

Lesbos

Naturetrek Tour Report

24 April - 3 May 2012



Crested Lark



Garganey



Squacco Herons



White Stork

Report compiled by Chris Murphy
Images courtesy of Colin Wibberley



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Introduction

This was a relaxed holiday, gently exploring the western two-thirds of Lesbos with migration in full swing and many of the island's breeding birds on territory. We enjoyed eight full days of sun-drenched, flower-filled countryside, brimming with birds and other colourful wildlife, and all in convivial company - what more could one ask for?

Day 1

Wednesday 25th April

Weather: perfect

The second Naturetrek party of the season, comprising 12 clients with two leaders, arrived on schedule at 10.15am into the small Mytilini airport, in the north-east corner of the island. We were soon on our way in two new minibuses, one driven by Dan the other by Chris, with the pallid hills of Kabakum to our right, across the strip of water that separates Europe from Asia. Once we had negotiated the narrow streets of Mytilini, it was an easy 40-minute drive to Kalloni town, and another five to Skala Kallonis fishing village, our island home for the week. On arrival at the Hotel Pasiphae, we had a quick freshen-up before walking into the village for lunch. In the hotel gardens, an obliging Nightingale sang out in the open and, across the road on the Kalloni Pool, both Little Crake and Squacco Heron were foraging out in the open, too. Birdsong filled the air with Eastern Olivaceous, Cetti's and Sedge Warblers appearing to sing from every tamarisk we passed. Lunch was at one of our favourite tavernas, right beside the harbour, after which some of the group opted for a siesta while the rest of us headed uphill to the bandstand, a well-known raptor viewpoint overlooking Kalloni Bay. Here we watched a male Marsh Harrier flying north and enjoyed good views of some breeding summer visitors including European Bee-eater, Black-eared Wheatear and Cretzschmar's Bunting.

At 4pm we all set off together towards the Kalloni saltpans. We hadn't gone far before a large raptor was spotted, then another, and another. Pulling off the road, we were just in time to see a Short-toed Eagle swallow a snake on the wing, spaghetti-like. We also watched Common and Long-legged Buzzards in the air together, and a golden-headed, juvenile Marsh Harrier. Among the smaller birds, there was a migrant Whinchat, two Woodchat Shrikes and several Spanish Sparrows, and a pair of Red-rumped Swallows was nesting in a culvert beneath the Kalloni-Mytilini road. Migration was much in evidence on the saltpans, with several large flocks of Ruff totalling in excess of 800. Indeed, 600 Ruff took off as we watched, flying high to the north, next stop – Poland, Belarus, Russia, perhaps? Fifty-five Little Stints, a dozen Curlew Sandpipers in full summer plumage and 20 Wood Sandpipers were also busy 'refuelling', in readiness for the next leg of their adventure. As for us, it was back to the hotel, dinner and a good night's sleep.

Day 2

Thursday 26th April

Weather: perfect

For early risers there were now two Little Crakes on view at the Kalloni Pool, which is just across the road from the Hotel Pasiphae. After breakfast we all enjoyed watching the Little Crakes, a male and female together, before moving on to the Tsiknias River, a mile or so to the east. This is one of the island's larger rivers with a wide river mouth, which is attractive to roosting waders, gulls and terns. A Black Stork was fishing in the shallows when we

arrived, while overhead hawked eight Red-footed Falcons and 20 Common Swifts, all northward-bound. Upstream, reed-fringed pools were thronged with Glossy Ibis, Little Ringed Plovers, Wood Sandpipers and Ruff, while Reed and Great Reed Warblers bickered and barked from cover. At the back of the Kalloni salt pans we found a field with Red-throated Pipits and several races of Yellow Wagtail, but it was the adjacent creek that held most interest, for in it crept a tiny Baillon's Crake; with a little patience we all enjoyed wonderful views. Also vying for our attention were two dozen Collared Pratincoles and an assortment of marsh terns, among which were three White-winged Black Terns and 10 Whiskered Terns. Despite a Common Pochard being a real island rarity, more attention was paid to a Black-necked Grebe and five Stone-curlews.

