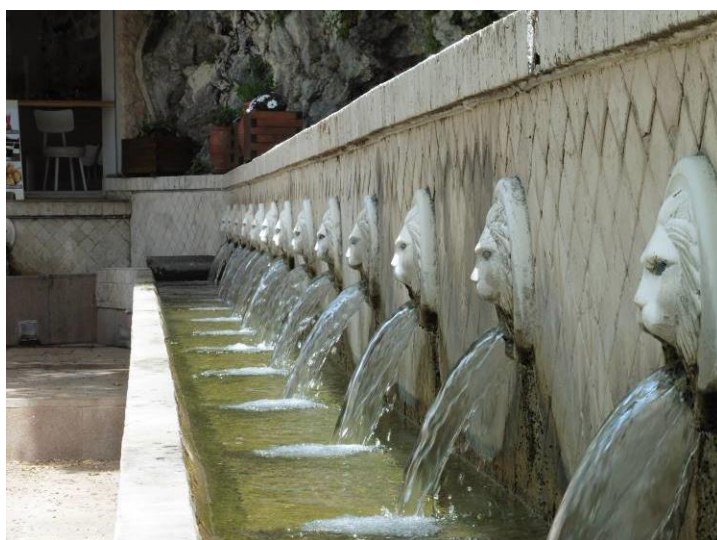
The pre-breakfast group headed down to nearby Souda but migrants were in short supply in these glorious conditions. We did have an excellent view of a male blue rock thrush found by Kathy, two Cetti's warblers sang from the scrub and a red-rumped swallow went over. The best find was a migrant woodchat shrike in full view plus we also had very good views of two male Sardinian warblers.

After breakfast we headed out to the buses where the overhead fireworks included 17 alpine swifts, our first common swift and house martin plus the usual two red-rumped swallows – not a bad start to the day! Our first stop was a short drive to the Kourtaliótiko Gorge where we walked down the steps to the small chapel nestled in the base of the gorge overlooked by a flowering storax tree. Before we descended Chris spotted a male Rüppell's warbler in the scrub right by the side of the road, an excellent find. After showing off it flew into the scrub on the far side of the road where it was joined by a female. More birds here included two black-eared wheatears in song, a single chough, two pairs of blue rock thrushes and a kestrel carrying a snake.

The walk down to the chapel was very slow as frequent stops were made to admire the wealth of wild flowers on offer. These included such delights as shrubby thyme, the endemic Cretan gorge comfrey, eastern milkwort and the delicate white-flowered turban buttercup. Butterflies were soon on the wing and included new species such as southern comma, wall brown and brown argus. Yet another male black-eared wheatear was in full song, two more male blue rock thrushes were added to the tally while overhead we counted at least 19 griffon vultures and 30 alpine swifts.

Moving on we took the back road to Spili and had lunch in the square before the 25 lion's head fountains – the water tasted as good as ever. Sitting here in 30°C we spotted both Cretan festoon and large white butterflies passing through. Birdwise, ten red-rumped swallows were over the town with a blackcap and wren in song by the main car park.

Today was market day which was just winding down to a continuous backdrop of chanting Greek Orthodox priests, this being the Easter weekend. Earlier Jeannie at the hotel had given us an outline of what happens at Greek Easter with villages festooning their churches with flowers and fireworks and guns being let off at all hours (as we were soon to find out)!



Lions' head fountains in Spili (CD).

Our afternoon was to be spent at one of the most important botanical sites on Crete, Spili bumps (more strictly the Kedros foothills), rightly famous for its number of orchids. We parked up the buses and in 30°C of heat we proceeded to botanise our way towards the bumps. As we started out two woodlarks were in full song high above us, 12 griffon vultures drifted over and a cuckoo flew past.



Corn bunting (RC), loose-flowered orchid (KK), few-flowered orchid *Orchis pauciflora* with *Gagea graeca* (CD), all at 'Spili Bumps'.

Orchids were soon being examined as we found eastern sawfly orchid, man orchid and Bishop's ophrys – sometimes a bit tricky getting the identification right as they can hybridise. A field below the bumps was covered in hundreds of splendid loose-flowered orchids combined with masses of stunning red tulips *Tulipa doerfleri*, barbary nut irises, naked man orchids and hundreds of tongue orchids. Careful examination on the bumps soon revealed more orchids in the shape of the local version of woodcock orchid, Marengo orchid *Ophrys heldreichii*, yellow bee orchid, Cretan bee orchid and stunning groups of the yellow few-flowered orchid. While all this was going on Christiana found our first singing corn bunting with more to follow, 20 alpine swifts and six ravens went over and Terry found our first whinchat. It was soon time to head back to the buses but not before Susan saw a very large Balkan green lizard, Daphne found a splendid spotted rock-rose and to cap a fine day a female marsh harrier flew over as we were about to depart.

After the pre-dinner logs we adjourned to Sirocco Taverna for another delicious Cretan dining experience.

