

NATURE OF BAYOU VILLAS

THE  
FAUNA  
AND  
FLORA

**BAYOU**  
VILLAS  
LARA • ANTALYA









# The Enchanting Nature of Antalya and Kundu

*This book contains the unique stories of the living species you may encounter in the hotel's gardens. Between the pages of this book that will accompany you throughout your holiday, you will dive into the world of these creatures, which are part of the extraordinary nature of Antalya, and experience delightful moments.*

“

Hüseyin Çağlar İnce

*Biomedical Engineer/Documentary Filmmaker/Writer*



*Podcast by Hüseyin Çağlar İnce and Emir Hepoğlu about the nature of Bayou Villas*

Antalya hosts a unique collection of natural wonders that attract visitors from all around the globe. This enchanting city is known for its more than 250 endemic plant species, which can only be found here. This makes Antalya a unique spot in terms of biological diversity worldwide. It's also a haven for nearly half of Türkiye's 450 butterfly species, making it a butterfly paradise. Antalya, serving as a sanctuary for many endangered species, puts great effort into nature conservation with various national parks and protected areas.

Starting from the foothills of the Taurus Mountains and enriched with deep valleys, wetlands, and forests, this region forms the basis of Antalya's extraordinary biological diversity. This rich natural heritage has allowed people to settle in this region throughout history, leading to the establishment of many ancient settlements. Since ancient times, these fertile lands and impressive natural beauties have been the habitat for many communities.





The Kundu region stands out as one of these significant points. Hosting Lara Sand Dunes, formed over millions of years through natural processes and protected under the international Bern Convention, this area is home to Lara Barut Collection and BAYOU Villas. These dunes not only provide habitat for some plant species found nowhere else on Earth but also serve as an important breeding ground for loggerhead sea turtles (*Caretta caretta*). Additionally, the feeding areas of the Mediterranean monk seals, with only about 700 remaining, are located at the river

mouths in this area. It serves as a crucial resting, nesting, and breeding ground for a wide variety of bird and butterfly species.

The elegant gardens of Lara Barut Collection and BAYOU Villas offer visitors the opportunity to observe birds, butterflies, and various tree species. Knowing that the hotel's own beach hosts numerous plant species and loggerhead sea turtles further enhances our respect for the natural beauty of this place.





# THE LANDSCAPE



# Lavender

*Lavandula angustifolia*

“



Members of the genus Lavender are shrub-like plants with blue, purplish or red flowers in the form of spike-shaped blue, purplish or red flowers that grow in a wide area extending from the islands of the Atlantic Ocean to the countries around the Mediterranean and India.

Lavender grows in the mountains at altitudes between 1000-1800 m. Its flowers, which are dried and placed in cabinets, protect clothes from insects. It also produces essence used in dyeing.

# Pampas Grass

*Cortaderia selloana*

“

It originates from South America and is also known as pampas grass and sedge tassel. It has sharp leaf margins and tends to spread in spring. Pampas grass has a dense shrub form that is difficult to cross. It stands out with its evergreen strip-shaped leaves. The flower clusters are dense, erect and hairy, in panicles.





# Brush Cherry

*Eugenia myrtifolia*

“



The Brush Cherry is naturally found in Australia, New Zealand and Southeast Asia, but is frequently used in landscaping throughout the world. The Brush Cherry is noted for its bright green, glossy leaves and small, red berries. Evergreen throughout the year, this plant has a dense and bushy growth form. It can also be used for decorative purposes in wedding bouquets or wreaths when properly pruned.

# Giant Taro

## *(Elephant's Ears)*

*Alocasia macrorrhizos*

“

The Giant Taro is native to Southeast Asia. This tropical plant grows naturally in regions such as Malaysia and Indonesia. Native to hot and humid climates, Giant Taro is a tropical plant with impressive leaves and a mesmerizing appearance. The large, heart-shaped leaves are various shades of green and have a smooth surface. The leaves are broad and rounded, reminiscent of elephant ears, giving this plant its name.







# Queen Palm

*Arecastrum romanzoffianum*

“

It is an elegant palm species originating from South America. It grows naturally in regions such as Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, but is cultivated as an ornamental plant in tropical and subtropical climates worldwide. Its leaves are arranged in a fan shape and are usually curled at the tips. This palm is widely used as an ornamental plant in garden landscaping, parks and streets due to its fast growth and aesthetic appearance.

# Blue Jasmine

*Plumbago capensis*

“

It is a plant species originating from South Africa. This flower is widely used as an ornamental plant in gardens and landscaping, especially in warmer climates. It is usually recognized by its long flowering period and showy blue flowers. The leaves are green in color and oval in shape. Blue Jasmine is a sun-loving plant and prefers well-drained soils. It has a geranium-like growth form, so it can climb supports or spread. It attracts attention in gardens with its colorful flowers, and it is easy to care.







# Christmas Tree

*Metrosideros excelsa*

“

It is a species of tree native to New Zealand and is known as “Pohutukawa” or “Christmas Tree”. The Christmas Tree is often found in coastal areas, on rocky slopes and beach edges. This tree is noted for its bright red or pinkish flowers and usually blooms in December and January, hence the name “Christmas Tree”. The Christmas Tree is recognized by its small leaves and rounded crown form. It is frequently used in landscaping due to its high durability and aesthetic appeal.

# Fuzzy Petiole

*Philodendron Sp.*

“

Fuzzy Petiole is a plant species originating from South America. This plant grows naturally, especially in the tropical regions of Central and South America, in countries such as Colombia, Brazil, Venezuela and Ecuador. It is characterized by its fascinating heart-shaped broad leaves. The deep green glossy foliage is an aesthetic addition to the home. Hardy and easy to care for, the Fuzzy Petiole prefers indirect light and temperate environments.









