

# WILDLIFE TRAVEL

Turkey 2014



## **LIST OF TRAVELLERS**

### **Leaders**

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### **Guides**

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A gallery of Philip's photos from the trip is online at [www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/sets/72157648654965250/](http://www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/sets/72157648654965250/)



#	DATE	LOCATIONS & NOTES
1	30 <sup>th</sup> October	London to Antalya. o/n Göynük
2	31 <sup>st</sup> October	am: Kemer Valley, up to Gedelme village. pm: Göynük canyon o/n Göynük
3	1 <sup>st</sup> November	Göynük to Finike, via Phaselis, Adrasan, Limyra and Arykanda. o/n Finike
4	2 <sup>nd</sup> November	Alaca Dag. Göknük village o/n Finike
5	3 <sup>rd</sup> November	Susuz Dag: Lake Avlan, Tekke village, near Kizilagac, Gömüce pass. o/n Kas
6	4 <sup>th</sup> November	Boat trip to Kerkova. o/n Kas
7	5 <sup>th</sup> November	Katran Dag. Krbiz Canyon. Dereköy. o/n Kas
8	6 <sup>th</sup> November	Return to Antalya, and home

### Day One: 30<sup>th</sup> 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: 31<sup>st</sup> October. Göynük and Kemer Valley

On our first Turkish morning, we were woken by the sounds of cockerels crowing and the call to prayer from the local mosque, and immediately presented with the amazing setting for the town of Göynük, with its backdrop of stunning limestone mountains.

After a breakfast of innumerable different cheeses (all tasting suspiciously similar...) and wonderful local honey, we were introduced to one of the local bird specialities: a pair of White-spectacled Bulbuls, a bird found along the southern coast of Turkey and then down into the Levant.

Heading inland a little way, we arrived at the Kemer valley, where our first stop was a small roadside cemetery. Here we had our first introduction to the region's autumn bulbs, with Autumn Squill *Scilla autumnalis* in good flower and our first 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*. In the olive trees, several more White-spectacled Bulbuls posed in the sun, with a brief visit from a Hawfinch and the smart local *anatoliae* subspecies of Jay, with a paler pink body than 'our' Jay and a black cap.

Heading on up the valley, we stopped 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, a nice clump of *Arisarum vulgare* grew nearby and around the back were several patches of the delicate *Dianthus orientalis* blowing and twisting in the breeze.

A little further up, some more boulders by a sidetrack held the final shrivelled flower of *Biarum tenuiflorum*, while a Krüper's Nuthatch called unseen from the pines.

Towards the top of the valley we arrived at the village of Gedelme. Here, a drystone wall held a profusion of sunbathing lizards: several large knobbly Starred Agamas and a couple of little Örtzen's Rock Lizards soaked up the sun. Further up the track we found plenty more *Galanthus peshmenii*, growing in profusion in a sheltered garden and some amazing old Eastern Plane Trees. Following the track up to the ruins of a hilltop 'castle', we found our first crocus - three anthers instead of six - *Crocus cancellatus* of the local subspecies *lycius*. Nearby, a big heavily-gravid female Praying Mantis posed for photos, and a tiny juvenile Pamphylean Green Lizard fed on ants before bounding off as soon as a camera was pointed in his general direction.

After lunch, with freshly squeezed and very astringent pomegranate juice and a nice patch of *Muscari parviflorum* nearby, 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. Alas, no amount of rock-turning could produce a salamander, although a couple of Freshwater Crabs did scuttle out to pose for photos.

Making our way higher up the gorge, we found one of the region's star plants, the rather beautiful *Crocus wattiorum*: a bluey-purple flower with darker stripes on the petals, amazing black anthers and a contrastingly bright red style, a real stunner of a crocus and only known from a handful of locations in this area – a real treat.

On the way back down we found another colchicum, a single trackside flower of *Colchicum baytopiorum*: three broad leaves per plant, pinky purple petals and pale yellow anthers, although not the freshest of flowers ever.

A small group of Crag Martins flitted overhead, a Dipper called from the stream in the bottom of the gorge and a Grey Heron perched up in a pine tree.

### **Day Three: 1<sup>st</sup> November. Göynük to Finike**

This morning we bade farewell to our characterful little hotel in Göynük and struck south, heading along the coast.

