

The Peloponnese in Autumn

A Greentours Trip Report

Lead by Kurt Vickery and Fiona Dunbar

Daily Report by Fiona Dunbar, Species Lists by Richard Somers Cocks and Kurt Vickery

Day 1 Saturday 18th October to Kefalari

Various strands of the group gathered at the airport, coming from Crete, Delphi, and London. It was lovely to see so many familiar faces amongst the customers. Approaching our hotel, we began to see magenta clumps of Cyclamen by the roadside and a large area of golden Stenbergias, a hint of things to come.

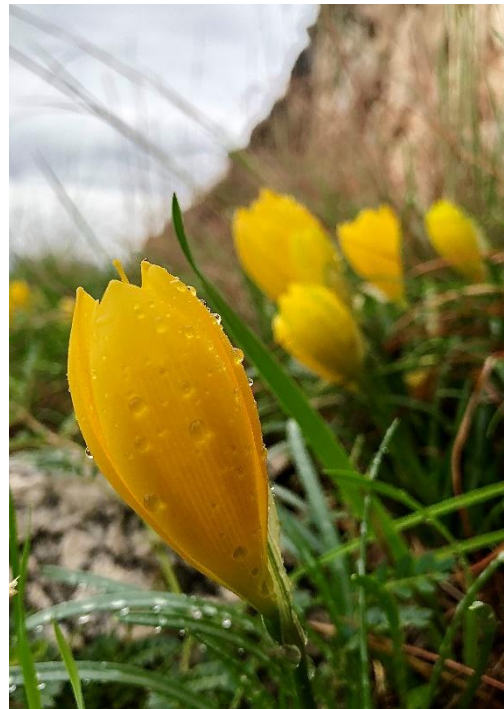
We arrived in the lovely village of Kefalari with a couple of hours to rest in our beautiful rooms in this lovely hotel before supper in the taverna next to the hotel. Excellent food, the aubergine baked with tomato and feta was particularly noteworthy, although a vast group of Greeks arriving at the same moment slowed the arrival of some dishes. Kurt and Richard did not arrive until later – Richard had been bumped off his flight with us from Crete as the airline had overbooked, and Kurt had returned to the airport to collect him.

Day 2 Sunday 19th October to Gythia via Mycenae

After an excellent and relaxed breakfast in the hotel dining room which boasts a beautiful, frescoed ceiling, we were on our way to the World Heritage Site of Mycenae. Rain had started in the night and continued through breakfast, so we decided to stay put and relax for an extra hour or so before leaving.

We began our journey by passing through an area of vineyards, which, along with the Smokebush (*Cotinus coggygria*) were glowing with autumnal reds and yellows. We broke the journey for a slope covered in hundreds of large *Stenbergia sicula* amongst scattered *Pinus halepensis* and Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus unedo*).

Onwards to the 3000-year-old fortress of Mycenae. In the second millennium BC, Mycenae was one of the major centres of Greek civilisation, a military stronghold which dominated much of southern Greece, Crete, the Cyclades and parts of southwest Anatolia. The period of Greek history from about 1600 BC to about 1100 BC is called Mycenaean in reference to Mycenae. At its peak in 1350 BC, the citadel and lower town had a population of 30,000. In a mix of legend and historic fact, it was said to have been built by Perseus, son of Zeus, and was described by Homer in



Stenbergia sicula, Fiona Dunbar



The Lion Gate, Fiona Dunbar

the Iliad and the Odessey 'well-built Mycenae, rich in gold'. Amazingly it was continuously occupied from the early Neolithic because of its strong defensive and strategic position, good farmland and an adequate water supply. The Lion Gate, on which are carved two life-size lionesses: the insignia of the house of Atreus, was constructed in around 1250 BC in the form of a "Relieving Triangle" to support the weight of the stones. Mycenae was among the numerous Aegean sites destroyed as part of the Bronze Age Collapse around 1200 BC, and by Roman times it was being visited as a tourist attraction.