# Frangipani

*Plumeria rubra*

“



It is a common plant species in tropical regions and is famous for its showy flowers. It attracts attention with its large flower heads and strong and fragrant flowers. These flowers, which are usually white, pink, yellow or red, are arranged in clusters at the ends of branches. This plant prefers mild and humid climates and grows in sunny areas.

# Indian Hawthorn

*Rhaphiolepis umbellata*

“

It is an ornamental plant that stands out for its elegant leaves and flowers. Its small, deep green leaves and clusters of white, pink or purple flowers enrich gardens and landscapes. Often planted in hedges, borders or in groups, this plant is known for its durability and ease of care. It prefers sun-loving and well-drained soils.









# Mona Lavender

*Plectranthus Sp.*

“

Mona Lavender is a decorative indoor plant known for its fragrant and colorful foliage. The flowers in soft purple, pink or white tones give the plant an elegant look, while the leaves attract attention with different patterns. Mona Lavender grows as an excellent indoor plant in shady areas and mild climates. It is easy to care for and adds vibrancy to home decoration.

# Trumpet Vine (*Persian Pipe*)

*Campsis radicans*

“

Although its homeland is America, it is called as “Persian Pipe” in Turkish because it was imported to our country from Iran. It has a woody stem and its red-orange colored flowers resemble a trumpet. These flowers start to bloom in mid-July and continue to bloom until the end of September. You can use this plant to decorate bare tree trunks. It attracts bees and bee-eaters.









# Shell Ginger

*Alpinia zerumbet*

“

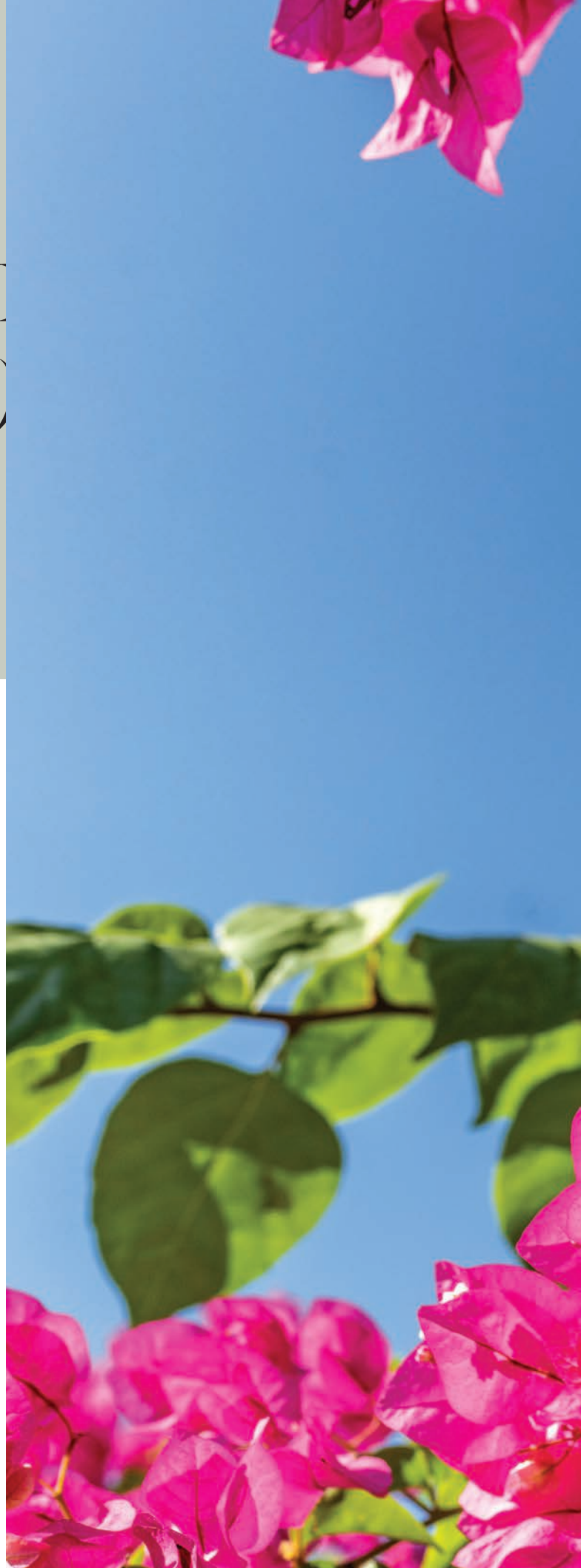
This plant, native to East Asia, belongs to the Zingiberaceae family and gains a variegated appearance after special processing. Shell Ginger has antioxidant properties thanks to its gingerol component and offers supportive effects on the digestive system. In addition, it is used in kitchens with its unique aromatic scent, adding a unique flavor to meals.

# Bougainvillea (Paper Flower)

*Bougainvillea glabra*

“

It is a climbing and woody plant with purple, white, pink and red flowers. It loves the sun, is compatible with extreme heat and is resistant to thirst. Its important feature is that it does not harbor diseases and insects. It was named after the French admiral Louis Antoine de Bougainville, who discovered it in Brazil in 1768 and made it known in Europe. It is very common in the central and northern parts of South America. The leaves and colored parts of the bougainvillea are not the actual flower.







# Bay Laure (*Daphne*)

*Laurus nobilis*

“

The laurel tree is part of the Mediterranean vegetation. It is a well-known and widely used tree. In the Antalya region, it is used as an herbal medicine, in Antakya it is used in laurel soap and in Mediterranean countries it is used to flavor fish and meat. In mythology, the laurel tree is a symbol of Apollo's platonic love for Daphne.

