

Abruzzo in Autumn

Naturetrek Tour Report

11th – 18th September 2020

For the Natural History Society of Northumbria



Report compiled by Jessica Turner
Images courtesy of Phil & Alison Hanmer



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Summary

The Abruzzo National Park and its surrounding area always offers interesting wildlife, and is a joy to visit, especially this year. We were able to enjoy good views of a Marsican Brown Bear and Lilford's White-backed Woodpecker: two of the iconic species of the area, together with Wild Boar, Red Deer, Griffon Vultures, and plenty of late-summer flowers and butterflies, especially the clouds of Adonis Blues. Maybe the highlight was hearing a nearby pack of Wolves howling and Nightjars churring as we walked in the dark at La Cicerana. Our thanks go to Paolo and Cesidio, our Ecotur guides, plus Geraldine and Marco who told us of their imminent retirement from the Hotel Paradiso, and all the group members for enthusiasm, spotting skills and expertise.

Day 1

Friday 11th September

Newcastle to Rome to Pescasseroli

The four group members of NHSN met at Newcastle Airport for their 7.55am flight to Rome, which landed on time. Here they met with Jessica, who had been leading a group the previous week. The luggage was soon loaded into the minibus and we set off, just as the first rain began to fall. After meeting traffic delays on the south-about section of the Rome ringroad, we switched to the north side and had a smooth journey, with the rain ceasing as we got east of the city. We noted flowering Oleanders (*Nerium oleander*) along the central reservation, and Hooded Crows, Starlings, Yellow-legged Gulls and Feral Pigeons overhead

We drove eastwards towards the Apennine mountains, the road passing through several tunnels and over deep valleys, bordered by a number of hilltop villages, and the countryside became more wooded as we crossed into Abruzzo province. We stopped for a break and a leg-stretch opposite Monte Velino, where we were in sunshine. A large flock of Hooded Crows and a Sparrowhawk were seen here. We then passed the great plain by Avezzano, the site of Lake Fucino, once the third largest lake in Italy and now a fertile agricultural area. There was a fire just before we left the autostrada, with firefighters watching in case it came towards the motorway, but the wind was taking it away. Skirting the plain, we started the climb into the Abruzzo National Park, noting the thickly-wooded hill-slopes, so characteristic of the area.

Once we were in the park, we stopped at Gioia Vecchio, for another leg stretch, where a Hobby was seen among the many Swallows and House Martins hawking in the valley. It was a steady descent towards Pescasseroli. We drove through the village, and soon reached the Albergo Paradiso, our base for the week, where we received a warm welcome from Geraldine, plus temperature checks and advice on hygiene rules. After settling in and a break, we went for a walk up the stony track behind the hotel. More Swallows and House Martins were hawking overhead, while Bullfinch and Chiffchaff were calling. A Common Blue seen, as well as plenty of small grasshoppers. Plants included the beautiful Blue Eryngo (*Eryngium amethystinum*), the stemmed form of Stemless Carline Thistle (*Carlina acaulis* subsp. *simplex*), the small-flowered Common Carline Thistle (*Carlina vulgaris*) and the lime-encrusted leaves of Live-long Saxifrage (*Saxifraga paniculata*).

We retraced our steps to the hotel, noting the tadpoles of Common Toad in the garden pool and a female Southern Hawker dragonfly. We met up at 7.30pm for a delicious meal. Afterwards, we were more than ready for bed, after a long day.

Day 2

Saturday 12th September

Round hotel; Val Fondillo; Opi; Gioia Vecchio

The morning dawned fine and we explored the area towards the village. Hooded Crows were prominent, and a Chiffchaff was in the hedge. As we walked down the road looking at the fences and buildings in the small plots of land, we found mixed flocks of Tree Sparrows and Italian Sparrows. Two juvenile Red-backed Shrikes were perched on a bush, and Northern Wheatear was on a small wall. A young Black Redstart showed well on a wire.

After a good breakfast and with shopping done, we set off to drive down the Sangro valley, past the little hill-top village of Opi, to the Val Fondillo. We parked at the entrance to the valley under some Willow trees, the area in front of the vehicle having been dug over by foraging Wild Boar. We set off up the track, stopping to scan the slopes of Monte Marsicano, but all was quiet and today, and it was the butterflies that mainly drew our attention. We started seeing a good number of Adonis Blues and Small Heaths, especially enjoying the Blue Eryngo, then Berger's Clouded Yellow put in an appearance. A couple of Autumn Crocuses (*Colchicum lusitanum*) were flowering from the dry ground, Robin's Pincushion galls (caused by the gall wasp *Diplolepis rosae*) were on Dog Rose (*Rosa canina* agg.), and the parasitic plant Common Dodder (*Cuscuta epithymum*) was flowering. A newly-emerged Red-veined Darter, still very yellow, was perched on a grass stem.

We dropped back down to the stream and marshy areas, where patches of Horse Mint (*Mentha longifolia*) and Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*) had a great range of butterflies, including clouds of Adonis Blues and Small Whites, Common Blue, Lang's Short-tailed Blue, Chalk-hill Blue, a couple of very fine Southern White Admirals, Silver-washed Fritillaries, Berger's Clouded Yellow, Queen of Spain Fritillary, Spotted Fritillary, Small Heath, Meadow Browns, Large Wall Browns, Southern Comma, Southern Grizzled Skipper, Large Skipper and Silver-spotted Skipper. A Comma was on a branch, we saw Woodland Graylings and Hermit, and Clouded Yellows which flew past but usually didn't land. We hardly knew which way to look first!

