

Gargano species lists and trip report, 17th to 24th April 2019

Wildlife Travel

Gargano 2019



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|---|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 17 th April | Morning flight to Bari, stopping at Salinas de Margherita di Savoia |
| 2 | 18 th April | Monte Sant'Angelo local area |
| 3 | 19 th April | Parco Nazionale del Gargano |
| 4 | 20 th April | North coast of Gargano peninsula |
| 5 | 21 st April | Monte Sacro |
| 6 | 22 nd April | Free day |
| 7 | 23 rd April | Foresta Umbra |
| 8 | 24 th April | Return to Bari airport, and home |

Leaders

Philip Precey and Kieron Huston

A gallery of photos from this year's Gargano trip can be found online at
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72157680000026708>



Narcissus poeticus and *Iris bicapitata*

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Day 1: Wednesday 17th April. Gatwick to Gargano

Our departure went nice and smoothly, with our morning flight taking us down across Europe, with some great views of the snow-covered Alps, before heading down Italy. Once through passport control we met up with those of the group who had arrived in Italy in the previous days, and with Adolfo, our driver for the week. All aboard our bus, and we were soon skirting the edge of Bari and heading northwards along the coast.

Just past the town of Margherita de Savoia we found ourselves driving alongside the extensive salt pans, the largest area of 'salinas' in Italy and one of the largest in the Mediterranean. The wetlands are home to a population of around 5000 Greater Flamingos, and we had a short stop by the roadside to check them out. From our viewpoint the birds were (very) distant, but out in the heat haze we could see large numbers of flamingos, as well as a handful of Black-winged Stilts, Avocets, a couple of Shelduck and a few Yellow-legged and Slender-billed Gulls.

Back on the road, and we passed plenty more flamingos much closer to the road, typically where we couldn't stop.

A little further we passed a row of pylons, each topped with a large stork nest, and each nest topped with a sitting White Stork.

Before too long we left the plains around Manfredonia, and climbed the switchback roads up to the town of Monte Sant'Angelo, high up on the ridge, and our home for the next week.

After settling in to our rooms, we went for our first, short exploration of the flowery hillsides on our doorstep, and our first orchids, with Sawfly Orchid *Ophrys tenthredinifera*, the yellow *Ophrys sicula* and *Ophrys bertolonii* with its 'ski slope' lip all growing in a small area: a wonderful 'taster' for what promised to be a particularly orchid-y week.

Day 2: Thursday 18th April. Monte Sant' Angelo

After breakfast, during which we began what was to become a week long endeavour, the Education of Leonardo in the ways of the breakfasting British ('*but what would you ever want to use a bowl for??*'), we set out on foot from the hotel, heading back on to the slopes we first explored yesterday afternoon.

Before we'd even left the hotel driveway, Karen called 'raptor' and a pair of Marsh Harriers were circling slowly up towards the ridge. It soon became obvious that they were migrating northwards, with another four rising up from the plains behind them, and then more, with at least 12 heading north past us during the first hour of the morning. To add to the raptor-show during the morning, a couple of Common Buzzards were seen around the top of the ridge, and best of all, a Short-toed Eagle came over, being mobbed by a Hooded Crow.

Back to the orchids, and alongside the same three *Ophrys* species we saw yesterday, we began to find (and become increasingly bewildered by) yet more.

Very similar to the ski-sloped *Ophrys bertoloni*, but with an uncurved lip, was the beast known as *Ophrys bertoloniformis*, endemic to the Gargano peninsula and considered by various authorities as a full species, a subspecies of the more widely distributed *bertolonii* or part of a hybrid swarm known as *Ophrys x flavicans*.

Another plant once considered endemic to the peninsula, and found in good numbers across the slopes, is *Ophrys garganica*, looking for all intents and purposes like a (often) tall Early Spider Orchid, usually with a pale fringe to the lip. This is another plant that has something of a confused identity: first described as *Ophrys sphegodes* spp *garganica*, given 'full species' status by many, re-named in the most recent edition

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of the 'Wild Orchids of the Gargano' book as *Ophrys passionis ssp passionis*, all of which are considered by Kew to be synonyms of *Ophrys sphegodes ssp passionis*.

Yet another of the Gargano's famous endemics is *Ophrys promontorii*, a narrow-lipped, hairy-sided flower with the shining 'speculum' often reduced to two spots, that we found growing in the same area. Of course, nothing can be simple in the world of the bee orchids, and Kew's online checklist considers this to be part of the same hybrid form as *bertoloniformis*... it's a complicated business, this orchid naming! Although you can, of course, get too hung on naming things, and we did our best to enjoy marvelling at the variety of orchids around our feet!

Luckily, once we escaped the clutches of the Ophrys, things became much simpler, with Pink Butterfly Orchid, Green-winged Orchid, Man Orchid, Italian Orchid, Milky Orchid, the dainty Four-spotted Orchid and the lovely yellow Few-flowered Orchid all out in flower during the day. The Gargano certainly lives up to its reputation as one of Europe's finest orchid-hunting destinations.