# Port Jackson Fig

*Ficus australis*

“

Ficus is a species of flowering plant native to eastern Australia. Its appearance varies depending on its habitat; while it grows in the forest vertically branched and narrow-topped, it develops large and long branches when growing isolated. It is used for shade in parks and provides a safe overnight shelter for birds. Its branches are hairy. It grows slowly at first and then at a normal rate. It sheds its leaves and the bark color is gray and smooth. Its flower color is white and yellow, prone to pruning. It is resistant to excessive rainfall and harsh winters.







# Bottlebrush

*Callistemon viminalis*

“

They are eye-catching with their red brush-shaped flowers. Evergreen bottlebrushes generally like warm climates. They are resistant to maritime climates and the flowers, which last until the middle of summer, begin to bloom again in autumn. It is a fragrant plant that adds color to the garden. It attracts colorful butterflies as colorful as itself. It remains flowering until the end of September. Its flowers are purple, blue, white and red. The fruit remains hanging on the branches throughout the winter.

# Confederate Rose

*Hibiscus mutabilis*

“



Confederate Rose, which usually grows in tropical and temperate climates, is an elegant plant that attracts attention with its wide color changes. Decorating gardens with its large and bright flowers, this plant has a unique appearance, especially with its flowers starting from pink tones and turning into white.







# Salt Cedar

*Tamarix sp.*

“

It lives near salt water as its leaves are able to feed in salt water. The salt water keeps the tree's leaves alive. Due to the rooting feature of the tree, water retention is very important.

For this reason, it draws the water deep under the soil to the surface and gives life to the plants around it. Therefore, it is the most important plant species that should be used against soil erosion.

# Southern Silky Oak

*Grevillea robusta*

“

Native to Australia, this tree is known for its fast growth and can reach up to 30 meters in height. The Silky Oak stands out with its thin and long leaves, and its intense yellow flowers provide a visual feast in gardens and parks. It is also used in the wood and paper industry.





# Turkish Pine

*Pinus brutia*

“

This pine species, which is widespread in the eastern Mediterranean, has the widest distribution in Türkiye. Because of this characteristic, it has recently been commonly referred to as Turkish red pine in local and foreign English publications. Extremely resistant to arid conditions, it can grow in a wide range of soil types.



# Lemon

*Citrus sp.*

“



It is a small tree species that continues to grow throughout the year and does not shed its leaves and fruit in winter. The fruits of these evergreen, essential oil-bearing small trees, which are cultivated in all countries with temperate climates, are very popular in our country. In regions such as the Aegean and Mediterranean, there is a lemon tree in the garden of almost every house.

# European Fan Palm

*Chamaerops excelsa*

“

It is a tropical climate plant. They are found in southwestern Europe and northwestern Africa. They grow very slowly. It is a typical plant of the Mediterranean climate. The trunk is tightly woven with black-brown fibers. The leaves of this evergreen palm group are fan-shaped. In spring, yellow flowers form under the leaves and later turn into black fruit clusters.



# Ginkgo (*Temple Tree*)

*Ginkgo biloba*

“

It is known to have existed on Earth since time immemorial. So much so that it is a tree that lived side by side with dinosaurs. It is known as a tree originating from Japan and China. Since it is frequently seen around temples in those regions, it got its name as “temple tree” in Turkish. It is estimated that ginkgos planted in some temples are more than 1500 years old. The fact that it is good for health and has aphrodisiac properties has led to its commercial sale.





# Banana

*Musa cavendishii*

“



It grows naturally in tropical regions of Southeast Asia. In Türkiye Produced between Anamur and Alanya, Banana stands out with its rich nutritional content. Bananas support bone development, reduce nervous weakness and fatigue. Although it is a fruit sought after only for its taste and smell in Western European countries, it is a very important nutrient in third world countries. It is an important source of protein for children, especially in underdeveloped countries.

# Peruvian Oleander

*Thevetia peruviana*

“

Peruvian Oleander is a plant that grows naturally in forested and often coastal areas of North and South America and the Caribbean. This poisonous plant has long, thin leaves in a spiral arrangement and bright yellow tubular flowers. The evergreen shrubby plant prefers sunny or semi-shady areas. It can be used as a landscape plant in the temperate regions of the Mediterranean and Aegean.







# Mediterranean Cypress (*Tall*)

*Cupressus sempervirens var.  
pyramidalis*

“

It is one of the 2 varieties of Mediterranean cypress.

The largest forest of Mediterranean cypress on earth is in Antalya.

The species name, *sempervirens*, comes from a Latin word meaning “evergreen”. Cypress is also known as the cemetery tree. This is because it is planted in abundance in cemeteries. According to an old belief, the souls of the dead ascend to the heavens thanks to this tree.

# Bird of Paradise

*Strelitzia reginae*

“

The Bird of Paradise is a plant native to South Africa and is the symbolic flower of the city of Los Angeles. It is grown as a cut flower in the Canary Islands and is an important source of foreign exchange. In Türkiye, it is known as “Starlıçe” and is one of the rare flowers gifted to men in our country. It is especially preferred to be given to successful male athletes. It is a perennial plant that does not shed its leaves and goes into a resting period in winter.





# White Bird of Paradise Flower

*Strelitzia nicolai*

“

It is a plant native to South Africa. It is thought to be so named because its flowers resemble the bird of paradise. In South Africa, it is commonly known as the “crane” flower. It is also known as “Starlıçe” in Türkiye. It can grow up to 10 meters tall. Its leaves resemble banana leaves.

# Cinnamon

*Cinnamomum verum*

“

Cinnamon represents the widely known cinnamon tree. Native to Southeast Asia, this tree is known for the cinnamon spice extracted from its bark. The medium-sized evergreen tree has aromatic leaves and small flowers. Cinnamon is popular worldwide as a warm and sweet spice, especially in cooking and drinks. Cinnamon is both an important culinary flavoring and an important plant used in traditional medicine.





