

WILDLIFE TRAVEL

Turkey 2013



LIST OF TRAVELLERS

Leaders

Yiannis Christofides Wildlife Travel
Philip Precey Wildlife Travel

Guides

Gökhan Türe Dragoman
Cenk Durmuskahya our botanical guide
Çiğdem our cultural guide (sorry: she disappeared before I could get her full name!)

A gallery of Philip's photos from the trip is online at www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/sets/72157637273751355/

#	DATE	LOCATIONS & NOTES
1	31 st October	London to Antalya. o/n Göynük
2	1 st November	Pre-breakfast walk Göynük am: Kemer Valley, up to Gedelme village. pm: Göynük canyon o/n Göynük
3	2 nd November	Göynük to Finike, via Kumluca, Limyra (archaeological site) and Arykanda. o/n Finike
4	3 rd November	Alaca Dag. Lunch at Göknük. Avlan Lake. o/n Finike
5	4 th November	Susuz Dag. o/n Kas
6	5 th November	Boat trip to Kerkova. o/n Kas
7	6 th November	Katran Dag and Phellos. o/n Kas
8	7 th November	Return to Antalya, and home

Day One: 31st October. Antalya

Our afternoon flight was fairly empty, passing uneventfully over Europe to arrive at Antalya and then transferring to the hotel at Göynük for a late supper and our beds...

Day Two: 1st November. Göynük and Kemer Valley

Our first Turkish morning dawned, and we were presented with the amazing backdrop of mountains behind the hotel: a stunning setting.

For the early risers, there was a pre-breakfast walk around the gardens and woodland near the hotel. Chief prize for the birders were a pair of White-spectacled Bulbuls, a real local speciality, found along the southern coast of Turkey and then down into the Levant. With their dark head, yellow vent and, of course, white spectacles all seen well, attention turned to the plants...

In a fenced off field, a carpet of the pale blue *Muscari parviflorum* looked lovely in the morning light. We also found the last purple spikes of *Scilla autumnalis* before delving further into the pines... Here, hidden amongst the trees and beyond the piles of building rubble, we found a fairytale woodland carpeted in pink, with swathes of *Cyclamen graecum* in all shades of pink. A lovely sight.

After breakfast, we headed inland a little way, to the Kemer valley. Driving up the valley, our first stop was at an old cemetery. Here we had our first introduction to Colchicums, learning how to tell them from Crocuses and enjoying plenty of flowers of the pale pinky-white *Colchicum balansae*, the common Colchicum from here on in. Amongst the trees we also found a scattering of Autumn Ladies' Tresses *Spiranthes spiralis* and some nice flowers of Friar's Cowl *Arisarum vulgare*. In the trees, another pair of White-spectaced Bulbuls posed in the sun for some, a Middle Spotted Woodpecker flitted away and a Spotted Flycatcher caught insects from the highest treetop. A Hummingbird Hawkmoth zipped around the Lantana flowers, while a fast flying Two-tailed Pasha flew past, not stopping to give us a look.

Heading on up the valley, a cry from Yiannis had us stopping to admire a large boulder, on the top of which were our first snowdrops, the autumn flowering *Galanthus peshmenii*. Several ferns were growing on the rock, while around the back were several patches of the delicate *Dianthus orientalis* blowing and twisting in the breeze.

Towards the top of the valley we arrived at the village of Gedelme. Here we found plenty more *Galanthus peshmenii*, growing in profusion in a sheltered ruin, trackside *Colchicum balansae* and some spectacularly old Eastern Plane Trees. Up by the castle, we found our first crocus (three anthers instead of six): *Crocus cancellatus* of the local subspecies *lycius*.

After lunch, with freshly squeezed and very astringent pomegranate juice and a Spur-thighed Tortoise in a ditch, we headed back to Göynük and the dramatic canyon. At the bottom of the canyon, in the stream and dammed pond were several Levant Water Frogs, with the fish in the pool probably a species of *Capoeta*, a group of river fish endemic to western Asia and under threat from introduced Rainbow Trout.

Unfortunately, the single specimen of *Crocus wattiorum* that Yiannis had tracked down three days ago had been nibbled beyond the point of recognition: just a single petal and the leaves remained. One crocus lost, but on the way back down we gained a colchicum, with two groups of *Colchicum baytopiorum*: three broad leaves per plant, pinky purple petals and pale yellow anthers. A surprise find, and worth the walk.

