



# Butterflies of the Kaçkars in Turkey

11th - 19th July 2023

Led by Ben Greenaway with Göze and Yasemin Konuralp



**Greenwings Wildlife Holidays**

Tel: 01473 254658

Web: [www.greenwings.co.uk](http://www.greenwings.co.uk)

Email: [enquiries@greenwings.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@greenwings.co.uk)

# The Kaçkar Mountains, Turkey

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## Introduction

This report details the fifth Greenwings trip to the magical provinces of Erzurum and Artvin in north-east Turkey. The majority of the trip was spent in the wild and beautiful Kaçkar Mountains. Here, as with the very best pockets of Eastern Europe, to walk through villages and up into mountain pastures and further still into wild alpine flower meadows is an experience as close to time travel as one could imagine.

The combined total of species resident in the two provinces we visit (Erzurum and Artvin) is well over 200, and on any particular trip we expect to encounter in the region of 140 of these.

## Daily diary

### Day 1

Upon arrival in Erzurum, the majority of the group are tired having travelled through the night so spending a day locally is a sensible option and allows everyone to refresh and ease themselves into the trip. Staying the first night at a ski lodge on Mount Palandöken enables easy exploration of the steppe and mountain steppe habitat to be found on the doorstep. The flowery slopes outside the hotel are rich in flora and butterflies, and one of our guests, Markus, has already explored the area having arrived at our first hotel a couple of days early. This is a superb boost for the group, and a pattern that would continue throughout the trip, with Markus (the youngest and fittest guest!) able to cover ground beyond the main group and highlight any finds that others may find interesting. Although Markus is particularly suited to this role, it should be noted that the group in general is exceptionally fit and able, and many members are, at times, keen to split off from the main group and explore for themselves.

The Palandöken slopes certainly deliver, and as we settle down for our first evening meal and drinks our list is already at an impressive 50 species. Some of the highlights are Eastern Orange Tip, Balkan and Lesser Fiery Coppers, Loew's, Aedon and False Chalkhill blues, many Niobe Fritillaries and Cardinals and the Great Steppe Grayling.



False Chalkhill Blue © Sheila R

One of our guests, Claire, is particularly interested in the bumble bees of the area, and these Palandöken slopes are some of the most productive of the entire trip.

Although very tired by the end of the day, we've had a fantastic start to the trip and there is much excitement about what the following eight days have in store for us.



Puddling Blues © Martin P

### Day 2

Day two is a transit day where we cover the considerable distance from Erzurum to Barhal in the Kaçkar Mountains. This is much more than just a day of travel though, and as we follow the Çoruh river valley we pass through many butterfly rich areas and squeeze in as many stops as time allows.

About 20 miles north of Erzurum lies the small village of Güngörmez and for us, this is undoubtedly the highlight of the area. Of course there are many of these small villages in similar valleys scattered throughout the region, but Güngörmez is the one we know, and it never disappoints. The cattle-grazed surrounding hillsides provide the perfect breeding ground for a wide variety of species, and the trickling streams that work their way to the valley bottom by cutting through dung-soaked village paths offer superb congregations of mud puddling butterflies.

The general area around here is characterised by long cold winters with extensive snow followed by hot, dry summers. Owing to this the butterfly season is very condensed and, after the explosive spring, the area soon becomes semi-arid with the last trickling snow melt streams creating the only lasting wet flushes in the landscape.

The village itself is very rustic with cow dung apparently being put to excellent use for almost any building task. Used as a winter fuel it is also piled high at various points around the village. The villagers, as usual in these areas, are very friendly and always welcome us back enthusiastically - on this occasion Diana and Göze spend much time chatting with a local lady and are invited in to see her home.

Butterflies in this area are exceptional, not only in terms of sheer numbers puddling, but also in terms of the species assemblages on offer. This year however, it is immediately apparent that the season is rather late, with the dominant species puddling being Pontic Blue. We have never seen Pontic Blue here before and although we realise we may miss some of the later species we were expecting, we can't be disappointed at the spectacle that dozens of open winged Pontic Blues provide. Also of particular interest amongst the puddling blues are the many Aedon Blues, some Odd-spot and just one or two Iphigenia (Chelmos) Blues.



Pontic Blues © Miroslava N

The focus here is certainly the mud puddling, but butterflies are everywhere and other highlights include Cardinal, Niobe and Twin-Spot fritillaries, Purple-shot and Balkan Coppers, many skippers including numerous Yellow-banded and Marbled, and a magical colony of Dusky Large Blue discovered by Markus in a hidden location down the hillside in a damp area close to the river.



Dusky Large Blue © Markus D

We eat a wonderful lunch prepared by Yasemin, Göze and our driver, Refik in the shade of some tall trees and then reluctantly board the bus to continue our northward journey. It is always hard to leave this area, but we console ourselves with the promise of a return visit when we travel back this way at the end of trip.

We have two further transits stops along the way to Barhal, and although we fail to find Fiery

Copper at one of these, we have more success at the other with Amasian Satyr, Persian Skipper and Geranium Argus being added to the list. Some of us also chat once again to local people, and are encouraged to try fruit growing on the edge of their modest plots of land.

The road to Barhal follows one of the Çoruh tributaries passing first through a landscape of rolling hills as we drop down from the Erzurum plateau before becoming much more spectacular as the valley becomes increasingly steep sided with cuttings exposing the complicated underlying geology in dramatic fashion.

In recent years huge dams have been built in the area of our route and it is now necessary to navigate to Barhal using a new network of elevated roads and tunnels - we pass over canyons and through mountains where once we followed rivers along valley floors.

This is an incredibly impressive project, but we mourn the loss of an extensive area of wonderful habitat and find it hard to believe that the vibrant bustling town of Yusefeli is now entirely under water.

### Day 3

Our first base at Barhal is situated on the southern slopes of the Kaçkar. Here the humid beech forests of the northern Black Sea slopes give way to mixed forests dominated by pine or scrubby oak. In this zone the surroundings are remarkably variable with apparently subtle changes in aspect/altitude giving rise to quite different habitat types.

Barhal is a small village situated along a lush wooded valley, where small-holdings give rise to an environment of hay meadows and orchards. The river that flows along the valley floor irrigates the adjacent plots, and is bordered by lush vegetation - particularly striking are the large sections of the herbaceous Dwarf Elder or Danewort (*Sambucus ebulus*) which prove to be a magnet for butterflies of many species.

Our pension is of the traditional wooden chalet style, with several connected structures being used for hay storage and bee keeping. The valley sides here are steep, and being set back from the road also necessitates a considerable increase in elevation. Unusually, and luckily for us, our accommodation is blessed with a steep access road so our bus can bring us most of the way, and a traditional pulley system delivers our luggage the final way to our rooms.

To start our first day in this area we take a walk down to Barhal village from our pension. This gives us a chance to familiarise ourselves with our immediate surroundings and we enjoy the many butterflies that we encounter along the way.