Our first stop was just a few kilometres away, where a short walk through the pine forests near Phaselis revealed pink carpets of *Cyclamen graecum*; a small party of Long-tailed Tits of the local subspecies *tephronotus*, a very different bird to the form we are more familiar with, totally lacking in pink and with a dark throat patch, streaky underparts, a grey back and a significantly shorter tail; and much in evidence were Willow Emerald Damselflies, perched up in the sunshine on all available twigs.

Back on the bus, and carrying on south we visited the Adrasan area, stopping off at another roadside cemetery which this time revealed a profusion of the bright yellow *Sternbergia sicula* and several flowers of the bizarre, almost ghostly *Biarum marmariense*.

Heading inland from Finike, we visited the ruined ancient city of Limyra. Here our first port of call was a rocky cutting just along the road where we found 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 couple of large adult Spur-thighed Tortoises also put in an appearance here, along with a variety of butterflies enjoying this warm sun trap: Turkish Meadow Brown, Clouded Yellow, Marbled Skipper and Pygmy Skipper all showed up.

Back to the main site of Limyra, where we saw the fantastic tombs, carved out of the rock face, of the necropolis; the impressive Hellenistic amphitheatre and explored the Lycian ruins. Along the entrance track were more *Biarum marmariense* growing at the base of the wall, with *Scilla autumnalis* in flower along the top. A stream flowing through the site was green with both Water-cress and Fool's Water-cress, a big flock of Serins and Goldfinches twittered from the top of the Plane trees and both White and Grey Wagtails bounded about. 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, and a brief but spectacularly noisy thunder storm, 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.

Amongst the rocks we found a real 'wow' plant, the long velvety red-black tongues of *Biarum pyramii*. A pair of Rock Nuthatches were enjoying the ruins, while some of us also managed to track down the shy Krüper's Nuthatch in the old pines near the top of the site and Sombre Tit nearby. At least 6 handsome Persian Squirrels, like a short-tailed Red Squirrel in a grey waistcoat, put on a show bounding around the walls.

### **Day Four: 2<sup>nd</sup> November. Alaca Dag**

After a breakfast where we were joined by half the local police force, we set off to explore the higher parts of Alaca Dag, the Red Mountain, north west of Finike. Climbing up on the mountain roads, we made our way through the different forest zones: *Pinus brutia* forest with an understory of Kermes Oak, Smoke Bush and Eastern Strawberry Tree gave way to the wonderful, aromatic Cedar of Lebanon and then through a wooded valley of Hop Hornbeam, the golden leaves of Balkan Maple and some magnificent Aleppo Oaks before opening out onto the saddle where Prickly Juniper appeared.

At our first stop, the floor was dotted with *Crocus cancellatus ssp lycius* and a few large Valonia Oak trees, their acorn cups with enormous scales. Rock turning finally paid off with first a small juvenile and then several large adult Luschan's Salamanders, including a big gravid female and a nice male complete with tail-top spike (or 'hedonic



protuberance' to give it its official title: the exact purpose of it isn't yet known...). This species is endemic to the Lycian coast between Finike and Fethiye, with several over related species elsewhere along the coast. Nearby we also found a nice *Empusa pennata* mantis, with Krüper's Nuthatches noisily feeding in the trees. A second mantis species for the day was the short-winged, greyish *Bolivaria brachyptera*, found at the roadside a little later.

A stop amongst the maple trees led to us finding yet another of the region's highlights, the beautiful endemic *Crocus mathewii* with its deep violet 'throat' and reddish style, which proved to be surprisingly common from here on, growing alongside the white *cancellatus* with its frilly yellow style.

Heading back down from the mountain via its eastern flanks, we took a windy route down, passing through a marble quarry, to the Alevi village of Göknük, where we had a late snack of handmade pancake-like flatbreads and strong Turkish tea.

### **Day Five. 3<sup>rd</sup> November. Susuz Dag**

After another breakfast looking out over Finike harbour, with a small group of Coot rather incongruously out on the sea, we left Finike and headed north, climbing back past Arykanda before crossing the pass and emerging on an upland plateau, where bare ploughed fields gave way to the large shallow Avlan Lake. We spent some time birding the shore, where one or two surprises turned up in the form of a Squacco Heron flying overhead and a Wryneck feeding quietly on the floor amongst the rocks. Out on the water, Coot, Cormorants and Grey Heron were common, along with a good number of Great White Egrets.