Grass-of-Parnassus (*Parnassus palustris*) and Fringed Gentian (*Gentianopsis ciliata*) were flowering on the bank of the fast-flowing, clear stream, along with the endemic Ragwort *Jacobaea samnitum*. A flat grassy area held a display of more Autumn Crocuses some of the which had been dug up by Wild Boar for their corms. Dragonflies were present too, and we noted an unidentified Hawker and several Common Darters over a stagnant pool. Bird life was very quiet, but we managed some nice views of Willow Tits. The old bridge over the stream, which had been swept away by local flooding, had been replaced by an aerial walkway, much further from the water. A boulder forming a cave had a little rock garden growing on it, including the lime-encrusted basal rosettes of the endemic *Saxifraga porophylla*. We found a Field Cricket and noted the many 'flash-colour' Grasshoppers, both Red-winged and Blue-winged.

We had our picnic back at the picnic site, enjoying delicious local cheeses and wine, relaxing and enjoying the beautiful scenery. We then decided to visit the little hill-top village of Opi, driving up through heavy rain, turning the minibus and parking on the steep main street. We visited the covered viewing area with lovely views down the Sangro valley and also learnt a little of the wartime history of this community. We then walked to the other side, with views back to the hotel.

After a break, we met again to drive up to Gioia Vecchio to scan the valley. As it was weekend, there were a number of watchers, but all was quiet apart from a few Red Deer and a Roe Deer. We returned to the hotel, where we enjoyed another delicious meal and updated our checklists before retiring to bed after an excellent first day in the field.

Day 3

Sunday 13th September

Gioia Vecchio; Near Bisegna; Alba Fucens; Near Petrella Liri; Aschi

We were out at 6am to return to Gioia Vecchio, but again, all was quiet. A male Black Redstart showed well for some, and Blackcap, Jay and House Martins were seen.

After breakfast, we set off down out of the park, back towards Avezzano, to visit the Roman site of Alba Fucens. We took the Bisegna road, stopping just outside Bisegna to look at the roadside cliffs. Again, butterflies were enjoying the sun, although our first sighting was a fine Jersey Tiger moth. We had great views of a beautiful Swallowtail, Silver-washed Fritillaries and the greener Cardinal Fritillaries, Tree Graylings and Large Skipper, amongst others, plus several Shield Bugs. Among the plants on this dry cliff we noted the cream-coloured Scabious-like *Cephalaria leucantha*, flowering Winter Savory (*Satureja montana*), with its fragrant leaves and white flowers, the Curry Plant *Helichrysum italicum*, and White Wormwood (*Artemisia alba*). A Common Lizard was on a rock and a Griffon Vulture flew overhead.

Eventually we moved on, dropping down from the mountains to the plain, through Pescina, where we took the road to Avezzano. In San Pelino we turned north, into the Sirente-Velino Regional Park; it was then not far to Albe, the site of the Roman town of Alba Fucens. We parked in the square, and most of us had coffee in the village bar. Overlooking the site of Lake Fucino and in the shadow of Monte Velino, Alba Fucens was a town of the Aequi tribe, on the border with the Marsi, and was colonised by Rome in 304BC. It was a strategically important and relatively prosperous place that was destroyed in the 10th Century, leaving a fine, well-preserved amphitheatre and the remains of streets, houses, shops and other buildings. So far, only part of the site has been excavated.

As we started to explore the site, we found several Praying Mantises, those in the hedge being brown, but one on the grass bright green. Butterflies included Silver-studded Blue, Little Blue, Common Blue, Brown Argus, Clouded Yellow, Berger's Clouded Yellow, Tree Grayling, Hermit and Great Banded Grayling among others. Plants included Yellow Odontites (*Odontites lutea*) as well as Red Bartsia (*Odontites vulgaris*), Common Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*), Small Scabious (*Scabiosa columbaria*), Blue Eryngo but also the green-

flowered Field Eryngo (*Eryngium campestre*), Pale Bugloss (*Echium italicum*) and the sculptural ‘umbellifer’, Honewort (*Trinia glauca*). Italian Wall Lizards were on the Roman blocks of stone and we also noted the stalked eggs of a green Lacewing on a grass stem, the Scolid Wasp *Scolia hirta*. Birds included Black Redstarts and another Griffon Vulture overhead. We admired the fine amphitheatre and looped round to the ‘town’ area of the ruins, noting the fine columns and intricate stone- and brickwork of walls. After our picnic, we had more time in the site, before setting off again.

Our route took us west of Avezzano to Capistrello where we turned north-west up a steep-sided valley road. We parked in a layby and looked up, seeing a couple of Griffons, then more, and more flying just overhead, some in groups. We watched a couple come in to land on the rocks, and could see several on the cliff, at their nests. Crag Martins were also against the cliffs, some perching. Back at ground level, a Common Wall Lizard was seen. We retraced our route, stopping in Capistrello for ice creams, before crossing the Fucino plain and noting the agriculture of the fertile soil. A Grey Heron was seen by a drainage channel and another in a field.

Our next stop was a turning near Ortona, as we started to climb back up into the mountains. Here, on the road to Aschi, we were able to see several Red Deer stags roaring at each other, although we were surprised not to see any hinds. Two Roe Deer were grazing unconcernedly. As we were leaving, Alan glimpsed a large bird overhead, probably a migrating stork. We had a final stop at the Vallico del Tempio where more Red Deer were roaring, and some hinds could be seen. As we returned, two Foxes were by the road, sadly scrounging for food from passing vehicles.

After a long but fascinating day, we enjoyed an excellent dinner and updated our lists before bed.

Day 4

Monday 14th September

Round hotel; La Difesa; La Cicerana

Some of the group were out before breakfast, reporting the usual species of the area, but also hearing Great Spotted and Middle Spotted Woodpeckers.

