



TOUR REPORT

**Cyprus- Migrants and Endemics of
Aphrodite's Isle 21st-28th March 2024**

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Thursday 21st March

A delay at Gatwick resulted in us landing slightly behind schedule, but after an efficient immigration crossing, we collected our luggage and were soon on the road heading to our accommodation for the week. The drive only took around ten minutes and on arrival we were welcomed and shown to our rooms. After depositing our bags, we regrouped and set off for a leg stretch along a nearby footpath that led down into the valley below. I say that but our birding started as soon as we walked out of the door, with a pair of Cyprus Scops Owls almost the first birds seen, having traditionally roosted during the day in a small tree in the garden.



We couldn't have hoped for a better start to the trip.

Our walk was a nice 'toe in the water' from a birding perspective, and we enjoyed views of our first Long-legged Buzzard, a Whinchat, plus commoner resident species such as Chukar Partridge, Sardinian and Cetti's Warbler. We returned to our accommodation and decided to take a short drive to a nearby reservoir and a small wood that adjoins it. A flock of Grey Herons, eleven in total, were noted on the shoreline and nine Spur-winged Plovers were picked out on some nearby grassland. A Common Cuckoo was our last addition in the wood before we headed back to base for a welcome shower, evening meal and an early night after what had been a long day.

Fri 22nd March

The day started with a local prebreakfast walk, with our first stop the 'Owl' tree in the garden. No sign of them today unfortunately, but a singing male Serin showed nicely for us as in consolation. The walk itself produced similar species as the afternoon before and a walk in the morning sun before breakfast was appreciated by us all. After breakfast our first port of call was nearby Asprokremnos reservoir again, but this time we took a small access

track that took us to the bottom of the dam. A glimpsed Sylvia warbler at the roadside on the way looked interesting, and a brief stop confirmed it as our first Ruppell's Warbler, a stunning male! Unfortunately viewing from the bus proved far from ideal and meant not everyone saw it, so we had our fingers crossed for another later in the day! We arrived at the base of the dam and parked. The habitat consisted of a few cultivated fields, but the rest was largely scrub and small trees. There were lots of beehives too, which to a degree dictated which direction we chose to go! The first birds we saw were in the centre of a small burnt area, a Northern Wheatear and a Common Redstart. Other birds followed, Crested Larks, several Chukars and a hovering Long-legged Buzzard, along with lots of Paphos Blue butterflies along the path. Returning to the bus an overflying raptor, complete with dark underwing coverts was confirmed as an adult Bonelli's Eagle, and whilst watching it an Alpine swift and Red-rumped Swallow appeared in the same view.



We enjoyed great views of this overflying adult Bonelli's Eagle.

We headed down to the coast and Mandria next, which was windier than we hoped but a drive around the agricultural areas produced a smart male Eastern Subalpine Warbler, a flock of Spanish Sparrows and fifty plus Yellow Wagtails, which were mainly smart bright yellow and black-headed Feldegg birds. We headed inland next to a series of water tanks just outside the village of Agia Vavara. Here we visited several areas, noting our first Cyprus Wheatear, a Woodchat Shrike and the first of the day's Corn Buntings. Checking the tanks themselves our diligence was rewarded with our first Little Crake of the trip, a female, alongside Moorhen and Little Grebe.

We spent the remainder of the afternoon at the archaeological site in Paphos which is situated adjacent to the harbour there. We enjoyed a nice walk, noting numerous Hoopoes and Yellow Wagtails, with the majority of these again of the black-headed, Feldegg subspecies, along with several blue-headed, Flava's. Two Red-throated Pipits, one with a

notable flush of colour on the throat, were also well received. Other species included Black-eared and Isabelline Wheatears, a male Blue Rock Thrush, Black Redstart and good numbers of Corn Buntings, which are always a treat for a group from the UK!



Doing what it says on the tin, the aptly named Blue Rock Thrush.