From here we carried on around the northern edge of the lake, passing through extensive apple orchards and vineyards around the village of Tekke, home to the tombs of Abdel Musa and his chef, the founders of an important local Alevi sect.

Our plan had been to cross the Susuz Dag mountain, but the plan changed on finding a massive marble slab blocking the road up into the foothills. Instead, we skirted north, enjoying the impressive views of the Taurus mountains, before making a stop near the village of Kisilagac for some botanising, where we found *Crocus pallasii* growing alongside the now-familiar *Crocus cancellatus* ssp *lycius*, and a fourth species of mantis, *Iris oratoria*.

After lunch at a roadside tea shop, with the clack clack of 'OK' tiles being played, we turned south towards Kas. Our last stop of the day was just over the pass, in a highland basin at around 1500 metres. Here the bulb theme continued, first with the beautiful lilac colchicums scattering the hillside, which consensus finally seemed to settle on as being *Colchicum boissieri*, and nearby some subtle white crocuses, *Crocus asumaniae* with a trifold style.

Walking along the track, between the ploughed stubble fields and the hillside with cedar and juniper forest, we found a surprising concentration of small birds which kept us entertained for some time. Flitting through the trees were Coal Tit, Great Tit, a small group of Long-tailed Tits and at least a couple of Sombre Tits; Black Redstarts flitted about the rocks; Mistle Thrushes flew through the trees higher up the hillside. But the main focus of attention was the track itself, and some trackside trees, where a large number of finches and buntings were flitting about. Mostly Chaffinches, there were also good numbers of Serin and Goldfinch and a handful each of Corn Buntings and Yellowhammers. Picking through the commoner birds we found several Rock Buntings, a pair of Cirl Buntings, a couple of stripey Rock Sparrows and finally the star of the afternoon, just as we were about to leave, a little group of Red-fronted Serin - a couple of gingery youngsters and at least one fantastic adult, which even landed in the very nearest bush to give us a memorable view: a surprisingly pale grey bird striped with black, with a pitch black head and bright red forehead. A high altitude resident of the Taurus Mountains, and a bird we had hoped but certainly not expected to be able to find.

From here it was a drive downhill all the way to Kas, where we arrived in time to settle in to the welcoming Begonvil Hotel before walking down into town for mezze and dinner.

### **Day Six. 4<sup>th</sup> November. Kerkova boat trip**

Today we headed east, through the coastal hills (and via some *Colchicum steveni* and yet another mantis *Ameles heldreichii*) to the village of Üçağız where we boarded our boat for a day out on the bay.

After a gentle cruise across the bay, with a couple of Yellow-legged Gulls flying around, we stopped near Polemos to give the more aquatic of us the chance to swim in the crystal clear water. This stop also gave us one of the wildlife

highlights of the trip, with excellent views of at least 5 Loggerhead Turtles, including one really large female who spent some time at the surface, allowing everyone to get a good look at her.

On to the moorings at Polemos, from where we walked across the isthmus, through the bare fields, to the sunken city of Aperlai at the other side. Along the way we passed piles of Indian Porcupine droppings and the evidence of lots of nocturnal digging by these big rodents, a posing Persian Squirrel, some more clumps of *Colchicum steveni* and plenty of *Muscari parviflorum* and *Scilla autumnalis*.

At the far side, as well as the impressive ruins we were also enjoyed excellent views of a small school of Green-eyed Squid lingering in the shallows, appearing to be just as interested in watching us as we were in them. Walking back to Polemos we found an endemic oak *Quercus aucheri* with downy acorns and a big flightless grasshopper *Orchamus yersini*.

After a superb lunch of freshly grilled fish and some of the best chips known to man (a slight exaggeration perhaps...), with a pair of Kingfishers flying back and forth, we got back on the boat and spent the afternoon cruising along the shores of the island of Kerkova, giving good views of the sunken city as well as Simena Castle up on the hill and a couple of Audouin's Gulls.

Back in Kas, after dinner, yet another surprise in a day of surprises were the Egyptian Fruit Bats coming to feed on the palm fruits in the town square, an excellent addition to the trip list.

### **Day Seven. 5<sup>th</sup> November. Katran Dag**

Our final venture into the Taurus Mountains took us up onto the slopes of Katran Dag, climbing through the fields and pine forest, past a mist-filled valley, up to the cedar forest.