Tearing ourselves away from the salt pans, our next port of call was a temporary wetland at nearby Mesa, where we were surprised to find a resting flock of 44 Gull-billed Terns. Like the pratincoles, ruffs and marsh terns, they were eager to keep moving and were soon gone. So were we. The extensive, hillside pinewoods of Achlideri hold several special birds and we wasted no time tracking down Krüpers Nuthatch by its call but, despite our best efforts, not everyone got to see it. We had more luck with two other special birds, however, obtaining excellent views of Short-toed Treecreeper and the Turkish race of Long-tailed Tit, *tephronotus*, which has a dark throat patch and a shorter tail than British birds. The song of Cuckoos, Woodlarks and Serins echoed through forest; small lizards escaped close attention but we identified several species of Tongue Orchid, *Serapias*, characterised by their elongated, tongue-like central lobe.

An after-dinner stroll to the Kalloni Pool to listen to the whiplash song of a Spotted Crake brought to an end our first full day in the field, an especially memorable one for crakes.

Day 3

Friday 27th April

Weather: perfect

We explored the west side of Kalloni Bay, stopping first at the church of Aghios Ioannis where an excellent variety of buntings included Cirl, Corn, Cretzschmar's and Ortolan. Further west, we found more Red-rumped Swallows, typically nesting under a bridge, and our first Blue Rock Thrushes and Persian Squirrels in the (pre-bypass) village of Agra, notable for unbelievably narrow streets! In stark contrast to the wooded central and eastern parts of the island, the west is characterised by large tracts of open, rocky terrain. This is perfect habitat for Black-eared Wheatears and Western Rock Nuthatches – we counted 50 wheatears and six nuthatches – but there is sparse cover for migrants apart from the occasional olive grove and two small rivers that trickle through this rugged landscape. One of these rivers is the Vergias which enters the sea to the west of Skala Eresou, a small resort popular in summer with followers of the Lesviot poet, Sappho. At this time of year it is almost deserted. The lush vegetation along the riverbanks is a magnet for small birds, among which we picked out the feeble, yet unmistakable call of a Penduline Tit, and were soon rewarded with fine views of a pair of these cute little bandits, the male resembling a miniature, Red-backed Shrike. Thanks to the local knowledge of Jana, we found a fantastic restaurant with uninterrupted views of the Aegean, and a steady stream of Yelkouan Shearwaters.

Everywhere is scenic on Lesbos, the long hill climb from Eresos to Andissa especially so. Mid-way, a call from within the bus demanded attention: a raptor had been sighted, a Lesser Kestrel, no less! At another roadside stop, we watched as a male Woodchat Shrike tenderly offered his mate a large black beetle. Turning for home, with the early evening sun illuminating the lovely Lardia Valley, we stopped at the 'Grand Canyon' to watch Crag Martins, Blue Rock Thrushes and Cirl Buntings, and a few kilometres east of Skalachori, where the road

winds torturously up a hillside of Holm and Kermes Oaks, we stopped again to watch a Masked Shrike. Three Short-toed Eagles circled overhead, a Wood Nuthatch popped into view and a Middle Spotted Woodpecker clambered over a boulder, an unexpected opportunity to closely observe its beautiful black, white, crimson, yellow and pink plumage.

Day 4

Saturday 28th April

Weather: perfect (for ice-cream)

Hotel Pasiphae is probably as good a place as anywhere to lie in bed and listen to Nightingales but there was a picnic to shop for and adventure to seek! First, a Black Stork flew over the Kalloni shops, then a Middle Spotted Woodpecker's nest-hole presented itself as we wended our way up to Paraskevi, another of those other-worldly villages, where a colony of Spanish Sparrows had commandeered a tall palm outside a classy civic building (not the extant Lesbian Wildlife Hospital). By means of steep drives and level walks, the morning was spent leisurely exploring a rugged, tree-covered hillside in the unspoiled Napi Valley. Birds like Raven, Wren, Blackbird and Chiffchaff reminded us of home, until we stumbled on a Spur-thighed Tortoise and a brightly coloured Balkan Green Lizard; wild Tulips and brilliant, red Anemones provided further confirmation this was not home. Around mid-day, a pair of Hoopoes was found nesting in a natural cavity of a gnarled oak so, a safe distance away, a picnic was laid out so we could watch their comings and goings as we tucked into a feast of island grub.