A Peregrine sunning herself at the top of a far cliff was barely more than a dot on a rock, while a Freshwater Crab looked distinctly lost on the track, a long way up above the freshwater in the bottom of the gorge.

Day Three: 2nd November. Göynük to Finike

A travel day, as we moved from Göynük to our next hotel, in the coastal resort of Finike.

Heading south along the coast, our first stop was a stony hillside meadow where we found a handful of *Crocus cancellatus ssp lycius*, some nice clumps of *Colchicum balansae*, a friendly donkey and a scorpion under a rock (probably *Iurus asiaticus*, a Turkish endemic).

Our next stop was inland from the town of Kumluca (the greenhouse capital of Turkey!), where the hillsides were covered in the lovely, bright yellow flowers of *Sternbergia sicula*. Spurge Hawk Moth caterpillars, chomping their way through the spurge, distracted some, while a Clouded Yellow zipped past and a couple of small juvenile lizards were too fast to be identified.

Back down in the outskirts of Kumluca, another roadside stop revealed the bizarre ghostly cream flowers of *Biarum marmarisense* and another beautiful pink Colchicum, this time *Colchicum stevenii*. There are two Colchicums on our route that flower at the same time as their leaves are present: this one has more and narrower leaves than yesterday's *C. baytopiorum*, and darker anthers.

A little further down the coast we stopped at the ancient city of Limyra. Here we saw the fantastic tombs, carved out of the rock face, of the necropolis; the impressive Hellenistic amphitheatre and explored the Lycian ruins, learning more about the history of the area. Along the entrance track were more *Biarum marmarisense* growing at the base of the wall. A stream flowing through the site was green with both Water-cress and Fool's Water-cress, while Goldfinches twittered from the top of the Plane trees and both White and Grey Wagtails bounded about. A single Balkan Terrapin was sunning himself on the edge of the stream, before disappearing after he got disturbed. Starred Agamas were on the rocks, and a small juvenile Pamphylian Green Lizard scuttled away.

The usual Black Redstarts were shivering their tails over the ruins, but a female Blue Rock Thrush was nice to see, showing off in very good light, while a pair of Rock Nuthatches performed nicely, hopping amongst the archaeology.

After lunch, we headed further inland, this time to the ancient city of Arykanda, a very impressive site, both for the ruins themselves but also for the amazing location, terraced into the hillside looking down the valley towards Finike. Alongside the history, we enjoyed *Biarum pyramii*, Crag Martins flying overhead, a male Krüper's Nuthatch in the old pines near the top of the site along with a pair of Rock Nuthatches around the ruins, and at least three Persian Squirrels, one of which finally put on a show for everyone to see. As we got back on the bus, a small group of Wild Goats appeared on the hillside, with a couple of animals picking their way along the top of the ridge, while three more appeared close to the road.

Day Four: 3rd November. Alaca Dag

We started the day with breakfast on the balcony, looking out to sea.

Our main target for today was to explore the higher parts of Alaca Dag, the Red Mountain, north west of Finike. Climbing up on the mountain roads, our first stop was at around 1000 metres in altitude, where the *Pinus brutia* forest gave way to the wonderful, aromatic Cedar of Lebanon. Nearby we found plenty of *Crocus cancellatus ssp lycius*. Clouded Yellow and Eastern Rock Grayling both flew past, while Bill saw a pair of Long-legged Buzzards overhead. Turning the rocks here revealed a beautiful female Luschan's Salamander, a species endemic to the Lycian coast and a subspecies endemic to the Finike area.

Gaining height, we rose above the cedars and passed through a valley wooded with Hop Hornbeam and Balkan Maple, before emerging on an open saddle. Here, with the spectacular landscape as backdrop, we found one of the real highlights of the region, the beautiful endemic *Crocus mathewii* with its deep violet 'throat' and reddish anthers. There were quite a few on the closely grazed turf. Crag Martins flew overhead, a small group of Wood Lark fed on the ground and a party of Long-tailed Tits came through the trees.