Our first stop was some deserted fields where the biggest and brightest of the colchichums, *Colchicum variegatum* was growing, along with some very fresh *Spiranthes spiralis*. A couple of Wood Larks were fluting as they flew over, perching up in the top of a pine tree, while two Hawfinches weren't quite so obliging, disappearing into the canopy as they landed.

Onwards up the mountain to the cedar forest, and we stopped for one last bulb, this time the big yellow cups of *Sternbergia clusiana* in great splashes amongst the rocks under the trees. Some nice *Crocus asumaniae* were growing nearby.

Our final stop was at an impressive gorge, which may or may not have been named after Yiannis's homeland, with views right across to Alaca Dag in the distance. Some new trees here including *Acer sempervirens*, the Manna Ash *Fraxinus ornus* and Sumac *Rhus coriaria*.

Heading back down towards the agricultural areas, lunch was taken in a village house, with stuffed peppers and local flatbreads followed by home grown grapes and pomegranates.

After a free couple of hours to explore Kas, it was back into the town square for dinner, where we were again entertained by the coming and goings of the Egyptian Fruit Bats.

### **Day Eight. 6<sup>th</sup> November. Return to Antalya and home**

An early start (painfully early for at least one of the leaders) saw us heading back along the coast towards Antalya, stopping along the way to visit the amazing ruins at Myra, where we were shouted at by Persian Squirrel and Rock Nuthatch alike.

The coast road took us past the lagoon near Finike, where our last new bird of the trip was a Little Egret feeding in the shallows.

And so to the airport, and a straightforward flight home.

## TURKEY 2014: some highlights



Top, l to r: Luschan's Salamander and Örtzen's Rock Lizard  
Middle, l to r: the theatre at Arykanda, *Biarum marmarisense* and *Biarum pyramii*  
Bottom, l to r: Green-eyed Squid at Kerkova and *Sternbergia sicula*



## TURKEY 2014: Colchicums & Crocuses



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

(we also saw one less-than-photogenic plant of *Colchicum baytopiorum* in the canyon at Göynük)



	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
<b>FERNS</b>			
	<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Rustyback Fern	31 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Cheilanthes pteridioides</i>		2 <sup>nd</sup>
	<i>Polypodium cambricum</i>	Southern Polypody	31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>CONIFERS</b>			
	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	2 <sup>nd</sup>
	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Mediterranean Cypress	31 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Juniperus foetidissima</i>	Stinking Juniper	3 <sup>rd</sup>
	<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Prickly Juniper	2 <sup>nd</sup>
	<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Turkish Pine	31 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine	1 <sup>st</sup> . plantation of 'pine nut' pines
<b>EPHEDRACEAE</b>			
	<i>Ephedra fragilis</i>	Joint Pine	1 <sup>st</sup> . covered in red berries
<b>ACERACEAE</b>			
	<i>Acer hyrcanum</i>	Balkan Maple	2 <sup>nd</sup>
	<i>Acer sempervirens</i>	Cretan Maple	5 <sup>th</sup> . In the gorge
<b>ANACARDIACEAE</b>			
	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	Smoke Bush	31 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Pistacia atlantica</i>		4 <sup>th</sup>
	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree	31 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree	31 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Pistacia terebinthus ssp palestina</i>		2 <sup>nd</sup>
	<i>Rhus coriaria</i>	Sumac	5 <sup>th</sup> . In the gorge
<b>APIACEAE</b>			
	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fools Water Cress	1 <sup>st</sup> . in the river at Limyra
<b>ASTERACEAE</b>			
	<i>Bellis sylvestris</i>	Autumn Daisy	2 <sup>nd</sup>
	<i>Centaurea urvillei</i>		3 <sup>rd</sup> . the endemic centaurea near the quarry
	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	31 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinky Fleabane	31 <sup>st</sup> . smaller flowers, smells of camphor
	<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	Sticky Fleabane	31 <sup>st</sup> . larger flowers
	<i>Inula heterolepis</i>		31 <sup>st</sup> . glaucous, spoon-shaped leaves
	<i>Picnomon acarna</i>		1 <sup>st</sup> . Dead plants, golden, around Arykanda
	<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Ox-tongue	1 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Ptilostemon chamaepeuce</i>		31 <sup>st</sup> . flowers over
	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	1 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Cocklebur	31 <sup>st</sup> . 'velcro plant'
<b>BERBERIDACEAE</b>			
	<i>Berberis sp</i>		3 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>BETULACEAE</b>			
	<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>	Hop Hornbeam	2 <sup>nd</sup> .
<b>BORAGINACEAE</b>			
	<i>Heliotropium hirsutissimum</i>		31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>BRASSICACEAE</b>			
	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>		1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>CARYOPHYLLACEAE</b>			
	<i>Dianthus orientalis</i>		31 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Dianthus zonatus</i>		3 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>ERICACEAE</b>			
	<i>Arbutus andrachne</i>	Eastern Strawberry Tree	31 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Arbutus unedo X andrachne</i>	Hybrid Strawberry Tree	2 <sup>nd</sup>
	<i>Erica manipuliflora</i>	Autumn Heath	31 <sup>st</sup>