Below the fort, *Sternbergia sicula* flowered on the slopes and on the top of the site was a scattering of *Cyclamen graecum* and *Convolvulus althaeioides*. At the base of the main wall Heliotrope (*Heliotropium europaeum*) and Sea Squill (*Drimia maritima*) flowered amongst thousands of Autumn Squill (*Prospero autumnale*). Rare Scented Cheilanthes (*Cheilanthes fragrans*) grew from tiny crevices between the massive irregular blocks of limestone cut to fit together like a jigsaw; - these walls stand 13 m high and in places are 7 m thick. Cirl Buntings and Wood Warblers were seen as well as a Balkan Grayling butterfly.



Crocus hadriaticus, Fiona Dunbar

A late but delicious lunch was in a nearby taverna.

Heading on towards Gythia we had one further stop – an unprepossessing-looking track had some gorgeous white *Crocus hadriaticus*. Fruiting dodder clambered over the vegetation, which included Lesser Calamint (*Calamintha nepeta*), Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*) and Upright Myrtle Spurge (*Euphorbia rigida*)

Supper was in a taverna on the sea front on the harbour close to the hotel. A fine end to the day.

Day 3 Monday 20th October Monemvasia, mystery tour stops

Our hotel overlooked the small harbour at Gythio. Over breakfast, rain and flashes of lightening gave us a good indication of the weather we were to have today.

However we set off with hope for breaks in the weather and parked in an open area with Squirting Cucumber (*Ecballium elaterium*) by a car sales place. Two large dogs came out, but though boisterous they really just wanted to come for a walk. Kurt led us along a track through a boulder strewn slope where we were soon delighted to find lilac *Crocus goulimyi* and *Cyclamen graecum* amongst the many and varied spiny plants; Hairy Thorny Broom (*Calicotome villosa*), Spiny Euphorbia (*Euphorbia acanthothamnos*) and Thyme (*Thymus capitatus*). Delicate *Allium callimischon* flowered with



Crocus goulimy, Fiona Dunbar

more Prospero, and in the rocks were Rustyback (*Asplenium ceterach*) and *Cheilanthes acrostica* ferns. Another new crocus for the trip – White *Crocus boryi* was scattered under the Cretan Maple (*Acer sempervirens*) trees. Kurt took us to a large flask-shaped Western Rock Nuthatch nest which has been in use at least as long as Greentours has been running the tour, so 10 years or more. Pliny the elder believed that these birds inspired man to build homes of earth in imitation. Paul spotted the first gorgeous if quirky maroon *Biarum tenuifolium*! We were soon finding and photographing more *Crocus boryi* with distinctive white anthers and more *Biarums*, including a very fine one with a green spathe.

From here we meandered along the coast road, past the towering island rock on which Monemvasia is built. Lunch was at a little harbour by a chapel built on a tiny island accessed by a short causeway, which was not easily passible today because of the waves. Kurt put out a magnificent spread in the back of the van and we helped ourselves to the excellent pies, freshly made salad fresh bread and cheese etc. Spiny, dark leaved *Smilax aspera* was clambering over the beach vegetation and scenting the air with its blooms. A few tiny *Narcissus obsoletus* were found and Stonechats called from the tops of bushes. A few hundred meters away Kurt checked an area on a bend of the road – and there were *Colchicum sfikasianum*, a rare and localised endemic.



Stonechat, Richard Somers Cocks

Onwards and upwards. We climbed a series of hair pin bends made difficult because of a heavy downpour, passing increasingly tempting clumps of cyclamen, but Kurt knew where he was going. Stopping at a tiny village we piled out to admire a series of terraces dripping with *Cyclamen crassifolium*. An amazing display, despite the rain. A Spur-thighed Tortoise (*Testudo graeca*) was very happy to see us as Kurt found righted him having found him on his back. On the same road were pale lilac *Crocus goulimy*. Onto the final stop of the day. A good crop of golden Wild Leek seed heads and