Orchids apart, the hillsides were full of wild flowers. Notable trees included the Almond-leaved Pear *Pyrus amygdaliformis* and the Eastern Hornbeam *Carpinus orientalis*. A shady wooded dell was filled with the pale blue *Anemone apennina* and various colour forms of the beautiful pansy *Viola merxmuelieri*, a recently-described species, endemic to the Gargano. Under the same trees, we found the birthwort *Aristolochia lutea*, while other plants during the day with a similar colour scheme of yellow and brown included the handsome vetch *Vicia melanops*, the tall Widow Iris *Iris tuberosa* and the dwarf *Iris pseudopumila*. Bright yellow Golden Alyssum *Aurinia saxatilis*, deep blue Dyers Alkanet *Alkanna tinctoria* and the bright pink of *Anemone hortensis* all added splashes of colour to the rock gardens.

As we made our way down from the ridge, and back along the road, lime green-striped Italian Wall Lizards skittered about and Eastern Subalpine Warblers sang from the bushes.

Not a bad first day out in the Gargano sunshine...

Day 3: Friday 19th April. Gargano National Park

After breakfast we met up again with our oh-so-jolly driver Alberto, and set out to explore some of the quieter lanes of the Gargano National Park.

We spent our day wandering through a carpet of colour, with large numbers of Green-winged and Pink Butterfly Orchids (and one or two of their hybrids), the lovely *Viola merxmuelieri* and the double-headed *Iris bicapitata* washing the fields in various shades of purple, with splashes of yellow in the form of *Aurinia saxatilis*. Our daily does of Ophrys orchids came in the form of the dinky little Bumblebee Orchid *Ophrys bombyliflora*, plenty of *Ophrys sphegodes*, with some notably tall specimens and an area where the colourless 'apochromic' form was growing, a scattering of *Ophrys sicula* and, near to our lunch spot, yet another of the peninsula's endemic orchids, in the form of *Ophrys argolica ssp biscutella*.

An area of woodland was filled with Pheasant's-eye Narcissus *Narcissus poeticus* and the mauves and whites of *Anemone apennina*, as well as a scattering of creamy *Dactylorhiza romana*, and the deep purple of Purple Gromwell *Aegonychon purpureocaerulea* growing along the roadside.

A stony field crammed full of irises was as good a picnic stop as any, with Woodlark song-fighting high above us, a male Northern Wheatear briefly pausing on a stone wall and a Cuckoo calling loudly from the nearby trees, before we turned around and headed back to the bus, and to Monte Sant'Angelo.

Day 4: Saturday 20th April. Lago di Lesina & Lago di Varano

Today we struck out across the peninsula, taking some very scenic roads across the Gargano to the north coast, and the reedbeds and wetlands of Lago di Lesina. This reserve is particularly notable for its population of Penduline Tits: I can't think of anywhere else where this lovely little bird is so numerous and

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so unconcerned by people. Almost immediately we arrived, we heard the distinctive high-pitched call and found a pair busy building themselves a new nest, hanging from a trackside tamarisk. At least another four more pairs were nest building along the short section of path that we walked, collecting fluff from the tamarisk flowers and reed heads, to combine with spiderwebs to build their intricately woven nests.

Arriving at a bird hide, we heard the 'pinging' of Bearded Tits, and found a male sat up in the open on a reed stem, calling noisily before flying off into the reeds, from where we could also hear calling Water Rails and singing Cetti's Warblers, both proving as impossible to see as each other.

From the hide, we had close views of Pochard, Coot and Little Grebe, with a male Garganey resting on a log a little further away, before a small boat appeared, driving straight at the birds, seemingly intent on making them fly as the boat's passenger filmed the mayhem on his mobile phone...

Moving on, we saw several Marsh Harriers hunting over the reedbeds, and disturbed two pairs of Ferruginous Ducks from the trackside ditch. The wetlands were full of Pool Frogs, calling noisily but always out of sight. Well, nearly always, as we eventually managed to track down one sitting in the open, for everyone to see.

At another opening in the reeds, we found an area of shallow water, where Black-winged Stilts, Wood Sandpipers and a couple of Ruff were feeding. A Little Egret was hunting nearby, with a couple of Great White Egrets and a single Purple Heron flying back.

From here, we headed to the wooded strip of land that separates Lago di Varano from the sea. Walking through the trees, we found plenty of plants to keep us interested, amongst them *Silene colorata* and *Silene conica*, *Lotus ornithopodioides*, Perfoliate Honeysuckle *Lonicera caprifolium*, Tassel Hyacinth *Leopoldia comosa*, Canary Clover *Lotus hirsutus* and Pitch Vetch *Bituminaria bituminosa*.

Arriving at the beach, (where we tried (but failed) to ignore the industrial volumes of plastic rubbish along the strand line, all apparently from the offshore mussel farms), an Osprey flew over our heads, with plenty of Italian Wall Lizards running around in the dunes. Sea Bindweed *Calystegia soldanella*, Sea Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus halophilus* and the leaves of Sea Daffodil *Pancratium maritimum* were all growing in profusion on the sand.

Heading back across the peninsula, we made a couple of roadside stops for some splashes of colour that we'd spotted from the bus on the way over. Our first was a wooded valley filled to bursting with bright cerise pink *Paeonia mascula*, all looking at their absolute best. I for one have never seen such an amazing show from wild peonies, and we all spent some time filling our camera cards with their pinkness.