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
<b>EUPHORBIACEAE</b>			
	<i>Euphorbia characias</i>		31 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i>	Tree Spurge	4 <sup>th</sup>
	<i>Euphorbia rigida</i>		1 <sup>st</sup> . spirals of glaucous leaves with a pinky tinge
<b>FABACEAE</b>			
	<i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i>	Pitch Vetch	31 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	31 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	2 <sup>nd</sup>
	<i>Coronilla emerus</i>	False Senna	31 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom	31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>FAGACEAE</b>			
	<i>Quercus aucheri</i>	Aucher's Oak	4 <sup>th</sup> . The endemic oak with downy acorns
	<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes Oak	31 <sup>st</sup> . the common holly-leaved evergreen oak
	<i>Quercus infectoria</i>	Aleppo Oak	2 <sup>nd</sup> . The tree with large shiny red oak apple galls
	<i>Quercus macrolepis</i>	Valonia Oak	2 <sup>nd</sup> . The large tree with massive acorn cups
<b>LAMIACEAE</b>			
	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>		3rd. yellow, similar to Ground Pine
	<i>Lamium garganicum</i>	Large Red Deadnettle	31 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Marubium bourgaei</i>		
	<i>Origanum onites</i>		1 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Scutellaria rubicunda</i>		31st. on the bank with the Muscari
	<i>Thymus capitatus</i>		3 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>LAURACEAE</b>			
	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Laurel	31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>MYRTACEAE</b>			
	<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Myrtle	31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>OLEACEAE</b>			
	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Manna Ash	5 <sup>th</sup> . In the canyon
	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Wild Olive	1 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Phillyrea latifolia</i>		31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>PLATANACEAE</b>			
	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Eastern Plane	31 <sup>st</sup> . several massive veterans in Kemer Valley
<b>PRIMULACEAE</b>			
	<i>Cyclamen graecum</i>		31 <sup>st</sup> . carpets at Phaselis, and common throughout
	<i>Cyclamen trochopteranthum</i>		3 <sup>rd</sup> . round leaves in the mountains
<b>POLYGONACEAE</b>			
	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	Amphibious Bistort	3 <sup>rd</sup>
	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>		3 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>RANUNCULACEAE</b>			
	<i>Clematis cirrhosa</i>		31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>ROSACEAE</b>			
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common Hawthorn	2 <sup>nd</sup>
	<i>Crataegus orientalis</i>		3 <sup>rd</sup> . Yellow crab apple-like fruits
	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat	2 <sup>nd</sup>
	<i>Pyrus amygdaliformis</i>	Almond-leaved Pear	3 <sup>rd</sup>
	<i>Sarcopoterium spinosum</i>		4 <sup>th</sup>
<b>RUBIACEAE</b>			
	<i>Galium canina</i>		31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>SCROPHULARIACEAE</b>			
	<i>Digitalis ferruginea</i>		3 <sup>rd</sup> . Dead flower spikes
<b>SOLANACEAE</b>			
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>STYRACEAE</b>			
	<i>Styrax officinalis</i>	Styrax	1 <sup>st</sup>

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
<b>THYMELAEACEAE</b>			
	<i>Daphne gnidioides</i>		31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>ULMACEAE</b>			
	<i>Celtis tournefortii</i>	Nettle Tree, Huckleberry	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>VERBENACEAE</b>			
	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Vervain	1 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Verbena supina</i>		3 <sup>rd</sup> . on the lake shore
	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chaste Tree	31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>ZYGOPHYLLAEAE</b>			
	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Caltrop	1 <sup>st</sup>