In Mandamados, the religious centre of Lesbos with numerous churches and monasteries, one of which is dedicated to Taxiarchis, the patron saint of the island, we noticed a White Storks' nest on the olive factory chimney with House and Spanish Sparrows nesting within. From there we followed the north coast to Molivos passing Mount Lepetimnos (968 m), the joint highest peak on the island. Once in Molivos we made our way to the lighthouse, from where we saw 20 Bottle-nosed Dolphins, 200 Yelkouan Shearwaters and two European Bee-eaters, before treating ourselves to an ice cream. Molivos is arguably the most beautiful town on the island. Strict planning laws have preserved its picture-postcard red-tiled roofs, sandwiched between castle and harbour. Before leaving the area, we looked for a Lesviot speciality, Rüppell's Warbler, eventually obtaining close-up views of a female, which was enjoyable and educational in equal measure. Sardinian and Subalpine Warblers were also observed.

Day 5

Sunday 29th April

Weather: too hot!

After breakfast, we headed east from Kalloni, stopping first to watch a Little Owl on a fence post, then at the Mesa wetlands, where Serins and Black-headed Wagtails held our attention, before we continued around Kalloni Bay to Achleleri. Once in the pinewoods, we immediately heard the distinct nasal trumpeting calls of our target species, Krüper's Nuthatch. From first picking up the calls, it didn't take us long to locate them, first a male high up in the canopy then both male and female together as they foraged among pinecones for invertebrates. Lesbos is the only place in Europe to find this Turkish-Armenian species, so we were keen to ensure everyone had good views. Fortunately, by now we had learned of their nest site: "straight uphill, left at fork as far as first bend, look for tree with pile of sandy stones, 35m (about 6 trees) down from which is a sheep's skull tied with blue sisal to a dead pine, the nest hole is up the left-hand side" And so it was. This attractive, if somewhat rotten, tree was, unusually, also used the previous year. The young nuthatches were at the point of fledging so the frequent visits

by the adults gave us ample opportunity to watch them from a safe, slightly elevated vantage point. We could clearly see their reddish-brown breast patch and white supercilium and the male's neat, black fore-crown; very satisfying. A Scops Owl was singing in broad daylight, which is not that unusual, a voracious Jay – there are no Magpies on the island – was raiding the nest of a Chaffinch, and many colourful birds were observed including Hoopoe, Golden Oriole and Masked, Red-backed and Woodchat Shrikes.

Having had an excellent morning, we picnicked in the shade of forest before returning to the hotel to chill out by the pool. It was by now too hot to continue birding in comfort. A few hours later we visited Akykes, a seasonal freshwater wetland, conveniently close to Skala Kallonis. Two drake Garganey, nine Glossy Ibis, two Black Storks, 15 Collared Pratincoles, four Stone-curlews, two Red-throated Pipits and a female Citrine Wagtail were among highlights, while single Lapwing and Common Starling were unusually late hangers-on from winter. At 10pm a Barn Owl flew over the hotel pool.

Day 6

Monday 30th April

Weather: perfect, not so hot today

Today was a national holiday in Greece, and many of the shops in Kalloni were closed. After breakfast, we drove west for half an hour to have another, more detailed exploration of the deep, wooded gorge of the Lardia Valley. Here we were pleased to find two Eastern Bonelli's Warblers, Mako finding the first, typically while looking in the opposite direction to the rest of us! In Andissa, a mountainous village designed for donkeys not minibuses, morning coffee went down a treat in a timeless square, shaded by mighty plane trees, and we bought heaven-sent, freshly baked bread.