Back in the Valle di Carbonara, and our final stop of the day was at an area where the arable fields were full of the bright yellow Wild Tulips *Tulipa sylvestris*.

Day 5: Sunday 21st April. Monte Sacro

This morning we headed eastwards, travelling the scenic drive down to Mattinata and then back up into the hills, to the foot of Monte Sacro.

We started hunting around the 'rock garden' at the foot of the hill, filled with *Orchis quadripunctata*, *Orchis italica*, some *Serapias lingua*, numerous very handsome *Ophrys argolica* ssp *biscutella* and a handful of likely hybrids between this and *Ophrys sphegodes*, and more double-headed irises.

On the lightly wooded slopes we found plenty of *Aristolochia lutea* and (at last!) the Southern Festoon, whose caterpillars feed on the birthwort leaves. Eastern Subalpine Warblers sang from the bushes, a couple of Nuthatches chased around the trees, and there were (as everywhere) numerous Italian Wall Lizards, chasing back and forth.



Paeonia mascula (top) and *Anacamptis morio* with *Anacamptis papilionacea* (bottom)

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The woodland edge was where we found more of the bright yellow *Orchis pauciflora*, a single spike of Violet Limodore *Limodorum abortivum* just emerging from amongst the leaf litter, and one very fresh plant of Giant Orchid *Himantoglossum robertianum* in full flower.

The walk took us uphill, climbing through the trees, eventually emerging into a clearing up at 874m where we found the atmospheric ruins of a Benedictine abbey, abandoned since the 13th century before which the site was a temple dedicated to Jupiter. What better spot to have our Easter picnic, and a chocolate egg or two.

Around the clearing we found bright blue *Anchusa cretica*, very popular with various nectaring insects, notably a couple of species of bee-fly and several lovely Long-horned Bees. The birthwort was again common up here, and more Southern Festoons flew by, along with Orange-tip, Grizzled Skipper and a Queen of Spain Fritillary. A couple of Firecrests were singing their high pitched trill from the Holm Oaks, before we made our way back down the hill, across the flowery slopes and back to Adolfo and our winding journey home.

Day 6: Monday 22nd April. Monte Sant'Angelo

We woke to find the ridge top cloaked in heavy fog for our day to explore the town of Monte Sant'Angelo, a real pea souper as we made our way along the path into town. Not to be put off by the weather, the town was full of tourists this holiday Monday, almost all heading for the various Mass services in the Sanctuary of Saint Michael, an important pilgrimage site since the early Middle Ages and (since 2011) a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The fog eventually lifted, but the cold, damp wind stayed, as we variously explored churches and castles, museums and coffee shops, while some returned to the flowery slopes for yet more quality time with the orchids...

Day 7: Tuesday 23rd April. Foresta Umbra

With the weather forecast set for heavy thunderstorms, we set off for the Foresta Umbra fully prepared, with waterproofs and umbrellas at the ready. Somehow we managed to appease the gods of thunder, and we ended up with an unexpectedly bright and warm day!

After making our way up through the windy roads of the Gargano National Park, we spent the day walking in the forest, with towering Beech and Eastern Hornbeam trees above an understory of Holly, Butcher's Broom and Spurge Laurel. Common flowers of the forest included Coral-root Bittercress *Cardamine bulbifera* and plenty of *Anemone apennina*.

At the small lake, a trio of terrapins included one native European Pond Terrapin and a pair of released former pets, Yellow-bellied Sliders from the eastern USA.

At our lunch spot, Common Wall Lizards zipped about the seemingly abandoned forest studies building, and a young Italian Aesculapian Snake was spotted sunbathing.

Firecrests were heard singing all morning (the population of the forest must be enormous!), while Blue, Great, Coal and Marsh Tits were seen during the walk, and a Middle Spotted Woodpecker was giving it's rather whining territorial call and doing its best to stay invisible along the road back up hill.

Back at the bus, and making the most of the unexpected sunshine, we made one last roadside stop on the drive back down hill, a track passing through the trees to an area of rocky grassland, home to the now-familiar mix of orchids, before heading back to the hotel and our final meal out at the lovely Osteria in town.

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Top: *Viola merxmueelleri* and Hebe Tiger Moth. Bottom: Italian Festoon and *Tulipa sylvestris*