From here we travelled back down from the mountain, via more mountain roads, to the village of Göknük, where we had lunch of handmade pancake-like flatbreads by the side of a mountain stream that was home to Dipper.

After a relaxing lunch, we rejoined the asphalted road and went up over the pass and wandered the shores of Avlan Lake and the nearby slopes covered in juniper, cedar and pine forest. On the bare fields by the lake a large mixed flock of finches was feeding, made up of Chaffinch and Serin, with a handful of Goldfinches. A party of 6 Wood Larks showed very well as the fed on the ground near the path, and a Green Woodpecker called from the trees. Out on the lake a few Great White Egrets fed, while further out were large numbers of Cormorant and distant ducks. Best of the lot though was an adult White-tailed Eagle sat on a dead tree.

Day Five. 4th November. Susuz Dag

Today we moved from Finike to our next base, in the small harbour town of Kas, via the Susuz Dag mountain. Heading north out of Finike, we climbed back past Arykanda and Avlan Lake before heading into the flat plain north of the pass, with apple orchards and vineyards across the flat land before we were back climbing again into the mountains. Looking back on the village we saw the tombs of Abdel Musa and his cook, the founders of an important local Alevi sect. Nearby, two Chukar ran across the hillside.

We had a couple of stops as we crossed the mountains. Chief botanical highlights were *Crocus pallasii*, *Colchicum boissieri* and the amazing Cedar forests. On the rocks we also found Örtzen's Rock Lizard, with the colourful juveniles, with red throat and bright blue tail, alongside a couple of the duller grey adults. Two small groups of wild horses galloped across the high mountain meadows, and a Long-legged Buzzard watched us from the top of a rock.

Alas, at our lunch stop we couldn't find any sign of the tiny *Sternbergia colchiciflora*: perhaps in this dry year, it is flowering underground... We did, however, find a pile of Wolf scat on the track, packed with Persian Squirrel fur and bones.

Emerging back down from the mountain, we rejoined the main road and headed south, towards Kas. We made one last stop for a walk through the oak and pine forest, in the hope of finding one more crocus for the day... unfortunately, by the time we found the spot, the *Crocus assumaniae* had closed up for the night. A Middle Spotted Woodpecker and a pair of Krüper's Nuthatch nearby were some recompense.

We arrived in Kas after dark and settled in to the Begonvil Hotel before walking down into town for local kebabs for dinner.

Day Six. 5th November. Kerkova boat trip

Today, most of us opted to take the boat trip out to Kerkova island. The main focus of the day was the history of the area, but along the way we did find an endemic oak *Quercus aucheri*, both *Pistacia terebinthus* and *P. atlantic* and a clump of *Colchicum steveni*. Yellow-legged Gulls were flying around some of the smaller islands, a Two-tailed Pasha flew past as we arrived at the fisherman's hut and the island was scattered with piles of Indian Porcupine droppings and the evidence of lots of nocturnal digging by these big rodents. But the wildlife highlight of the day must have been the Loggerhead Turtles: we saw at least four different animals during the day as they poked their heads up above the water to breath.

Our dinner was pided eaten in the town square: a Tawny Owl flew overhead, while the usual local cats and dogs proved entertaining/distracting (delete as applicable).

Day Seven. 6th November. Katran Dag and Phellos

Our first stop today was the roadside as we headed north towards Katran Dag, where we found perhaps the most spectacular of the colchicums, *Colchicum variegatum*. At a nearby cemetery we found more, along with *Spiranthes spiralis* and we puzzled over the dates on the grave stones.

Climbing into the mountains again, our stops here revealed another spectacular bulb, this time *Sternbergia clusiana* in great splashes of yellow under the pines. Nearby, our final crocus of the trip was *Crocus asumaniae*, a more subtle plant with a trifid style. Krüper's Nuthatches called in the trees and a Sparrowhawk flew over.

Lunch was taken in a nearby village, with more traditional food followed by home grown grapes and pomegranates. An Autumn Emperor Moth *Perisomena caegina* joined us briefly, before finding a more suitable home in the garden.

We ended our day with a walk up through the oak and strawberry tree woodland to the ruined city of Phellos. The carved tombs and spectacular view would perhaps have been better appreciated if we'd been forewarned of the length of the walk. On the way back down, a female Hen Harrier flew across in front of us.

