

## Flower-Insect Timed Count: target flower guide

This guide has been adapted from the [UK Pollinator Monitoring Scheme](#) (PoMS) to support the Cyprus Flower-Insect Timed Count survey (FIT Count). This work is being led by the Researching Invasive Species in Κύπρος (RIS-Κύ) Team, funded by Darwin and led by the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH), the Joint Services Health Unit (JSHU), Cyprus, with support from the Akrotiri Environmental Education Centre (AEEC)

Text compiled from Takis C Tsintides, Georgios N Hadjikyriakou and Charalambos S Christodoulou 2002. Trees and shrubs in Cyprus. Foundation Anastasios G. Leventis - Cyprus Forest Association and R. D. Meikle 1985. Flora of Cyprus.

### Flower links

Flower-Insect Timed Count: target flower guide	1
Flower links	1
Introduction	3
From January onwards	4
Χρυσάνθεμο, Chrysanthemum, <i>Glebionis coronarium</i>	4
Φραμός Αρκοτομαθικά, African Boxthorn, <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	5
Γιατρός, Tree Tobacco, <i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	6
Μερτζανιά, Common Winter-Cherry, <i>Withania somnifera</i>	7
Ξισταριές, Rock-roses, <i>Cistus spp.</i>	8
Ανεμώνη, Anemone, <i>Anemone coronaria</i>	9
Δωδόνεια, Hopseed-Bush, <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	10
Ασπάλαθος, Spiny Broom, <i>Calicotome villosa</i>	11
From February onwards	12
Κίτρινο γιασεμί, Primrose Jasmine, <i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>	12
Λαντάνα η καμάρα, Common Lantana, <i>Lantana camara</i>	13
Ακακία, Acacia, <i>Acacia saligna</i>	14
Λαψάνα, White Mustard, <i>Sinapis alba</i>	15
Παπαρούνες, Poppies, <i>Papaver spp.</i>	16
Μυοπόρο, Waterbush <i>Myoporum tenuifolium</i>	17
From March onwards	18
Χωνάκι, Bindweed, <i>Convolvulus spp.</i>	18



Δέντρον του Ιούδα, Judas Tree, <i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	19
Λεβάντα, Lavender, <i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	20
Παθκία του καμήλου, Μποχίνια, Camel's Foot, <i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	21
Καλλιστήμων ο λογοχειδής, Bottlebrush, <i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	22
From April onwards	23
Ηλιοτρόπιο, Heliotropes, <i>Heliotropium spp.</i>	24
Ρολογάκι, Common Passion Flower, <i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	25
Αναθρήκα, Fennel, <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	26
Μερσινιά, Myrtle, <i>Myrtus communis</i>	27
Ελιά, Olive, <i>Olea europaea</i>	28
Γρεβιλλέα η ισχυρή, Silky Oak, <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	29
Τζιακαράντα, Sharpleaf Jacaranda, <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	30
From May onwards	31
Πλουμπάγο η ωτοειδής, Blue Plumbago, <i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	31
Αλμπίτσια, Silk Tree, <i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	32
From June onwards	33
Γιασεμί το μεγανθές, Spanish Jasmine, <i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i>	33
Βουκεμβίλια, Γιαννής, Lesser Bougainvillea, <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	34
From July onwards	35
Παρκινσόνια, Jerusalem Thorn, <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	35
From October onwards	36
Βιγνόνια, Yellow Elder, <i>Tecoma stans</i>	36
From November onwards	37
Ξινάκι, Bermuda buttercup, <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> .	37
Alternative flowers suitable for the FIT Count	37

We would like to thank Marios Philippou for the beautiful photos and Joanna Angelidou, Pantelis Charilaou, Elli Tzirkalli and Andri Varnava, for their fantastic help and support in bringing the guide together.





## Introduction

This document provides a guide to flower species or types that are our targets for the PoMS-Ký FIT Count. When carrying out a count, we would like you to focus on one of these target flowers if at all possible, as this will make the counts more consistent and enable us to compare insect numbers from year to year. However, if you cannot find any of the target flowers in your area it is fine to choose another flowering plant as your focus. A list of suggested alternative flowers is given at the end of the document. As our RISKý project is looking at the presence of Invasive Non-Native Species, we have included species in the list that are not native to Cyprus and as we would be really interested to know what pollinator species are visiting these plants.