# Petite Salmon Oleander

*Nerium oleander Sp.*

“



Petite Salmon oleander is a type of oleander with an elegant and compact form. This variety has a low stature and a densely branching structure. Its flowers in pale pink-brown tones bloom intensively in summer. The Petite Salmon offers the original beauty of the Petite Salmon Oleander, which is native to the Mediterranean. It provides an aesthetic appearance in limited spaces and is easy to care.

# Olive

*Olea europaea*

“





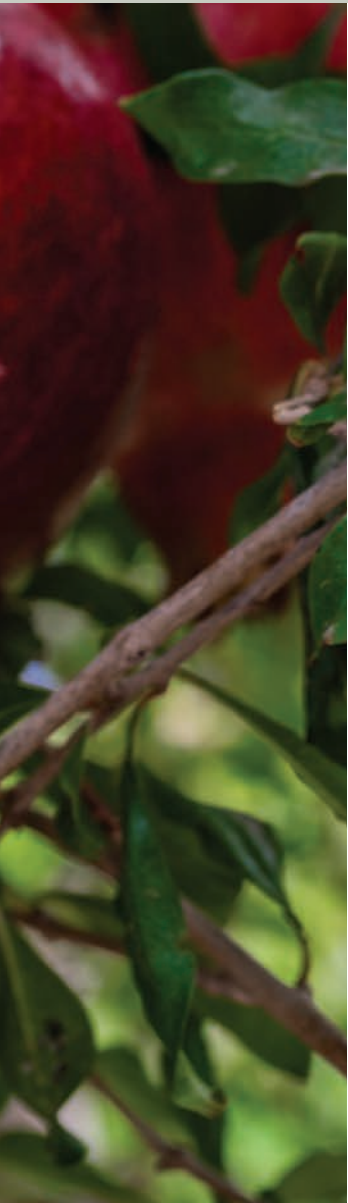
The olive is a long-lived Mediterranean tree. Its longevity creates a symbol that each generation can follow the same tree. The olive tree has an ancient and sacred quality and is associated with legends. In sacred books, it is a symbol of important virtues and values such as abundance, justice, health, pride, victory, prosperity, wisdom, intelligence, purification and rebirth. In antiquity, olive oil, described by Homer as “liquid gold”, was recommended by Hippocrates as a healing agent.



# Pomegranate Tree

*Punica granatum*

“



Pomegranate is deciduous and has round, hard-skinned fruits with abundant grains and red flowers. It is native to Türkiye, Western Asia and the Mediterranean coast. Pomegranate is a shrub or small tree that can grow up to 5-6 meters tall. It usually grows in areas with plenty of sunshine and in temperate climates.

Since ancient times, pomegranate has been considered as a symbol of abundance and fertility in many cultures. The name of the ancient city of Side at that time meant “pomegranate”.



# BIRDS





# White Wagtail

*Motacilla alba*

“

Notable for its undulating flight, rapid steps on the ground, and tail wagging while stationary. It gets its name from the wagging of its tail while perched. Generally, it has a black, white, and grey appearance. It is commonly seen in the green areas of our hotel, especially around puddles and streams, under trees.

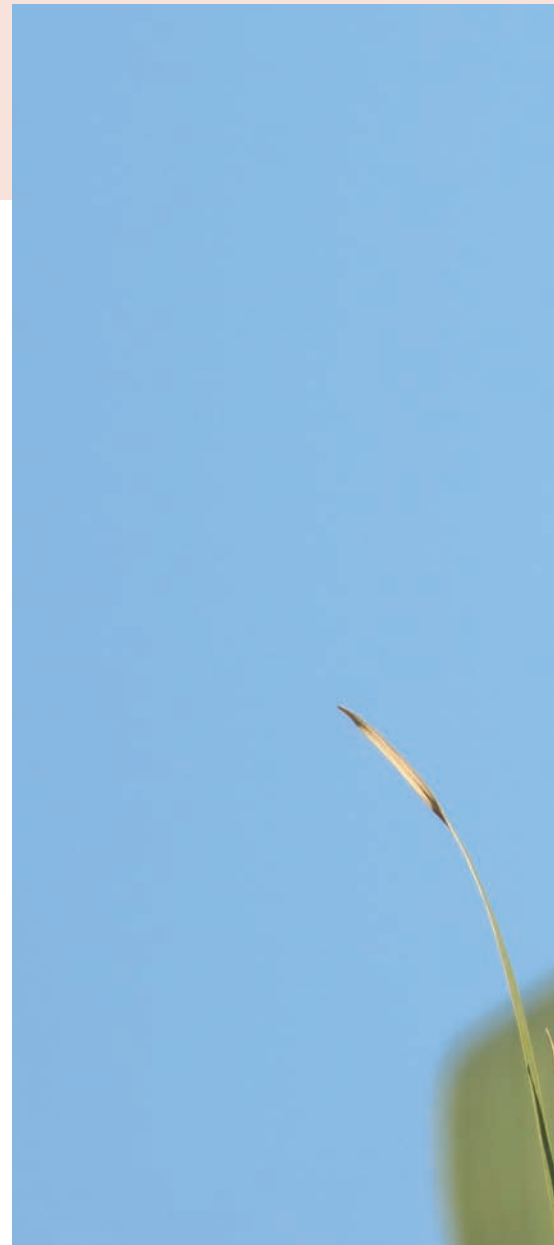


# White-Spectacled Bulbul

*Pycnonotus xanthopygos*

“

It is distinguished by the prominent yellow colour on its tail against its grey body. Its head is close to black in colour. The White-Spectacled Bulbul can be seen throughout the year in the southern regions of our country. You can easily spot them singing in secluded bushes and trees around our hotel. Many stories are told about the White-Spectacled Bulbul in the Eastern Mediterranean.