Dinner was another fantastic feast, albeit interrupted by rain as the weather finally arrived.

Day Eight. 7th November. Return to Antalya and home

With thunder and lightning starting the day, and thick fog along much of the drive, we were certainly lucky with the timing of the bad weather on this trip! Today we drove back along the coast towards Antalya, passing the Coot-covered lagoons near Finike and stopping along the way to visit the amazing ruins at Myra (where Blue Rock Thrush were singing and *Dianthus orientalis* and the Ground Pine-like *Ajuga bombycina* were flowering) and to enjoy the display of *Cyclamen graecum* along the entrance road to Phaselis.

Our flight home was busier than on the way out, but all went smoothly, depositing us and our bags safely back at Gatwick on time.

TURKEY 2013: autumn bulbs



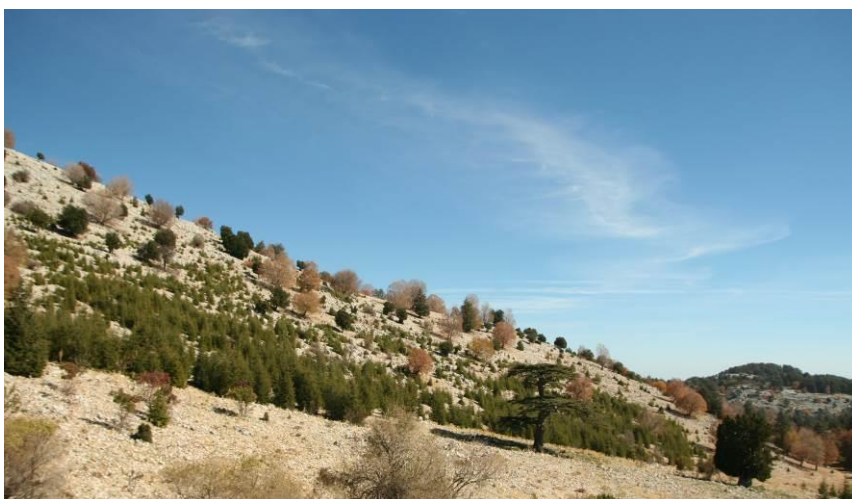
Top, l to r: *Cyclamen graecum* and *C. mirabile*
 Middle, l to r: *Muscari parviflorum*, *Biarum marmarisense* and *Biarum pyramii*
 Bottom, l to r: *Galanthus peshmenii*, *Sternbergia sicula* and *Sternbergia clusiana*

TURKEY 2013: Colchicums & Crocuses



Top, l to r: *Colchicum balansae*, *C. baytopiorum* and *C. steveni*
 Middle, l to r: *Colchicum boissieri*, *C. variegatum* and *Crocus asumaniae*
 Bottom, l to r: *Crocus cancellatus ssp lycius*, *C. mathewii* and *C. pallasii*

TURKEY 2013: some other highlights



Top, l to r: Luschan's Salamander and Örtzen's Rock Lizard, two Turkish endemics
Middle, l to r: carvings at Arykanda and rock tombs at Limyra
Bottom, l to r: mountain scenery on Alaca Dag with *Cedrus libani* and Persian Squirrel