Cyclamen hederifolium ssp crassifolium, Fiona Dunbar

flowering *Drimia maritima* covered the rocky slopes leading up to the fortified entrance. Monemvasia was entirely built on the back of iceberg-like slab of rock with sheer cliffs rising 100s of metres from the Aegean Sea during the Medieval period, at which time only accessible by boat. It is one of the oldest continually inhabited fortified towns in Europe. The historic, narrow streets were a pleasure to wander, or those more driven climbed to the top of the citadel where *Sternbergia sicula* were flowering. Blue Rock Thrush, Rock Nuthatch, Sardinian Warblers and numerous Spotted Flycatchers were seen as well as an Elenora's Falcon. Richard found a nice endemic *Stachys spreitzenhoferi* flowering. Three huge 'tall ships' cruisers with three or more towering masts were moored offshore. We had wandered the streets in the dry, and almost entirely avoided a heavy down pour which began minutes before beginning a very wet drive back to Gythia.

Another excellent supper at a taverna on the harbour.

Day 4 Tuesday 21st of October the Mani Peninsula



The sun was shining! Hurrah! Every clearing and under every olive grove the ground was a purple haze of thousands of Prospero. Our first stop today was in an area dominated by beautiful green domes of Tree Euphorbia (*Euphorbia dendroides*), Cretan Maple (*Acer sempervivens*) and Holm Oak (*Quercus coccifera*) growing through and around an old field system or possibly the remains of a settlement. We quickly found purple *Crocus goulimyi*, then large white cups of *Crocus boryi* began to appear. There were Narrow-leaved Biarum (*Biarum tenuifolium*) leaves and some flowering Friars Cowl (*Arisarum vulgare*). Even as we strolled along the crocuses were opening further in the morning sun. Another treat was purple *Colchicum psaridis* an endemic with a very narrow range. Similar to *Colchicum cupanii*, a clear difference is that underground it is soboliferous! A word I needed to get into the trip report!



Our next stop was for an absolutely splendid area of *Narcissus serotinus*, maybe 10 000 or more flowers in a series olive terraces. Growing with innumerable Prospero and *Cyclamen graecum* of course as well as *Crocus boryi*. Young Goldendrop rosettes (*Cerinth major*) were here also.

Next the type location for enormous white goblets of *Crocus niveus*. The very beautiful *Crocus goulimyi* forma *leucanthus* was an utter delight, with translucent tepals of alternating white and lilac with droplets of water from yesterday's rain. Ravens were overhead.

Lunch was by the 11th century Byzantine church dedicated to all the archangels – Taxiarchos, at the village of Harouda. We approached through a fortified village, and the tiny fields and a threshing circle were awash with cyclamen from palest to deepest cerise. The church has parts of an even older building as part of its construction, including a carved marble lintel with Christian and Maltese crosses with (possibly) a tiger and a centaur killing a deer with bow and



Narcissus serotinus, Fiona Dunbar



Spotted Flycatcher, Fiona Dunbar

arrow. Kurt put out another fabulous spread while the group explored the fields around the church, which consisted mostly of large, low limestone rocks emerging from terra rosa. Here were thousands of *Cyclamen graecum* and *Stenbergia lutea ssp lutea*, although some leaves were showing a central pale line. *S lutea lutea* is often found around churches and habitation, quite possibly it is an archeophyte but clearly has flourished and spread in this locale. Spotted flycatchers were in every tree, and Red- and Blue-winged Grasshoppers abounded. Peloponnese wall lizards *Podarcis peloponnesiacus* (with strong blue markings in the flank) and a European Copper Skink (*Ablepharus kitaibelii*) basked on sunny rocks and walls. The sun brought out Painted Lady, Red Admiral and Hummingbird Hawkmoth.



As we drove off up to Kastro Kelafi Kurt stopped his van. I thought it was for the lovely Narcissi but it was for the rather larger and more obvious Margined Tortoise (*Testudo marginata*) in the road, a very fine fellow. He did not object too much to being placed by



The tortoise dance, Phil Swan

cyclamen for photos but headed briskly back into the undergrowth at surprising speed. The ruins of the impressive castle had commanding views down to the coast especially for those brave enough to walk out along the top of the thick outer wall. A couple Plain Tigers were spotted, along with a Langs Long-tailed Blue and Large Whites.