Saturday 27 April – Ayia Reservoir and Kotsiphou Gorge

A long drive today to the outskirts of Chania at the Ayia reservoir, one of the best wetland sites in Crete. It was another glorious day as we arrived mid-morning and quickly found four alpine swifts and seven common swifts hawking over the water. Two ferruginous ducks made a brief appearance before vanishing into the reeds but we were luckier with a little bittern which crept stealthily along the reed edge before flying off in full view. Several little grebes were on the lake edges where a grey heron stood stock still and there was a continuous backdrop of singing blackcaps and Cetti's warblers.

Christiana then spotted our first of four little crakes feeding along the edges of the water with most of us finally getting really good views – normally a hard species to see well. Two species of terrapins were hauled out on rocks, the indigenous Balkan terrapin and the introduced, but spectacular, red-eared slider. More birds occurred in the shape of two buzzards plus our only spotted flycatcher of the trip before our attention turned to dragonflies. Emperors and red-veined darters were quickly identified before a smaller emperor appeared which turned out to be a lesser emperor, complete with the diagnostic blue saddle. We also found a black-tailed skimmer which is unusual here but the most spectacular find was two very bright scarlet darters (broad scarlets) on full display. After coffees, ice creams and orange juices at the café we returned to the buses and spotted two red-footed falcons soaring high in the sky above us.



Little crane at Ayia Reservoir (JM); turban buttercups (CD).

Our next stop was going to be a bee-eater breeding colony, although before we reached this area we had an unscheduled roadside stop where 35 griffon vultures were circling a low hill, almost certainly eyeing up a carcass. A male whinchat was found on the fence wires and Chris picked up a singing olivaceous warbler which defied all our attempts to get a good view. A woodchat shrike proved much more obliging as it perched out in full view and a cronking raven flew overhead. A small roadside pool was home to many, loudly croaking, Cretan marsh frogs and a blue-tailed damselfly also put in an appearance. We finally made it to the colony and were absolutely delighted to see around 30 bee-eaters flitting through the trees and perching up on wires and tree branches – a wonderful experience. The colony was on a sand face above an indoor chicken farm and we could see the bee-eaters going in and out of the holes. A turtle dove was singing from the trees, three buzzards drifted overhead and another olivaceous warbler was in song and also remarkably well hidden! On the roadside banks masses of white turban buttercups were in full flower and Chris pointed out the tiny Cretan door snail.

On the way back to Plakias we stopped in the Kotsiphou gorge for some botanising and another futile attempt to see lammergeier although we did manage more griffon vultures and ravens. Our evening meal was at Tasomanolis Taverna where the owners produced a splendid birthday cake for John and Chris followed by Chris on the taverna's guitar – a memorable evening!

Sunday 28 April – Moní Préveli & Kourtaliótiko Gorge

The early morning birding crew drove down to Damnoni beach just east of Plakias. There were still very few migrants but we did find a pair of little ringed plovers nesting on the beach – hopefully they would manage to get the chicks fledged before too many tourists arrived! There wasn't much else here but we did hear a great reed warbler and Cetti's warbler while Chris pointed out sea spurge and lots of Cretan viper's-grass. Back at Plakias a woodchat shrike in the car park was a new arrival.

Our first port of call after breakfast was the monastery at Moní Préveli where we decided to walk down the track towards the sea. A turtle dove flew swiftly through, both kestrel and common buzzard drifted overhead and a woodlark was in full song high above us. We then found two male black-eared wheatears, one in full song, a single crested lark and two more male blue rock thrushes. Daphne spotted a raptor speeding towards us which turned out to be our only peregrine of the trip, two linnets flew over and a male whinchat sat up on a fence. Overhead four alpine swifts moved through, a corn bunting was on the wires and a diligent search of a downy oak tree revealed a spotted flycatcher.

As we got back to the buses we saw that the monastery was indeed open so most of the group explored this special place, taking advantage of loos and the local café. We then stopped at the nearby memorial to the monks who helped allied soldiers in the war – the gate to the memorial was locked as usual but most of us clambered over the fence for a closer look. Meanwhile Chris had put the scope up and had fantastic views of a male chukar partridge for all to enjoy. Another woodlark was singing here, a kestrel went over and yet another male black-eared wheatear was singing away.

Time for lunch at the nearby Turkish bridge which also boasted a smart café; the river level here was very high due to the snow melt off the nearby mountains so not so good for dragonflies although we did manage a male emperor dragonfly and a scarce swallowtail butterfly. Over the nearby mountains at least 12 griffon vultures were soaring in the high heat, another three alpine swifts went over and Rob went up the road a little and was fortunate to find a hunting golden eagle. Cretan marsh frogs were calling loudly from the river and Chris turned up a spider-hunting wasp on the bridge itself.



At the monastery in Moní Préveli (CD); griffon vulture (RC).