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
PTERIDOPHYTA (Ferns)			
	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern	1st: in the canyon
	<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Rustyback Fern	1st: on the Galanthus rock, Kemer Valley
	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	1st: on the Galanthus rock, Kemer Valley
	<i>Cheilanthes marantae</i>		2nd
	<i>Dryopteris sp</i>		1st
	<i>Polypodium cambricum</i>	Southern Polypody	1st: near the Galanthus rock, Kemer Valley
PINACEAE			
	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	3rd
	<i>Juniperus foetidissima</i>	Stinking Juniper	3rd
	<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Prickly Juniper	3rd
	<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Turkish Pine, Red Pine	1st: the common pine tree
EPHEDRACEAE			
	<i>Ephedra fragilis</i>	Joint Pine	1st: lego plant
ACERACEAE			
	<i>Acer hyrcanum</i>	Balkan Maple	3rd
	<i>Acer sempervirens</i>	Cretan Maple	3rd
ANACARDIACEAE			
	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	Smoke Bush	3rd
	<i>Pistacia atlantica</i>		5th
	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree	5th
	<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree	1st: deciduous, with red pod-like galls, caused by the aphid <i>Baizongia pistaciae</i>
	<i>Rhus coriaria</i>	Sumac	4th
ASTERACEAE			
	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	2nd: by the Roman bridge
	<i>Diitrichia viscosa</i>	Sticky Fleabane	1st: roadsides, large yellow flowers
	<i>Diitrichia graveolens</i>	Stinky Fleabane	1st: roadsides, small yellow flowers
	<i>Inula heterolepis</i>		1st: the large, spoon-shaped glaucous leaves
	<i>Picnomon acarna</i>		2nd: "dead" thistle with pink flowers
BERBERIDACEAE			
	<i>Berberis crataegina</i>		6th
BETULACEAE			
	<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>	Hop Hornbeam	3rd
BORAGINACEAE			
	<i>Echium angustifolium</i>		4th
	<i>Heliotropium hirsutissimum</i>		1st
CARYOPHYLLACEAE			
	<i>Dianthus orientalis</i>		1st: pink flowers, fine twisty petals
	<i>Dianthus zonatus</i>		3rd
	<i>Silene dichotoma</i>		1st: the delicate white Silene in the canyon, near the ex-Crocus
DIPSACACEAE			
	<i>Cephalaria sp</i>		1st: the big scabious in the canyon, identified at the time as a <i>Knautia</i>
ERICACEAE			
	<i>Arbutus andrachne</i>	Eastern Strawberry Tree	1st: the food plant of Two-tailed Pasha
	<i>Erica manipuliflora</i>	Autumn Heath	1st
EUPHORBIACEAE			
	<i>Euphorbia characias</i>		2nd
	<i>Euphorbia rigida</i>		2nd
	<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i>	Tree Spurge	5th: on the islands

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
FABACEAE			
	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	1st
	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	3rd
	<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Spiny Restharrow	2nd
FAGACEAE			
	<i>Quercus aucheri</i>	Aucher's Oak	5th
	<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes Oak	1st
	<i>Quercus infectoria</i>	Aleppo Oak	3rd
	<i>Quercus itaburensis ssp macrolepis</i>	Valonia Oak	4th: massive acorn cups
	<i>Quercus trojana</i>	Trojan Oak	3rd: long leaves
	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	4th
LAMIACEAE			
	<i>Ajuga bombycina</i>		7th: the yellow Ground Pine-like flower at Myra
	<i>Marubium bourgaei</i>		2nd
	<i>Origanum onites</i>		2nd
	<i>Salvia argentea</i>		2nd: fluffy rosettes, by the Sternbergia
	<i>Thymus capitatus</i>		6th
LAURACEAE			
	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Laurel	1st
MYRTACEAE			
	<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Myrtle	1st: "interesting" fruit
OLEACEAE			
	<i>Phillyrea latifolia</i>		2nd
	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Wild Olive	2nd
PLATANACEAE			
	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Eastern Plane	1st: some superb ancient trees around Gedelme, 'the Ottoman trees', surviving longer than the Ottoman empire
PLUMBAGINACEAE			
	<i>Plumbago europaea</i>	Common Leadwort	1st
PRIMULACEAE			
	<i>Cyclamen graecum</i>		1st: carpets through the pine woods near the hotel, and common elsewhere too
	<i>Cyclamen mirabile</i>		4th: small round leaves
RANUNCULACEAE			
	<i>Clematis flammula</i>		1st: the fine-leaved clematis with the striking seed heads
	<i>Clematis cirrhosa</i>		1st: the clematis in flower near Gedelme, with large glossy leaves
RHAMNACEAE			
	<i>Paliurus spina-christi</i>	Jerusalem Thorn	2nd: near the Sternbergia
STYRACEAE			
	<i>Styrax officinalis</i>	Styrax	2nd: Bear Nut, used to stupefy eels
THYMELAEACEAE			
	<i>Daphne gnidioides</i>		1st: Gedelme This is the sweetly scented plant we identified at the time as <i>Thymelaea tartonraira</i>
VERBENACEAE			
	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Vervain	6th
	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chaste Tree	2nd
ZYGOPHYLLAEAE			
	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Caltrop	2nd