<b>MONOCOTS</b>		31 <sup>st</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>
<b>AMARYLLIDACEAE</b>								
	<i>Galanthus peshmenii</i>	X						
	<i>Sternbergia clusiana</i>						X	
	<i>Sternbergia sicula</i>		X					
<b>ARACEAE</b>								
	<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	X	X	X		X		
	<i>Biarum marmariense</i>		X					
	<i>Biarum pyramii</i>		X					
	<i>Biarum tenuifolium</i>	X						
<b>ASPARAGACEAE</b>								
	<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	X						
	<i>Drimia maritima</i>	X	X	X		X	X	
	<i>Muscari parviflorum</i>	X	X			X		
	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	X						
	<i>Scilla autumnalis</i>	X	X			X	X	
<b>IRIDACEAE</b>								
	<i>Crocus asumaniae</i>				X		X	
	<i>Crocus cancellatus ssp lycius</i>	X		X	X	X		
	<i>Crocus mathewii</i>			X				
	<i>Crocus pallasii</i>				X			
	<i>Crocus wattiorum</i>	X						
<b>LILIACEAE</b>								
	<i>Colchicum balansae</i>	X	X					
	<i>Colchicum baytopiorium</i>	X						
	<i>Colchicum boissieri</i>				X			
	<i>Colchicum stevenii</i>		X			X		
	<i>Colchicum variegatum</i>						X	
<b>ORCHIDACEAE</b>								
	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	X	X				X	
<b>SMILACEAE</b>								
	<i>Smilax aspera</i>							31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>POACEAE</b>								
	<i>Orizopsis miliacea</i>							31 <sup>st</sup>
	<i>Arundo donax</i>							31 <sup>st</sup>



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<b>BIRDS</b>									
<b>Family Anatidae (Ducks, Geese and Swans)</b>									
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>					X			
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>					X			
<b>Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)</b>									
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>					X			X
Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>					X			
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>					X			
<b>Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)</b>									
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>					X	X		X
<b>Family Ardeidae (Hérons)</b>									
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>					X			
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>								X
Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>					X			X
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		X			X	X		X
<b>Family Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles and Vultures)</b>									
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>					X			
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			X			X	X	
Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>					X			
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Family Falconidae (Falcons)</b>									
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>					X			
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			X					
<b>Family Rallidae (Rails and Crakes)</b>									
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			X		X			X
<b>Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)</b>									
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>						X		
<b>Family Laridae (Gulls)</b>									
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>			X		X	X	X	X
Audouin's Gull	<i>Larus audouinii</i>						X		
<b>Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)</b>									
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>					X			
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Family Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)</b>									
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>			X	X	X	X		X
<b>Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)</b>									
Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>					X			
<b>Family Apodidae (Swifts)</b>									
Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>			X	X	X			
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>					X			
<b>Family Alaudidae (Larks)</b>									
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>					X			X
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>					X		X	
<b>Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)</b>									
Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		X						X
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>				X				
<b>Family Motacillidae (Wagtails and Pipits)</b>									
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		X	X		X	X	X	X
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		X	X	X	X			X
<b>Family Cinclidae (Dippers)</b>									
Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>		X		X				
<b>Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)</b>									
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>				X				

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<b>Family Prunellidae (Accentors)</b>										
	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>					X			
<b>Family Muscicapidae (Flycatchers and Chats)</b>										
	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		X	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	X		X
<b>Family Turdidae (Thrushes and Chats)</b>										
	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>							X	X
	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>					X			
	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Family Sylviidae (Sylvia Warblers)</b>										
	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		X	X	X		X	X	X
	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>							X	
	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>				X	X	X	X	X
<b>Family Regulidae (Crests)</b>										
	Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>			X					
<b>Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf warblers)</b>										
	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>								
<b>Family Paridae (Tits)</b>										
	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>			X	X	X		X	
	Sombre Tit	<i>Poecile lugubris</i>			X		X			
<b>Family Aegithalidae (Long-tailed Tits)</b>										
	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus tephronotus</i>			X	H	X			
<b>Family Sittidae (Nuthatches)</b>										
	Krüper's Nuthatch	<i>Sitta krueperi</i>		H	X	X	X		H	
	Western Rock Nuthatch	<i>Sitta neumayer</i>			X		X			X
<b>Family Pycnonotidae (Bulbuls)</b>										
	White-spectacled Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus xanthopygos</i>		X	X	X	X			X
<b>Family Corvidae (Crows)</b>										
	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>					X			
	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius anatoliae</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Raven	<i>Corvus</i>				X		X		
<b>Family Passeridae (Sparrows)</b>										
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispanicus</i>			X					X
	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>					X			
<b>Family Fringillidae (Finches)</b>										
	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		X					X	
	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>					X			
	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X
	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X
	Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>			X	X	X		X	X
	Red-fronted Serin	<i>Serinus pusillus</i>					X			
<b>Family Emberizidae (Buntings)</b>										
	Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>			X		X	X		
	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>					X			
	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citronella</i>					X			
	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>					X			