Finally we investigated the peninsula on which stands Gythio Lighthouse, where the many Cyclamen were showing a wonderful variety of leaf pattern and green-flowered *Allium chaemaespathum* were scattered under the pines. Kurt spotted an octopus making its way from rock to rock in the shallows. By the water was Rock Samphire and *Limonium vulgare*. Cirl Bunting could be heard and a Kingfisher flashed past.

Day 5 Wednesday 22nd of October Lampokampos

After a leisurely breakfast we were on our way by 9.30 as usual. We stopped to check the *Narcissus tazetta* overlooking the wreck of the Dimitrios, but they were still in bud. Heading west, we gained altitude to reach a jagged limestone area with a hefty scattering of *Crocus niveus*. Many of these looked rather different to yesterdays and had long anthers that dangle out of the tepals. Having driven over a pass marked by two round, archaic towers we dropped into the next valley and stopped at an open area where we again found *Crocus niveus* and *Colchicum cupanii*. Not too far from here Kurt stopped so we could get close to a couple of fabulous *Quercus ithaburensis* ssp *macrolepis* with acorns that resembled artichokes more than anything! Here we were examining a sagey looking and smelling shrub, *Salva fruticosa*, as well as *Hypericum empetrifolium* and *Ballota acetabulosa*.

An open, stony area proved very varied. A lovely fresh patch of *Colchicum cupanii* grew straight out of the gravel where we parked. Herbaceous plants were dominated by red flowered Stinking Madder (*Putoria calabrica*), Heather (*Erica manipuliflora*), Caper (*Capparis spinosa*) and the very thyme-scented Pot Marjoram (*Origanum onites*). Amongst these grew *Crocus niveus* again and a few dark purple *Colchicum cupanii*. Grey Wagtails bobbed about.

Driving to the next stop we noted Cleopatras and Red Admiral as we passed through an area of mixed shrubby woodland increasingly dominated by heavily fruiting Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus unedo*), Eastern Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus andrachne*) (which is similar but with smaller fruit and beautiful red-purple bark) and Smoke-tree (*Cotinus coggygria*). Most of the latter was turning to autumnal reds and browns.

We parked at the edge of the village of Lampokambos and walked through the small streets. Reaching an area with ancient, gnarled *Acer sempervirens* and several old threshing circles there



Crocus cupanii, top Fiona Dunbar, bottom Jan Swan



Crocus goulimyi and *Cyclamen crassifolium*, Fiona Dunbar

were thousands of purple *goloumyi* and large areas of *Stenbergia lutea*. Of course, I should mention that *Cyclamen crassifolium* was everywhere all day, including here. The number of flowers was breathtaking, a really outstanding show, and in perfect condition. To top it all a Hummingbird Hawkmoth was nectaring amongst the crocuses.

Lunch was at a peaceful picnic area which we had to ourselves. Kurt and I laid out the sort of spread that the group has become accustomed to while they wandered round finding *Crocus niveus* and *boryi*. Numerous strikingly marked Spurge Hawkmoth Caterpillars found. Paul was sent in search and duly lead us to a few large flowers of *Colchicum bivonae*. There were extensive signs of Wild Boar in this area!

Our final stop before heading for Gythnio was at a series of small terraces where we found a few cream *Crocus laevigatus* with dark purple markings amongst the *Crocus boryi* and *niveus* – a very nice finale.



Colchicum bivonae, Jan Swan



Spurge Hawkmoth caterpillar, Fiona Dunbar

*Colchicum parlatoris*, Fiona Dunbar

Today we were in for a fabulous circuit to Cape Matapan. We first parked in a pretty village and walked out along the quiet road looking for *Colchicum bivonae*. There were some lovely patches, of the Colchicum; there was one nice group with goblet-shaped purple, deeply checkered tepals just the other side of the fence, and an even larger patch in a small terrace, rather beaten up by last night's downpour. At the well-heeled village of Vathi we found *Colchicum parlatoris*, pink with a white centre at the edge of the tarmac and spreading up the slopes above.