MONOCOTS		
AMARYLLIDACEAE		
	<i>Galanthus peshmenii</i>	1st: Kemer Valley
	<i>Sternbergia clusiana</i>	6th: Katran Dag, big flowers
	<i>Sternbergia sicula</i>	2nd: by the reservoir
ARACEAE		
	<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	1st: Kemer Valley
	<i>Biarum marmarisense</i>	2nd: near Lymira
	<i>Biarum pyramii</i>	2nd: Arykanda
ASPARAGACEAE		
	<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	Wild Asparagus 1st
	<i>Drimys maritima</i>	Sea Squill 1st: tall spikes mostly gone to seed
	<i>Muscari parviflorum</i>	Lesser Grape Hyacinth 1st: carpets in the field near the hotel
	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's Broom 1st
	<i>Scilla autumnalis</i>	Autumn Squill 1st
IRIDACEAE		
	<i>Crocus asumaniae</i>	4th: closed for the night
	<i>Crocus cancellatus ssp lycius</i>	1st
	<i>Crocus mathewii</i>	3rd: purple throat, red anthers
	<i>Crocus pallasii</i>	4th: high altitude, purplish pink
	<i>Crocus wattiorum</i>	1st: just the leaves and a single petal left of a plant in the Göynük canyon
LILIACEAE		
	<i>Colchicum balansae</i>	1st: Kemer Valley. No leaves with flowers
	<i>Colchicum baytopiorum</i>	1st: Göynük Canyon. 3 broad leaves with the pinky flowers
	<i>Colchicum boissieri</i>	4th: high altitude, pale purple
	<i>Colchicum stevenii</i>	2nd: near Lymira
	<i>Colchicum variegatum</i>	6th: on the roadside near Kas
ORCHIDACEAE		
	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	Autumn Ladies Tresses 1 st
SMILACEAE		
	<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Smilax 1 st

BIRDS

	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	31 st	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
BIRDS										
Family Anatidae (Ducks, Geese and Swans)										
	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>					X			
	Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>				X				
Family Phasianidae (Pheasants and Partridges)										
	Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>					X			
Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)										
	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>			X					X
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)										
	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				X	X	X		X
Family Ardeidae (Hérons)										
	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>					X			X
	Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>				X	X			
	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				X	X			X
Family Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles and Vultures)										
	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>				X				
	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>							X	
	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		X		X	X	X	X	X
	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>				X	X			
	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		X		X	X	X	X	X
	Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>			X					
Family Falconidae (Falcons)										
	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		X						
Family Rallidae (Rails and Crakes)										
	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>								X
	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>								X
	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>					X			
Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)										
	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>				X				
Family Laridae (Gulls)										
	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>				X	X	X	X	X
Family Sternidae (Terns)										
	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvichensis</i>					X			
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)										
	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		X	X	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	X	X	X
Family Strigidae (Owls)										
	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>						X		
	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>			X					
Family Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)										
	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		H	X		X	H		X
Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)										
	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>				H	X			
	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>					X			
	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>		X			X			
Family Alaudidae (Larks)										
	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		X			X	X	X	
	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>				X	X	X		
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)										
	Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>			X	X			X	X

	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	31 st	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
Family Motacillidae (Wagtails and Pipits)										
	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>			X					
	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Family Cinclidae (Dippers)										
	Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>		X		X				
Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)										
	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			X		X			
Family Prunellidae (Accentors)										
	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		X						
Family Turdidae (Thrushes and Chats)										
	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>				X	X			
	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			X			X		X
	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		X	X	X	X		X	
	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		X		X	X		X	
	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquata</i>					X			
Family Sylviidae (Warblers)										
	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		X	X	X		X	X	
	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		X				X	X	
	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		X				X		
	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>			H		X			
	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>				X		X		
Family Paridae (Tits)										
	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>		X	X	X	X		X	X
Family Aegithalidae (Long-tailed Tits)										
	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus tephronotus</i>		X		X	X			
Family Sittidae (Nuthatches)										
	Krüper's Nuthatch	<i>Sitta krueperi</i>			X	X	X		X	
	Rock Nuthatch	<i>Sitta neumayer</i>			X					
Family Pycnonotidae (Bulbuls)										
	White-spectacled Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus xanthopygos</i>		X	X			X		X
Family Corvidae (Crows)										
	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		X			X			X
	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Passeridae (Sparrows)										
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Fringillidae (Finches)										
	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		X	X	X	X		X	
	Serín	<i>Serinus serinus</i>				X				
	Common Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		X						
Family Emberizidae (Buntings)										
	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>			X		X		X	
	Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>		X		X	X			