After breakfast, we drove the short distance to the start of our walk through the area of Beech forest known as La Difesa. As we set off up the stony track, a Jersey Tiger moth was seen again. This area of forest holds a good number of very old trees, which are left to rot *in situ*. Woodland-floor plants included Herb-Paris (*Paris quadrifolia*, an ancient-woodland indicator species), the leaves of Sweet Woodruff (*Galium odoratum*) and Round-leaved Saxifrage (*Saxifraga rotundifolia*), Mezereon (*Daphne mezereum*) and Common Polypody fern (*Polypodium vulgare*), while lichens on the old trees included Lungwort (*Lobaria pulmonaria*). Nuthatches were calling and seen, and hirundines, House Martins and Swallows, were overhead, as was Common Buzzard. Marsh Tits were prominent in the groups of tits seen and heard, along with Coal Blue and Great Tits, and a Spotted Flycatcher made a few sorties from a Beech Tree. We wandered up to an open glade round a closed-up Baita (lodge), where Lesser Spotted Woodpecker was heard and, as we were coming back down, a small group of Bee-eaters flew over on

passage. An Italian Stream Frog was in the leaf litter. An unidentified call was later confirmed as Lilford's White-backed Woodpecker, although the bird was not seen.

We came to an area of large water-troughs, a reminder of the days when there were many thousands of sheep in the area, and the 'transumanza' when they were driven along the tracks down to Puglia for the winter months. A Lang's Short-tailed Blue was on the mint by the stream. We left the forest track to follow the path into the Vallone Pesco di Lordo, which is more open. Scanning the distant hills produce a flock of Choughs, probably Red-billed. Butterflies included Adonis Blue, Berger's Clouded Yellow, Southern Grizzled Skipper and Large Wall Brown, amongst other species. A Western Green Lizard disappeared into a bush. A partially fenced area held the leaves of the endemic Marsican Iris (*Iris marsica*), a Small Copper butterfly was new for the trip, and a Glow-worm larva was found. We retraced our steps to the minibus and returned to the hotel for lunch, with two of the group observing a male Southern Hawker dragonfly by the hotel garden pool.

After a short break, we left the hotel to meet Cesidio, our local Ecotur guide, in Pescasseroli at 3pm. We drove by minibus to the Passo del Diavolo, where we stopped to look at Whinchats and a couple of Northern Wheatears. We parked by the barrier and set off slowly along the track that leads to the rifugio La Cicerana. Butterflies included Tree and Woodland Graylings and Adonis Blue, and there were enormous numbers of red-and-black bugs that were probably *Spilostethus saxatilis*. The Autumn Crocus was probably *Colchicum neapolitanum*, and we saw a nice patch of autumn-flowering Ivy-leaved Cyclamen (*Cyclamen hederifolium*), also called Common Sowbread because pigs like the corms. The cloud was building and there were a few rumbles of thunder, but only a little rain that did not last long. Dog barks were heard and Cesidio pointed out that those from the forested hill were Wolf, alerting the shepherd dogs. He showed us where a Bear had attacked the sheepfold a few nights previously, in search of sheep, but the shepherd had driven it away with his jeep. He also showed us several Bear scats, mainly full of apple skins (probably mainly Crab Apple and Wild Pear), one very fresh, produced this morning, and Wolf scats, some with lots of hair and other white with bone and bone marrow. A wooden sign indicating the footpath held Bear hairs, where it had been used as a rubbing post and hair had caught in the splinters. Kestrels were hunting, four Woodlarks got up from the long grass and disappeared again, and three Yellowhammers were perched nicely in a bush. A creamy-yellow clover was Sulphur Clover (*Trifolium ochroleucon*).

We arrived at the refuge where we had tea and coffee and enjoyed the ambience before a delicious supper. As the light was starting to fade, we set off back down to the minibus. Red Deer were roaring and gradually the stars appeared. Suddenly howling started and we could hear a pack of Wolves not far from us – a great sound! Further down, we stopped to listen to Nightjar churring and enjoy the starlit sky. Through the telescope we could see the four moons of Jupiter. We arrived back at the minibus, thanked Cesidio and drove home after a wonderful evening.

Day 5

Tuesday 15th September

Val di Rose

We woke to another fine day, ideal for our mountain walk up the Val di Rose. We had breakfast at 6.30am and, with picnics made, left at 7.20, driving down the Sangro valley past Opi. In Villetta Barrea we turned right over the river and up to the village of Civitella Alfedena, where we parked at the start of our path.

We set off up the stony path, where plants in the initial section included Mountain Tragacanth (*Astragalus sempervirens*). We walked up the steep path through the Beech forest and glades and enjoyed the views back down to the rather misty Lago di Barrea, accompanied by the sounds of Red Deer and Green Woodpecker. Several Common Wall Lizards were enjoying a sunny line of stones, and butterflies included Adonis Blue and Autumn Ringlet. Eventually, we reached the final glade, where we had a rest and refreshments, while enjoying the wonderful views. Here we saw our first and, as it turned out, our only Abruzzo Chamois. The Abruzzo Chamois is a different species from the Alpine Chamois, and has a good population in the park although, for reasons not yet understood, their numbers in the Val di Rose are decreasing, but increasing on some of the other peaks.