An old bridge where none-native Stranglewort (*Cynanchum acutum*) grows was our next destination, food plant for Plain Tiger

butterflies. On the way there Kurt glimpsed a Golden Jackal. The looked-for Plain Tigers and/or caterpillars were not visible; the day was still too cool. Blackcap, Jackdaws and Jays were in the olive trees.

Kurt pulled the van over to indulge his passion for dead things on the road, only to find that the little Sardinian Warbler was only stunned! It came to and flew inside the van before being carefully taken out and released. Moving onto a plateau above we walked round Ochia, a classic fortified village with tower houses whilst photographing

Colchicum parlatoris (ssp *aquaticus* in places, heavy rain earlier today, there were quite a few puddles), some nice patches of dark pink *Cyclamen graecum* and a good population of *Narcissus serotinum*. There was a lovely 12th Century church dedicated to Saint Nicolas. Birds here included Stonechat and Whinchats, Crested Larks, Crag Martins and a glimpse of a black and white flycatcher.

Next was lunch at a viewpoint overlooking the stunning village of Vatheia. A selection of ginger and black-and-white cats showed considerable interest in our picnic, but weren't really a problem. A Short-toed Eagle flew overhead, and we were shared the viewpoint with a team of cyclists. Richard found a patch of *Euphorbia characias* being munched on by 20 or 30 Spurge Hawkmoth caterpillars, and a Praying Mantis was nearby. Vatheia itself is an iconic example of the south Maniot architecture of the 18th and 19th centuries. In 1805, William Martin Leake by-passed Vatheia on the way to Cape Matapan, but his journey was briefly

*The stunned Sardinian Warbler*, Fiona Dunbar*Vatheia*, Fiona Dunbar

interrupted by a band of local armed men. His guides, being Maniots themselves, negotiated passage and informed him that Vatheia has been divided in two warring parties for the past 40 years. They estimated that about 100 men had been killed since the beginning of this clan war.

The last part of the afternoon was an incredible drive round Cape Matapan, with numerous fortified villages, and steep hillsides with abandoned terracing and old wall systems. Many of the hillsides were a purple blaze of Heather (*Erica manipuliflora*). Cape Matapan was the site of the city of Taenarum, one of the oldest settlements in the region of ancient Laconia. The city found fame for its green marble and marine Murex snails, which yielded the prized Lacedaemonian purple dye. The sun was finally out, and Painted Ladies were on the wing. Flocks of Linnets and White Wagtails were frequent. Unfortunately, gun shots could be heard – locals were out hunting passerines. With shimmering sea inlets on either side, at the very tip stands a ruined Byzantine church built on the site of and with the stones of the death oracle of Poseidon Tainaros, where pilgrims could seek answers from the dead. In legend, at the tip of this promontory Hercules killed Cerberus, the three-headed hound of Hades and Arion, the finest singer of his time was rescued when a dolphin carried him ashore.

There was a lovely pair of Stonechats which allowed Richard very close and posed for photographs. this is the type locality for a newly described sub species of Autumn Squill (*Prospero autumnale ssp latifolium*) with very wide leaves with huge (for Prospero) flowering spikes. A little cove with a pebbly beach proved a glorious spot for a swim in the clear, warm water.

Continuing round the peninsula the scenery remained exceptionally stunning, with short stops for a tiny, rough-built church large enough for two people to stand up in and a fantastic cliff with *Campanula versicolor*, masses of healthy Rusty Back Fern and Wall Rue (*Asplenium ruta-muraria*).

We returned to the nice taverna on the harbour front for our final meal in Gythio.



Campanula versicolor, Fiona Dunbar



Gythio Harbour, Fiona Dunbar

Day 7

Friday 24th of October Mystras and the Langada Pass

Our last full day! On the drive North to Mystras patches of *Campanula versicolor*, *Cyclamen graecum* and *Sternbergia sicula* flowered by the road. The group were dropped off at the top and walked down through the ancient buildings to be met by the minibuses at the bottom, and I followed after thanks to a second run up the hill by Kurt. A White-backed Woodpecker flew over the road giving me a lovely if brief view.