	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	31 st	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
OTHER VERTEBRATES										
MAMMALS										
	Wild Goat or Bezoar Ibex	<i>Caprus aegagrus</i>	A group of 5 near the ruins at Arykanda, 2 nd . Considered 'Vulnerable' on the IUCN Red List, under threat from over hunting across most of its range, from Turkey to Pakistan. The ancestor of the Domestic Goat.							
	Feral Horse	<i>Equus ferus caballus</i>	Two small herds in the mountains, Susuz Dag, 4 th							
	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Lots of evidence of feeding in the mountain areas							
	Persian Squirrel	<i>Sciurus anomalus</i>	At least 3 around the ruins at Arykanda on 2 nd ; on Alaca Dag, 3 rd ; Susuz Dag, 4 th ; Katran Dag, 6 th Found in Turkey (and offshore Greek islands), down the coastal Levant, up to the Caucasus and down through the Zagros Mountains of Iran.							
	Indian Porcupine	<i>Hystrix indica</i>	Piles of droppings and lots of evidence of digging on Kerkova, 5 th							
	Beech Marten	<i>Martes foina</i>	Scat on the track in the morning, Susuz Dag, 4 th							
	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Scat on the track below Susuz Dag, 4 th							
	Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Scat on the track at lunch, Susuz Dag, 4 th , filled with squirrel fur.							
AMPHIBIANS										
	Levant Water Frog	<i>Pelophylax bedriagae</i>		X	X					
	Green Toad	<i>Bufo viridis</i>	1 dead on the track, Susuz Dag, 4 th							
	Luschan's Salamander	<i>Lyciasalamandra luschani finikensis</i>	A female under rocks on Alaca Dag, 5 th Endemic to the Lycian coast, considered 'Vulnerable' on the IUCN Red List							
REPTILES										
	Loggerhead Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	At least 4 seen during the boat trip, Kerkova, 5 th Considered 'Endangered' on the IUCN Red List.							
	Spur-thighed Tortoise	<i>Testudo graeca</i>	One in a roadside ditch at Gedelme (1 st) and one amongst the ruins at Arykanda (2 nd)							
	Balkan Terrapin	<i>Mauremys rivulata</i>			X	X	X			
	Starred Agama	<i>Laudakia stellio</i>		X		X		X	X	
	Snake-eyed Lacertid	<i>Ophisops elegans</i>						X		
	Örtzen's Rock Lizard	<i>Anatololacerta oertzeni</i>	The lizard in the mountains (3 rd & 4 th): juveniles stripey, with red throat and blue tail. Adults ashy grey. Restricted to the southern/western coast of Turkey and the Greek islands of Ikaria, Nisyros, Symi and Rhodes.							
	Pamphylian Green Lizard	<i>Lacerta pamphylica</i>	A juvenile at Limyra, 2 nd Endemic to the southern coast of Turkey							

BUTTERFLIES									
	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		X	X		X		X
	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		X	X				
	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>			X	X	X		X
	Two-tailed Pasha	<i>Charaxes jasio</i>		X				X	
	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		X	X		X	X	X
	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		X					
	Large Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata maera</i>		X					
	Turkish Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola telmessia</i>						X	
	Tree Grayling	<i>Neohipparchia statilinus</i>						X	
	Eastern Rock Grayling	<i>Hipparchia syriaca</i>		X		X			

MISCELLANEOUS			
	Hummingbird Hawk Moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	Frequent, in sunny places
	Spurge Hawk Moth	<i>Hyles euphorbiae</i>	caterpillars on Euphorbia
	Freshwater Crab	<i>Potamon potamios</i>	1st: 1 on the track in Göynük Canyon
	a scorpion	<i>Iurus asiaticus</i>	2nd: endemic to the southern coast of Turkey