Refreshed, we climbed on, soon clearing the tree line so we emerged into the open alpine meadows, with stunning views in all directions. We ate our picnic by a solitary Sycamore tree, where Black Redstarts were flitting around. We also saw a couple of Northern Wheatears and some saw a Water Pipit, but generally bird life was very quiet. A roaring Red Deer stag seemed close, but remained invisible. We noted little bushes of *Daphne oleoides*, and plants of *Saxifraga porophylla* and Rock Crane's-bill (*Geranium macrorhizum*) growing in crevices on the boulders, the latter with a few magenta flowers. Dave, with Jessica, climbed to the Passo Cavuto, which is 1,942 metres above sea level with more, stunning views, while the others remained lower, seeing a couple of Red-billed Choughs and Ravens. A bush-cricket originally thought to be Bog Meadow (which does occur at higher altitudes) was later found to be Chabrier's Marbled Bush-cricket. We gradually descended, encountering a lively Western Green Lizard that almost ran over Alan's boots. Cloud had been building and now the thunder was rumbling around and coming from both sides. Fortunately, we were nearly at the bottom of the path when the rain started.

We had just reached the minibus and set off, when the heavens opened and rain sluiced down, as lightning flashed all round. Deciding not to stop for our usual refreshments after our walk, we drove very cautiously back along the flooded roads to the hotel. The rain eased later to give a damp and misty evening.

Day 6

Wednesday 16th September

Gioia Vecchio; Pescasseroli; La Cicerana; Passo del Diavolo; Gioia Vecchio

Dave and Alan were out at 6am with Jessica to drive to Gioia Vecchio. It was still dark and quite misty, but we could make out the shape of a Red Deer stag and then a Wild Boar crossing the road. Another stag was near the Bisegna road junction. It was light when we arrived at Gioia Vecchio and started scanning. A Peregrine was seen over the hillside and a Roe Deer was grazing on a slope. Then Dave found a Bear walking through the trees. He disappeared and then Alan picked him up, and we watched him (or her – it was the smaller bear with the pale mantle which is either a female or a young male) climb up the slope and disappear into the forest. Brilliant! Then a Wild Boar walked across the slope and four young Red Deer stags appeared, a couple clashing antlers before peacefully grazing a respectful distance apart. Delighted with all this, we returned to the hotel for breakfast.

Afterwards, group members enjoyed the area round the hotel, with Phil and Alison walking up the stony track to the meadows above the hotel, while Dave and Alan walked along the road and then had time to explore the old part of Pescasseroli.

We met up at 11am and drove to the Passo del Diavolo, where we met with Paolo, another local Ecotur guide, having good views of Hermit butterfly as we arrived. After our exertions of the previous days, we had arranged to travel up to the refuge in the Ecotur jeep – a rather bumpy experience! When we arrived, we had tea and coffee. Because of the uncertain weather forecast, we decided to do our walk first and then have a late lunch. Paolo explained the significance of ancient forest such as Selva Moricento, now a UNESCO-protected area, the value of the ecosystem, and its role in the lives of Brown Bears, Wolves, Lilford's White-backed Woodpecker and beetle species such as the localised Alpine Long-horned Beetle that lives in rotten trees.

We set off, Paolo showing us beetle and woodpecker holes, and rocks turned over by bears looking for ants. We found bear scat full of apple and another, older, full of *Rhamnus* seeds, and learnt about the diet of these mammals. He also showed us a rub tree by a muddy patch, and we could see the signs of rubbing and found a caught hair; we discussed the communication achieved by this. Many of the ancient trees were draped with lichens including Beard Lichen (*Usnea* sp.), while flowers in the more open areas included Maiden Pink (*Dianthus deltoides*), spikes of Brown Foxglove (*Digitalis ferruginea*) and Alpine Stork's-bill (*Erodium alpinum*) still bearing flowers. A Lilford's White-backed Woodpecker called and was heard pecking for grubs; it then flew overhead, so we all saw it before it was hidden by the trees – a real joy! A small and dark-coloured Smooth Snake was on the path – another exciting sighting. We carefully avoided the dogs guarding a flock of sheep as we made our way back to the hut where we were served a delicious lunch. We opted to sit outside to enjoy the area and a little rain fell, but it soon cleared.

After a break to relax, we were driven back down to the minibus by the barrier. The group then opted to walk part of the track back to the Passo del Diavolo, while Jessica brought the vehicle. It was very quiet, but we saw Yellowhammers and Serins, and watched the interaction (or lack of it!) between a couple of dogs, a shepherd and a herd of cattle.

We then moved to Gioia Vecchio, where several watchers were already in place. It was a slightly frustrating session in that a Bear was glimpsed very briefly, but we were not able to get on to it from where we were standing, and it did not reappear. However, we had nice views of a Red Deer stag and a family of Long-tailed Tits which started to choose a roost site, huddling together on a branch just in front of us, before moving on. We too moved on, back to the hotel for dinner.

Day 7

Thursday 17th September

Gioia Vecchio; Villetta Barrea; Passo Godi; Scanno; Gole di Sagittario.

The morning dawned misty and some of the group were out at 6.15am. At Gioia Vecchio six Wild Boar kept us entertained most of the time we were there, as well as the long-tailed Tits which had obviously roosted nearby.

After breakfast, we set off down the Sangro Valley. We drove through to village of Villetta Barrea, where the Sangro flows into the Lago di Barrea, and turned north, climbing up above the valley towards the Passo Godi. We stopped to admire the views back over the lake, and to scan the hillsides above, hearing but not seeing Red Deer roaring not far away, and a singing Chiffchaff. We then drove higher, stopping just beyond the small ski resort of Passo Godi at 1,630 metres, on the watershed. Butterflies here included a female Scarce Copper, new

for the week, as well as the large numbers of Adonis and Common Blues and a couple of Burnet moths. We were also amazed by the sheer number of Grasshoppers everywhere. Three Kestrels and four Buzzards were circling as we arrived, but we also had good views of a Hobby and saw a Short-toed Snake Eagle. We also recorded Yellowhammers, a Spotted Flycatcher and an Eastern Subalpine Warbler.