Then it was onwards and upwards to a plateau known as the 'Isabelline Triangle' after the tall, tawny wheatears, of which we saw several pairs, before continuing to the Byzantine Monastery of Ipsolou. Founded in 800 AD by Osios Theofanis Sigrianis this, the oldest monastery on the island, is where one of our group actually was married, an exceptionally rare privilege. The monastery stands isolated atop the highest peak of the Ordimnos mountain range, at an altitude of 511 m and is probably the best place on the island to find the rare Cinereous Bunting, for which (like Krüper's Nuthatch) Lesbos is its sole European outpost. We found six and took the opportunity to study their subtle, understated beauty. We also watched a pair of Rock Sparrows that were nesting in a Rock Nuthatch's old nest, made from mud and built under an overhang of a large boulder. Ipsolou can also be a magnet for migrants and, while we were there, we saw Alpine Swift, Hoopoe, Golden Oriole, Icterine Warbler and Tree Pipit, which would be a red-letter day at home.

On our way into Sigri, a six-foot Montpellier Snake slid across the road. From Sigri we took the minor, some might say very minor, road via the Sanitorium and the Melardia Valley to Eresos, stopping whenever and wherever we liked, for there was no other traffic. Along the way, we encountered no fewer than 20 Red-backed Shrikes, 10 Whinchats, and single Little Owl, Marsh Harrier, Golden Oriole, Tawny Pipit, Eastern Orphean Warbler and Long-legged Buzzard.

Day 7

Tuesday 1st May

Weather: perfect

Today was another national holiday, another day to find the shops shut, but no lazy lie-ins for us. To the neopagans among us the 1st May can only mean one thing, Beltane Day: the spring-time festival of optimism. The nature spirits must be appeased. So we began with coffee at 6.30am and took the winding road north to Kavaki Bay and Cape Kavaki headland, the single most reliable site on the island for Rüppell's Warbler and other denizens of dense Mediterranean thorn and thicket. Late April-early May is when the males are most active and early morning the best time to look for them. It is also when the light is best on the north coast. With everything in our favour, it wasn't long before we were enjoying fabulous views of two male Rüppell's Warblers along with Subalpine, Orphean and nest-building Sardinian. A male Blue Rock Thrush was also present while, offshore, a lone Yelkouan Shearwater had joined 200 Yellow-legged Gulls in the wake of a fishing boat that was returning to Petra harbour. There's nothing like time spent in the field to please the gods. Now for breakfast. The Kalloni shops may have been shut, but the little shops in 'Skala' were open, including Costas' bakery, which is fired by olive branches (more appeasement?).

Our principal destinations today were the private chapel of Jana's Greek (Eresos) relations and the Melardia Valley, both of which looked worthy of a longer visit when we passed yesterday. En route, a Middle Spotted Woodpecker flew across the road in Parakila, a male Little Bittern was sharing a small, roadside pond with lots of dragonflies below Agra and, nearby, a Dice Snake hunted frogs in the little Marmara River. A mile or two past Mesotopus, we stopped again to inspect a barbed shrew, freshly impaled by a Lesser Grey Shrike, of which we saw four this day, before taking the rocky road from Eresos to Sigri. An Isabelline Wheatear was unexpected here, while seeing plenty of Cretzschmar's Buntings and Stonechats in this habitat was quite normal. There is always at least a little water in the Melardia Valley and, where there is water, there is life. We saw Purple Heron, Roller (2), Citrine Wagtail, Icterine Warbler and several Collared and Pied Flycatchers. We picnicked here before continuing on to Sigri. Another Spur-thighed Tortoise ambled across our path while, overhead, a Long-legged Buzzard, a pair of Peregrines, four each of Common, and Lesser Kestrels and an Eleonora's Falcon kept us all on our toes. A Black-headed Bunting masquerading as a Black-headed Wagtail was moving between fields with a mixed flock of Wagtails: *flavas*, c.50 Blue-headed, c.50 Black-headed, and at least one Grey-headed, *thunbergi*, the Fenno-Scandia race.