The best bird of the afternoon though was undoubtedly another male Ruppell's Warbler, with this one showing very well as it fed actively no more than twenty feet away. We had by this stage basically done a circuit of the site and we exited the park through one of the turnstiles near the carpark and made our way back to the bus, noting a Robin and another Black Redstart as we did so. We had just enough time left for a brief stop on the way back, to the small woodland by the Asrokremnos Dam, where both Bonelli's Warbler and Great Spotted Cuckoo had been reported. We parked and walked down through the wood hoping the Bonelli's Warbler would be calling. We reached the end of the main wood with no success, then the loud raucous call of a Great-spotted Cuckoo was heard, coming from the small piece of woodland on the southern part of the dam road. We crossed over to look and it wasn't long before we'd at least glimpsed the bird. It soon became apparent there was more than one bird, in fact four were seen in total. Pleased with our success we reboarded the bus and headed back towards the hotel. There was one more surprise to come though, with a small harrier appearing over the fields adjacent to us. We pulled over as soon as we could, to enjoy some great views of a cracking male Pallid Harrier, watching it float effortlessly over the fields, a fitting finale to our first full day in Cyprus.

23rd March

Pre breakfast activities started with a customary a look in the owl tree, with two owls found to be present and a third in an adjacent tree. We were then off again to the wood at the top of the Asprokremnos Dam. On arrival the first bird seen was a Hoopoe, with it quickly

becoming apparent there had been a small arrival in the area, with at least ten seen during our visit. We walked down towards the area we had seen the Great-spotted Cuckoos in the night before, and we hadn't got too far down before we heard the distinct soft chip of a Bonelli's warbler nearby. Normally quite an active species, with this one being no different, which meant we soon all located it and with patience got some nice views. It also became apparent it wasn't alone, with us finding at least another two in the same area. A calling Tree Pipit flew over, pausing briefly in the trees above us before heading off again. A calling Great Spotted Cuckoo confirmed the presence of at least one bird still in the same area as the night before. Our main destination today after breakfast was the Akrotiri peninsula though we had several stops planned along the way. The first of these was to a small layby where a path lead up onto the hillside and an area known for Cyprus warbler. Our visit met with mixed success, with a bird heard but only seen by one or two of the group. Another male Ruppell's warbler was a bonus, and several Sardinians were also seen well. We met with more success at our next stop, which is the home to small colony of Griffon Vultures. We'd timed our arrival perfectly and as we approached the area, the Vultures could be seen rising over the road ahead. We pulled over and enjoyed some nice views of the birds, twenty-five in total, as they spiralled round, gaining height prior to heading off for the day to feed.



We timed it just right, with twenty-five birds seen leaving their roosting site.

Whilst watching the vultures a falcon appeared, a Peregrine, presumably a resident in the area too. Another bird we were pleased to see here was a male Cyprus Wheatear, which gave nice scope views as it sat singing from the top of a small pine tree.

A short drive took us to our next stop, another collection of overgrown and well vegetated water tanks. We parked and set off to take a circular walk round the tanks. The most obvious birds again were the Yellow Wagtails, estimated at close to a hundred in number. Seen along

every stretch of the water's edge and almost entirely made up of Feldegg birds, with the odd Thunbergi and Superciliaris amongst them.



Superciliaris, one of the five subspecies of Yellow Wagtail we noted.

Other birds seen on our walk included at least five Green and two Wood Sandpipers, Tree pipit, three Little Ringed Plover, several Cattle Egret, and a pair of Shoveler. We headed off to our main destination, arriving at Akrotiri and making our first stop at large roadside hide. Our appetites were wetted by the array of bird pictures adorning the screens as we approached the hide. Unfortunately, it didn't live up to expectations, with the whole area in front of the hide dry and overgrown with reeds, which produced no more than the expected vocal Cetti's Warbler and a Reed Warbler. We continued our journey driving along a stretch of road called Lady's Mile, which runs between the shoreline and a collection of salt large pools. The area was disappointingly quiet, with the best birds we could manage being, around a dozen Kentish Plovers, four Greater flamingos and single Greenshank and Northern Wheatear. We reached the end of the track, with the gravel road ending before it headed out over the large expanse of sand. This was in an ideal world the route we wanted to take, but as we headed out the lack of other cars and the seemingly wet sand ahead made us rethink, and we decided the longer and safer option to reach the other side was a better bet. Our first Short-toed Larks were a bonus though, disturbed of the track just as we turned round. Our next stop was in the car park of a large monastery which would give us access to our next birding site. It was now lunchtime, so we unpacked lunch to be met with a growing number of cats around us and whilst we ate this number had grown to more than twenty! We headed past the monastery and onto to view a large well vegetated square pool complete with hides. There were lots of birds and these included three Black-winged Stilt, and Greenshank, several Purple Herons, four Ferruginous Ducks, plus Teal, Coot, Shoveler, Mallard and Little

Grebe. We walked round to a smaller second hide, two Night Herons then appeared, presumably disturbed from their roost, and a Black kite flew across above us. Our last destination of the day was an area of marsh and extensive reedbed. We stopped first at a large hide, then moved on to make a series of stops along the road that runs along edge of the reedbed and marsh. We spent a pleasant couple of hours here with plenty of birds to see. The best of what we saw included an adult Bonelli's Eagle, Water Pipit, Common Kingfisher, Spotted Redshank, Ruff, Spoonbill, Purple Heron and Glossy ibis. The highlight here though was undoubtedly a White-throated Kingfisher, found perched up in front of a large stand of reeds.