We board our bus in Barhal and set off to explore the Biçakçılar Valley. We briefly stop to enjoy a rare endemic *Campanula* that Yasemin points out and, whilst this is being appreciated, some of the group enjoy photographing our first Blue Argus and a beautiful fresh Swallowtail.

Half way up the valley we stop at a site for Ionian Emperor. There are several banks covered in Dwarf Elder and our first emperors are soon located. Chris seems to offer something particularly attractive to them, and not for the last time on the trip, he acts as an emperor magnet.

Ionian Emperor © Sheila R



Camel Spider © Miroslava N



We also enjoy several beautifully fresh Southern White Admirals and our first encounter with the fascinating and exotic looking Camel Spider. A Large Tortoiseshell flies by but doesn't stop, and although we suspect Powdered Brimstone we are frustrated that they too, are constantly on the move. We look here for Small Bath White but are unfortunately unable to locate it on this occasion.

Continuing up to 1800m we stop at a muddy bridge we know to be a hot-spot for mud puddling. We are not disappointed and are blown away by the vast congregation of blues and fritillaries that dazzle on our arrival. Amongst the many hundreds of butterflies we find

High Brown, Glanville, False Heath and Heath Fritillaries (including a stunning aberrant Heath Fritillary). The blues mainly consist of Eros, Anatolian Zephyr, Osiris, Idas, Silver-studded and Common, but there are also Green-underside, Pontic, Aedon and Turkish Blues in the mix.

We enjoy a delightful picnic lunch whilst working out all the puddling butterflies and then walk down the valley with the bus following behind. Again we encounter congregations of blues but the numbers aren't so overwhelming here and Ben is able to spend some time helping Pete with some key identification tips.

On the way back we stop again at the morning's Ionian Emperor site, and this time along with the Emperors we get lucky with hairstreaks, finding the Dwarf Elder flowers are also attractive to Gerhard's Black, Green, Sloe, Ilex, Purple and White-letter Hairstreaks.



Now late in the afternoon we head back stopping for ice cream in Barhal to cool down after an incredible day. 'Butterfly paradise' is mentioned more than once!

## Day 4

The majority of the group are up at 4am for an early morning trip into the high Kaçkar to look for bears.



© Miroslava N

This is offered as an optional extra and is something that the owner of our Barhal pension organises for us according to demand. Unfortunately on this occasion we are unlucky, and despite a large population of brown bear in the area we don't manage the encounter we all hope for. We all accept that with wildlife watching nothing can be guaranteed, and despite some inevitable extra tiredness late in the afternoon, we all agree that the early morning trip was worth it just to stand atop this hidden mountain paradise as the first rays of morning light begin to illuminate the high peaks that surround us.

After breakfast we head off to the Pishankara Valley. We wind our way high into the mountains but progress is abruptly halted by some heavy machinery working in the area. It is immediately apparent that the trees and debris strewn throughout the area were deposited by a significant avalanche that must have ripped through the valley earlier in the year. We leave the bus here and continue on foot. At this altitude, and with the newly cleared path flanked by impressive banks of quickly melting snow and ice the area has a distinct spring feel to it, and this is backed up by the numerous Orange Tips and fresh Pearl-bordered Fritillaries that we encounter. We enjoy some puddling with fresh Scotch Argus and worn Woodland Ringlet in close proximity, and then explore the area as we wander further down the valley.



Scotch Argus © Miroslava N

Our lunch stop is a bridge over the river and with the day quickly warming up the species list builds in predictably impressive fashion. Many of the species are familiar to us from the previous day, but a Camberwell Beauty gliding over the river beneath the bridge and a Large Blue that poses nicely for photographs are memorable highlights.



Camberwell Beauty caterpillars  
© Ben Greenaway

Some beautiful late instar Camberwell Beauty larvae are appreciated by all, and Martin and Ben negotiate a steep bank to watch a Lesser Spotted Fritillary ovipositing on some grass next to the food plant, Verbascum.

After another excellent lunch we travel further down the valley and investigate a side road that Yasemin has noticed on the way up. This proves to be an excellent choice as the bridge that crosses the river is alive with puddling butterflies. The collection is impressive, and the dozen or so Scarce Swallowtails puddling or gracefully gliding and swooping in and out of the mix offer a striking alternative for those less keen to focus on the subtle beauty of the numerous skippers and blues.

Continuing down the valley we again enjoy some wonderful butterflies in the hot afternoon sun. Another overwintered Camberwell Beauty, a fresh Large Tortoiseshell and several Ionian Emperors are spotted and photographed.

After a very hot finish to the day we again enjoy an ice cream stop on our way back through Barhal.

## Day 5

Today we plan to make our way across to Olgunlar - our second base in the mountains, but first we spend the morning exploring Barhal Valley.

After only a short drive we stop at a height of about 1800m, in an area where several paths lead off in different directions. We stay here for two and a half hours allowing everyone time to explore

at their own pace and focus on their particular areas of interest. Claire is keen to climb higher up to some high meadows that prove to be excellent for the bumblebees that she is particularly interested in. Once again the area proves to be very productive, and despite not finding any new species, we all enjoy the spectacle and soak up the surroundings. This scenery in this valley is some of the best we experience on the trip, with the snow capped peaks, stunning wildflower meadows and gushing mountain streams providing a glorious backdrop to some truly unforgettable butterflying.



As we head back down our valley for lunch we notice a bright orange Clouded Yellow skimming around the path in front of us. Refik, attentive as ever, halts the bus and we all quickly jump out. The stunning deep orange/red butterfly that flits between puddling and gliding around a few inches above the path is a Caucasian (Balkan) Clouded Yellow. This is a rare treat and a wonderful way to round off our time in this area.

After a lunch in Barhal by the river we continue our journey to Olgunlar knowing well that after spending only three days here we have barely scratched the surface and although we have ticks next to most of

the species we know occur here, we leave with the sense that despite our best efforts, these mountains have shared only a fraction of the secrets they hoard.

Arriving at Olgunlar we are disappointed to find that the dirt track outside the hotel has been 'improved' and is now a giant concrete block. Fortunately there are still muddy puddles at the edges of the block and although it is late in the day and the sun has gone, we are easily able to find many roosting butterflies including numerous Twin Spot Fritillaries, Apollos and several different blues including Damon.

After our daily meeting and before dinner we head out to show several interested members of the group a beautiful roosting Apollo that had been located soon after our arrival. This is expertly photographed at this late hour but also at first light the following morning by several members of our group but especially Martin who is particularly interested in this family of butterflies.



## Day 6

This is our first day of disappointing weather. Any trip into lush mountain environments such as this will naturally come with a very high risk of some wet weather days, and we've done well to avoid them up until this point. The Hastaf Valley is found between the towering peaks of the Gungörmez range to the south and the Kaçkar range to the north. Our hotel is to be found at 2200m and we plan to climb very gently to a height of 2900m or so.