We then dropped down to the historic town of Scanno, which dates back to the 11th Century, with a maze of narrow streets and alleyways on the steep valley slopes, where we stopped for refreshments and time to explore. Driving on, we then entered the Gole di Sagittario, or Sagittario Gorge, where the road runs between steep limestone cliffs. We stopped by the man-made Lago di San Domenico, with amazingly clear blue-green water, and walked back to the bridge that leads to a little church. Coot and Little Grebe were on the water and several Italian Wall Lizards were on rocks. The flora was more Mediterranean, with Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*), and the dried remains of two interesting endemic species: the bellflower *Campanula fragilis* subsp. *cavolinii* and *Centaurea scannensis*, a grey-leaved Knapweed which is only found in this area of the Sagittario Gorge. We decided to picnic here, finding shady tables while Dave had great views of a Peregrine Falcon over the lake.

We continued through the gorge, taking a small turning to the right and parking at the start of a path along a section of the River Sagittario. As we started the walk, we admired the Ivy-leaved Cyclamen (*Cyclamen hederifolium*), dotted around in little groups. Trees included Flowering Ash (*Fraxinus ornus*), Montpellier Maple (*Acer monspessulanus*) and Terebinth Tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*) with red berries. We descended the steep stony path with caution, to the valley bottom, where the Sagittario is a fast-flowing stream, and there were some lovely carpets of Cyclamen. The conditions were hot and rather humid, despite the stream, and we were glad to get back to the minibus. We then drove north and west, past Anversa degli Abruzzi and Cocullo, to drop down to the now-familiar route near Ortona, and back through Bisegna to Pescasseroli. We had been in sun most of the time, yet we could see that they had had heavy rain there. We finished our trip with genuine Italian 'gelati' in a variety of flavours, before returning to the hotel for our final evening together.

Day 8

Friday 18th September

Pescasseroli – Rome - UK

Today was our departure morning, and we had to return to Rome. After an early breakfast we loaded our luggage into the vehicles and said our farewells and thanks to Marco and the staff at the Albergo Paradiso. We drove north, taking the Bisegna route down to the plain below, where we joined the autostrada for Rome. We reached the airport in good time and checked in for our flights, leaving behind the wonderful wildlife and beautiful scenery of the Abruzzo National Park.

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Checklists

Birds

	Common name	Scientific name	TL	September							
				11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Our tour checklist follows the names and taxonomy (including species order) of the International Ornithological Congress list of the birds of the world (version 10.2, July 2020) which seems destined to become the global standard in future. The species included are based on those thought most likely to be recorded together with what has been seen on previous tours										
1	European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>					H				
2	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
3	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		X		X					
5	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>								X	
6	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>								X	
7	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>		X							
8	Stork sp. ?Black	<i>Ciconia</i> sp.				X					
9	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				X					
10	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				X					
11	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>				X					
12	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>								X	
13	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		X			X				
14	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>				X	X	X	X	X	
15	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>					H				
16	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>				X					
17	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>					X				
18	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>			X		H				
19	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>					H				
20	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos lilfordi</i>					H		X		
21	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>					H				
22	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			H	H	H	X	X	H	
23	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
24	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		X			X			X	
25	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>							X	X	
26	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>			X						
27	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	
28	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
29	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>					X	X			
30	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>				X					
31	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
32	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		X	X	X		X	X	X	
33	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
34	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>			X		X	X	X	X	
35	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		X	X	H	X	X	X	X	
36	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	
37	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>					X				
38	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

	Common name	Scientific name	TL	September								
				11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
39	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>			X	X						
40	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
41	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			X			H	X	X		
42	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			X	X	X	H	X	X		
43	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>								LO		
44	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		X	X	X	X		H	X		
45	Eastern Subalpine Warbler	<i>Curruca cantillans</i>									X	
46	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>							X	H		
47	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		H	H	H	H	X	H	X		
48	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		H	H	H	X	H	X	X		
49	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		X	X	X	X		X			
50	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
51	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>								X		
52	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>					X		X			
53	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>					X		X			
54	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		X	X	X	X		X	X		
55	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
56	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>					X	X				
57	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>					X					
58	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>									X	
59	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			X		X	X				
60	Italian Sparrow	<i>Passer italiae</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
61	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>			X						X	
62	Grey Wagtail	<i>Montacilla cinerea</i>		?			X					
63	White Wagtail	<i>Montacilla alba</i>				LO	X	X	X			
64	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>			X		X		X			
65	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>						X				
66	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			X	H	X	X	X	X	X	
67	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		H			X					
68	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			X							
69	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirosta</i>			X	X						
70	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			X	H	X		X	X		
71	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>					X		X			
72	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>					X		X	X		
73	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>			H							

Mammals and Other Groups

	Common name	Scientific name	TL	September								
				11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	MAMMALS:											
1	Roman Mole	<i>Talpa romana</i>			S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
2	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>				2	S	S	1	2		
3	Grey Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>				S	H	S	S			
4	Marsican Brown Bear	<i>Ursus arctos marsicanus</i>					S		1			
5	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>			3	c12	H	H	7	H		
6	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>			1	2			1			

	Common name	Scientific name	TL	September							
				11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7	Apennine or Abruzzo Chamois	<i>Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata</i>						1			
8	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>			S	S	S	S	2	6	
9	Vole sp.	<i>Microtus</i> sp.					S	S			
10	Bat sp.						X		X		
	H = Heard										
	S = Sign										
	T = Tadpoles										
	D = Dead										
	REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS:										
1	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>		T							
2	Italian Stream Frog	<i>Rana italica</i>					X				
3	Western Green Lizard	<i>Lacerta bilineata</i>					X	X			
4	Common Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
5	Italian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis sicula</i>				X				X	
6	Smooth Snake	<i>Coronella austriaca</i>							X		