Today was to be a free afternoon and some of the group returned to enjoy the delights of Plakias while the others joined Rob in re-visiting Kourtaliótiko Gorge. We decided to drive to the north end of the gorge and hardly had we disembarked when we found a pair of Bonelli's eagles soaring over the top of the gorge – a wonderful sight. Our hoped-for lammergeier did not appear and we contented ourselves with c.20 griffons, 20+ alpine swifts, four ravens, at least five blue rock thrushes (including a rarely seen female) and a pair of choughs visiting their nest site in a huge cave.

We all decided it had been very worthwhile coming back to the gorge and we arrived back at Plakias in good time. As we drove along the front a band of young lads were marching along, banging drums and hurling bangers and jumping jacks at all and sundry while gunshots filled the air until early evening – welcome to Greek Easter!

In the late afternoon Chris found a little bittern in a tiny ditch at the back of the hotel, allowing close approach. Kathy, in particular, managed to get great views down to c.5 metres.

Our evening meal was a jolly affair at Apanemo Taverna where our host was his usual ebullient self, contributing to a great evening.

Monday 29 April – Frangocastello

Our penultimate day on Crete and time to head west along the coastal road to Frangocastello where local Cretan resistance fighters were massacred by the Ottoman army. On the way we stopped at a quarry just below Kotsiphou Gorge, a known site for Rüppell's warbler. Our luck was in as we spotted a superb male in song on top of a broken post. We also heard a chukar up in the rocks and were soon able to get the scopes on it, getting excellent views. Just two griffon vultures ventured out from the gorge and a black-eared wheatear broke into song as we left.

Our next stop was by the roadside at an area that from past experience can have an ortolan bunting. We soon heard the bird singing but took an age to track it down. We finally got the scopes on the bird, but it was a long way off and didn't come any nearer. Woodlark and black-eared wheatear were in song here and a pair of greenfinches were found in the scrub.

Moving on we arrived at Frangocastello fort in late morning where we explored the scrubby plain before lunch. Birds were few and far between here although we did find a female marsh harrier, several crested larks and we heard a bee-eater. Botany became the order of the day and we found several local specialties such as mandrake, caper, wild clary and small salsify. Several butterflies were on the wing including swallowtail, clouded yellow and painted lady.

After our picnic lunch at the fort we walked down to the beach where much of the covering vegetation had been removed. Nevertheless we quickly found four red-veined darter dragonflies and many small tiger beetles scurrying along the wet sand. Chris then tactfully explained 'nuns farts', matted balls of sea grass known as Neptune-weed or *Posidonia*. As we walked back up through an area of rough vegetation a squacco heron dropped in and gave us all great views before flying off west. Then Marilyn's sharp eyes turned up a bright blue southern skimmer dragonfly. As we walked up towards the café seven common swifts and two, much scarcer, pallid swifts flew over and a winter damselfly was found on a small area of wet marsh.

After completing the wildlife logs in the early evening we all headed off to the Gorgona Taverna for our last taste of Cretan hospitality, enlivened by Chris on guitar with his mix of 60s classics and more.

Tuesday 30 April – Homeward bound

It was still sunny and very warm to 22°C as we posed for a group photo outside the Hotel Sofia before departing for Chania airport. We bade farewell to John and Susan who were leaving for a later flight to Manchester, and Paul and Christiana who were going to Heraklion and Santorini. After a little detour around Souda Bay, where we spotted a grey heron, we arrived at Chania in good time for our flight to Gatwick. It had been a great week in glorious sunshine, with fabulous flowers and an excellent group.

Holiday highlights

Paul	Bee-eaters, use of Chris's binoculars, tiger beetles.
Christiana	Flowery meadows, snow on the mountains, scenery, vultures and choosing your own food.
Celia & Kay	Dragon arums, very good leaders.
Kay	Amazing scenes of Plakias from Myrthios, woodland Cretan cyclamens. St. Nicholas and scenery in Kourtaliótiko Gorge. Drinking fresh orange juice in an orange grove. Glossy ibis and griffon vultures, wild blue iris. Préveli monastery on Easter Sunday, perfect scenery, seven monks chanting – wow! Mandrake, squacco heron; the friendly, knowledgeable and helpful guides who made the week memorable.
Terry	Glossy ibises, yellow wagtails, Rüppell's warbler, chukar on a rock.
Kathy	Little bittern in ditch, little crakes, vultures.
Rob C	Little crane and the tavernas.
Cynthia	Rüppell's warbler, with an excellent view through my scope.
Marilyn	The landscape, bee-eaters, taverna dinners.
Karen	The fragrance of the meadows, each different depending on its composition; wild pear.
Michael	Bee-eaters.
John	Flowers and scenery plus mix of sun, sea and snow.
Susan	The riot of colour and the blue sea, bee-eaters.
Daphne	Endemic flora and superb landscape.
Rob M	Bonelli's eagles, Rüppell's warblers and superb flora.
Chris	Spili bumps, little bittern in ditch, solenopsis.