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PTERIDOPHYTA (FERNS)			
Aspleniaceae (spleenwort)			
	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	19 th
	<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Rusty-back Fern	18 th
	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	19 th
	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue Fern	23 rd
Dennstaedtiaceae (bracken)			
	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	18 th
Dryopteridaceae (buckler-fern)			
	<i>Dropteris filix-max</i>	Male Fern	19 th
Polypodiaceae (polypodys)			
	<i>Polypodium cambricum</i>	Southern Polypody	19 th
PINOPSIDA (CONIFERS)			
Cupressaceae (juniper)			
	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	18 th
	<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Prickly Juniper	20 th
Pinaceae (pine)			
	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Larch	23 rd
	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine Along the roadside	17 th
Taxaceae (yew)			
	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	23 rd
MAGNOLIOPSIDA (FLOWERING PLANTS)			
DICOTYLEDONS			
Anacardiaceae (pistachio)			
	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree at the back of the beach	20 th
Apiaceae (umbellifers)			
	<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo	19 th
	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea Holly on the beach	20 th
	<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant Fennel common at the roadside, especially in the lowlands	17 th
	<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>	Orlaya	19 th
	<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle	23 rd
	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's Needle	19 th
	<i>Smyrniium perfoliatum</i>	Perfoliate Alexanders	18 th
	<i>Thapsia garganica</i>	Deadly Carrot	18 th
Apocynaceae (milkweed) (includes Asclepiadaceae)			
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	20 th
Aquifoliaceae (holly)			
	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	19 th
Araliaceae (ivy)			
	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	19 th
Aristolochiaceae (birthwort)			
	<i>Aristolochia lutea</i>	The birthwort, food plant for the Southern Festoon butterfly, common in the wooded areas	18 th
Asteraceae (daisy)			
	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	19 th
	<i>Anthemis maritimus</i>	Sea Chamomile	20 th
	<i>Aster tripolium</i>	Sea Aster	20 th
	<i>Bellis sylvestris</i>	Southern Daisy	18 th
	<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold	21 st
	<i>Crepis rubra</i>	Pink Hawksbeard	18 th
	<i>Doronicum columnae</i>	Heart-leaved Leopard's Bane The big yellow daisy on the cliffs below Monte Sant'Angelo	19 th
	<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	Pale pink 'thistle' along the roadside near the airport	23 rd
	<i>Glebionis coronaria</i>	Crown Daisy (= <i>Chrysanthemum</i>)	17 th

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	<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold (= <i>Chrysanthemum</i>)	20 th
	<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>	Curry Plant	18 th
	<i>Hyoseris radiata</i>		18 th
	<i>Senecio lividus</i>	The small yellow ragwort with black-tipped bracts, at the lunch spot	19 th
	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle	20 th
	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	20 th
	<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i>	Golden Fleece large, pale yellow 'dandelion'	17 th
Betulaceae (birch) (includes Corylaceae)			
	<i>Carpinus orientalis</i>	Eastern Hornbeam	18 th
Boraginaceae (forget-me-not)			
	<i>Alkanna tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Alkanet	18 th
	<i>Anchusa cretica</i>	Very popular with bees, at the top of Monte Sacro	21 st
	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	20 th
	<i>Aegonychon purpureocaerulea</i>	Purple Gromwell on the woodland edge	19 th
	<i>Cerinthe major</i>	Honeywort	18 th
	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's Bugloss	20 th
	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	19 th
	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not	19 th
	<i>Pulmonaria vallisariae</i>	The pink-flowered, narrow-leaved Lungwort	19 th
Brassicaceae (crucifers)			
	<i>Aethionema saxatile</i>	Burnt Candytuft pink-striped petals	21 st
	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	19 th
	<i>Arabis caucasica</i>	Garden Rock-cress	21 st
	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Hairy Rock-cress	18 th
	<i>Arabis verna</i>	Spring Rock-cress small, purple flowers, growing on walls	21 st
	<i>Aubretia columnae</i>	Aubretia	18 th
	<i>Aurinaria saxatilis</i>	Golden Alyssum	18 th
	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	18 th
	<i>Cardamine bulbifera</i>	Coralroot Bittercress	23 rd
	<i>Cardamine graeca</i>	Southern Bittercress	19 th
	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	Woad	20 th
	<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary Peppercress	20 th
	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	18 th
	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock	22 nd
	<i>Thlaspi perfoliatum</i>	Perfoliate Pennycress	19 th
Cactaceae (cactus)			
	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Prickly Pear	17 th
Caprifoliaceae (includes Dipsacaceae and Valerianaceae) (broomrapes)			
	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian	17 th
	<i>Centranthus calcitrapa</i>		18 th
	<i>Lonicera caprifolium</i>	Perfoliate Honeysuckle	20 th
	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Fly Honeysuckle	21 st
	<i>Valerianella locusta agg</i>	Common Corn Salad	21 st
Caryophyllaceae (campion)			
	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	18 th
	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	18 th
	<i>Silene alba</i>	White Campion	19 th
	<i>Silene colorata</i>	Mediterranean Catchfly	20 th
	<i>Silene conica</i>	Sand Catchfly	20 th
	<i>Silene italica</i>	Italian Catchfly	19 th
	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	21 st
	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort	23 rd
Celastraceae (spindle)			
	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	19 th