Each target flower is shown in order of the month that they usually begin to flower, but you can use the target species for your count whenever you find them flowering, you don't have to stick to the months suggested. There is also information on where you might find the plant, any identification tips that might be needed, and how to count the flowers.

## Background to this project?

The FIT Count is part of the Cyprus Pollinator Monitoring Scheme (PoMS-Ký) developed from the UK Pollinator Monitoring and Research Partnership as part of the two-year Defra Darwin funded RIS-Ký project. PoMS-Ký follows the work of the UK Pollinator Monitoring and Research Partnership which is co-ordinated by the Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (CEH). PoMS It is jointly funded by Defra, the Welsh and Scottish Governments, JNCC and project partners, including CEH, the Bumblebee Conservation Trust, Butterfly Conservation, British Trust for Ornithology, Hymettus, the University of Reading and University of Leeds. PoMS aims to provide much-needed data on the state of the UK's insect pollinators, especially wild bees and hoverflies, and the role they fulfil in supporting farming and wildlife. PoMS includes several different approaches to pollinator monitoring, including the FIT Count as well as a systematic survey of pollinators and floral resources on a network of stratified random sites across England, Scotland and Wales. Where possible, we have used flowers of the same Genus or flowers as closely related to species selected in PoMS to ensure continuity between the recording systems.

For further information about PoMS go to: [www.ceh.ac.uk/pollinator-monitoring](http://www.ceh.ac.uk/pollinator-monitoring)



*Defra project BE0125/ NEC06214: Establishing a UK Pollinator Monitoring and Research Partnership  
Document version 3.0 at February 2018*

## From January onwards

**Χρυσάνθεμο, Chrysanthemum, *Glebionis coronarium***



Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----



This bright fellow Chrysanthemum is present in abundance along roadside verges, arable fields and urban waste land.

Flower counts should be based on the number of flower heads (indicated by the white oval shown on the above photo).

**Φραμός Αρκοτομαθικά, African Boxthorn, *Lycium ferocissimum***

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----





A naturalised non-native species in Cyprus. Native to South Africa. It is planted as a hedge and windbreak.

Flower counts should be based on the number of individual flowers (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos). Where this plant grows as a tall shrub the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the shrub, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count.

**Γιατρός, Tree Tobacco, *Nicotiana glauca***

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----



A non-native species in Cyprus that has naturalised along roadsides and waste ground. This species is widespread. Native to parts of South America.

Flower counts should be based on the number of individual flowers (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos). Where this plant grows as a tall shrub the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the tree, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count.

**Μεπτζανιά, Common Winter-Cherry, *Withania somnifera***

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----



A native species in Cyprus, found on waste ground.

Flower counts should be based on the number of individual flowers (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos). Where this plant grows as a tall shrub the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the shrub, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count.

**Ξισταριές, Rock-roses, *Cistus spp.***

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------





A conspicuous native shrub of garigue and Cypress/Pinewood scrub at all levels.

There are several species of *Cistus* in Cyprus and there is no need to distinguish the species for the FIT Count, but if you do know which species you have used then please add that information to the recording form.

Flower counts should be based on the number of individual flowers (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos).

**Ανεμώνη, *Anemone*, *Anemone coronaria***

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
-----	-----	-----	-----





Anemones are native to Cyprus and present on grassy slopes, fields and roadsides and in dry scrub land.

Flower counts should be based on the number of individual flowers (indicated by white ovals shown on the top-left in the above photos).

**Δωδόνεια, Hopseed-Bush, *Dodonaea viscosa***

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
-----	-----	-----	-----



A non-native to Cyprus. Native in tropical and subtropical areas e.g. Australia. It occurs in hedges, field margins, roadsides and sometimes in shrublands. It is widely planted for hedges and windbreaks. Flowers are yellow-green, or purple tinged.

Flower counts should be based on the number of individual flowers (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos). Where this plant grows as a tall shrub the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the shrub, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count.

**Ασπάλαθος, Spiny Broom, *Calicotome villosa***

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



Spiny broom is medium to large native shrub to c. 3m, present in dry hillsides, garigue or maquis.