Invertebrates

	Common name	Scientific name	TL	September							
				11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Swallowtail	<i>Papilo machaon</i>				X					
2	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>				X					
3	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	
4	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>			X						
5	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>			X	X	X	X	X		
6	Berger's Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias alfacariensis</i>			X	X	X	X		X	
7	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>					X				
8	Scarce Copper	<i>Lycaena virgaureae</i>						X		X	
9	Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>			X		X			X	
10	Little Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>			X	X					
11	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>			X						
12	Silver-studded Blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>				X					
13	Chalk-hill Blue	<i>Polyommatus coridon</i>			X	X					
14	Adonis Blue	<i>Polyommatus bellargus</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	
15	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		X	X	X	X	X		X	
16	Southern White Admiral	<i>Limenitis reducta</i>			X	X					
17	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			X	X					
18	Comma Butterfly	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>			X	X	X				
19	Southern Comma	<i>Polygonia egea</i>			X					X	
20	Cardinal Fritillary	<i>Argynnis pandora</i>			X	X					
21	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>			X	X				X	
22	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>			X						
23	Spotted Fritillary	<i>Melitaea didyma</i>			X						
24	Woodland Grayling	<i>Hipparchia fagi</i>			X	X	X			X	
25	Tree Grayling	<i>Neohipparchia statilinus</i>				X	X		X	X	

	Common name	Scientific name	TL	September								
				11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
26	Hermit	<i>Chazara briseis</i>			X	X					X	
27	Great Banded Grayling	<i>Brintesia circe</i>		LO		X	X	X	X	X	X	
28	Autumn Ringlet	<i>Erebia neoridas</i>					X	X	X			
29	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
30	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
31	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria tircis</i>										X
32	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
33	Large Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata maera</i>			X	X	X					
34	Southern Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvoides</i>			X	X	X					
35	Silver-spotted Skipper	<i>Hesperia comma</i>			X							
36	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes venatus</i>			X	X				X		
	MOTHS:											
1	Southern Six-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena transalpina</i>	X									
2	Humming-bird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	X									
3	Jersey Tiger	<i>Euplagia quadripunctata</i>	X									
4	Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	X									
	OTHER INVERTEBRATES:											
1	Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	X									
2	a Hawker	<i>Aeshna</i> sp.	X									
3	Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	X									
4	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	X									
5	Mayfly	Order <i>Ephemeroptera</i>	X									
6	A green lacewing	Chrysopidae sp.	E									
7	Grasshopper spp	Acrididae	X									
8	Large Banded Grasshopper	<i>Arcyptera fusca</i>	X									
9	Pygmy Pincer Grasshopper	<i>Calliptamus siciliae</i>	X									
10	Blue-winged Grasshopper	<i>Oedipoda caerulea</i>	X									
11	Red-winged Grasshopper	<i>Oedipoda cf. germanica</i>	X									
12	Wart-biter	<i>Decticus verrucivorus</i>	X									
13	Chabrier's Marbled Bush-cricket	<i>Eupholidoptera chabrieri</i>	X									
14	Field Cricket	<i>Gryllus campestris</i>	X									
15	Praying Mantis	<i>Mantis religiosa</i>	X									
16	Red and black Shield Bug	<i>Graphosoma lineatum</i> ssp. <i>italicum</i>	X									
17	Black-shouldered Shieldbug	<i>Carpocoris purpureipennis</i>	X									
18	A Black-shouldered Shieldbug	<i>Carpocoris mediterraneus</i>	X									
19	Common Crane-fly	<i>Tipula oleracea</i>	X									
20	European Paper Wasp	<i>Polistes gallicus</i>	X									
21	A Scolid Giant Wasp	<i>Scolia hirta</i>	X									
22	Violet Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>	X									
23	Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	X									
24	Buff-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	X									
25	Red-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	X									
26	Common Carder Bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	X									
27	Devil's Coach-horse	<i>Ocypus olens</i>	X									
28	Glow-worm	<i>Lampyrus noctiluca</i>	L									

	Common name	Scientific name	TL	September								
				11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
29	Robin's Pincushion galls caused by	<i>Diplolepis rosae</i>	X									
30	Terminal Rosette galls on Willow by	<i>Rabdophaga rosea</i>	X									
	E = Eggs											
	L = Larva											

Plants

Scientific name	Common name	TL	Location
* = a species is endemic			
PTERIDOPHYTES		FERNS & ALLIES	
Leptosporangiate Ferns		True Ferns	
Aspleniaceae		Spleenwort Family	
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue	1	Above hotel
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	1	Above hotel
Dryopteridaceae		Buckler-fern Family	
<i>Polystichum lonchitis</i>	Holly-fern	5	Val di Rose
Polypodiaceae		Polypody Family	
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> agg.	Common Polypody	4	La Difesa
GYMNOSPERMS		CONIFERS	
Cupressaceae		Juniper Family	
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common Juniper	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Juniperus communis</i> var. <i>saxatilis</i>	Dwarf Juniper	5	Val di Rose
<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Prickly Juniper	7	Nr Anversa
Pinaceae		Pine Family	
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Dwarf Mountain Pine	5	Val di Rose
<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Austrian or Black Pine	7	Above Villetta Barrea
ANGIOSPERMS		FLOWERING PLANTS	
Eu-dicots		True Dicotyledons	
Adoxaceae		Moschatel Family	
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	Dwarf Elder	1	Above hotel
Anacardiaceae		Sumach Family	
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Terebinth Tree	7	Nr Anversa
Apiaceae		Carrot Family	
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	2	Val Fondillo