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	Cistaceae (rockrose)		
	<i>Cistus criticus</i>	Pale pink flowers	19 th
	<i>Cistus crispus</i>	Deep pink flowers, on the south coast	21 st
	<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	The small white-flowered Cistus with narrow leaves, on the south coast	21 st
	<i>Cistus salviifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus Larger white flowers	19 th
	<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i>	White Rock-rose	18 th
	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rock-rose	18 th
	<i>Helianthemum oelandicum</i>	Hoary Rock-rose	18 th
	<i>Helianthemum salicifolium</i>	Willow-leaved Rock-rose	18 th
	Convolvulaceae (bindweed) (includes Cuscutaceae)		
	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Sea Bindweed The rounded, Celandine-like leaves at the back of the beach	20 th
	<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed	21 st
	Crassulaceae (stonecrop)		
	<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop	18 th
	<i>Sedum hispanicum</i>	Spanish Stonecrop Common stonecrop on the ridge, white flowers striped pink	18 th
	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort	18 th
	Elaeagnaceae (oleaster)		
	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive	20 th
	Ericaceae (heather)		
	<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree Heather	19 th
	Euphorbiaceae (spurge)		
	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood Spurge	19 th
	<i>Euphorbia characias</i>	Large Mediterranean Spurge	18 th
	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	19 th
	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	Broad-leaved Glaucous Spurge	18 th
	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	20 th
	<i>Euphorbia spinos</i>	Spiny Spurge	18 th
	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury	23 rd
	Fabaceae (pea)		
	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Mediterranean Kidney Vetch Pink and white flowers	18 th
	<i>Astragalus monspessulanus</i>	Montpellier Milk-vetch	18 th
	<i>Bituminaria (=Psoralea) bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil	20 th
	<i>Ceratonía siliqua</i>	Carob	21 st
	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	18 th
	<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i>	Annual Scorpion Vetch	21 st
	<i>Cytisus decumbens</i>	Prostrate Broom	18 th
	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow Vetchling	21 st
	<i>Lathyrus cicera</i>	Red Vetchling	18 th
	<i>Lathyrus clymenum</i>	Crimson Pea	21 st
	<i>Lathyrus ochrus</i>		20 th
	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot Trefoil	18 th
	<i>Lotus halophilus</i>	Sea Bird's-foot Trefoil	20 th
	<i>Lotus hirsutus</i>	Canary Clover (was <i>Dorycnium hirsutum</i>)	20 th
	<i>Lotus ornithopodioides</i>		20 th
	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	19 th
	<i>Medicago marina</i>	Sea Medick	20 th
	<i>Onobrychis aequidentata</i>		18 th
	<i>Ononis variegata</i>		20 th
	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	False Acacia	23 rd
	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom	18 th
	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	18 th

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	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	20 th
	<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Star Clover	18 th
	<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	Woolly Clover	22 nd
	<i>Vicia bithynica</i>	Bithynian Vetch	21 st
	<i>Vicia melanops</i>	Black Vetch	18 th
	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Fodder Vetch	19 th
	<i>Vicia peregrina</i>	Mauve-purple Vicia, along the roadside	18 th
Fagaceae (beech and oak)			
	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	23 rd
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	23 rd
	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	19 th
	<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes Oak	19 th
	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	19 th
	<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak	19 th
Geraniaceae (geranium)			
	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	18 th
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	21 st
	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining Crane's-bill	19 th
	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	20 th
	<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin	19 th
	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	19 th
	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Crane's-bill	19 th
Hypericaceae (St John's wort)			
	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort	19 th
Lamiaceae (dead-nettle)			
	<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	Ground Pine	19 th
	<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle	19 th
	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Dead-nettle	18 th
	<i>Lamium garganicum</i>	Large Red Dead-nettle eg around the lunch spot on the first day	18 th
	<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Spotted Dead-nettle	23 rd
	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	White Horehound	18 th
	<i>Micromeria graeca</i>		18 th
	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Wild Marjoram	21 st
	<i>Prasium majus</i>	Prasium	20 th
	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	17 th
	<i>Salvia argentea</i>	Silver Sage	18 th
	<i>Salvia verbenaca (=multifida)</i>	Wild Clary	18 th
	<i>Satureja hortensis</i>	Summer Savory	20 th
	<i>Sideritis italica</i>	Italian Sideritis Common woolly-leaved labiate on the rocky hillsides	18 th
	<i>Stachys cretica</i>	Mediterranean Woundwort Common woolly-leaved labiate on the rocky hillsides	18 th
	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Wall Germander	21 st
	<i>Thymus pulegioides</i>	Large Thyme	19 th
Linaceae (flax)			
	<i>Linum austriacum</i>	Beautiful Flax	23 rd
	<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax	20 th
	<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax	19 th
Moraceae (mulberry)			
	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	18 th
Oleaceae (olive)			
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	19 th
	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Manna Ash	20 th
	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	17 th