# Great Tit

*Parus major*

“

Great Tit is a singing bird. It appears to have a black mask on its head. The blackness on its crest extends downward to its neck, merging with the throat. Its white cheeks are prominent within this black mask. Its belly is yellow, and its back is close to olive green. The white stripe on its wings is distinct. It can be seen throughout the year in our hotel.

# Common Chiffchaff

*Phylloscopus collybita*

“

A small and agile singing bird that can be seen all year round in our country. Its back is pale greenish-brown, and its chest is light-coloured, with dark-coloured wings on top. It has a light-coloured eyeline. It is very difficult to spot due to its very fast movements. It can be seen throughout the year in our hotel.







# European Greenfinch

*Carduelis chloris*

“

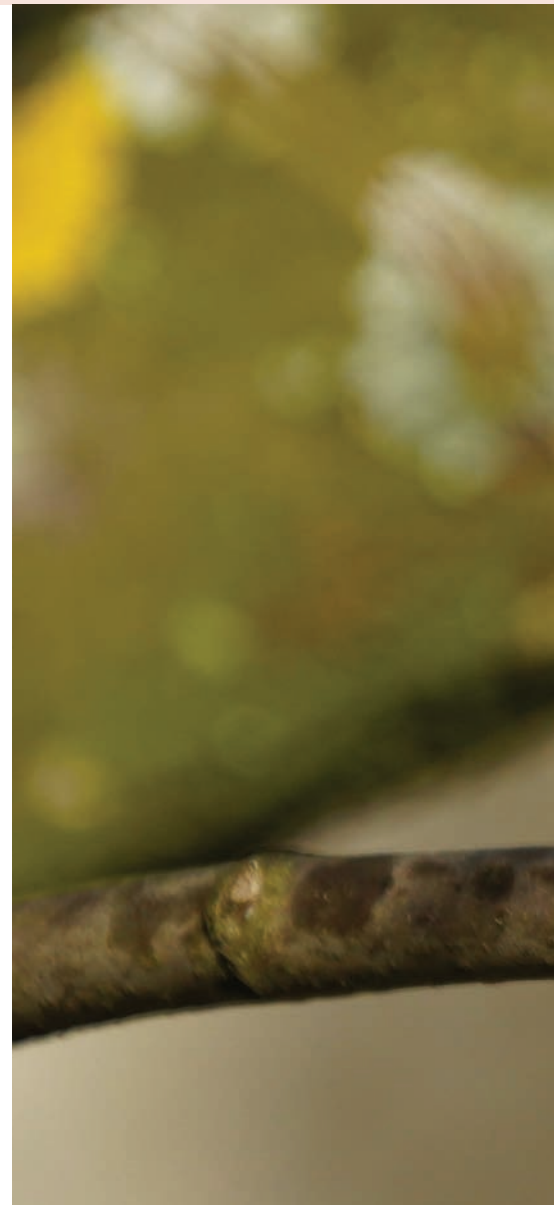
Distinguished by its large size and powerful singing in the tops of trees. Its beak is light pink, and the edges of its wings, rump, and outer tail feathers are yellow. Its body is generally light green. Although they are seen in large numbers during winter, they are seen individually during the summer months.

# Common Chaffinch

*Fringilla coelebs*

“

You can easily notice it among pine trees with the white stripe on its wings. It has a brown back, pinkish chest, and a greenish tail. The male has a bright grey-blue top during the breeding season. They are seen in groups in open areas in winter and scattered in forests in summer. You can see this singing bird in our hotel throughout the year.







# Black Redstart

*Phoenicurus ochruros*

“



It is a common singing bird in our country. The male is black and dark grey during the breeding season, with a white panel on its wings and a red tail. Its singing is metallic and sharp, especially during the breeding season. While they are found in the north of our country in the summer months, they come down to the southern coast in the winter. They can be seen in our hotel during the summer months.

# Eurasian Blackcap

*Sylvia atricapilla*

“

It moves quickly among trees. The male's head is small and black; the female's is brown and creates less contrast with her red-brown head. It can be seen during migration time in the trees around our hotel.







# Common Blackbird

*Turdus merula*

“



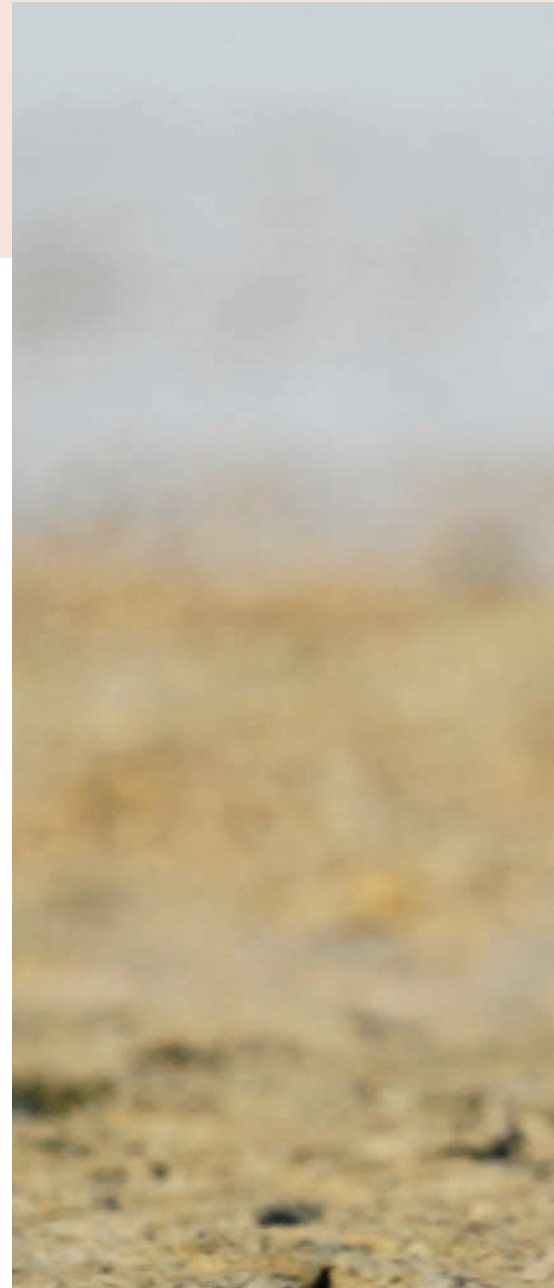
Common Blackbird is one of the most common singing birds in Europe and our country. The male's body is jet black, and its beak is yellow-orange. The female is dark brown. They are notable for their melodious singing during the breeding season. They nest in trees and shrubs. They can be seen in our hotel throughout the year.