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<b>OTHER VERTEBRATES</b>									
<b>MAMMALS</b>									
Wild Goat or Bezoar Ibex	<i>Caprus aegagrus</i>			X					
		A small group seen by George at Arykanda. 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.							
Persian Squirrel	<i>Sciurus anomalus</i>			X	X	X	X		X
		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>						X		
		Droppings and feeding signs in the fields. Found from southern Turkey across the Middle East to India, Sri Lanka and Kyrgyzstan.							
Egyptian Fruit Bat	<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i>						X	X	
		Coming to feed on the palm fruits in the town square after dinner, Kas.							
Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>				X				
		Scat filled with Wild Boar or goat hair and bone							
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>									
Levant Water Frog	<i>Pelophylax bedriagae</i>		X	X					
Green Toad	<i>Bufo viridis</i>				D	D			
Luschan's Salamander	<i>Lyciasalamandra luschani finikensis</i>				X				
		Endemic to a small stretch of the Lycian coast. Considered 'Endangered' on the IUCN Red List.							
<b>REPTILES</b>									
Loggerhead Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>						X		X
		Found in warm waters right around the globe. Considered 'Endangered' on the IUCN Red List.							
Spur-thighed Tortoise	<i>Testudo graeca</i>			X	X				
Starred Agama	<i>Stellagama stellio</i>		X	X	X		X	X	X
Örtzen's Rock Lizard	<i>Anatololacerta oertzeni</i>		X		X			X	X
		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>		X		X				
		Endemic to the southern coast of Turkey							

<b>BUTTERFLIES</b>									
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		X	X			X		
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>			X					
Long-tailed Blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>								X
Two-tailed Pasha	<i>Charaxes jasius</i>		X	X			X		
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			X	X		X	X	
Painted Lady	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>		X		X		X	X	
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>		X				X	X	
Turkish Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola telmessia</i>			X	X		X		
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		X	X	X				
Eastern Rock Grayling	<i>Hipparchia syriaca</i>		X	X	X				X
Pygmy Skipper	<i>Gegenes pumilio</i>			X					
Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus lavatherae</i>			X					



**MISCELLANEOUS**

Hummingbird Hawk Moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	Frequent, in sunny places
Freshwater Crab	<i>Potamon potamios</i>	2 under stones and a large adult in the 'pond' at Goynuk, 31 <sup>st</sup>
a cricket	<i>Acrida ungarica</i>	The big stick-insect-like cricket in the graveyard at Adrasan, 1 <sup>st</sup>
a flightless grasshopper	<i>Orchamus yersini</i>	On <i>Quercus aucheri</i> , 4 <sup>th</sup> . One of just 6 members of the genus.
European Praying Mantis	<i>Mantis religiosa</i>	A big gravid female at Kemer Castle, 31 <sup>st</sup>
Mediterranean Mantis	<i>Iris oratoria</i>	The small green mantis, 3 <sup>rd</sup>
a flower mantis	<i>Empusa pennata</i>	The intricately camouflaged mantis, 2 <sup>nd</sup>
a short-winged mantis	<i>Bolivaria brachyptera</i>	The short-winged, fat bodied grey mantis, 2 <sup>nd</sup>
a short-winged mantis	<i>Ameles heldreichi</i>	The short-winged, brown mantis, 4 <sup>th</sup>
Violet Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa sp</i>	Busy feeding on the <i>Vitex</i> flowers, 4 <sup>th</sup>
Green-eyed Squid	<i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i>	A school of seven close to the shore at Aperlai. This species is found throughout the Pacific and Indian Oceans and the Red Sea, and arrived in the Mediterranean as recently as 2002 via the Suez Canal. An important economic species in the Pacific.