White-throated Kingfisher, undoubtedly bird of the day.

We'd been hearing calling Black Francolins regularly during the day and as we left the marsh one could be heard calling on the nearby grassland, and with the area largely open we felt we maybe in with a chance of seeing it. We sat waiting, then suddenly it appeared in view on top of a muddy ridge. Unfortunately, it disappeared just as quick as it appeared, but we had several more glimpsed views as it moved quickly across the area.

24th March

Pre breakfast today took us back to the coast and the town of Mandria, with our first stop a small chapel, approached along a tree lined avenue. As we drew towards the seaward end of the avenue, it was clear there were a few birds in the trees. We stopped and climbed out of the bus, noting several Lesser Whitethroats, Common Whitethroat and Blackcap in the trees and a Black-eared Wheatear on a nearby telegraph pole. At least two Black Francolins were also audible, one clearly in the centre of a nearby field. A pile of earth was visible in the field, and we hoped the Francolin would climb onto it to call, which is something they regularly like to do. Sure enough the bird appeared, but only briefly, but enough for most of

us to at least catch a glimpse of it. We walked along to the chapel noting a Whinchat before our attention was drawn towards another calling Francolin. This time the bird was in full view, and stayed that way, joined at one point by a female too.



One of two calling Black Francolins we saw this morning.

We reboarded the bus and made our way along the coastal track scanning the grassy beach edges as we drove. A flock of birds rose up calling, a mix of Linnets and Short-toed Larks. The birds were mobile, and we had a time deadline to adhere to, which meant we unfortunately gained no more than several flight views of the Larks. They disappeared over the beach and out of view, so we decided to take the opportunity to head back for breakfast. Our main destination today was to be the Troodos mountains, and although the forecast was for a somewhat chilly day, it should at least be still and sunny. We arrived in Troodos village, parked in the main carpark, and set off into the woodland in search of a handful of Cypriot subspecies we were hoping to see. Initially things seemed on the quiet side then things got underway. Our first addition was Short-toed Treecreeper, quickly followed by a small flock of Siskins. A flock of Crossbills were noted coming down to a small puddle to drink, giving us some nice views, with one red male bird noted in among them. Jay and Coal Tit were the remaining targets and they followed quickly, with Coal Tit appearing particularly numerous in the area. Our next stop was the nearby Botanical Gardens where we added our first Blackbird for the trip along with another Robin, the latter a particularly welcome addition for one member of the group. We headed back down towards the coast, stopping for lunch at rather picturesque spot, with the bonus of a nearby flock of Jackdaws. The birds were of the eastern form, showing a white neck marking which was clearly visible on the birds, though to be fair a nearby Cyprus Wheatear was probably appreciated more! After lunch we headed on to a river ford, which used to be a regular breeding site for Stone Curlews. It transpired this was still very much the case and we ended up seeing three birds in total, with the bonus

of a Long-legged Buzzard nearby too. The last stop of the day was an area called Anarita Park, where we enjoyed a productive couple of hours birding. Here we had nice views of two pairs of Cretzschmar's Buntings, which were particularly well received, a Little Owl, three species of Wheatear, Black-eared, Isabelline and Cyprus, Great Spotted Cuckoo and another Long-legged Buzzard.



Cretzschmar's Bunting, a species that had proved particularly hard to find.

Returning the hotel, we had one more surprise in store as a familiar nasal call rang out as we headed to our rooms. A Brambling, a far from common bird in Cyprus, with the bird, a male, sat perched in full view on top of a nearby tree.