I first climbed up the Frankish castle, quite a climb but some good flowering plants along the way – *Campanula andrewsii* by the entrance gate, *Campanula versicolor* growing out of Byzantine walls along with Red Valarian, *Crocus boryi*, *Silene vulgare*, *Allium callimischon* and *paniculatum*. There were lots of ferns, too, with Southern Polypody, Spleenwort *Oeosporangeum acrostium*, and *Asplenium onopteris* in addition to the usual Rustyback.



Mystras, Fiona Dunbar

Mystras is a stunningly located fortified town situated on Mt. Taygetus. Built in 1249 by the prince of Achaia above ancient Sparta, and below a Frankish castle, it served as the capital of the Byzantine Despotate of the Morea in the 14th and 15th centuries, Mystras remained inhabited throughout the Ottoman period, when Western travellers mistook it for ancient Sparta. In the 1830s, it was abandoned, and the new town of Sparta was built. As an exceptionally well-preserved example of a Byzantine city and because of its testimony to the development of Late Byzantine and Post-byzantine art, Mystras was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1989.



Galanthus reginae olgae, Fiona Dunbar

Although abandoned in 1832 the numerous churches were still in good shape and even had intact frescos inside. The 'Despots Palace' was now home to a pair of Blue Rock Thrushes who sang constantly. A tiny museum in the 'Metropolis' had carvings depicting the triumphs of Alexander the Great, depicting his conquest over the skies themselves in a chariot pulled by two Griffons. There were also remnants of a high-status clothing and jewellery dating to the 14th Century.

We drove up the superbly scenic Lagada pass to our lunch spot where Kurt and I laid out the picnic on shaded tables by a chapel while the group wandered in the valley bottom

filled with gnarled Plane trees. *Galanthus reginae olgae* were numerous and in very good shape this year because of the decent amount of rain. Maidenhair Fern was all along the road in under hangs, and in the shaded valley bottom were Polypody, Maidenhair Spleenwort, Rustyback Fern and Male Fern. After lunch Kurt led the way to a hidden area of the valley where *Galanthus* proliferated. The recent moisture brought up a crop of mushrooms, including a very nice Wood Blewit. *Digitalis lutea* was largely over but one flower still clung to life.

Onwards to the lovely hotel at Kerafala. Kurt's van had a slight delay as the car would not start and had a stop along the way for *Stenbergia sicula* and *Crocus hadriaticus* with fantastic purple markings. My van took a scenic route, not entirely deliberately. A serendipitous event though. We also had a stop for thousands of *Stenbergia sicula*, *Delphinium peregrinum* and *Crocus hadriaticus*, and drove roads where we barely saw another car over a beautiful, unpopulated mountain pass on a very well-made road! Another highlight was passing the monastery of Kandilla, built halfway up a high cliff in a vast limestone cave.

We reached the hotel withing minutes of each other and had time to rest and pack before having a cheerful last meal in the taverna.

Day 8 Saturday 25th of October

Athens and home

A buffet breakfast was kindly provided for us at 7 am and we were on our way to the airport by 7.30.

Kurt and Jean had the rest of the day around Athens and found a gorgeous *Crocus pallasii*, ancestor of the domesticated Saffron Crocus, *Crocus sativus*.