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME & notes	
Orobanchaceae (includes part of Scrophulariaceae) (broomrapes)		
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Branched Broomrape	20 th
<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	Southern Red Bartsia	18 th
Oxalidaceae (wood sorrel)		
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	18 th
Paeonaceae (peony)		
<i>Paeonia mascula</i>		20 th
Papaveraceae (poppy) (includes Fumariaceae)		
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater Celandine	19 th
<i>Corydalis solida</i>	Bird-in-a-Bush	19 th
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	White Ramping Fumitory	20 th
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	20 th
<i>Papaver dubium</i>	Long-headed Poppy	20 th
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn Poppy	17 th
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium Poppy	20 th
Plantaginaceae (includes part of Scrophulariaceae) (plantains and toadflaxes)		
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	22 nd
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn plantain	20 th
<i>Plantago lagopus</i>	Hare's-tail Plantain	18 th
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	20 th
<i>Veronica cymbalaria</i>	Pale Speedwell	21 st
Polygalaceae (milkwort)		
<i>Polygala nicaeensis</i>	Nice Milkwort White striped with blue	18 th
Primulaceae (primrose)		
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	Ivy-leaved Sowbread leaves only, autumn flowering	18 th
<i>Lysimachia (=Anagallis) arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	20 th
<i>Lysimachia (=Anagallis) foemina</i>	Blue Pimpernel	17 th
Ranunculaceae (buttercup)		
<i>Anemone apennina</i>	Blue Anemone common in the woods	18 th
<i>Anemone hortensis</i>	Broad-leaved Anemone Kew treats <i>Anemone pavonina</i> as synonymous with <i>A hortensis</i> . What we would've called <i>pavonina</i> on the ridge on 18 th , and <i>hortensis</i> on the woodland edge on 19 th	18 th
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Wild Clematis	23 rd
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine	20 th
<i>Ranunculus millefoliatus</i>		18 th
Resedaceae (mignonette)		
<i>Reseda alba</i>	White Mignonette	18 th
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld	21 st
Rhamnaceae (buckthorn)		
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Mediterranean Buckthorn	20 th
Rosaceae (rose)		
<i>Aphanes inexpectata</i>	Parsley Piert	21 st
<i>Aremonia agrimonioides</i>	Bastard Agrimony	19 th
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common Hawthorn	19 th
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	19 th
<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Almond	20 th
<i>Pyrus amygdaliformis</i>	Almond-leaved Pear	18 th
<i>Rosa canina agg</i>	Dog Rose	18 th
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i>	Bramble	18 th
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad Burnet	18 th
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	20 th
<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	Wild Service Tree	23 rd

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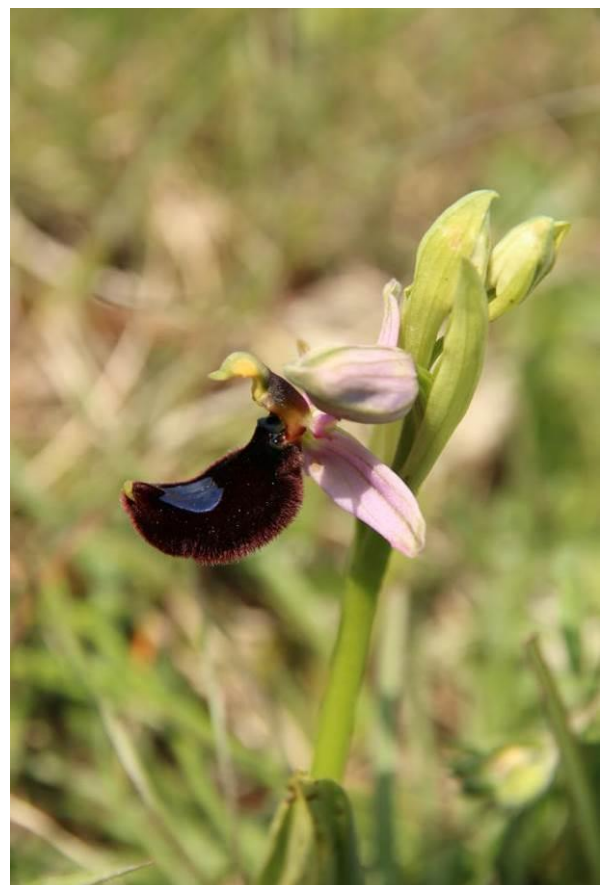
	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME & notes	
	Rubiaceae (madder)		
	<i>Asperula arvensis</i>	Blue Woodruff	20 th
	<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort	19 th
	<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Wild Madder	20 th
	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	18 th
	Sapindaceae (maple) (inc Aceraceae)		
	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	19 th
	Saxifragaceae		
	<i>Saxifraga bulbifera</i>	Bulbous Saxifrage Sticky hairy stems, with bulbils in the axils of stem-leaves, like a small-flowered <i>granulata</i>	18 th
	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow Saxifrage larger flowers, leafless stems	19 th
	<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>	Rue-leaved Saxifrage	20 th
	Tamaricaceae		
	<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	French Tamarisk	20 th
	Thymelaeaceae (daphne)		
	<i>Daphne laureola</i>	Spurge Laurel	23 rd
	Ulmaceae (elm)		
	<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Small-leaved Elm	23 rd
	Urticaceae (nettle)		
	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory of the Wall	20 th
	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle	19 th
	Violaceae		
	<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy	20 th
	<i>Viola merxmuellieri</i>	The narrow-flowered, long-spurred violet: several colour forms, including deep purple, pale blue and creamy yellow. Recently described species, formerly within <i>Viola graeca</i>	18 th
	<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet	19 th
	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog Violet	19 th
	Vitaceae		
	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Grape Vine	23 rd