25th March

With one last Cyprus endemic, the warbler, largely eluding us a group, a prebreakfast visit to a local breeding site was our plan to start today. We arrived and parked at the rear of a large car park, then we took a small track that ran up onto the hillside. As we started towards the track an unfamiliar song drew us towards the outline of a bird sat on top of a tall dead stick. A scope was quickly trained on the bird, and there it was, a male Cyprus warbler, if only everything was that easy! We spent next half hour enjoying some great views of the bird, as it worked its way around its territory periodically popping up again in view to sing. After breakfast we made our way west along the coast to our first stop Mavrokolymos Reservoir. Black-eared and Cyprus Wheatears greeted us as we drove in along the entrance road, and as we disembarked from the bus the familiar 'chip' call of a Bonelli's warbler was heard. We located the bird and enjoyed some great eye level views as it searched for insects in nearby bushes, being the first of three birds we were to see. Another bird we ironically enjoyed good views of here was Cyprus Warbler, with at least four birds present, with two males watched at one point chasing each other.



We eventually all had some great views of Cyprus Warblers.

We continued our journey westward along the coast to our next destination, a promontory called Cape Drepanum, with the area historically a good spot to look for migrant birds. Today though things proved more challenging than we'd hoped, with a combination of the fresh westerly wind and sun making birding hard work and all we managed was a Northern Wheatear and four Yellow Wagtails. We did note one new bird for the trip here though, a European Shag, sat on the nearby offshore island of Yeronissos.

We changed direction next and headed northwest onto the Akamas Peninsula with our next stop, The Baths of Aphrodite's. Being a birding trip though things aren't always as you'd expect, as our destination was the caravan site adjacent to the baths. The area is made up of a scattered trees and scrub, and with its position on the coast acting as a draw for migrating birds. Unfortunately, once again the weather didn't help, and as we'd found at the previous site things were on the quiet side. After finding no more than a handful of Blackcaps and a Lesser whitethroat we decided to cut our loses and head back south to revisit Agia Vavara. Our journey back resulted in us seeing four Long-legged Buzzards as we drove along and Agia Vavara proved productive too, with nice views of two female Little Crakes on the tanks, a Green Sandpiper and both Reed and Sedge Warblers. Two noisy Great Spotted Cuckoos were also active in the area, a species we were doing incredibly well for. Our last stop of the day was a brief revisit to Asprokremnos wood as we were literally driving past it. Again, Great Spotted Cuckoos featured, with two more noted, along with two more Bonelli's Warblers.

26th March

The day started with us collecting by the bus, to be told by Greg we'd just missed a Hawfinch, it's all about timing it seems! Prebreak this morning was a revisit to the base of the Asprokremnos Dam, and on arrival it was clear we weren't the only people out early,

with a local hunter noisily exercising his dogs nearby. To be fair they didn't interfere with us too much, though you wonder how the disturbance effects the birds, especially the breeding ones. Birds seen during our brief foray included a flock of nine Grey Herons over the dam which had increased to fourteen a short while later. A Nightingale was heard singing sporadically from its hiding place deep in the trees at the dam base, and a flock of at least sixty Short-toed Larks called nosily as they flew over us. Our destination today was the east of the island with us planning to spend the bulk of the day in the Larnaca area. We took a slightly convoluted route as we wanted to check the agricultural fields first at Perivolio. As we arrived in the area it was clear conditions would be challenging, with a strong westerly wind now blowing. The species we'd hoped to see here was Calandra Lark and we soon picked up on several singing, displaying birds out over the fields, the wind clearly having little effect on them. We moved further along the road noting both Black Francolins and Short-toed Larks, before stopping at a recently tilled field. Several Northern Wheatears could be seen, and some nearby larks were quickly identified as Calandra, giving us some half decent on the ground views. We continued our journey taking a route around the large salt lakes to continue to the sewerage pools. Birds along the lake edges included the expected Kentish Plover and Black-winged Stilts along with around a hundred Greater Flamingos, stood out in the deeper water. Less expected species here included two flocks of Ruff, plus two Greenshank and two Marsh Sandpipers. A bonus on the way to the sewage pool was a pair of Spectacled Warblers, which again seemed oblivious to the wind and showed very nicely for us sat out on top of the vegetation.