WILDLIFE LISTS

BIRDS

Little grebe	Three at Ayia Reservoir on 27 th .
Little bittern	Three recorded, at Kalamaki Pools on 25 th , Ayia Reservoir on 27 th and Plakias on 28 th .
Night heron	Six at Timbaki Lagoons on 25 th .
Squacco heron	One at Plakias on 24 th , one at Kalamaki Pools, one at Timbaki Lagoons on 25 th and one at Frangocastello on 29 th .
Little egret	Peak of 41 at Plakias Bay on 23 rd .
Grey heron	Singles at Ayia Reservoir on 27 th and Souda Bay on 30 th .
Glossy ibis	26 at Kalamaki Pools on 25 th .
Mute swan	Two at Ayia Reservoir on 27 th .
Pintail	22 in Plakias Bay on 23 rd .
Ferruginous duck	Two at Ayia Reservoir on 27 th .
Griffon vulture	Seen daily with peaks of 40 over the Kotsiphou Gorge on 24 th and 35 near Bee-eater site on 27 th .
Marsh harrier	One at Timbaki Lagoons on 25 th , one at Spili Bumps on 26 th , 2 at Ayia Reservoir on 27 th and one at Frangocastello on 29 th .
Common buzzard	Widespread and common.
Golden eagle	One over the ridge by the Turkish Bridge on 28 th .
Bonelli's eagle	Pair at Kourtaliótiko Gorge on 28 th .
Booted eagle	One at Phaestos on 25 th .
Kestrel	Widespread with breeding pairs at Phaestos and Kourtaliótiko Gorge.
Red-footed falcon	Two over Ayia Reservoir on 27 th .
Peregrine	One over Moní Préveli on 28 th .
Chukar	Two at Moní Préveli on 28 th and one at Kotsiphou Gorge on 29 th .
Little crane	Four at Ayia Reservoir on 27 th .
Moorhen	Recorded at Kalamaki Pools and Ayia Reservoir.
Coot	Recorded at Kalamaki Pools and Ayia Reservoir.
Black-winged stilt	Two at Kalamaki Pools on 25 th .
Little ringed plover	Two at Kalamaki Pools & one at Timbaki Lagoons on 25 th . two at Damnoni beach 28 th .
Little stint	Two at both Kalamaki Pools and Timbaki Lagoons on 25 th .
Curlew sandpiper	One at Kalamaki Pools on 25 th .
Ruff	One at Kalamaki Pools and six at Timbaki Lagoons on 25 th .
Snipe	One at Kalamaki Pools on 25 th .
Marsh sandpiper	One at Timbaki Lagoons on 25 th .
Wood sandpiper	30 at Kalamaki Pools and 10 at Timbaki Lagoons on 25 th .
Common sandpiper	Singles at Kalives on 23 rd , Timbaki Lagoons 25 th and Ayia Reservoir on 27 th .
Yellow-legged gull	Widespread and common.
Rock dove	Recorded at Kotsiphou and Kourtaliótiko Gorges.
Woodpigeon	Widespread but uncommon.
Collared dove	Encountered everywhere in the lowlands.
Turtle dove	Two at Kanevos on 24 th , one at bee-eater site on 27 th and one at Moní Préveli on 28 th .
Cuckoo	One at Spili Bumps on 26 th .
Swift	Peak of 10 at Ayia Reservoir on 27 th .
Pallid swift	Two at Frangocastello on 29 th .
Alpine swift	Peak of 70 over Plakias and Kourtaliótiko Gorge on 26 th .
Bee-eater	Peak of 30+ at breeding colony.
Hoopoe	Three at Phaestos on 25 th and one from the bus on 26 th .
Crested lark	Peak of 10 at Phaestos, Kalamaki Pools and Timbaki Lagoons on 25 th .
Woodlark	Two at Spili bumps, one at Moní Préveli and on route to Frangocastello.
Sand martin	Five over Timbaki Lagoons on 25 th .
Crag martin	Regularly recorded in gorges peaking at six at Kourtaliótiko Gorge on 25 th .
Swallow	Widespread and common.
Red-rumped swallow	Peak of 10 at Spili on 26 th but two seen daily at Plakias.
House martin	One over Spili on 26 th .
Yellow wagtail	Kalamaki Pools held 14+ birds on 25 th including black-headed and blue-headed races.
Wren	One at Spili on 26 th and two at Ayia Reservoir on 27 th .
Nightingale	One from the bus at Kanevos on 24 th .
Whinchat	Peak of four at Spili Bumps on 26 th .
Stonechat	Widespread and common.
Black-eared wheatear	Singing males at several locations with peak of four in Kourtaliótiko Gorge on 26 th .
Blue rock thrush	Peaks of six in Kourtaliótiko Gorge on 26 th & seven at the gorge & Moní Préveli on 28 th .
Blackbird	Widespread and common.
Cetti's warbler	Heard daily but rarely seen.
Sedge warbler	One at Ayia Reservoir on 27 th .
Reed warbler	One at Kalamaki Pools on 25 th and one heard at Ayia Reservoir on 27 th .
Great reed warbler	One heard at Damnoni Beach on 28 th .
Olivaceous warbler	Two in song near bee-eater site on 27 th .
Sardinian warbler	Widespread and common.
Ruppell's warbler	Pair at Kourtaliótiko Gorge on 26 th and a male below Kotsiphou Gorge on 29 th .
Blackcap	Widespread and common.
Wood warbler	One in the woods at Kanevos on 24 th .