Flower counts should be based on the number of flower spikes (indicated by ovals at the top-left of the above photo collage). Where this plant grows as a tall shrub or hedge the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the shrub, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count

### ***From February onwards***

**Κίτρινο γιασεμί, Primrose Jasmine, *Jasminum mesnyi***

Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	-----	------





Native of western China and is frequently grown in gardens and parks. This plant, can develop quickly into a very dense hedge and is used for covering walls as it has hanging branches.

Flower counts should be based on the number of individual flowers (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos).

**Λαντάνα η καμάρα, Common Lantana, *Lantana camara***

Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	-----	------



A non-native species in Cyprus that is commonly found in gardens. It can be found as an escape from gardens. Native to tropical America. Planted for its attractive flowers and long flowering period, suitable as a hedge and garden plant.

Flower counts should be based on the number of flower heads (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos).

**Ακακία, Acacia, *Acacia saligna***

Feb	Mar	Apr	May
-----	-----	-----	-----



Native to Australia, this large, spreading shrub, to 5m width is commonly found along roadsides, urban waste land, waysides and rough ground, and sometimes gardens. The globular flowers are very distinct.



Flower counts should be based on an estimate of the number of individual flowers (indicated by the oval on the right hand picture above). Where this plant grows as a tall shrub or hedge the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the shrub, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count

**Λαψάνα, White Mustard, *Sinapis alba***

Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------







Native. White Mustard very distinct yellow fields in spring and grows commonly on waste ground and cultivated land and roadside verges.

Flower counts should be based on an estimate of the number of individual flowers (indicated by circles at the bottom-right of the above photo collage).

**Παπαρούνες, Poppies, *Papaver spp.***

Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
-----	-----	-----	-----	------





Poppies grow commonly on waste ground, field edges, roadside verges.

There are several native species of poppy in Cyprus and there is no need to distinguish the species for the FIT Count, but if you do know which species you have used then please add that information to the recording form.

Flower counts should be based on the number of individual flowers (indicated by oval on the bottom of the photo collage)

**Μυοπόρο, Waterbush *Myoporum tenuifolium***

Feb	Mar	Apr
-----	-----	-----





A non-native species in Cyprus. Native to Australia. Used for hedging.

Flower counts should be based on the number of individual flowers (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos). Where this plant grows as a tall shrub or hedge the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the shrub, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count.

**From March onwards**

**Χωνάκι, Bindweed, *Convolvulus spp.***

Mar	Apr	May	June	July
-----	-----	-----	------	------





Widespread low-lying native plant with white or pink flowers. Found in arable fields, grassy slopes, disturbed ground and waste places.

There are several species of bindweed in Cyprus and there is no need to distinguish the species for the FIT Count, but if you do know which species you have used then please add that information to the recording form.

Flower counts should be based on the number of individual flowers (indicated by the oval on the bottom photo).

**Δέντρον του Ιούδα, Judas Tree, *Cercis siliquastrum***

Mar	Apr	May
-----	-----	-----



Non-native to Cyprus. Native to southeast Europe and western Asia. Planted in gardens, in parks and road plantations in all cities and in countryside.

Flower counts should be based on the number of individual flowers (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos). Where this plant grows as a tree the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the tree, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count.

**Λεβάντα, Lavender, *Lavandula stoechas***

Mar	Apr	May
-----	-----	-----



A familiar native plant of dry scrub, gardens and parks, with distinctive scented purple flowers.

Flower counts should be based on the number of flower spikes (indicated by ovals in the above photo). In dense patches of Lavender you may find that you have very many flowers to count. If so it is fine to make an estimate, e.g. by counting flowers in a quarter of the quadrat and multiplying by four to get a total for the whole quadrat.

**Παθκία του καμήλου, Μποχίνια, Camel's Foot, *Bauhinia variegata***

Mar	Apr	May
-----	-----	-----





A non-native in Cyprus. Native of India and is used in roadside plantations.

Flower counts should be based on the number of individual flowers (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos). Where this plant grows as a tall tree the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the tree, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count.

**Καλλιστήμων ο λογχοειδής, Bottlebrush, *Callistemon lanceolatus***

Mar	Apr	May
-----	-----	-----





A non-native in Cyprus, often found in parks and gardens. Native to Australia.

Flower counts should be based on the number of flower spikes (indicated by ovals in the above photo). Where this plant grows as a tall shrub or hedge the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the shrub, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count.