We only have brief windows of sun and butterflies are hardly active in these cool conditions but despite this we still locate two of our targets, Balkan Blue and a stunning fresh Hewitson's Ringlet. The whole group make excellent progress up the valley with each making their own decision about when it is the right time for them to turn around and head back. With Ben up front and Yasemin behind everyone is helped over the tricky makeshift bridges that carry us over mountain streams. By the time we reach the base camp used for attempts to ascend Kaçkar Dağı, the highest peak of the Kaçkar, our group is whittled down to five. Perhaps only Markus is still considering pushing on in search of a very special Apollo that flies

here, but with the season running late, and the weather getting worse, we all decide that reaching

base camp is enough of an achievement and that we should begin our long descent back to our pension. The weather looks more promising for the following morning and so we go to bed with high hopes for the much discussed sunny weather mud puddling that should occur close to our hotel.

## Day 7

We wake to blue skies and sunshine and make an early start to see what this area has to offer in good weather.

The mud muddling already starts to build at 7am and by 9 there are large congregations developing throughout the dung soaked paths that lead through Olgunlar. The diversity of species is again very special, with at one stage eight or nine skipper species close enough to feature in a single photograph. These include specialities such as Tufted Marbled, Aegean, Yellow-banded, and Hungarian. Of particular interest amongst the many blue species are the blues with white stripes on their underside hind wings and these prove to be a mix of Iphigenia Blue and Turkish Blue. Markus also locates one of the other local specialities, Alpine Ringlet, not far from our pension.



Turkish Blue © Ben Greenaway

Once we have all enjoyed the spectacle on our doorstep we board the bus and travel a short distance to a nearby valley where Ahmet Baytas (the author of our much used butterfly field guide) was born. We are met by wonderfully friendly locals who chat at length to Yasemin, Göze and Diana before we descend gradually back down the valley enjoying plenty of butterflies along the way. Martin, Markus and Ben decide to follow a little used path that runs down the steep sided valley and although the terrain would not be suitable for the whole group, the hillside habitat is wonderful and they are sure that butterflies numbers would be very high if the recently arrived cloud would have held off a little longer.

Upon our return to Olgunlar Ben has promised Mira that he would help her to locate some roosting Apollos. One is duly spotted but upon closer inspection it is found to be loosely caught in a spider's web. The web also contains another freshly caught Apollo that has already been tightly bound up with silk so the decision is made to free the individual that has not yet been 'processed'. Although initially clearly somewhat discombobulated, the butterfly soon recovers its senses and poses attractively on the rock onto which it was released. Mira stays behind, keen to see whether the butterfly continues to recover, and is happy to report at dinner that the butterfly was behaving normally when she eventually left it.



Apollo © Miroslava N

## Day 8

Today we are travelling back to our first hotel at Erzurum and with some potentially excellent stops along the way we agree to have an early breakfast in order to maximise time in the field.

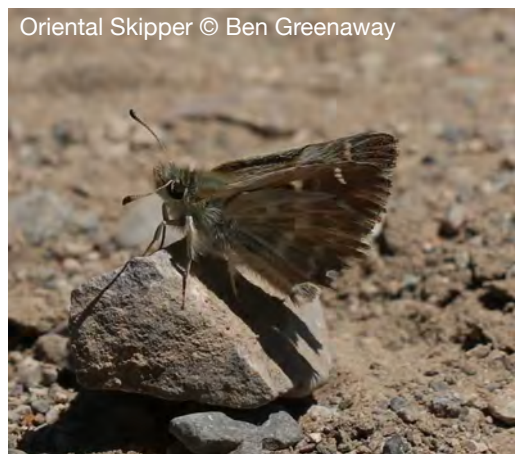
Our first stop after perhaps an hour and a half of driving is in a steep sided valley that leads to the town of Dereici. We are here primarily to find Little Tiger Blue, White-bordered Grayling and Freyer's Grayling and all are quickly located. Pete misses the first good photo opportunity with Little Tiger Blue but others are eventually located and everyone comes away with decent photos of this species.

The Mulberry Tree that attracts the graylings is also very attractive to Ionian Emperor and we are treated to several of this species with some of the best views



White-bordered Grayling © Markus D

of the entire trip. We are keen to stay longer at this location but we decide to only extend our stay for a short period as we still have several stops to come.



Oriental Skipper © Ben Greenaway

Our second stop is back at the site for Fiery Copper. We only allow ourselves a strict thirty minutes here and decide to spread out to maximise our chances of finding a butterfly that we worry may not yet be on the wing. Our search quickly reveals Oriental Skipper, but it is only just before we head back to the bus that our true quarry is located. A single Fiery Copper is found in a very similar location to previous years, and although there is only one, it stays around long enough for most of the group to enjoy the encounter and come away with excellent photographs. This is pleasing to everyone but certainly nobody can be more thrilled than Sheila who has searched and failed to find this species several times on previous trips.

Everything appears to be going extremely well today, so we have high hopes that our next site, a riverside site just off the main road, will also deliver some of our targets. The area feels noticeably more advanced than it did a week previously, and several fresh Ripart's Anomalous Blue's are puddling on the main path. We search diligently for both Hopffer's and Poseidon Blue but conclude that they are not yet emerged. We are, however, treated to the very striking Orange Hermit that stops briefly on the path at our feet before flying off down the river. As we head back to the bus we are intrigued by a couple of Blue-spot Hairstreaks that are locked in an apparently never ending spiralling display just above the ground. Photography is challenging but we manage to achieve something just about sufficient to confirm their identity.



Orange Hermit © Martin P

We have another excellent lunch here and while most of the group are relaxing in the shade Mireille crosses the road to investigate another area of promising looking roadside habitat. Amongst the many Amasian Satyrs, Mireille searches for the very similar Anatolian Satyr and believes she has found it. The two species can be hard to separate from photographs but Mireille has excellent knowledge of the region's butterflies having travelled widely in the area so her determination is accepted.

From here we travel for another hour to our final afternoon destination - the beautiful Güngörmez Valley that had such an impact on us seven days previously. Although the sun is still strong, we are slightly disappointed to find that the mud puddling is not as spectacular as we had hoped, although there are still impressive congregations of a lovely variety of species. Markus is keen to look for special hairstreaks but very generously gives up his time to lead the group to a boggy area next to the river that he had discovered a week earlier. The target species here is Dusky Large Blue and several individuals are quickly located. We are all careful not to trample this delicate area of habitat and marvel once again at the range of habitats, and therefore species, that can be located in such close proximity in these areas.



Rebel's Hairstreak © Markus D

We are all very grateful to Markus and partly in light of this Ben heads off up the steep hillside to attempt to help Markus locate the hairstreaks that are of particular interest to him. The hillside is steep and unfortunately not suitable for the majority of the group. After a steep climb and after searching many potentially suitable hillside shrubs they are on the point of admitting defeat when finally a hairstreak flies up from the last shrub to be checked. The grey/green flash is unmistakable and they know instantly that they have found one of the main targets of the area - Rebel's Hairstreak. It stays



long enough for excellent photos, and although it then shoots off downhill and out of sight, it returns to the same location half an hour later where Markus is patiently waiting.