# Eurasian Crag Martin

*Ptyonoprogne rupestris*

“

Characterized by its brown feathers, wide wings, and square-like tail, this large martin stands out with its dark cheeks and light throat. It stands out with its fine speckles on its throat and its underparts, which darken from pale grey to dark grey. It has different dives and sudden descents when flying compared to other martins. They live in mountain passes, rocky coasts, and caves, forming semi-open cup-shaped nests.







# Barn Swallow

*Hirundo rustica*

“



Barn swallows that come to our country in the summer months make their nests here. They make their nests on cliffs in nature and in corners of buildings. Their backs are dark blue, their throats and foreheads are dark red. They fly very fast and well. You can see their fledglings from the balcony and wall nests of our hotel in spring and summer.

# European Robin

*Erithacus rubecula*

“

The most common among the nightingales in our country. It can be seen between October and April in our hotel. In summer, they move to forests and cooler regions for breeding. Its back is brown, and its face and chest are completely red. You can see it in our hotel during the winter months.







# Eurasian Collared Dove

*Streptopelia decaocto*

“

Slightly smaller than a pigeon. Its body is in light sand colour, with tones of grey and brown. The wingtips are black. Its eyes are very dark reddish.

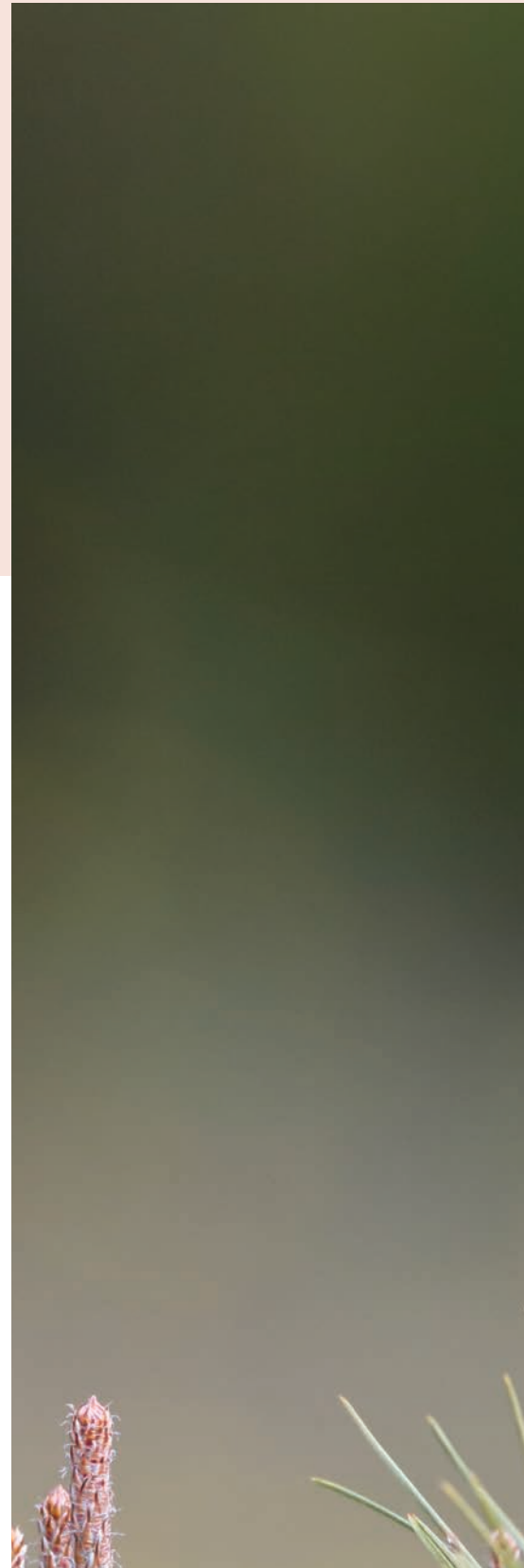
Collared doves, which give birth twice a year, are romantically associated with couple walks. They can be seen in our hotel garden throughout the year.

# European Serin

*Serinus serinus*

“

It is the smallest finch species in Europe. It has a small and short beak. The male's upper and side chest are striated with the underside whitish. Its head, rump, and chest are bright yellow. The eyebrow line is distinct and yellow. The back of the head, cheeks, back, and wing feathers are greenish-yellow. It can also be easily seen in parks and gardens.







# Hooded Crow

*Corvus corone*

“



A very common crow species, with its back and chest grey and the rest shiny black. Its diet is very broad, so it can be seen everywhere throughout the year. It can be seen in our hotel garden throughout the year.

# House Sparrow

*Passer domesticus*

“

It is a common bird in our country and is increasingly rare in Europe. The male is distinguished from the female by its grey crown, black beak, and throat. Young and female individuals are brown. They can live everywhere people are, from big cities to villages. They can be seen throughout the year in almost every part of our hotel.









# BUTTERFLIES



# Clouded Yellow

*Colias crocea*

“

Sariyazamet is an impressive butterfly that displays a vibrant yellow hue while flying, with black stripes along the edges of its wings. It's known as one of Europe's most common species, visiting the hotel's gardens and surrounding fields and meadows. Its caterpillars grow rapidly in warm weather and can pupate within a month, keeping their wings closed when at rest.