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Scientific name	Common name	TL	Location
<i>Eryngium amethystinum</i>	Blue Eryngo	1	Above hotel
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo	3	Alba Fucens
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Wood Sanicle	5	Val di Rose
<i>Seseli montanum</i> subsp. <i>tommasinii</i>	Seseli	1	Above hotel
<i>Trinia glauca</i>	Honewort	3	Alba Fucens
Apocynaceae			
Periwinkle Family			
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander (planted)	1	Rome ringroad
<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	Swallow-wort	1	Above hotel
Araliaceae			
Ivy Family			
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	7	Nr Anversa
Asteraceae			
Daisy Family			
<i>Artemisia alba</i>	White Wormwood	3	Nr Bisegna
<i>Carduus defloratus</i>	Alpine Thistle	5	Val di Rose
<i>Carlina acanthifolia</i>	Acanthus-leaved Carlina Thistle	1	Above hotel
<i>Carlina acaulis</i> subsp. <i>simplex</i>	Stemmed' Stemless Carlina Thistle	1	Above hotel
<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Carlina Thistle	1	Above hotel
<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	Brown Knapweed	1	Above hotel
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Cirsium tenoreanum</i>	a Woolly Thistle	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Cota tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	Yellow Chamomile	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Echinops sphaerocephala</i>	Great Globe Thistle	3	Nr Bisegna
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp Agrimony	1	Above hotel
<i>Helichrysum italicum</i>	A Curry Plant	3	Nr Bisegna
<i>Jacobaea samnitum</i> *	A large-flowered Ragwort	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Lactuca viminea</i> subsp. <i>chondrillifolia</i>		3	Alba Fucens
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	1	Above hotel
<i>Senecio squalidus</i>	Oxford Ragwort	5	Val di Rose
Betulaceae			
Birch Family			
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	2	Val Fondillo
Boraginaceae			
Forget-me-not Family			
<i>Cynoglossum magellense</i> *	An endemic Hound's-tongue	2	Val Fondillo (leaves)
<i>Echium italicum</i>	Pale Bugloss	3	Alba Fucens
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's-bugloss	3	Alba Fucens
Campanulaceae			
Bellflower Family			
<i>Campanula fragilis</i> subsp. <i>cavolinii</i> *	An endemic bellflower	7	Sagittario Gorge (over)
<i>Campanula rapunculus</i>	Rampion Bellflower	4	La Difesa
<i>Campanula tanfanii</i> *	A Harebell-type	5	Val di Rose
<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	Nettle-leaved Bellflower	5	Val di Rose

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Scientific name	Common name	TL	Location
Caprifoliaceae		Honeysuckle Family	
<i>Cephalaria leucantha</i>	a Cream Scabious	3	Nr Bisegna
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Small Scabious	2	Val Fondillo
Caryophyllaceae		Pink Family	
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Snow-in-Summer	1	Above hotel
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Maiden Pink	5	Val di Rose
<i>Petrorhagia saxifraga</i>	a Tunic Flower	1	Above hotel
Celastraceae		Spindle Family	
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle Tree	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Parnassia palustris</i>	Grass-of-Parnassus	2	Val Fondillo
Cistaceae		Rock-rose Family	
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Rock-rose	4	Vallone Pesco di Lordo
Convolvulaceae		Bindweed Family	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Convolvulus cantabrica</i>	Pink Bindweed	3	Alba Fucens
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Common Dodder	2	Val Fondillo
Cornaceae		Dogwood Family	
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian Cherry	3	Nr Patrella Liri
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	2	Val Fondillo
Crassulaceae		Stonecrop Family	
<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Fat-leaved Stonecrop	1	Above hotel
<i>Sedum sexangulare</i>	Tasteless Stonecrop	4	Vallone Pesco di Lordo
Euphorbiaceae		Spurge Family	
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cypress Spurge	1	Above hotel
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	Glaucous Spurge	1	Above hotel
Fabaceae		Pea Family	
<i>Astragalus sempervirens</i>	Mountain Tragacanth	5	Val di Rose
<i>Hippocrepis emerus</i>	Scorpion Senna	3	Nr Bisegna
<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>	Spring Pea	5	Val di Rose
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot Trefoil	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Medicago falcata</i>	Sickle Medick / Yellow Lucerne	3	Alba Fucens
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne	3	Alba Fucens
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	Sainfoin	3	Alba Fucens
<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Spiny Restharrow	2	Passo del Diavolo
<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i>	Sulphur Clover	4	La Cicerana
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Vicia sylvatica</i>	Wood Vetch	5	Val di Rose