This afternoon in Güngörmez rounds off the trip wonderfully and we all head back for our final meeting and evening together very tired, but knowing very well that we've had a huge amount of success in terms of butterfly species, and with a strong sense of privilege for the experiences we have been treated to over the last eight days.

Our final meeting is a happy affair, with a day count of 93 species breaking all trip records and with so many target species finally in the bag we can relax and reflect on an incredible trip full of memorable moments and stunning spectacles.



### Systematic Species Checklists

<b>Butterflies</b>			11th July	12th July	13th July	14th July	15th July	16th July	17th July	18th July
			day 1	day 2	day 3	day 4	day 5	day 6	day 7	day 8
Imago sightings are marked with a ✓, caterpillars are marked with a ☆										
<b>Family Papilionidae</b>										
1	Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
2	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Apollo	<i>Parnassius apollo</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Family Pieridae</b>										
4	Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>				✓				
5	Eastern Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis damone</i>	✓		✓					
6	Black-veined White	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Berger's Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias alfacariensis</i>	✓		✓					
8	Anatolian Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias aurorinia</i>		✓						
9	Balkan Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias caucasica</i>					✓			
10	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Eastern Dappled White	<i>Euchloe ausonia</i>		✓						
12	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
13	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			

<b>Butterflies</b>			11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th
			July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July
Imago sightings are marked with a ✓, caterpillars are marked with a ☆			day	day	day	day	day	day	day	day
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Mountain Green-veined White	<i>Pieris bryoniae</i>						✓		
16	Mountain Small White	<i>Pieris ergane</i>							✓	
17	Southern Small White	<i>Pieris mannii</i>			✓	✓	✓			✓
18	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20	Eastern Bath White	<i>Pontia edusa</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Family Lycaenidae</b>										
21	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>			✓	✓	✓			✓
22	Purple Hairstreak	<i>Neozephyrus quercus</i>			✓	✓	✓			
23	Gerhardt's Black Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium abdominalis</i>			✓		✓			✓
24	Sloe Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium acaciae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
25	Ilex Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium ilicis</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
26	Rebel's Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium myrtale</i>								✓
27	Blue-spot Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium spini</i>		✓	✓		✓			✓
28	White-letter Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>			✓		✓			
29	Purple-shot Copper	<i>Lycaena alciphron</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	Balkan Copper	<i>Lycaena candens</i>	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
31	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		✓			✓			✓
32	Lesser Fiery Copper	<i>Lycaena thersamon</i>	✓							✓
33	Fiery Copper	<i>Lycaena thetis</i>								✓
34	Sooty Copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓	
35	Scarce Copper	<i>Lycaena virgaureae</i>					✓			
36	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
37	Northern Brown Argus	<i>Aricia artaxerxes</i>			✓			✓	✓	
38	Anatolian Blue Argus	<i>Aricia crassipunctus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
39	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
40	Short-tailed Blue	<i>Cupido argiades</i>		✓	✓		✓			
41	Small Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>			✓		✓		✓	
42	Osiris Blue	<i>Cupido osiris</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	Mazarine Blue	<i>Cyaniris semiargus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Geranium Argus	<i>Eumedonia eumedon</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓
45	Green-underside Blue	<i>Glaucoopsyche alexis</i>			✓	✓			✓	✓
46	Eastern Brown Argus	<i>Kretania eurypilus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓

<b>Butterflies</b>			11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th
			July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July
Imago sightings are marked with a ✓, caterpillars are marked with a ☆			day	day	day	day	day	day	day	day
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47	Long-tailed Blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	✓			✓				✓
48	Pontic Blue	<i>Neolysandra coelestinus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
49	Alcon Blue	<i>Phengaris alcon</i>						✓		
50	Large Blue	<i>Phengaris arion</i>				✓	✓	✓		
51	Dusky Large Blue	<i>Phengaris nausithous</i>		✓						✓
52	Loew's Blue	<i>Plebejidea loewii</i>	✓	✓		✓				✓
53	Silver-studded Blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Reverdin's Blue	<i>Plebejus argyrognomon</i>		✓						
55	Bosnian Blue	<i>Plebejus dardanus</i>						✓	✓	
56	Idas Blue	<i>Plebejus idas</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
57	Anatolian Zephyr Blue	<i>Plebejus modicus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
58	Aedon Blue	<i>Polyommatus aedon</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
59	Amanda's Blue	<i>Polyommatus amandus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
60	Adonis Blue	<i>Polyommatus bellargus</i>	✓		✓		✓		✓	
61	False Chalkhill Blue	<i>Polyommatus corydonius</i>	✓							
62	Damon Blue	<i>Polyommatus damon</i>					✓			
63	Meleager's Blue	<i>Polyommatus daphnis</i>	✓	✓		✓				✓
64	Turquoise Blue	<i>Polyommatus dorylas</i>			✓				✓	✓
65	Eros Blue	<i>Polyommatus eros</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	
66	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
67	Chelmos Blue	<i>Polyommatus iphigenia</i>		✓					✓	
68	Ripart's Anomalous Blue	<i>Polyommatus ripartii</i>		✓						✓
69	Chapman's Blue	<i>Polyommatus thersites</i>				✓	✓			✓
70	Turkish Blue	<i>Polyommatus turcicus</i>			✓	✓			✓	
71	Eastern Baton Blue	<i>Pseudophilotes vicrama</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
72	Chequered Blue	<i>Scolitantides orion</i>				✓				
73	Little Tiger Blue	<i>Tarucus balkanicus</i>								✓
74	Odd-spot Blue	<i>Turanana endymion</i>		✓						✓
<b>Family Libytheidae</b>										
75	Nettle Tree Butterfly	<i>Libythea celtis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
<b>Family Nymphalidae</b>										
76	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
77	Southern White Admiral	<i>Limnitis reducta</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
78	Camberwell Beauty	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>		✓		✓	✓			