Spotted flycatcher	One at Ayia Reservoir on 27 th and one at Moní Préveli on 28 th .
Blue tit	Widespread especially in woodland areas.
Great tit	Widespread and not uncommon.
Woodchat shrike	Five individuals in the week including two at Phaestos on 25 th .
Jay	One in Kotsiphou Gorge on 24 th .
Chough	Two pairs in Kourtaliótiko Gorge.
Jackdaw	Peak of 10 in Kourtaliótiko Gorge on 26 th .
Raven	Nesting in Kotsiphou and Kourtaliótiko Gorges.
House sparrow	One at Plakias on 24 th .
Italian sparrow	Widespread and very common.
Chaffinch	Widespread and common.
Serin	Heard at Plakias on 24 th and one at Phaestos on 25 th .
Greenfinch	Widespread but uncommon.
Goldfinch	Widespread and common.
Linnet	Peaks of four at Phaestos on 25 th and four at Spili Bumps on 26 th .
Cirl bunting	Singing male at Kanevos on 24 th .
Ortolan bunting	Heard at Moní Préveli, 28 th and a distant sighting on the way to Frangocastello, 29 th .



Stonechat, Phaestos; Italian sparrow (RC).

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES		
American toad (heard)	Cretan marsh frog	Cretan wall lizard
Balkan green lizard	Balkan (Stripe-necked) terrapin	Red-eared slider
MAMMAL		
Stone marten (roadkill)		
BUTTERFLIES		
Swallowtail	Clouded yellow	Small copper
Scarce swallowtail	Southern comma	Holly blue
Cretan festoon	Painted lady	Brown argus
Large white	Red admiral	Common blue
Small white	Southern speckled wood	Mallow skipper
Eastern dappled white	Wall brown	Lulworth skipper
BEES, WASPS AND FLIES		
<i>Xylocopa violacea</i> violet carpenter bee		<i>Megascolia flavifrons (maculata)</i> a mammoth wasp
<i>Lomatia</i> sp. a bee fly		
BUGS AND BEETLES		
<i>Spilostethus (Lygaeus) pandurus</i> a black and red ground bug		<i>Cicindela littoralis</i> a tiger beetle
<i>Tropinota hirta</i> a hairy chafer		<i>Coccinella 7-punctata</i> Seven-spotted ladybird
<i>Oxythyrea cinctella</i> a black-and-white flower chafer (virtually hairless, rather glossy, with two spots and a continual white border to thorax)		<i>Henosepilachna elaterii</i> Gourd or bryony ladybird
ODONATA		
<i>Orthetrum brunneum</i> Southern Skimmer		<i>Ischnura elegans</i> Blue-tailed Damselfly
<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i> Black-tailed Skimmer		<i>Sympecma fusca</i> Winter damselfly
<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i> Scarlet Darter (Broad Scarlet)		<i>Anax imperator</i> Emperor (Blue Emperor)
<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i> Red-veined Darter		<i>Anax parthenope</i> Lesser Emperor
ORTHOPTERA		
Cretan bright bush-cricket <i>Poecilimon cretensis</i>		Egyptian grasshopper <i>Anacridium aegyptium</i>
		Nosey cone-headed grasshopper <i>Truxalis nasuta</i>
OTHER INVERTEBRATES		
		Cretan door snail <i>Albinaria (corrugata) inflata</i>

PLANTS

The main references for identification and names are Mediterranean Wild Flowers (Blamey & Grey-Wilson 1993),
Wild Flowers of Crete by Vangelis Papiomitoglou, *Flowers of Crete* by J Fielding & N Turland
 and www.cretanflora.com