**From April onwards**

**Ιβίσκος, Chinese Hibiscus, *Hibiscus rosa sinensis***

Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
-----	-----	------	------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----	-----





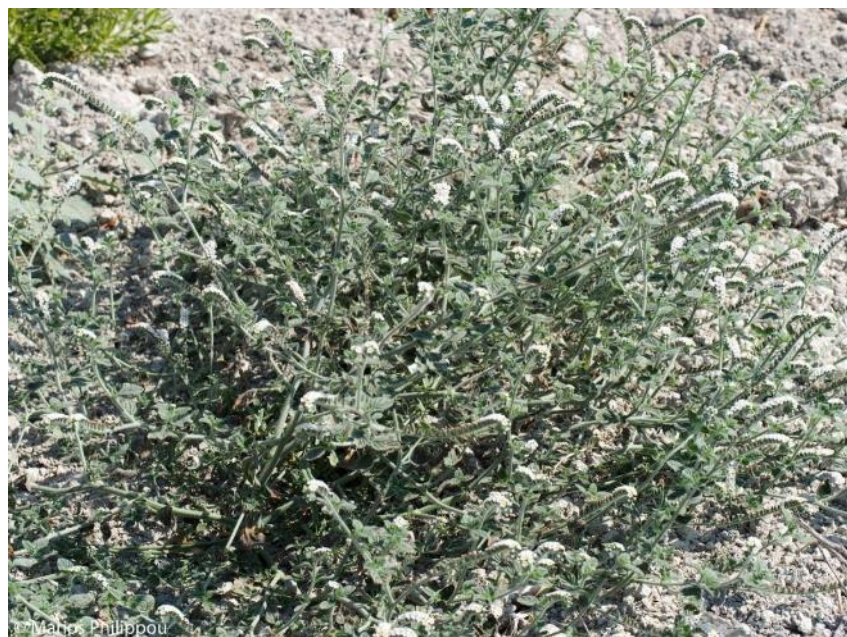
A non-native to Cyprus. Native to Asia. It is frequent in urban areas in gardens, pavements and parks.

Flower counts should be based on the number of individual flowers (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos). Where this plant grows as a tall shrub or hedge the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the shrub, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count.

**Ηλιοτρόπιο, *Heliotropes, Heliotropium spp.***

Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	-----





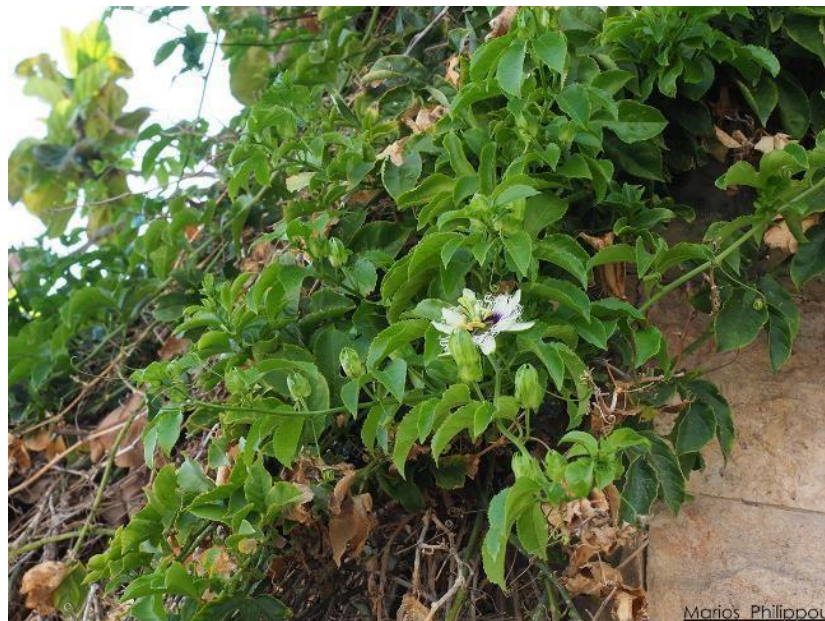
Spreading annual with, found in cultivated and waste ground.

There are several native species of *Heliotropium* in Cyprus and there is no need to distinguish the species for the FIT Count, but if you do know which species you have used then please add that information to the recording form.

Flower counts should be based on the number of flower spikes (indicated by ovals at the top-left of the above photo collage).