<b>Butterflies</b>			11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th
			July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July
Imago sightings are marked with a ✓, caterpillars are marked with a ☆			day	day	day	day	day	day	day	day
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
79	Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
80	Yellow-legged Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis xanthomelas</i>		✓						
81	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>			✓	✓	✓			✓
82	Southern Comma	<i>Polygonia egea</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
83	Ionian Emperor	<i>Thaleropsis ionia</i>			✓	✓	✓			✓
84	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
85	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
86	Cardinal	<i>Argynnis pandora</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
87	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
88	Marbled Fritillary	<i>Brenthis daphne</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
89	Twin-spot Fritillary	<i>Brenthis hecate</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
90	Lesser Marbled Fritillary	<i>Brenthis ino</i>		✓						
91	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
92	Marsh Fritillary	<i>Euphedryas aurinia</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
93	High Brown Fritillary	<i>Fabriciana adippe</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
94	Niobe Fritillary	<i>Fabriciana niobe</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
95	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
96	Heath Fritillary	<i>Melitaea athalia</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
97	Glanville Fritillary	<i>Melitaea cinxia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
98	False Heath Fritillary	<i>Melitaea diamina</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
99	Spotted Fritillary	<i>Melitaea didyma</i>	✓	✓						
100	Caucasian Spotted Fritillary	<i>Melitaea interrupta</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
101	Lesser Spotted Fritillary	<i>Melitaea trivia</i>				✓	✓			✓
102	Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Speyeria aglaja</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
103	Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		
104	Balkan Marbled White	<i>Melanargia larissa</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓
105	Esper's Marbled White	<i>Melanargia russiae</i>	✓							
106	Great Banded Grayling	<i>Brintesia circe</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
107	Orange Hermit	<i>Chazara bischoffii</i>								✓
108	Great Steppe Grayling	<i>Chalaza persephone</i>	✓							
109	Freyer's Grayling	<i>Hipparchia fatua</i>								✓
110	White-bordered Grayling	<i>Hipparchia parisatis</i>								✓
111	Anatolian Grayling	<i>Hipparchia pellucida</i>		✓						✓
112	Eastern Rock Grayling	<i>Hipparchia syriaca</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓



Birds					
1	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	21	Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>
2	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcis ibis</i>	22	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>
3	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	23	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>
4	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	24	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>
5	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	25	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>
6	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	27	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
7	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	26	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
8	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	29	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
9	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	28	Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>
10	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	30	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
11	Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	31	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>
12	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	32	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
13	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	33	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domestica</i>
14	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	34	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>
15	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	36	Red-fronted Serin	<i>Serinus pusillus</i>
16	Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	35	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>
17	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	37	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>
18	Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	38	Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>
19	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	39	Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>
20	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>			

Plants Endemic species are marked with a ☆					
	<b>Adoxaceae</b>		5	A Pimpinella	<i>Pimpinella rhodantha</i>
1	Dwarf Elder/Danewort	<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	6	A Hogweed	<i>Heracleum apiifolium</i>
2	Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	<b>Amaranthaceae</b>		
	<b>Anacardiaceae</b>		7	Turkish Wild Beet	<i>Beta trigyna</i>
3	Smokebush	<i>Cotinus coggyria</i>	8	Oak-leaved Goosefoot	<i>Oxybasis glauca</i>
	<b>Apiaceae</b>		<b>Asteraceae</b>		
4	A Masterwort	<i>Astrantia maxima</i>	9	Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>

**Plants** Endemic species are marked with a ☆

10	White Mat Chamomile	<i>Anthemis cretica</i>	35	A Tansy	<i>Tanacetum balsamitoides</i>
11	Downy Lesser Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i> ssp. <i>pubens</i>	36	Yellow-Ox-eye	<i>Telekia speciosa</i>
12	A Burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</i> ssp. <i>platylepis</i>	37	Immortelle	<i>Xeranthemum annuum</i>
13	Alpine Aster	<i>Aster alpinus</i>		<b>Betulaceae</b>	
14	Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	38	European Hop-hornbeam	<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>
15	A Caucasalia	<i>Caucasalia macrophylla</i>		<b>Boraginaceae</b>	
16	A Mountain Cornflower	<i>Centaurea nigrofimbria</i>	39	An Anchusa	<i>Anchusa leptophylla</i>
17	A Knapweed	<i>Centaurea triumfettii</i>	40	Oriental Alkanet	<i>Alkanna orientalis</i>
18	A Knapweed	<i>Centaurea spectabilis</i>	41	Smooth Honeywort	<i>Cerintho glabra</i>
19	Woad-leaved Knapweed	<i>Centaurea glastifolia</i>	42	Viper's Bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
20	A Knapweed	<i>Centaurea virgata</i>	43	Prophet-flower	<i>Huynhia pulchra</i>
21	A Blue Sow-thistle	<i>Cicerbita racemosa</i>	44	Alpine Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>
22	Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	45	A Monkswort	<i>Nonea intermedia</i>
23	Golden Marguerite	<i>Cota tinctoria</i>	46	A Monkswort	<i>Nonea versicolor</i>
24	Stinking Hawksbeard	<i>Crepis foetida</i>		<b>Brassicaceae</b>	
25	A Fleabane	<i>Erigeron caucasicus</i>	47	Greater Cuckooflower	<i>Cardamine raphanifolia</i>
26	A Fleabane	<i>Erigeron acris</i> ssp. <i>pycnotrichus</i>	48	Oriental Sea Kale	<i>Crambe orientalis</i>
27	An Eryngo	<i>Eryngium billardierii</i>	49	An Isatis	<i>Isatis cappadocica</i>
28	Dwarf Everlasting	<i>Helichrysum arenarium</i>	50	Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
29	An Everlasting	<i>Helichrysum plicatum</i>	51	Heart-podded Hoary Cress	<i>Lepidium draba</i>
30	Elecampane	<i>Inula helenium</i>	52	A Ricotia	<i>Ricotia aucheri</i>
31	An Inula	<i>Inula helenium</i> ssp. <i>turcoracemosa</i>		<b>Campanulaceae</b>	
32	A Thistle	<i>Lophiolepis trachylepis</i> ☆	53	An Asyneuma	<i>Asyneuma amplexicaule</i>
33	Feverfew	<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	54	A Bellflower	<i>Campanula saxifraga</i> ssp. <i>aucheri</i>
34	A Tansy	<i>Tanacetum argenteum</i>	55	Birch-leaved Bellflower	<i>Campanula betulifolia</i> ☆

<b>Plants</b> Endemic species are marked with a ☆					
56	A Bellflower	<i>Campanula choruhensis</i>		<b>Convolvulaceae</b>	
57	A Bellflower	<i>Campanula collina</i>	80	A Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus galaticus</i>
58	Clustered Bellflower	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	81	Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
59	Giant Bellflower	<i>Campanula latifolia</i>	82	Large Bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>
60	Milky Bellflower	<i>Campanula lactiflora</i>		<b>Crassulaceae</b>	
61	A Bellflower	<i>Campanula stevenii</i>	83	Allegheny Stonecrop	<i>Hylotelephium telephioides</i>
62	A Bellflower	<i>Campanula olympica</i>	84	A Stonecrop	<i>Phedimus spurius</i>
63	Creeping Bellflower	<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	85	A Stonecrop	<i>Prometheum pilosum</i>
64	A Bellflower	<i>Campanula stricta</i>	86	A Stonecrop	<i>Sedum tenellum</i>
65	A Bellflower	<i>Campanula troegerae</i> ☆	87	Biting Stonecrop	<i>Sedum acre</i>
	<b>Capparaceae</b>		88	White Stonecrop	<i>Sedum album</i>
66	A Caper	<i>Capparis spinosa</i> var. <i>herbaceae</i>	89	Annual Stonecrop	<i>Sedum annuum</i>
	<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>		90	A Houseleek	<i>Sempervivum staintonii</i> ☆
67	A Scabious	<i>Cephalaria aristata</i>	91	A Houseleek	<i>Sempervivum minus</i> ☆
68	Giant Scabious	<i>Cephalaria gigantea</i>		<b>Cucurbitaceae</b>	
69	Small Scabious	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	92	White Bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
70	Cutleaf Teasel	<i>Dipsacus laciniata</i>		<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	
71	A Morina	<i>Morina persica</i>	93	A Spurge	<i>Euphorbia grisophylla</i>
72	A Valerian	<i>Valeriana alliariifolia</i>		<b>Fabaceae</b>	
	<b>Caryophyllaceae</b>		94	A Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus ponticus</i>
73	Corn Cockle	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	95	A Chesneya	<i>Chesneya elegans</i> ☆
74	An Atocion	<i>Atocion compactum</i>	96	A Colutea	<i>Colutea armena</i>
75	A Pink	<i>Dianthus orientalis</i>	97	Oriental Crownvetch	<i>Coronilla orientalis</i>
76	A Gypsophila	<i>Gypsophila glandulosa</i>	98	Pink Crownvetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>
77	Common Soapwort	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	99	Persian Everlasting Pea	<i>Lathyrus rotundifolius</i>
78	Bladder Champion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	100	Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
	<b>Celastraceae</b>		101	Horned Sainfoin	<i>Onobrychis cornuta</i>
79	Grass of Parnassus	<i>Parnassia palustris</i>	102	False Acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>