* =Endemic to Crete NiF = not in flower

= Introduced and not native to Crete, and cultivated or planted species

FERNS AND ALLIES	
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair fern
<i>Cheilanthes acrostica</i>	
<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i>	a horsetail
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Giant horsetail
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	Mediterranean club-moss
CONIFERS	
Cupressaceae Cypress Family	
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Cypress
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> var. <i>pyramidalis</i>	Funeral cypress
Ephedraceae Joint pines	
<i>Ephedra distachya</i>	Joint pine
Pinaceae Pine Family	
# <i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Norfolk Island pine
# <i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone pine
FLOWERING PLANTS Dicotyledons	
Aceraceae Maple Family	
<i>Acer sempervirens</i>	
Aizoaceae Aizoon Family	
# <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot fig
Anacardiaceae Pistacio Family	
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic tree or lentisc
Apiaceae (=Umbelliferae) Carrot Family	
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock samphire NiF
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild carrot
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field eryngo
<i>Ferula communis</i> ssp. <i>communis</i>	Giant fennel
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel NiF
<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	Corky-fruited water dropwort
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's needle
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders
<i>Smyrniolum perfoliatum</i> ssp. <i>rotundifolium</i>	Perfoliate alexanders
<i>Tordylium apulum</i>	Mediterranean hartwort
Asteraceae (Compositae) Daisy Family	
<i>Anthemis chia</i>	Mayweed
<i>Anthemis rigida</i> ssp. <i>rigida</i>	Rayless chamomile
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> var. <i>coronarium</i> (<i>Glebionis coronaria</i>)	Crown daisy
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> var. <i>discolor</i>	Crown daisy
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	Corn marigold
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory
<i>Crepis vesicaria</i>	
<i>Crupina crupinastrum</i>	Crupina
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	Aromatic inula NiF
<i>Echinops spinosissimus</i>	Spiny globe thistle
<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	Mediterranean thistle
<i>Helichrysum conglobatum</i>	unscented curry-plant
<i>Pallenis (Asteriscus) spinosus</i>	Spiny golden star
<i>Phagnalon graecum</i>	Shrubby cudweed
<i>Ptilostemon chamaepeuce</i>	
<i>Scorzonera cretica</i>	Cretan viper's-grass
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle
* <i>Stachelina arborea</i>	NiF
<i>Tragopogon sinuatus</i> (<i>porrifolius</i>)	Salsify
<i>Tragopogon (Geropogon) hybridus</i>	

Apocynaceae Oleander Family	
# <i>Nerium oleander</i> ssp. <i>oleander</i>	Oleander
Boraginaceae Borage Family	
<i>Anchusa italica</i> (<i>azurea</i>)	Large blue alkanet
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage
<i>Cerithe major</i>	Honeywort
<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	Blue hound's-tongue
<i>Echium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved bugloss
<i>Echium italicum</i>	Pale bugloss
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple viper's bugloss
<i>Myosotis</i> sp.	unidentified small forget-me-not
<i>Symphytum creticum</i> (<i>Procopiaia cretica</i>)	Procopiaia or Cretan gorge comfrey
Cactaceae Cactus Family	
# <i>Opuntia ficus-barbarica</i> (<i>O. ficus-indica</i>)	Prickly pear
Campanulaceae Bellflower Family	
<i>Campanula erinus</i>	
* <i>Campanula tubulosa</i>	
<i>Legousia pentagonia</i>	A Venus's looking-glass
<i>Legousia speculum-veneris</i>	Large Venus's looking-glass
* <i>Petromarula pinnata</i>	Cretan wall lettuce
* <i>Solenopsis minuta</i> (<i>Laurentia gasparrinii</i>)	
Capparaceae Caper Family	
<i>Capparis spinosa</i>	Caper NiF
Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family	
<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>	Honeysuckle
# <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
Caryophyllaceae Pink Family	
<i>Minuartia hybrida</i>	Fine-leaved sandwort
<i>Silene bellidifolia</i>	
<i>Silene colorata</i>	Mediterranean catchfly
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered catchfly
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder campion
Cistaceae Rockrose Family	
<i>Cistus (incanus ssp.) creticus</i>	Cretan cistus
<i>Cistus salvifolius</i>	Sage-leaved cistus
<i>Fumana arabica</i>	
<i>Fumana thymifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved fumana
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted rock-rose
Clusiaceae St John's-wort Family	
<i>Hypericum empetrifolium</i> ssp. <i>empetrifolium</i>	Shrubby St. John's-wort
Convolvulaceae Bindweed Family	
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed
<i>Convolvulus (althaeoides) elegantissimus</i>	cut leaves, pale in centre of flower
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Dodder
Cruciferae (=Brassicaceae) Cabbage Family	
<i>Arabis verna</i>	Spring rock-cress
<i>Biscutella didyma</i>	Buckler mustard
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea-rocket
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	Hoary cress
<i>Matthiola tricuspidata</i>	Three-horned stock
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Watercress
* <i>Ricotia cretica</i>	Ricotia
Cucurbitaceae Cucumber Family	
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting cucumber
<i>Bryonia cretica</i> ssp. <i>Cretica</i>	Cretan white bryony