MONOCOTYLEDONS			
	Amaryllidaceae (daffodil)		
	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Leek	20 th
	<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons	23 rd
	<i>Narcissus poeticus</i>	Pheasant's-eye Daffodil	19 th
	<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Sea Daffodil	20 th
	Araceae (arum)		
	<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	Friar's Cowl	20 th
	<i>Arum italicum</i>	Italian Arum	19 th
	Asparagaceae (asparagus) (includes Agavaceae)		
	<i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant	18 th
	<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	Spiny Asparagus	20 th
	<i>Drimia (=Urginea) maritima</i>	Sea Squill	20 th
	<i>Leopoldia comosa</i>	Tassel Hyacinth	20 th
	<i>Muscari neglectum</i>	Grape Hyacinth	18 th
	<i>Ornithogalum angustifolium</i>	Common Star-of-Bethlehem	20 th
	<i>Ornithogalum montanum</i>		18 th
	<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Solomon's Seal	23 rd
	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's Broom	18 th
	Iridaceae (iris)		
	<i>Iris tuberosa</i>	Widow Iris was <i>Hermodactylus tuberosus</i>	18 th
	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	23 rd
	<i>Iris germanica</i>	Tall Bearded Iris	18 th
	<i>Iris pseudopumila</i>	The single flowered, dwarf iris seen at the top of the ridge	18 th

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<i>Iris bicipitata</i>	<p>The fields of taller, colourful irises, all with two flowers per plant</p> <p>The Iris situation in the Gargano seems to be a somewhat confused (and confusing) one</p> <p>Two very similar species are <i>Iris lutescens</i> and <i>Iris pseudopumila</i> which are both said to grow here. However, true <i>lutescens</i> is apparently found further west, in Lazio and Tuscany, and what was considered to be <i>lutescens</i> here has now been re-described as <i>Iris bicipitata</i>, a significantly more robust, taller species with two flower heads per plant, and yet another Gargano endemic.</p>	19 th
Liliaceae (lily)		
<i>Tulipa sylvestris</i>	Wild Tulip	19 th
Smilacaceae		
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Smilax	20 th
Typhaceae (reedmace)		
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Lesser Reedmace	20 th
Xanthorrhoeaceae (asphodel)		
<i>Asphodeline lutea</i>	Yellow Asphodel	19 th
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-leaved Asphodel	20 th
<i>Asphodelus macrocarpus</i>		19 th

Orchidaceae (orchids)			17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th
<i>Anacamptis morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid			X	X	X	X		X	
<i>Anacamptis papilionacea</i>	Pink Butterfly Orchid			X	X	X	X		X	
<i>Dactylorhiza romana</i>	Roman Orchid				X	X				
<i>Himantoglossum robertianum</i>	Giant Orchid						X			
<i>Limodorum abortivum</i>	Violet Limodore						X			
<i>Neotinea lactea</i>	Milky Orchid			X	X					
<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	Birds Nest Orchid				X					
<i>Orchis anthropophora</i>	Man Orchid			X	X	X	X		X	
<i>Orchis italica</i>	Naked Man Orchid			X	X	X	X		X	
<i>Orchis pauciflora</i>	Few-flowered Orchid			X			X			
<i>Orchis quadripunctata</i>	Four-spotted Orchid			X			X			
<i>Serapias bergonii</i>						X				
<i>Serapias lingua</i>					X		X			
<i>Serapias parviflora</i>						X				
<i>Ophrys argolica</i> ssp <i>biscutella</i>	= <i>Ophrys biscutella</i>				X		X		X	
<i>Ophrys bertolonii</i>				X						
<i>Ophrys bombyliflora</i>	Bumblebee Orchid				X	X				
<i>Ophrys fuciflora</i> ssp <i>apulica</i>	= <i>Ophrys apulica</i>			X						
<i>Ophrys sicula</i>	All the yellow bee orchids we saw were identified as <i>O.sicula</i> , but could have included the larger <i>O.lutea</i> in places			X	X		X			
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> ssp <i>passionis</i>	= <i>Ophrys garganica</i>			X	X	X	X			
<i>Ophrys tenthredinifera</i>	Sawfly Orchid			X	X		X			
<i>Ophrys bertoloniiformis</i>	Kew treat both <i>bertoloniiformis</i> and <i>promontorii</i> as synonymous the hybrid form <i>Ophrys x flavicans</i>			X						
<i>Ophrys promontorii</i>				X						



Top: *Ophrys argolica* ssp *biscutella* and *Orchis quadripunctata*
Bottom: *Anacamptis papilionacea* and *Ophrys bertolonii*



Top: *Orchis pauciflora* and *Ophrys* 'bertoloniformis'
Bottom: *Ophrys fuciflora* ssp. *apulica* and *Orchis anthropophora*

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(H = heard, D = dead, S = tracks & signs)

	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th
BIRDS										
Family Anatidae (Ducks, Geese & Swans)										
	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	X							X
	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>				X				X
	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>				X				
	Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>				X				
	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>				X				
Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)										
	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				X				
	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				X				
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)										
	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>								X
	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	X							
Family Threskiornithidae (Ibises)										
	Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	X			X				
Family Ardeidae (Herons)										
	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>								X
	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	X			X				
	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	X			X				X
	Great White Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>				X				X
	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>				X				
Family Phoenicopteridae (Flamingoes)										
	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	X							X
Family Ciconiidae (Storks)										
	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	X							X
Family Pandionidae (Ospreys)										
	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				X				
Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles)										
	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circus gallicus</i>		X						
	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		X		X	X			X
	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	X			X				
Family Falconidae (Falcons)										
	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	X	X	X	X	X			X
Family Rallidae (Rails and Crakes)										
	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>				H				
	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	X			X				
Family Recurvirostridae (Avocets and Stilts)										
	Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	X							X
	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	X			X				X
Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)										
	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	X							
	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>				X				X
	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>				X				
Family Laridae (Gulls)										
	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>				X				
	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>	X							X
	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	X			X	X			X
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)										
	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	X			X	X		X	X
	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>			X	X	X		X	X
	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	X			X	X			X