Day 8

Wednesday 2nd May

Weather: perfect

An early breakfast saw us out by 8am in order to make the most of our last full day's birding. We began at the Alykes Marshes and the 'Sheepfields', where Dan noticed something different among a throng of Wood Sandpipers and Ruff. It was a Broad-billed Sandpiper in full summer plumage, a real beauty! The Garganey and Glossy Ibis from Sunday were still present and there was an increase in Black Storks, Squacco Herons and marsh terns. A Red-footed Falcon was possibly new, while a pair of Stone-curlews was probably nesting on a quiet shore in Kalloni Bay. There was nothing quiet about the bay this morning, however, as a major exercise soon got under way with c.100 fully equipped parachutists dropping out of the sky and being picked up by a fleet of landing craft and brought ashore. With so many birders focusing on the combined Greek armed forces, it must have been calculated by someone in high office that we didn't pose any kind of security risk, which was

reassuring.

We picnicked in an upland meadow in the pristine Platania Valley, reached by a sharp turn off the Napi Valley then 3 or 4 kilometres up a rough, old road. It would be hard to find a more peaceful place on the island than here among the Hoopoes, Woodlarks and Sombre Tits. Before returning to our hotel, we played a game of 'Spot the Scops' in which participants try to find any roosting Scops Owls that might be in a given area – in this case an avenue of trees in the neighbouring village, Papiana. We eventually found three, all of them brilliantly camouflaged and each a joy to watch. One owl, way up in a tall Eucalyptus among a tangle of grey-brown twigs and peeling bark was so hard to pick out, it earned Margaret the undisputed title, 'Top of the Scops'.

Day 9

Thursday 3rd May

Weather: perfect, but we're leaving anyway

With our friends at Pasiphae waving us off from the hotel steps, we boarded the minibuses one last time, for the transfer to Mytilini airport and our flight home, via Athens, to London Heathrow where we said our good-byes, after an excellent trip.

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Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; h = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	April/May								
			25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	
1	Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>							1h		
2	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	1	40	2			30	2	2	20
3	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	2	4				4			3
4	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>						2			2
5	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>						3			
6	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		1							
7	Scopoli's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>				1					
8	Yelkouan Shearwater	<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>			100	200			6	1	
9	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	1	1						1	
10	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>		1							
11	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	50	100				50		1	20
12	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	2	16	2	3	6	1	1	1	10
13	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	1	2		1				1	3
14	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		6				10			15
15	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>		2				3	1	1	2
16	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	6	10	3	4	7	2	2	2	12
17	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	2	6				5		1	8
18	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>								1	
19	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		10				8			6
20	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1	30	1			30	1	2	40
21	Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	1								
22	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		8				1			2
23	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>			6	6	3				1
24	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	1	1	4	3	2	2	3		
25	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1	1				1	1		1
26	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>				2		1			2
27	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	1								
28	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	1	2	3				2	2	3
29	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>									1
30	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>			1			20	4		
31	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		1	1	1		4	4	1	
32	Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	1	8	2	1					3
33	Eleonora's Falcon	<i>Falco eleonora</i>								1	
34	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>									1
35	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			2			2		2	
36	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		1							
37	Little Crane	<i>Porzana parva</i>	2	3				1			
38	Spotted Crane	<i>Porzana porzana</i>		h	h						
39	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	1	5	1	1	6	2			6
40	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	1	2		2	1				
41	Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>		6				6			3
42	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	20	30	2	2	20				15
43	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	200	200		100	150				100
44	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		6	1		4				2
45	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	1	4			12				8
46	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>					1				

	Common name	Scientific name	April/May							
			25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
47	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		1						1
48	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	1							
49	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	2							
50	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>					1			
51	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	2	6			2			1
52	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>					2h			
53	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	20	40	6	3	100	6	2	40
54	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		6			1			1
55	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	6	30			50			20
56	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>					2			5
57	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	12	20			20			
58	Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>								1
59	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	800	50			100			100
60	Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>		24			15			
61	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	200	✓
62	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>		44						1
63	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	10	20			30		1	10
64	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	10	20		2	20	1	1	20
65	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>		20			20			6
66	Rock Dove /Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia 'feral'</i>	✓	✓	3	✓	✓	✓	2	✓
67	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>			7	2		6	4	6
68	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	4	✓	✓	✓
69	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		1	2	1	h	2	1	h
70	Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>					1			
71	Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>	1				h		h	3
72	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>					2	1		4
73	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>				h				
74	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>						1		
75	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	70	20	40	20	2	40	50	20
76	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>							2	
77	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>								
78	European Bee-Eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	2	20	50	6	55	25	14	50
79	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>			2	1	h	2	3	4
80	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>			4	2			1	
81	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>					4	25	25	4
82	Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>			1				4	
83	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	1	1	3		7	2	15	5
84	Masked Shrike	<i>Lanius nubicus</i>			1		2	1	5	
85	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		h	h	3	1	3	1	
86	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			6	8	10	15	10	2
87	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>			6			6		
88	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
89	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>				3		17	6	2
90	Sombre Tit	<i>Poecile lugubris</i>						1	3	6
91	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	2	8	10	10	4	10	10	6
92	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	1	4	8	10	8	10	8	6
93	Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>			2					
94	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>								10
95	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
96	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		3	h	1	2	6	2	h
97	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	2	10						