Dipsacaceae Scabious Family	
<i>Knautia integrifolia</i> ssp. <i>mimica</i>	a two-tone scabious
<i>Scabiosa maritima</i>	Mournful widow
Dioscoraceae Yam Family	
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black bryony
Ericaceae Heather Family	
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry-tree
<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree-heath
Euphorbiaceae Spurge Family	
<i>Euphorbia acanthothamnus</i>	Greek spiny spurge
<i>Euphorbia characias</i>	Mediterranean spurge
<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i>	Tree spurge
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun spurge
<i>Euphorbia hirsuta</i>	
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea spurge
# <i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor oil plant
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual mercury
Fabaceae (=Leguminosa) Pea Family	
# <i>Acacia cyanophylla</i>	Mimosa / blue-leaved wattle
<i>Anthyllus vulneraria</i> ssp. <i>praepropera</i> (= <i>rubriflora</i>)	Red (Mediterranean) kidney vetch
<i>Bituminaria (Psoralea) bituminosa</i>	Pitch trefoil
<i>Calicotome villosa</i>	Hairy thorny broom
# <i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas tree
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob tree
* <i>Ebenus cretica</i>	Shrubby sainfoin (Cretan ebony)
<i>Genista acanthoclada</i>	
<i>Lathyrus annuus</i>	yellow flowers, often red-veined
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater birdsfoot trefoil
<i>Medicago arborea</i>	Tree medick
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted medick
<i>Medicago marina</i>	Sea medick
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne
<i>Melilotus sulcatus</i>	Small melilot
<i>Onobrychis caput-galli</i>	Cock's-comb sainfoin
<i>Ononis (natrix) hispanica</i>	Large yellow restharrow
<i>Ononis reclinata</i>	Small restharrow
# <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False acacia
<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i>	Scorpiurus
<i>Securigera (Coronilla) parviflora</i>	yellow or pink flowers
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom
<i>Tetragonolobus purpureus</i>	Asparagus pea
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop trefoil
<i>Trifolium nigrescens</i>	a common annual white clover
<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>	Reversed clover
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Starry clover
<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	Woolly trefoil
<i>Trifolium uniflorum</i>	One-flowered clover
<i>Tripodion (Anthyllis) tetraphyllum</i>	Bladder vetch
<i>Vicia bithynica</i>	Bithynian vetch (two-tone purple & white)
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Yellow vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch
<i>Vicia tetrasperma/parviflora</i> TBC	a tare with hairless seedpods
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Fodder vetch
Fagaceae Oak Family	
<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes oak
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm or evergreen oak
Deciduous oaks on Crete, both doubtfully native:	
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy oak
<i>Quercus ithaburensis</i> ssp. <i>macrolepis</i>	Valonia oak; acorn cups with long, spreading scales

Gentianaceae Gentian Family	
<i>Blackstonia perfoliate</i>	Yellow-wort
<i>Centaureum pulchellum</i>	Lesser centaury
Geraniaceae Geranium Family	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common storksbill
<i>Erodium gruinum</i>	Long-beaked storksbill
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved cranesbill
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dovesfoot cranesbill
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little robin
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved cranesbill
Lamiaceae (=Labiatae) Mint Family	
<i>Ballota pseudodictamnus</i>	
<i>Coridothymus (Thymus) capitatus</i>	Shrubby thyme
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit dead-nettle
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	White horehound
<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>	Jerusalem sage
<i>Prasium majus</i>	Spanish hedge-nettle
<i>Salvia fruticosa (S. triloba)</i>	Shrubby or 3-leaved sage
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild clary
<i>Satureja (Micromeria) nervosa</i>	
<i>Stachys cretica</i>	Mediterranean woundwort
* <i>Scutellaria sieberi</i>	'Cretan' skullcap
<i>Teucrium alpestre</i>	
Linaceae Flax Family	
<i>Linum arboreum</i>	Tree flax
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale flax
<i>Linum strictum</i>	tiny, yellow
Lythraceae Loosestrife Family	
<i>Lythrum junceum</i>	
Malvaceae Mallow Family	
<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Lesser tree mallow
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Small-flowered mallow
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common mallow
Meliaceae Persian Lilac Family	
# <i>Melia azedarach</i>	Indian bead tree or Persian lilac
Moraceae Fig Family	
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig
# <i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry
Oleaceae Olive Family	
<i>Jasminum fruticans</i>	Wild jasmine
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive
Orobanchaceae Broomrape Family	
<i>Orobanche (minor) pubescens</i>	
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Branched broomrape
Oxalidaceae Sorrel Family	
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yellow oxalis
# <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup
Papaveraceae Poppy Family	
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow horned-poppy
<i>Papaver purpureomarginatum</i>	
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common poppy
Pittosporaceae Pittosporum Family	
# <i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Pittosporum
Plantaginaceae Plantain Family	
<i>Plantago afra</i>	a branched plantain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain
<i>Plantago (coronopus ssp. communuta) weldenii</i>	a buckshorn plantain
Platanaceae Plane Tree Family	
<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental plane
Polygalaceae Milkwort Family	
<i>Polygala venulosa</i>	Eastern milkwort
# <i>Polygala x dalmaisiana</i>	Sweet pea shrub
Polygonaceae Dock Family	
<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i>	Horned dock
Primulaceae Primrose Family	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel (scarlet and blue forms)
* <i>Cyclamen creticum</i>	Cretan cyclamen
<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	Brookweed