We gained great views of a pair of Spectacled Warblers

The pool itself revealed good numbers of Shoveler and Teal, a few Pintails, a single Ferruginous Duck and a drake Garganey, and a very brief Gull-billed Tern. Our next stop was a tamarisk and reed edged lake complete with hides, near the town of Oroklini. A productive

hour followed with several new birds for the trip, namely Red-crested and Common Pochard, and three Slender-billed Gulls, the latter birds found amongst a flock of around fifteen Black-headed Gulls. With the wind having dictated that we'd spent a fair amount of time in the bus today it was felt a leg stretch for the last hour would be appreciated, so we headed back off to Akrotiri which was to a degree on the way home. We spent some time in the hide, before spending the remaining time scanning the marsh. Five Marsh Sandpipers, good numbers of Ruff and Wood sandpipers, two Little Ringed Plovers and a Curlew Sandpiper were among the wading birds seen, plus three Spoonbill and a Glossy ibis.



We saw five Marsh sandpipers at Akrotiri.

27th March

Our Pre breakfast excursion this morning took us again to Asprokremnos dam wood. As we walked down for the carpark it didn't take too long before we heard the distinct 'chip' of a Bonelli's warbler. As we located and watched the bird, it was clear there was more than one present, in fact by the end of our visit we'd seen at least six. Two Green sandpipers could be heard calling noisily from the base of the dam and as we walked down into the lower part of wood a small flock of Herons were noted overhead. The birds were Purple Herons and we enjoyed nice views as they flew over and around us, then alighting briefly in the tops of several trees. Then a small bird was noted flying up from the ground and into the lower branches of one of the trees. A Semi-collared Flycatcher had been reported the day before and we couldn't believe our luck, it was the bird, and a smart looking male too. We gained several good views of it as it changed positions, though unfortunately it soon disappeared, and despite us searching we couldn't relocate it. After breakfast we headed to the coast and spent an hour or so checking the fields and coastline at Mandria. Birding was slow, and to a degree a reflection on the day ahead. That said we were pleased with a flock of fourteen

Black-crowned Night Herons that appeared to have just made land fall, and additional species seen included a Common Cuckoo, Black-eared Wheatear and two Shags that were sat on some offshore rocks. Our main destination today was to be a revisit to the archaeological site in Pathos which resulted in us walking around the perimeter fencing on the southern edge before lunch, then walking round the remainder of the site after. The first half of the walk and the majority of the second were rather quiet, and whilst we gained some nice views again of Red-throated Pipits and some new birds in the form of a Sparrowhawk and two showy Tawny Pipits, it was hard work. As we neared the eastern edge of the site an increase in tree and bush cover, coupled with more secluded habitat, resulted in an increase in birds. Most obvious were the number of Lesser Whitethroats and Chiffchaffs, with the former the predominant species. Whilst we watched and checked through these, other species came into view. A male Common Redstart was quickly followed by a Tree Pipit, with a seemingly much brighter Common Redstart seen a short while later further along the path.



This Common Redstart was a welcome addition to our afternoons birding.

A Nightingale started singing and then a much-appreciated male Ruppell's Warbler appeared, which was an understandable favourite of many of the group. A Black Redstart was our last addition, before we exited out of the turnstile and headed back to the bus. With an hour and a half of the birding day remaining we decide to head back to Agia Vavara, with a change of scenery the thought as much as anything. Arriving and parking, we walked down to check the first set of tanks, noting a Wood Sandpiper and a dozen or so White and Yellow Wagtails on a large puddle on the track on the way. There was lots of Reed Warbler activity around the tanks, but with little sign of much else so we made our way onto to view the next set. A Woodchat Shrike appeared, sat in typical fashion on top of a large bush, suspected of being the same bird we'd seen in a similar spot a few days earlier.

We stopped a bit further along the track to look at male Common Redstart and as we went to drive off again our attention was drawn to a small black and white bird sat on the edge of an olive tree. On raising our binoculars, we could see straight away it was a flycatcher and a quick check of all the salient features confirmed it as a male Collared!



This male Collared Flycatcher was a real stunner!

Some nice views followed before we were forced to move to accommodate another car, which resulted in the bird disappearing. We drove on to the next tanks and on stopping at the first one we were immediately rewarded with a male Little Crane, which was working its way round the vegetation at the edge of the tank. The light was good which made us really appreciate what a smart little bird it was, a fitting finally to a day that was very much quality over quantity.