**Plants** Endemic species are marked with a ☆

103	Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	126	Mediterranean Sage	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>
104	Caucasian Clover	<i>Trifolium ambiguum</i>	127	Clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
105	Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	128	Sticky Sage	<i>Salvia glutinosa</i>
	<b>Gentianaceae</b>		129	Lulling Sage	<i>Salvia limbata</i>
106	Willow Gentian	<i>Gentiana asclepiadea</i>	130	Iranian Sage	<i>Salvia staminea</i>
107	Crested Gentian	<i>Gentiana septemfida</i>	131	Whorled Clary	<i>Salvia verticillata</i>
108	Spring Gentian	<i>Gentiana verna</i>	132	Southern Meadow Sage	<i>Salvia virgata</i>
	<b>Geraniaceae</b>		133	Yellow-flowered Skullcap	<i>Scutellaria orientalis</i>
109	Wood Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	134	A Stachys	<i>Stachys iberica</i>
110	A Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium asphodeloides</i>	135	Big Betony	<i>Stachys macrantha</i>
111	A Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium collinum</i>	136	Woolly Germander	<i>Teucrium polium</i>
112	Caucasian Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium ibericum</i>	137	A Germander	<i>Teucrium orientale</i>
113	A Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium lazicum</i> ☆	138	Mother of Thyme	<i>Thymus praecox</i>
114	A Stork's-bill	<i>Pelargonium endlicherianum</i> ☆	139	A Thyme	<i>Thymus nummularius</i>
	<b>Iridaceae</b>			<b>Linaceae</b>	
115	A Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus kotschyanus</i>	140	Narrow-leaved Flax	<i>Linum tenuifolium</i>
	<b>Lamiaceae</b>			<b>Lythraceae</b>	
116	Greater Calamint	<i>Clinopodium grandiflorum</i>	141	Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
117	Broad-leaved Hemp-nettle	<i>Galeopsis ladanum</i>		<b>Malvaceae</b>	
118	A Lallémantia	<i>Lallemantia canescens</i>	142	A Hollyhock	<i>Alcea apterocarpa</i>
119	White Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>	143	A Hollyhock	<i>Alcea hohenackeri</i>
120	Rush Horse Mint	<i>Mentha longifolia</i> ssp. <i>typhoides</i>	144	Hemp-leaved Mallow	<i>Althaea cannabina</i>
121	A Catmint	<i>Nepeta betonicifolia</i>		<b>Onagraceae</b>	
122	Wild Oregano	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	145	Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
123	An Oregano	<i>Origanum rotundifolia</i>	146	Hoary Willowherb	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>
124	Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	147	Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
125	Cut-leaved Selfheal	<i>Prunella laciniata</i>		<b>Orchidaceae</b>	

<b>Plants</b> Endemic species are marked with a ☆					
148	An Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza urvilleana</i>	169	A Rock Jasmine	<i>Androsace armeniaca</i>
149	An Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> ssp. <i>cilicica</i>		<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	
	<b>Orobanchaceae</b>		170	Narcissus-flowered Anemone	<i>Anemonastrum narcissiflorum</i>
150	Field Cow-wheat	<i>Melampyrum arvense</i>	171	A Columbine	<i>Aquilegia olympica</i>
151	Crested Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis comosa</i>	172	Old Man's Beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
152	Greater Yellow Rattle	<i>Rhinanthus major</i> var. <i>major</i>	173	A Larkspur	<i>Delphinium flexuosum</i>
153	A Rhynchochorys	<i>Rhynchochorys elephas</i>	174	A Larkspur	<i>Delphinium hohenackeri</i>
154	A Rhynchochorys	<i>Rhynchochorys stricta</i>	175	A Trollius	<i>Trollius ranunculinus</i>
	<b>Papaveraceae</b>			<b>Resedaceae</b>	
155	Great-flowered Horned Poppy	<i>Glaucium grandiflorum</i>	176	Mignonette	<i>Reseda lutea</i>
156	A Poppy	<i>Papaver arenarium</i>		<b>Rhamnaceae</b>	
157	A Poppy	<i>Papaver armeniacum</i> ssp. <i>armeniaceum</i>	177	Christ's Thorn	<i>Paliurus spina-christi</i>
158	A Poppy	<i>Papaver lateritium</i>		<b>Rosaceae</b>	
159	Pseudo-oriental Poppy	<i>Papaver setiferum</i>	178	Creeping Grover	<i>Agrimonia repens</i>
	<b>Plantaginaceae</b>		179	Dropwort	<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>
160	Rusty Foxglove	<i>Digitalis ferruginea</i> ssp. <i>ferruginea</i>	180	A Geum	<i>Geum coccineum</i>
161	A Foxglove	<i>Digitalis ferruginea</i> ssp. <i>schischkinii</i>	181	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
162	A Toadflax	<i>Linaria corifolia</i> ☆		<b>Sapindaceae</b>	
163	Broadleaf Toadflax	<i>Linaria genistifolia</i>	182	Montpellier Maple	<i>Acer monspessulanum</i>
164	Large-flowered Toadflax	<i>Linaria grandiflora</i>		<b>Saxifragaceae</b>	
	<b>Polygonaceae</b>		183	Paniculate Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i>
165	An Atraphaxis	<i>Atraphaxis billardieri</i>	184	Siberian Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga sibirica</i>
166	Common Bistort	<i>Polygonum bistorta</i>		<b>Solanaceae</b>	
167	Sheep's Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	185	Deadly Nightshade	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>
168	French Sorrel	<i>Rumex scutatus</i>	186	Egyptian Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus reticulatus</i>
	<b>Primulaceae</b>		187	Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>