# Large White

*Pieris brassicae*

“

The Large White is similar to the Small White but larger in size. It's often seen in the hotel's expansive outdoor areas, fields, and vegetable gardens. It utilizes various habitats around the hotel by wandering around walls, fences, and tree trunks, seeking out areas with abundant food sources.







# Small White

*Pieris rapae*

“

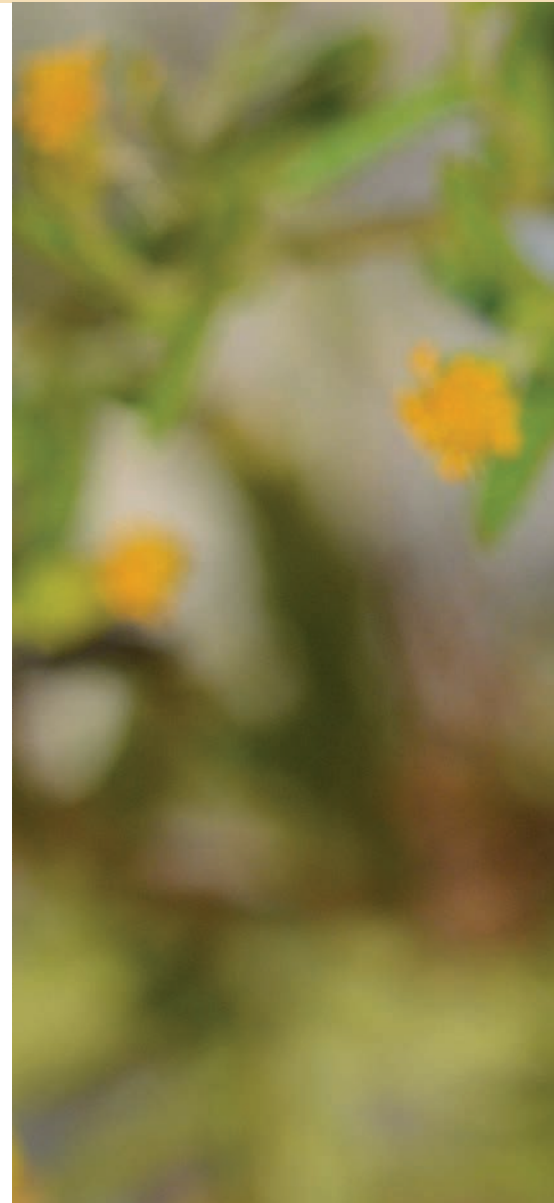
The Small White is a common species found in all types of terrain in the hotel garden. Females have more prominent black spots, and the spring generation is darker in color. The summer generation is entirely white. It can be observed from February to late November, often seen sipping nectar from flowers or wandering among surrounding plants.

# Red Admiral

*Vanessa atalanta*

“

The Red Admiral is a large and colorful butterfly with red stripes on a dark reddish-black background and white spots at the wingtips. It's typically seen in wooded areas and flowering areas around the hotel during the autumn season, being one of the last butterfly species observed before winter. Its caterpillars usually feed on nettles.







# Painted Lady

*Vanessa cardui*

“



The Painted Lady is a migratory butterfly that can be observed in various terrains around the hotel and passes through during migration. It migrates in large flocks from south to north in spring and from north to south in autumn. Also known as the Thistle Butterfly in Turkish, it has caterpillars that feed on plant species from many families.

# Two Tailed Pasha

*Charaxes jasius*

“

The Two Tailed Pasha is known as Türkiye's largest butterfly, almost as large as a sparrow. It's usually observed in areas with terebinth and sandalwood trees, with caterpillars feeding on the leaves of these trees. It can be seen from May onwards, but it's more common in summer and autumn.





# Mallow Skipper

*Carcharodus alceae*

“

The Mallow Skipper is the most common skipper species frequently observed in flowerbeds and meadows in the hotel garden. Its hind wings are brownish or grayish-brown with prominent shiny spots on the undersides. Its antennae tips are curved, and its caterpillars feed on hollyhock and mallow leaves. It can be observed from February to November.

# Millet Skipper

*Pelopidas thrax*

“

The Millet Skipper is a skipper species with white spots forming a curved outer band on the upper surface of the forewings. It's specific to the Mediterranean coasts of Türkiye and flies very quickly. It's often observed, especially between May and November, in moist and flowery areas around the hotel.





# Long-Tailed Blue

*Lampides boeticus*

“

The Long-tailed Blue is an impressive butterfly that often flies around the hotel's lilac bushes and is larger than the Lang's Short-tailed Blue. Male individuals are blue, while females have more complex color patterns.

It can be observed throughout the year, usually while sipping nectar from flowers or wandering among surrounding plants.

# Lang's Short-Tailed Blue

*Leptotes pirithous*

“

The Lang's Short-tailed Blue has striking wings with purplish-blue in males and purple spots in females, along with greyish-brown wings. Known for its fast flight and striking blue coloration, it's a migratory species often seen in flowered areas around the hotel during autumn and winter.





# Small Copper

*Lycaena phlaeas*

“



The Small Copper is the most common copper butterfly. It can be observed from mid-February to mid-December. The spring generation has bright red and orange tones, while the summer generation turns black and orange. It's often seen in moist and green areas, among flowers and grasses around the hotel.

# Common Blue

*Polyommatus icarus*

“

The Common Blue is known as Türkiye's most common blue butterfly. Males are blue, females are brown, but some females may have blue coloration. Males have blue upper wings surrounded by a thin black edge. It can be observed in all types of terrain and around the hotel from April to November.