**Ρολογάκι, Common Passion Flower, *Passiflora caerulea***

Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
-----	-----	------	------	-----	------	-----



A non-native in Cyprus, found in roadsides and hedges.

Flower counts should be based on the number of individual flowers (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos).

**Αναθήκη, Fennel, *Foeniculum vulgare***

Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
-----	-----	------	------	-----	------





Native. Found in a wide range of habitats, including rough and disturbed grassland, especially on roadsides and trackways, woodland rides, scrub, river banks, stabilised dunes, coastal cliffs, montane tall-herb vegetation and waste ground.

There are a number of roughly similar umbellifer plants, but the tall size of the plant, the finely divided leaves and especially the yellow petals help to distinguish Fennel from its relatives.

Flower counts should be based on the number of flower umbels (an umbel is indicated by oval circles on the photo to the left).

**Μερσινιά, Myrtle, *Myrtus communis***

Apr	May	June	July	Aug
-----	-----	------	------	-----





A very common, native evergreen bushy, shrub to 3m plant to that grows in maquis scrub land.

Flower counts should be based on the number of flowers heads (indicated by ovals at the top-right of the above photo collage). Where this plant grows as a tall shrub or hedge the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the shrub, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count.

**Ελιά, Olive, *Olea europaea***

Apr	May	Jun
-----	-----	-----



A familiar native tree of stony hillsides, groves, gardens and parks.

Flower counts should be based on the number of flower spikes (indicated by ovals at the bottom of the above photo). Where this plant grows as a tall shrub or hedge the 50cm × 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the shrub, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count

**Γρεβιλλέα η ισχυρή, Silky Oak, *Grevillea robusta***

Apr

May





A non-native in Cyprus. Grown in gardens and parks and native of east Australia.

Flower counts should be based on the number of flower spikes (indicated by ovals in the above photo). Where this plant grows as a tree the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the tree, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count.

**Τζιακαράντα, Sharpleaf Jacaranda, *Jacaranda mimosifolia***

Apr May





A non-native species in Cyprus. Native to Brazil. Frequent in urban areas in gardens, pavements and parks.

Flower counts should be based on an estimate of the number of individual flowers (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos). Where this plant grows as a tall tree the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the tree, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count.

**From May onwards**

**Πλουμπάγο η ωτοειδής, Blue Plumbago, *Plumbago auriculata***

May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
-----	------	------	-----	------	-----	-----



Native of S. Africa. Frequently grown in parks and gardens.

Flower counts should be based on the number of flowers heads (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos).

**Αλμπίτσια, Silk Tree, *Albizia julibrissin***

May	June	July	Aug	Sept
-----	------	------	-----	------





A non-native in Cyprus. Native of China, Japan, southern Russia and northern Iran. Planted in gardens, parks and along roads in urban areas.

Flower counts should be based on the number of individual flowers (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos). Where this plant grows as a tall tree the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the tree, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count.

**From June onwards**

**Γιασεμί το μεγανθές, Spanish Jasmine, *Jasminum grandiflorum***

June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
------	------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----	-----





A non-native in Cyprus. Native to SE. Asia. Frequently grown in gardens and parks.

Flower counts should be based on the number of individual flowers (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos).

**Βουκεμβίλια, Γιαννής, Lesser Bougainvillea, *Bougainvillea glabra***

June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
------	------	-----	------	-----	-----



A non-native species in Cyprus. Native of Brazil. Frequent in urban areas, in gardens, pavements and parks.

Flower counts should be based on the number of flower heads (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos). Where this plant grows as a tall shrub or hedge the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the shrub, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count.

**From July onwards**

**Παρκινσόνια, Jerusalem Thorn, *Parkinsonia aculeata***

July	Aug
------	-----





A non-native species in Cyprus. Native to S. America. Naturalised in Cyprus especially along roadsides.

Flower counts should be based on the number of individual flowers (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos). Where this plant grows as a tall tree the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the tree, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count.

**From October onwards**

**Βιγνόνα, Yellow Elder, *Tecoma stans***

Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
-----	-----	-----	-----





A non-native species in Cyprus. Native to America and the West Indies. Grown in Cyprus in gardens and parks.