**Plants** Endemic species are marked with a ☆

188	Black Nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>		<b>Violaceae</b>
	<b>Urticaceae</b>		190	Field Pansy
				<i>Viola arvensis</i>
189	Stinging Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>		

**Photo Gallery**



Aberrant Anatolian Zephyr Blue © Ben Greenaway



Phonochorion satunini © Miroslava N



© Ben Greenaway

Aberrant Heath Fritillary © Ben Greenaway

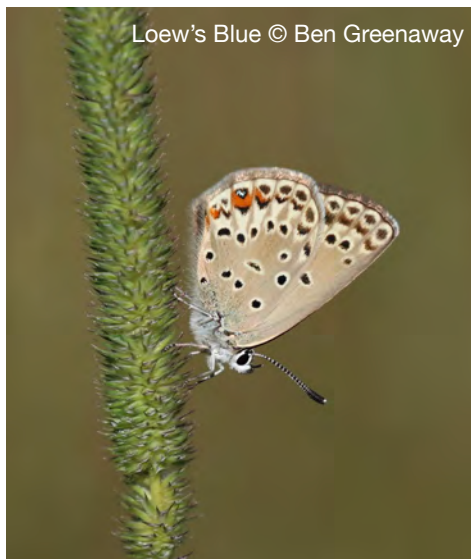


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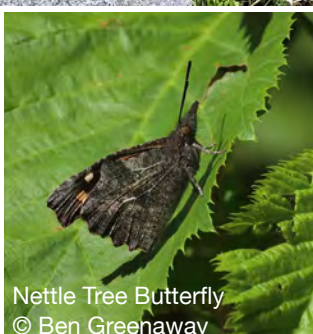


*Dactylocteniza urvilleana*  
© Miroslava N

Loew's Blue © Ben Greenaway



*Libelloides macaronius* © Miroslava N



Nettle Tree Butterfly  
© Ben Greenaway

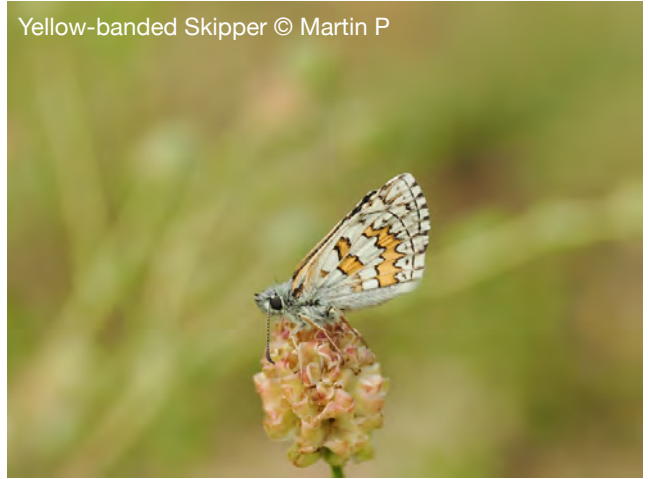
Odd-spot Blue © Markus D



Niobe Fritillary © Martin P



Yellow-banded Skipper © Martin P



Southern White Admiral © Miroslava N



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Southern White Admiral © Miroslava N



Scarce Swallowtails © Markus D



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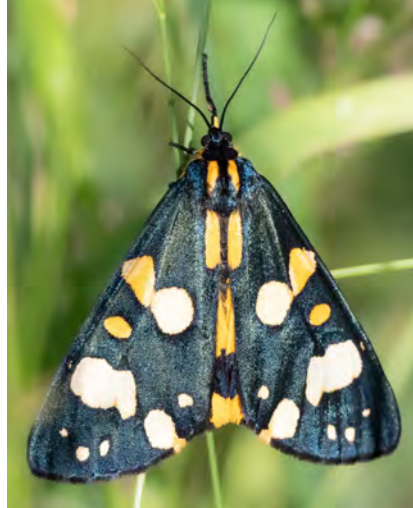
Purple Hairstreak © Markus D



Silver-washed Fritillary f. valezina  
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Scarlet Tiger Moth © Miroslava N



Silver-studded Blues © Miroslava N



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Pontic Blues © Sheila R



Puddling Blues including Eros Blue © Ben Greenaway



Niobe Fritillaries © Ben Greenaway



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Odd-spot Blue © Sheila R



Marbled Skippers © Miroslava N



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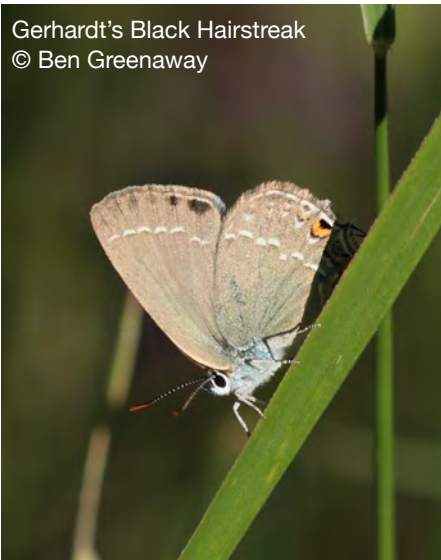


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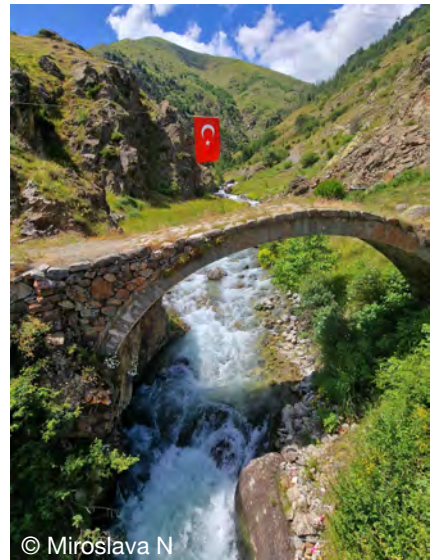