# CONTENTS

“

## *The Landscape*

Lavender	09
Pampas Grass	10
Brush Cherry	13
Upright Elephant Ears	14
Queen Palm	17
Cape Leadwort	18
New Zealand Christmas Tree	21
Philodendron	22
Frangipani	25
Yeddo Hawthorn	26
Spur Flower	29
Trumpet Vine	30
Shell Ginger	33
Bougainville	34
Bay Laurel	37
Rusty Fig	38
Weeping Bottlebrush	41
Confederate Rose	42
Tamarisk	45
Southern Silky Oak	46
Turkish Pine	49
Lemon	51
European Fan Palm	52
Maidenhair Tree	54
Banana	57
Yellow Oleander	58
Pencil Cypress	61
Bird of Paradise	62
Giant Bird of Paradise Flower	65
Cinnamon	66
East Indian Oleander	69
Olive	70
Pomegranate Tree	73

## *Birds*

White Wagtail	77
White-Spectacled Bulbul	78
Great Tit	81
Common Chiffchaff	82
European Greenfinch	85
Common Chaffinch	86
Black Redstart	89
Eurasian Blackcap	90
Common Blackbird	93
Eurasian Crag Martin	94
Barn Swallow	97
European Robin	98
Eurasian Collared Dove	101
European Serin	102
Hooded Crow	105
House Sparrow	106

## *Butterflies*

Clouded Yellow	111
Large White	112
Small White	115
Red Admiral	116
Painted Lady	119
Two Tailed Pasha	120
Mallow Skipper	123
Millet Skipper	124
Long-Tailed Blue	127
Lang's Short-Tailed Blue	128
Small Copper	131
Common Blue	132

**Hazırlayan**

Hüseyin Çağlar İnce

Emir Hepoğlu

**Katkıda Bulunanlar ve Fotoğrafçılar**

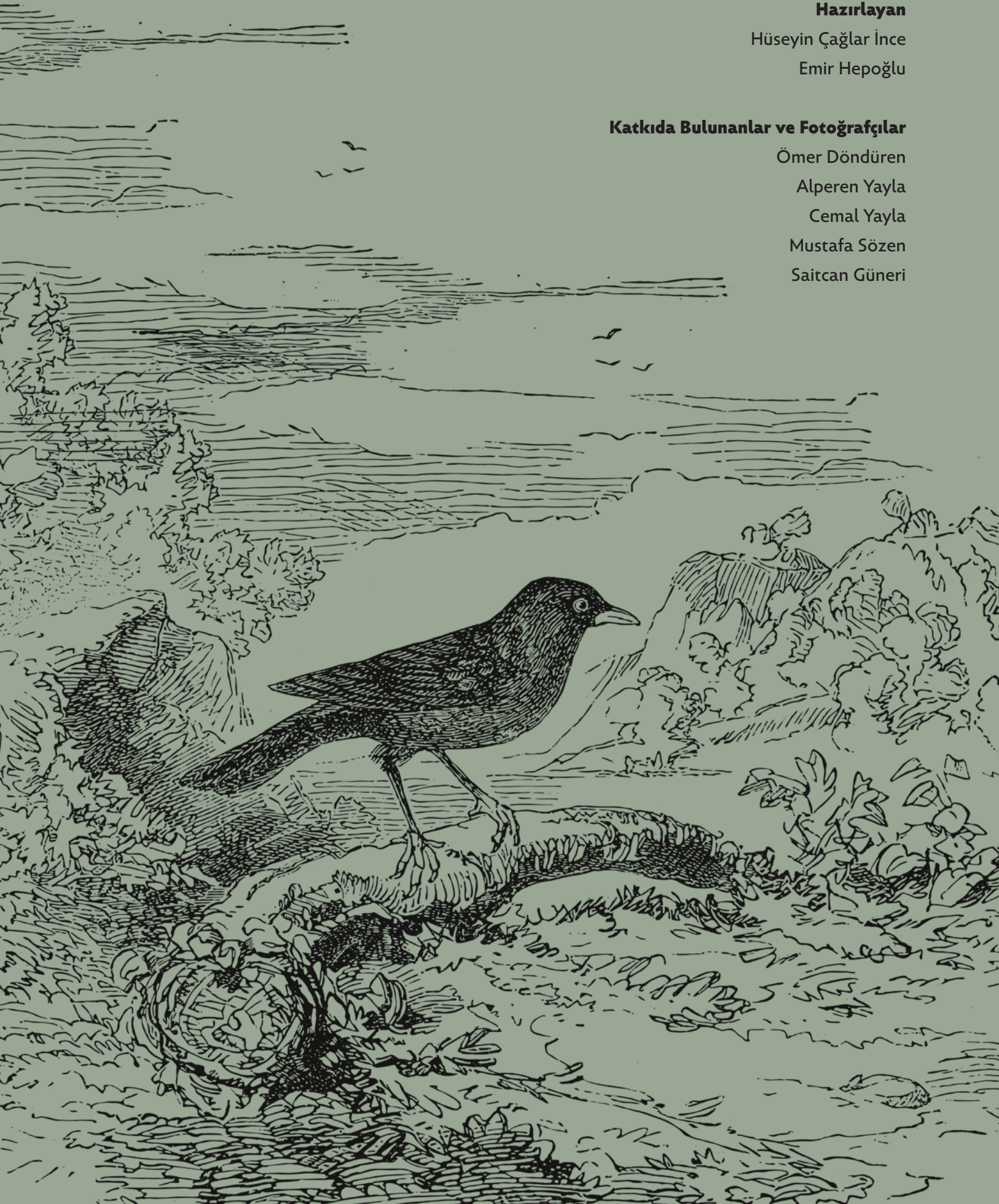
Ömer Döndüren

Alperen Yayla

Cemal Yayla

Mustafa Sözen

Saitcan Güneri







BELONG TO **YOU**