Punicaceae Pomegranate Family	
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate
Ranunculaceae Buttercup Family	
<i>Anemone hortensis</i> ssp. <i>heldreichii</i>	
<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	Turban buttercup
* <i>Ranunculus cupreus</i>	(scree, open stony ground, calcareous)
<i>Ranunculus ophioglossifolius</i>	(fen at Frangocastello)
Resedaceae Mignonette Family	
<i>Reseda alba</i>	White mignonette
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild mignonette
Rosaceae Rose Family	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ssp. <i>azarella</i>	Hawthorn
# <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat
<i>Pyrus spinosa</i>	Almond-leaved or wild pear
<i>Rubus sanctus</i>	Bramble
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i> ssp. <i>verrucosa</i>	Mediterranean salad burnet
<i>Sarcopterium spinosum</i>	Thorny burnet
Rubiaceae Bedstraw Family	
* <i>Asperula pubescens</i> (A. <i>incana</i>)	showy, pale pink, on calcareous cliffs
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field madder
<i>Valantia hispida</i>	
Rutaceae Rue Family	
# <i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon
# <i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Orange
<i>Ruta chalepensis</i>	Rue
Santalaceae Sandalwood Family	
<i>Osyris alba</i>	Osyris
Scrophulariaceae Figwort Family	
<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Bellardia
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved toadflax
<i>Linaria pelisseriana</i>	Jersey toadflax
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Lesser snapdragon (weasel's snout)
<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow bartsia
<i>Scrophularia lucida</i>	Shining figwort
<i>Scrophularia lyrata</i>	a water figwort
* <i>Verbascum arcturus</i>	Hanging mullein
<i>Verbascum macrurum</i>	
<i>Verbascum sinuatum</i>	NiF
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	Water speedwell
Solanaceae Nightshade Family	
<i>Mandragora autumnalis</i>	Mandrake
# <i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree tobacco
Styracaceae Storax Family	
<i>Styrax officinalis</i>	Storax
Tamaricaceae Tamarix Family	
# <i>Tamarix myrtenensis</i>	Tamarisk
Thymelaeaceae Daphne Family	
<i>Daphne sericea</i>	
<i>Thymelaea hirsuta</i>	Thymelea
Urticaceae Nettle Family	
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory of the wall
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Annual nettle
<i>Urtica pilulifera</i>	Roman nettle
Valerianaceae Valerian Family	
<i>Centranthus calcitrapae</i>	
* <i>Valeriana asarifolia</i>	Cretan valerian
Verbenaceae Verbena Family	
# <i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chaste tree
Vitaceae Vine Family	
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Grape vine

Monocotyledons	
Agavaceae Agave Family	
# <i>Agave americana</i>	Century plant
Amaryllidaceae Daffodil Family	
<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Sea daffodil (leaves only)
Araceae Arum Family	
<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	Friar's cowl
<i>Arum concinatum</i>	
<i>Dracunculus vulgaris</i>	Dragon arum
Arecaceae Palm Family	
<i>Phoenix theophrasti</i>	Cretan palm
Cyperaceae Sedge Family	
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous sedge
Iridaceae Iris Family	
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Field gladiolus
<i>Gynandryis monophylla</i>	
<i>Gynandryis sisyrinchium</i>	Barbary nut
# <i>Iris albicans</i>	
Liliaceae Lily Family	
<i>Allium nigrum</i>	
<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rose garlic
<i>Asphodeline lutea</i>	Yellow asphodel
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i> (aestivus)	Common asphodel
<i>Charybdis (Drimia, Urginea) maritima</i>	Sea squill NiF
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel hyacinth
* <i>Muscari spreitzenhoferi</i>	
<i>Ornithogalum exscapum</i>	
<i>Ornithogalum narbonense</i>	A spiked star-of-Bethlehem
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's broom
* <i>Tulipa doerfleri</i>	(red, Spili)
Orchidaceae Orchid Family	
<i>Aceras anthropophorum</i>	Man orchid
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal orchid
<i>Ophrys cretica</i>	Cretan bee orchid
<i>Ophrys (scolopax) heldreichii</i>	Marengo orchid
<i>Ophrys episcopalis/holoserica</i>	Bishop's ophrys
<i>Ophrys phryganae</i>	Phrygana orchid – a yellow bee orchid
<i>Ophrys (tenthredinifera) villosa</i>	Eastern sawfly orchid
<i>Orchis boryi</i>	
<i>Orchis italica</i>	Italian man orchid
<i>Orchis laxiflora</i>	Loose-flowered orchid
<i>Orchis (provincialis) pauciflora</i>	Few-flowered orchid
<i>Orchis quadripunctata</i>	Four-spotted orchid
<i>Orchis simia</i>	Monkey orchid (gone over)
<i>Serapias cordigera</i> ssp. <i>cretica</i>	
<i>Serapias lingua</i>	Tongue orchid
<i>Serapias orientalis</i>	Eastern tongue orchid
Poaceae Grass Family	
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant reed
<i>Avena</i> sp	an oat
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Greater quaking-grass
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's-tail
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed
<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Bulbous meadow-grass
Posidoniaceae Sea-grass Family	
<i>Posidonia aceanica</i>	Neptune-weed
Smilacaceae Smilax Family	
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Common smilax or sarsaparilla
Typhaceae Reedmace Family	
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	