Crocus pallasii, Jean Keeling

SYSTEMATIC LIST 1 – FLORA

Monocots and Tuberous Species

Alliaceae

Allium callimischon – Locally common in South

Allium chamaespathum – Scattered in South

Araceae

Arisarum vulgare – In ‘flower’ N of Areopoli

Biarum tenuifolium – Good numbers in flower around Sikia

Primulaceae

Cyclamen graecum – Widespread

Cyclamen hederifolium/crassifolium – Widespread in suitable habitats

Amaryllidaceae

Galanthus reginae-olgae – Langada gorge

Narcissus deficiens – Widespread

Narcissus tazetta – In bud - Valtaki

Sternbergia lutea sicula – Widespread

Iridaceae

Crocus biflorus melantherus – Tripoli – Sparti

Crocus boryi - Widespread

Crocus cancellatus mazziaricus – Widespread

Crocus goulimyi – Common in S Peloponnese

Crocus goulimyi leucanthus - Foutia

Crocus hadriaticus – Widespread

Crocus laevigatus – Kremasti plateau

Crocus niveus – Common in S Peloponnese

Liliaceae

Colchicum bivonae – Myrsini, Kremasti plateau

Colchicum cupanii – Widespread

Colchicum parlatoris – Vathi , Gerolominas, Cape Tenaro

Colchicum psaridis syn *C. zahnii* – N of Areopoli

Colchicum sfikasianum – Ag Fokas

Drimia numidica - Widespread

Prospero autumnale – Widespread abundant

Prospero autumnale ssp *latifolia* - Tenaro

Orchidaceae

Spiranthes spiralis – Scattered

Other families in flower

Asteraceae

Bellis sylvestris – Kremasti plateau

Carlina gummifera – Gerolominas plateau

Dittrichia viscosa – Widespread

Lactuca viminea – Scattered

Leontodon hispidus – Scattered

Boraginaceae

Heliotropium europeum - Widespread

Campanulaceae

Campanula versicolor – 2 sites E coast of Mani

Caryophyllaceae

Lomelosia brachiate – Scattered

Ericaceae

Erica manipuliflora - Widespread

Hypericaceae

Hypericum empetrifolium – Occasional late flowers - Widespread

Lamiaceae

Calamintha nepeta – Widespread

Coridothymus capitatus – Occasional late flowers - widespread

Micromeria graeca – Occasional late flowers – Widespread

Salvia verbenaca – Tripoli – Sparta

Stachys spreitzenhoferi ssp. *virella* – Monemvasia endemic

Plumbaginaceae

Limonium virgatum – Vathi - Near old bridge

Plumbago europea - Scattered

Scrophulariaceae

Verbascum sinuatum – Widespread and abundant – a few late flowers throughout

SYSTEMATIC LIST 2 - BIRDS

Common Name	Latin Name	Days seen
Eleonoras Falcon	<i>Falco eleonora</i>	2,5
Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	5
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Seen daily
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Seen daily
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	6
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	3
Yellow legged Herring Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	2,3,4,5,6
Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Common & widespread
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	1,2,3,4,5,6
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	3
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	2,5
Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	5
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	3
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	3
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	1,2,4,5,6
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	2
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1,3,4,5
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	3,4,6
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	2,5
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Common
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	2,6
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	4,5,6
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	1,2,3,4,5
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	1,2,3,4,5
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	1,2,3,5
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	1,2,3
Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	4
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	1,2,3,4,5,6
Western Rock Nuthatch	<i>Sitta neumayer</i>	2,6
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	3,6,5
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	5
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornis</i>	Comon
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Frequent
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1,2,3,4,5,6
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	1,2,3,4,5
Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	1
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	1,4,5,6
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	3,4,5,6
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	1,3
White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>	6

SYSTEMATIC LIST 3 - BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS

Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	3,4,5,6
Long-tailed Blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	4
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	3,4,5
Painted Lady	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>	4,6
Balkan Grayling	<i>Hipparchia</i>	1
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	4,5
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	5,6
Spurge Hawk Moth Caterpillars	<i>Hyles euphorbiae</i>	6
Hummingbird hawkmoth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	5

SYSTEMATIC LIST 4 - MAMMALS

A bat!		Gythio
Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	glimpsed by Kurt
Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	lots of signs and footprints

SYSTEMATIC LIST 5 - REPTILES

Peleponnese Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis peloponnesiacus</i>
European Copper Skink	<i>Ablepharus kitaibelii</i>
Marginated Tortoise	<i>Testudo graeca</i>
Spur-thighed Tortoise	<i>Testudo marginata</i>

SYSTEMATIC LIST 6 - FISH AND OTHER

Bream	
Octopus	<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>