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	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th
	Family Cuculidae (Cuckoos)									
	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		X	X		X			
	Family Apodidae (Swifts)									
	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
	Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>		X						
	Family Meropidae (Bee-eaters)									
	Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>				X	X			
	Family Upupidae (Hoopoes)									
	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	X	X	H					
	Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)									
	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			H				H	
	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>							H	
	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>							X	
	Family Alaudidae (Larks)									
	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>				X				X
	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			X					
	Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)									
	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>				X				
	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>				X				
	Family Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails)									
	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla (a.) alba</i>	X	X						
	Family Muscicapidae (Flycatchers and Chats)									
	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			X				X	
	Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>			H					
	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		X						
	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus moussieri</i>			X	X			X	
	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>		X						
	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>				X				
	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			X					
	Family Turdidae (Thrushes)									
	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>					X		X	
	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>			H		X		X	
	Family Sylviidae (Sylviid Warblers)									
	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		X	X		X		X	
	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			X					
	Eastern Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X	
	Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)									
	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		X	H		H		H	
	Family Regulidae (Kinglets)									
	Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>			H		H		X	
	Family Cettiidae (Bush Warblers)									
	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>				X				
	Family Cisticolidae (Cisticolas)									
	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	X			X				
	Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)									
	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			X		X		X	
	Family Paridae (Tits)									
	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X	
	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>							X	
	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>							X	
	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		X					X	
	Family Aegithalidae (Bush Tits)									
	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			X		X			

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	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th
Family Panuridae (Bearded Tit)										
	Bearded Tit	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>				X				
Family Remizidae (Penduline Tits)										
	Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>				X				
Family Sittidae (Nuthatches)										
	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>			H		X		X	
Family Corvidae (Crows)										
	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			X	X	H		X	
	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	X							
Family Sturnidae (Starlings)										
	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	X			X				X
Family Passeridae (Sparrows)										
	Italian Sparrow	<i>Passer italiae</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Family Fringillidae (Finches)										
	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	X		X	X	X		X	
	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>			X	X	X		X	
	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	X	X		X	X			
	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>		X						
	Serín	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	X	X	X	X	X			
	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>							H	
Family Emberizidae (Buntings)										
	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	X	X	X		X		X	
	Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>				X				

AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES										
	Italian Tree Frog	<i>Hyla intermedia</i>							H	
	Pool Frog	<i>Pelophylax lessonae</i>				X				
	Hermann's Tortoise	<i>Testudo hermanni</i>				D				
	European Pond Terrapin	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>							X	
	Yellow-bellied Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta scripta</i>							X	
	Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>	X	X	X	X			X	
	Western Green Lizard	<i>Lacerta bilineata</i>				X	X			
	Common Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>							X	
	Italian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis siculus</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X	
	Italian Aesculapian Snake	<i>Zamenis lineatus</i>							X	

MAMMALS										
	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>				X				
	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>			S		S		S	
	Roman Mole	<i>Talpa romana</i>					S		S	
	Common Vole	<i>Microtus agrestis</i>					S			
	Bank Vole	<i>Myodes glareolus</i>							X	
	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>							X	
	Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>							X	

Gargano species lists and trip report, 17th to 24th April 2019

	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th
BUTTERFLIES										
Family Papilionidae (Swallowtails)										
	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>			X	X				
	Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclydes podalirius</i>		X						
	Italian Festoon	<i>Zerynthia cassandra</i>					X		X	
Family Pieridae (Whites)										
	Cleopatra	<i>Gonopteryx cleopatra</i>				X	X		X	
	Brimstone	<i>Gonopteryx rhamni</i>					X			
	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X	
	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		X		X	X		X	
	Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>		X	X	X	X		X	
	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>			X				X	
Family Lycaenidae (Hairstreaks, Blues and Coppers)										
	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>			X		X			
	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>				X				
	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>		X						
	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>					X			
Family Nymphalidae (Admirals, Fritillaries and Browns)										
	Nettle-tree Butterfly	<i>Libythea celtis</i>				X				
	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		X	X		X			
	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>					X			
	Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>				X				
	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>					X			
	Spotted Fritillary	<i>Melitaea didyma</i>		X						
	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>							X	
	Wall Brown	<i>Lassiomata megera</i>		X	X	X	X			
	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		X		X	X			
Family Hesperidae (Skippers)										
	Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>		X	X	X	X		X	
MOTHS										
	Cream-spot Tiger Moth	<i>Epicallia villica</i>		X						
	Hebe Tiger Moth	<i>Arctia festiva</i>		X	X	X				
ODONATA: Damselflies and Dragonflies										
	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>				X				
	Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>				X				
	Southern Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum brunneum</i>				X				