Meleager's Blue © Ben Greenaway

Gerhardt's Black Hairstreak  
© Ben Greenaway

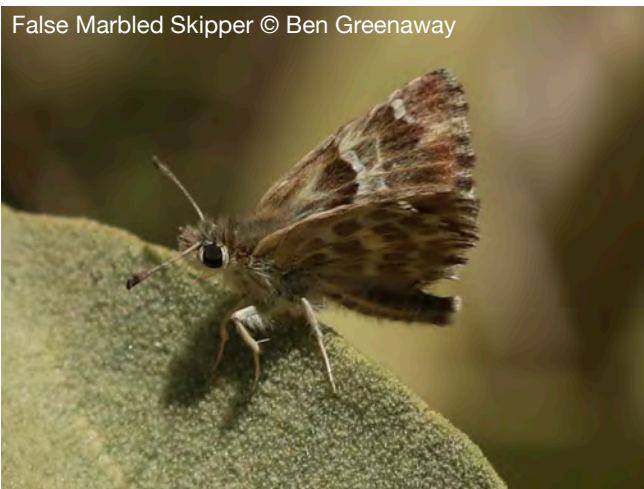


Lizard sp. © Miroslava N



© Miroslava N

False Marbled Skipper © Ben Greenaway



Orange Hermit © Sheila R

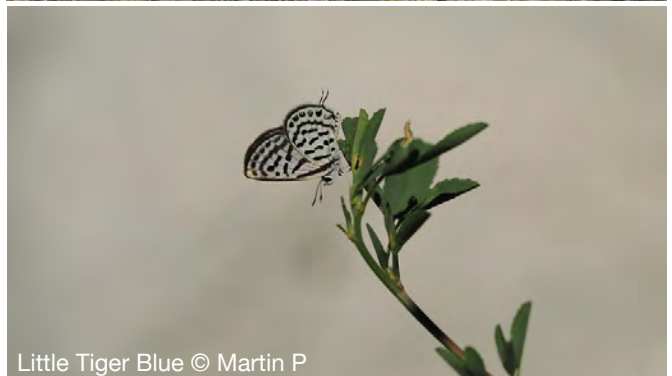
Loew's Blue © Sheila R



© Ben Greenaway



Puddling Blues © Ben Greenaway



Little Tiger Blue © Martin P





© Ben Greenaway



Chelmos Blue © Markus D



Balkan Copper © Markus D



Puddling Blues © Ben Greenaway



Loew's Blue © Markus D



© Ben Greenaway



Ionian Emperor © Ben Greenaway



Hewitson's Ringlet © Ben Greenaway



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Mazarine & Pontic Blues © Markus D



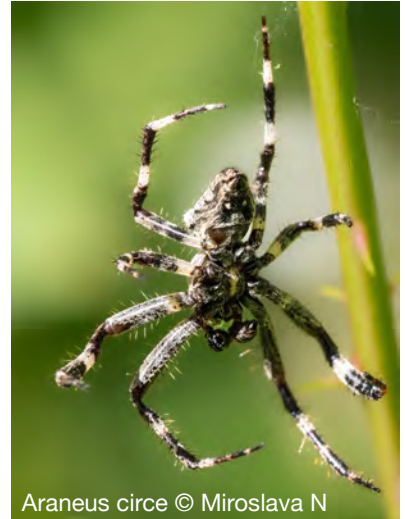
Aedon Blue © Sheila R



Dusky Large Blue © Ben Greenaway



Caucasian Spotted Fritillary caterpillar © Ben Greenaway



Araneus circe © Miroslava N



Ionian Emperor © Markus D



© Martin P



Apollo © Miroslava N



Heath & False Heath Fritillaries © Martin P

High Brown & False Heath Fritillaries © Miroslava N



© Ben Greenaway

Fiery Copper © Sheila R



Eastern Orange Tip © Markus D

Chequered Blue © Markus D



Brimstones © Miroslava N

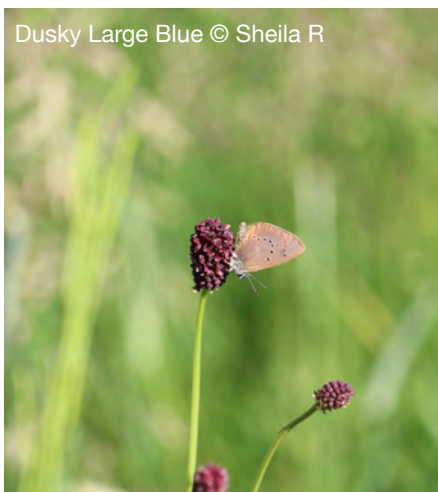


Black-veined Whites © Markus D

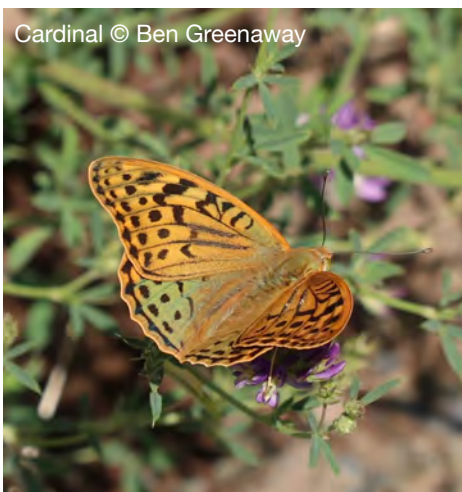


Bosnian Blues © Markus D

Dusky Large Blue © Sheila R



Cardinal © Ben Greenaway



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High Brown Fritillary © Ben Greenaway



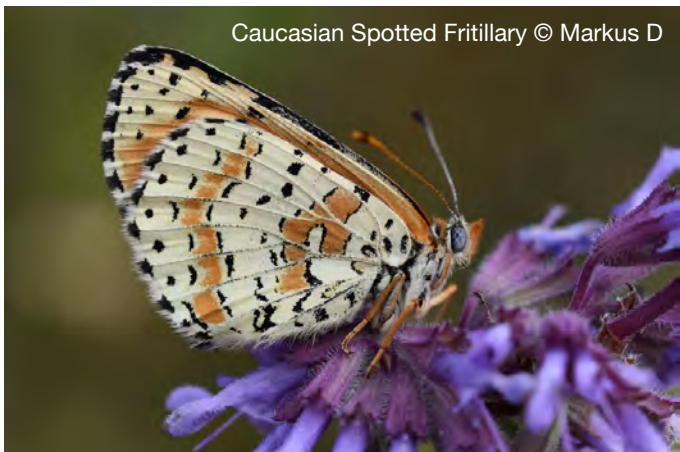
Bosnian Blue © Markus D



Esper's Marbled White © Ben Greenaway



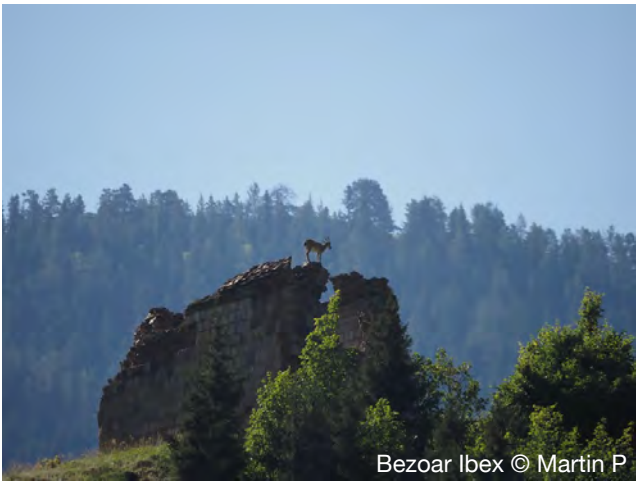
Puddling Butterflies including Chelmos Blue © Sheila R



Caucasian Spotted Fritillary © Markus D



Black-veined Whites © Miroslava N



Bezoar Ibex © Martin P



Balkan Marbled White © Miroslava N



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