28th March

Our last morning had arrived and a slightly more relaxed start to the day to allow for packing was planned. A short walk from the hotel precluded breakfast, with a vocal and very much out of place, Alexandrine Parakeet the surprise of the morning. After breakfast we said our goodbyes to the staff and set off for some local birding, before our mid-day check in at the airport. Our first port of call was the base of the Asprokremnos dam where we were greeted by a smart male Whinchat. A Cretzschmar's Bunting in the same area wasn't as showy though and we gained no more than a few half-hidden views. Six over flying Alpine swifts and a Long-legged Buzzard were more confiding, and other species noted included two male Black-eared Wheatears, a Common Whitethroat, and a Cyprus warbler. We headed down to the coast next to a largely under watched area called Timi Beach. Some great habitat, but as we'd been finding over the last couple of days, migrant birds especially were in short supply. The best we could manage were several Hoopoes, the expected Sardinian Warblers, and

single Black-eared Wheatear and Long-legged Buzzard. A pair of Stone Curlews were a surprise find though, with one appearing at one stage to settle down on a nest. With the morning having passed by and with only an hour left before checking in time, it was decided to again head to the wood at the top of the dam, with the thoughts of an early lunch and some shade. Fittingly the last birds seen here were two Great Spotted Cuckoos, a species that was very much on peoples 'wanting to see list', and a bird we'd heard and seen on an almost daily basis.



Our parting memories of a much-appreciated bird during the trip, Great spotted Cuckoo.

Gary then dropped the group at the airport and after a swift and efficient check-in, they were on their way back home.

A final thank you to Greg, for supplying and allowing use of his excellent pictures for the report, please follow the link to Greg's website for further pictures from the trip.

<https://www.focusonthewild.com>

#	Common Name	Scientific name	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>						X		
2	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		X	X			X	X	
3	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			X			X		
4	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>						X		
5	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			X			X		
6	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>						X		
7	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>						X		
8	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>			X			X		
9	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>				LO				
10	Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11	Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>			X	X		X	H	H
12	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>			X			X		
13	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		X	X			X	X	
14	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
15	Common Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
17	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
18	Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
19	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	X						X	
20	Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>	X	X	X					X
21	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
22	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		X	X		X	X	X	
23	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			X			X	X	
24	Little Crane	<i>Zapornia parva</i>		X	X		X		X	
25	Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>				X	H		H	X
26	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>			X			X		

#	Common Name	Scientific name	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
27	Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	X		X			X		
28	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>			X			X		
29	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>			X		H	X		
30	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>			X			X		
31	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>						X		
32	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>			X			X		
33	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			X		X	X	X	
34	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>			X			X		
35	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			X			X		
36	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>						X		
37	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>			X			X	X	
38	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>						X		
39	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>						X		
40	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
41	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>						X		
42	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>						X		
43	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>						X		
44	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	X	X	X		X		X	
45	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>					X		X	
46	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	X		X			X		
47	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>			X			X	X	
48	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		X	X			X		
49	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>			X			X		
50	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>			X				X	
51	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>			X			X		

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52	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>			X			X		
53	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>		X	X					
54	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			X	X		X	X	X
55	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>		X						
56	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>							X	
57	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>			x					
58	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	X	X		X	X		X	X
59	Cyprus Scops Owl	<i>Otus cyprius</i>	X		X	X	X	X	X	
60	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>				x			H	
61	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
62	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>			X				X	
63	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>			X					
64	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
65	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			X					
66	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>		X					X	
67	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>				X				
68	Common Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
69	Eurasian Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
70	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
71	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>			X	X		X		
72	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>						X		
73	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
74	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		X	X					
75	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
76	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	
77	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	

#	Common Name	Scientific name	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
78	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>				X				
79	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
80	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>				x				
81	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	X	X	X	X	H	H	X	H
82	Eastern Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus orientalis</i>			X		X		X	
83	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
84	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>				H	X		X	H
85	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>			X		X	X	X	H
86	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
87	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
88	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		X	X	X	X		X	X
89	Cyprus Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanothorax</i>			X		X	X		X
90	Rüppell's Warbler	<i>Sylvia ruppeli</i>		X	X				X	
91	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>		X		X				
92	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
93	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		X		X				X
94	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>						X		
95	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		X	X	X		H	X	
96	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>						H	H	
97	Semicollared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>							X	
98	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>							X	
99	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		X					X	
100	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		X	X				X	
101	BLUE Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		X						
102	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	X			X				X
103	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		X	X	X			X	

#	Other wildlife	
1	Paphos Blue	
2	Clouded Yellow	
3	Painted Lady	
4	Swallowtail	
5	Small copper	
6	Small white	
7	Orange-tip	
8	Cyprus Meadow brown	
9	Red Admiral	
10	Spiny-footed Lizard	
11	Cyprus Rock Agama	
12	Snake-eyed Lizard	