	Common name	Scientific name	April/May							
			25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
98	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	80	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
99	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>			12			8		
100	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	20	180	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
101	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	3		8			12	6	
102	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	2	4	6	2	8	4	4	4
103	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		h				h		
104	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>				h				
105	Eastern Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus orientalis</i>						3		
106	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>			h			6		
107	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>		1	1		2	1	1	1
108	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	1	3					1	
109	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		4	1	1	2	2		
110	Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna pallida</i>	10	20	10	2	20	10	10	10
111	Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>						1	3	
112	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>						2	4	
113	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>				1		1	1	
114	Eastern Orphean Warbler	<i>Sylvia crassirostris</i>				1		2	3	
115	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			1		2	2	6	
116	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>			2	4	h	10	2	6
117	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>				1			2	
118	Rüppell's Warbler	<i>Sylvia ruppeli</i>				1			3	
119	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>				h		h		
120	Wood Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		1		2				
121	Krüper's Nuthatch	<i>Sitta krueperi</i>		2				2		
122	Western Rock Nuthatch	<i>Sitta neumayer</i>			6	4		2	1	
123	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>		1		h	2h			
124	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>						3		
125	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	1	4	10	10	10	10	10	6
126	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	1	8	10	h	10	10	10	6
127	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	1	1	1		1	25	50	3
128	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>					2	8	10	1
129	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>						6		
130	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>						2	1	1
131	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	2		50	20	2	40	50	12
132	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			4			4	3	
133	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>			3			8	30	
134	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>							4	1
135	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>							2	
136	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
137	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
138	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>						4		
139	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>		1				15	50	6
	Grey-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava thunbergi</i>					2		1	
	Black-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava feldegg</i>		6	2			10	50	6
	Ashy-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava cinerocapilla</i>						1		
	Yellow Wagtail (SE Russian race)	<i>Motacilla supercilii</i>								1
140	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>					1		1	
141	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		1						
142	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>						1		
143	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>						2		
144	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>		8				10		10

	Common name	Scientific name	April/May							
			25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
145	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	2	20	15	50	20	15	10	6
146	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	2	h		1	4			
147	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		2		h	2	2	3	2
148	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	2	10	10	10	16	8	20	6
149	Common Linnnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			3	4		4	10	
150	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
151	Cinereous Bunting	<i>Emberiza cineracea</i>						6		
152	Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>			1					
153	Cretzschmar's Bunting	<i>Emberiza caesia</i>			20	1		20	30	6
154	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>			15	12	4	8	6	6
155	Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>					2	6	20	10

Mammals

Bottle-nosed Dolphin

Rabbit

Beech Martin

Persian Squirrel

Eastern Hedgehog

Reptiles & Amphibians

Green Toad

Starred Agama

Glass Lizard

Montpellier Snake

Levant Marsh Frog

Snake-eyed Lizard

Spur-thighed Tortoise

Dice Snake

Turkish Gecko

Balkan Green Lizard

Striped-necked Terrapin

Butterflies & Moths

Swallowtail

Small White

Orange Tip

Painted Lady

Common Blue

Humming-bird Hawk-moth

Eastern Festoon

Bath White

Cleopatra

Lesser Spotted Fritillary

Brown Argus

Pine Processionary Moth

Large White

Eastern Dappled White

Red Admiral

Small Heath

Oriental Marbled Skipper