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Scientific name	Common name	TL	Location
Fagaceae			
Beech Family			
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	1	Widespread
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	7	Sagittario Gorge
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak	1	Roadsides
Gentianaceae			
Gentian Family			
<i>Gentiana cruciata</i>	Cross Gentian	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Gentiana lutea</i>	Great Yellow Gentian	4	Vallone Pesco di Lordo (over)
<i>Gentiana verna</i>	Spring Gentian	5	Val di Rose (in bud)
<i>Gentianopsis ciliata</i>	Fringed Gentian	2	Val Fondillo
Geraniaceae			
Crane's-bill Family			
<i>Erodium alpinum</i>	Alpine Stork's-bill	6	La Cicerana
<i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i>	Rock Crane's-bill	5	Val di Rose
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Hedgerow Crane's-bill	2	Val Fondillo
Grossulariaceae			
Gooseberry Family			
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	Gooseberry	4	La Difesa
Hypericaceae			
St. John's-wort Family			
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stemmed St. John's-wort	2	Val Fondillo
Lamiaceae			
Deadnettle Family			
<i>Clinopodium (Acinos) alpinum</i>	Alpine Basil Thyme	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Clinopodium nepeta</i> subsp. <i>glandulosum</i>	Lesser Calamint	7	Nr Anversa
<i>Galeopsis ladanum</i> subsp. <i>angustifolium</i>	Red Hemp-nettle	1	Above hotel
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Mentha longifolia</i>	Horse Mint	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Satureja montana</i>	Winter Savory	3	Nr Bisegna
<i>Sideritis italica</i>	A Sideritis	3	Nr Bisegna
<i>Stachys germanica</i>	Downy Woundwort	5	Val di Rose
Oleaceae			
Olive Family			
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Manna or Flowering Ash	7	Nr Anversa
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet	2	Val Fondillo
Onagraceae			
Willowherb Family			
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	7	Passio Godi
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	7	Near Passo Godi
Orobanchaceae			
Broomrape Family			
<i>Euphrasia agg</i>	Eyebright	3	Alba Fucens
<i>Odontites lutea</i>	Yellow Odontites	3	Alba Fucens

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Scientific name	Common name	TL	Location
<i>Odontites vulgaris</i>	Red Bartsia	3	Alba Fucens
Plantaginaceae Plantain Family			
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Digitalis ferruginea</i>	Brown Foxglove	1	Above hotel (in flower)
<i>Digitalis lutea</i>	Small Yellow Foxglove	1	Above hotel (over)
<i>Globularia meridionalis</i>	a Matted Globularia	4	La Cicerana
<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple Toadflax	4	Vallone Pesco di Lordo
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax	1	Above hotel
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	2	Val Fondillo
Plumbaginaceae Thrift Family			
<i>Armeria canescens</i>	Plantain-leaved Thrift	1	Above hotel
Primulaceae Primrose Family			
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	Ivy-leaved Cyclamen	7	Nr Anversa
Ranunculaceae Buttercup Family			
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Old Man's Beard	1	Above hotel
<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	Stinking Hellebore	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Thalictrum simplex</i>	A Meadow-rue	2	Val Fondillo
Rhamnaceae Buckthorn Family			
<i>Rhamnus alpinus</i>	Alpine Buckthorn	4	La Cicerana
<i>Rhamnus saxatilis</i>	Rock Buckthorn	3	Alba Fucens
Rosaceae Rose Family			
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	1	Above hotel
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple	1	Above hotel
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	1	Above hotel
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	St. Lucie's Cherry	1	Above hotel
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	1	Above hotel
<i>Pyrus communis</i> subsp. <i>pyraster</i>	Wild Pear	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose	1	Above hotel
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad Burnet	5	Val di Rose
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	2	Val Fondillo
Rubiaceae Bedstraw Family			
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Woodruff	5	Val di Rose
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	3	Alba Fucens
Salicaceae Willow Family			
<i>Salix purpurea</i>	Purple Willow	2	Val Fondillo
Santalaceae Sandelwood Family			

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Scientific name	Common name	TL	Location
<i>Thesium divaricatum</i>	A Bastard Toadflax	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Viscum album</i>	Mistletoe	2	Val Fondillo
Sapindaceae			
Maple Family			
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	1	Above hotel
<i>Acer monspessulanum</i>	Montpelier Maple	7	Nr Anversa
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	2	Val Fondillo
Saxifragaceae			
Saxifrage Family			
<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i>	Live-long Saxifrage	1	Above hotel
<i>Saxifraga porophylla</i> *	Reddish Saxifrage	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Saxifraga rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Saxifrage	4	La Difesa
Scrophulariaceae			
Figwort Family			
<i>Scrophularia canina</i>	Dog (French) Figwort	1	Above hotel
<i>Verbascum lychnitis</i>	White Mullein	1	Above hotel
<i>Verbascum mallophorum</i>	a large branched Mullein	1	Above hotel
Thymelaeaceae			
Daphne Family			
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	Spurge Laurel	7	Nr Anversa
<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	Mezereon	4	La Difesa
<i>Daphne oleoides</i>	A Daphne	5	Val di Rose
Urticaceae			
Nettle Family			
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	2	Val Fondillo
Violaceae			
Violet Family			
<i>Viola alba subsp. dehnhardtii</i>	A Violet (mauve)	5	Val di Rose
Monocots		Monocotyledons	
Amaryllidaceae			
Daffodil Family			
<i>Allium saxatile</i>	Rock Onion	5	Val di Rose
Asparagaceae			
Asparagus Family			
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	Prickly Asparagus	7	Nr Anversa
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Solomon's-seal	4	Vallone Pesco di Lordo
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's-broom	7	Nr Anversa
Colchicaceae			
Autumn Crocus Family			
<i>Colchicum lusitanum</i>	An Autumn Crocus	2	Val Fondillo
<i>Colchicum neapolitanum</i>	An Autumn Crocus	2	Val Fondillo
Melanthiaceae			
Herb-Paris Family			
<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	Herb-Paris	4	La Difesa
Orchidaceae			
Orchid Family			

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	Scientific name	Common name	TL	Location
	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved Helleborine	4	La Difesa (over)
	FUNGI			
	Lecanoromycetes	Lichens		
	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	Lungwort	4	La Difesa
		Strap Lichen	6	Selva Moricentro
	<i>Usnea</i>	Beard Lichen	6	Selva Moricentro
	Agaricomycetes			
	<i>Fomes fomentarius</i>	Hoof Fungus	5	Val di Rose
	<i>Ganoderma applanatum</i>	Artist's Bracket	4	La Difesa