Flower counts should be based on an estimate of the number of individual flowers (indicated by white ovals shown on the above photos). Where this plant grows as a tall shrub or tree the 50cm x 50cm quadrat can be positioned vertically or at a convenient angle in the shrub, as long as it clearly marks out the area of flowers that you are going to use for your count.

**From November onwards**

Ξιβάκι, Bermuda buttercup, *Oxalis pes-caprae*.

Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



A non-native species in Cyprus. Native to South Africa. Bermuda buttercup are found in a very wide range of habitats, but prefer disturbed sites such as arable fields, planters, pastures, roadside verges, lawns, tracks, paths and waste ground.

They are very distinct lemon-yellow colour flowers.

Flower counts should be based on the number of flower heads (indicated by circles at the top of the above photos).

### ***Alternative flowers suitable for the FIT Count***

If you cannot find any of the target flowers listed above you are free to choose another target that is attracting insects at your location. The list below gives some additional species that are known to attract pollinating insects, but if needed you can use other species that are not on the list. Please let us know which flower species or type you have used when adding your results to the [online](#) recording form.

For some of these species, identification tips are available in the [Species Identification Guide](#) from the UK National Plant Monitoring Scheme. Although some of the species might not be present in Cyprus, related species might be and as such help with identification.

Common name	Latin name	Status	Flowering from	Flowering to
	<i>Lecokia cretica</i>	Native	Jan	Apr
	<i>Linaria chalepensis</i>	Native	Jan	May
	<i>Prasium majus</i>	Native	Jan	May
White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Native	Feb	Mar
Almond	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Native	Feb	Mar
	<i>Tordylium spp.</i>	Native	Feb	Apr
	<i>Geranium tuberosum</i>	Native	Feb	Apr
	<i>Micromeria nervosa</i>	Native	Feb	Apr
	<i>Lithodora hispidula</i>	Native	Feb	May
	<i>Lomelosia prolifera</i>	Native	Feb	May
	<i>Onobrychis venosa</i>	Native (Endemic)	Feb	May
Sow-thistles	<i>Sonchus spp.</i>	Native	Feb	Oct
	<i>Lotus spp.</i>	Native	Feb	Sept
Pear	<i>Pyrus syriaca</i>	Native	Mar	Mar
	<i>Malva cretica</i>	Native	Mar	Mar
Borage	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Native	Mar	Apr
Azarole	<i>Crataegus azarolus</i>	Native	Mar	Apr
	<i>Trifolium spumosum</i>	Native	Mar	Apr
Italian Alkanet	<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	Native	Mar	May
	<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Native	Mar	May
Thistle	<i>Carduus sp.</i>	Native	Mar	May
	<i>Onosma fruticosum</i>	Native (Endemic)	Mar	May
	<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>	Native	Mar	May
Plum	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Domesticated	Mar	May
	<i>Anthemis pseudocotula</i>	Native	Mar	Jul
Narrow-leaved viper's bugloss	<i>Echium angustifolium</i>	Native	Mar	Jul
	<i>Erica sicula</i>	Native	Mar	Jul
	<i>Centaurea aegialophila</i>	Native	Mar	Aug
	<i>Centaurea aegialophila</i>	Native	Mar	Aug



Tassel Hyacinth	<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Native	Mar	Aug
	<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Native	Mar	Jul
	<i>Campanula erinus</i>	Native	Apr	May
	<i>Centaurea hyalolepis</i>	Native	Apr	Jul
Cotton-thistle	<i>Onopordum cyprium</i>	Native (endemic)	Apr	Jul
	<i>Stachys cretica</i>	Native	Apr	Jul
	<i>Ajuga iva</i>	Native	Apr	Aug
	<i>Polygonum equisetiforme</i>	Native	Apr	Oct
Carrot	<i>Daucus carota subsp. maximus</i>	Native	Apr	Sept
	<i>Thymus capitatus</i>	Native	May	Oct
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Non-native	Jun	Aug
Globe-thistle	<i>Echinops spinosissimus</i>	Native	Jul	Oct
	<i>Echinops spinosissimus</i>	Native	Jul	Oct
	<i>Pterocephalus multiflorus</i>	Native (Endemic)	Jul	Nov
Stink Aster	<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	Native	Aug	Nov
	<i>Veronica cymbalaria</i>	Native	Nov	Jun
	<i>Crepis sancta</i>	Native	Dec	Apr
Henbit Deadnettle	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Native	Dec	May