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# A Grand Botanical Tour in the Aegean Islands



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**Abstract:**

The Aegean islands mostly belong to Greece. They are composed of several archipelagos and a large number of islands. The climate is Mediterranean of arid type with a vegetation often dominated by phrygana, typical of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin, and also by Juniperus turbinata-dominated formations. This account presents the results of several botanical trips which took place in the Cyclades as well as in the Eastern Sporades in spring but also in the fall. These were also opportunities to identify and seek species discovered by one of the pioneers of Hellenic botany, Joseph Pitton de Tournefort in the early 18th century.

**Résumé :**

Les îles égéennes appartiennent dans leur grande majorité à la Grèce. Elles se composent de plusieurs archipels et d'une multitude d'îles. Le climat est méditerranéen de type aride, avec une végétation xérophile souvent représentée par la phrygane, typique de la Méditerranée orientale, mais aussi parfois par des formations à Genévriers de mer (Juniperus turbinata). Ce rapport présente le résultat de plusieurs excursions menées dans les Cyclades et dans les Sporades orientales en période printanière mais aussi automnale. Elles ont été aussi l'occasion d'identifier et de rechercher les espèces découvertes par un des pionniers de la botanique hellénique, Joseph Pitton de Tournefort au début du XVIIIème siècle.




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# Summary


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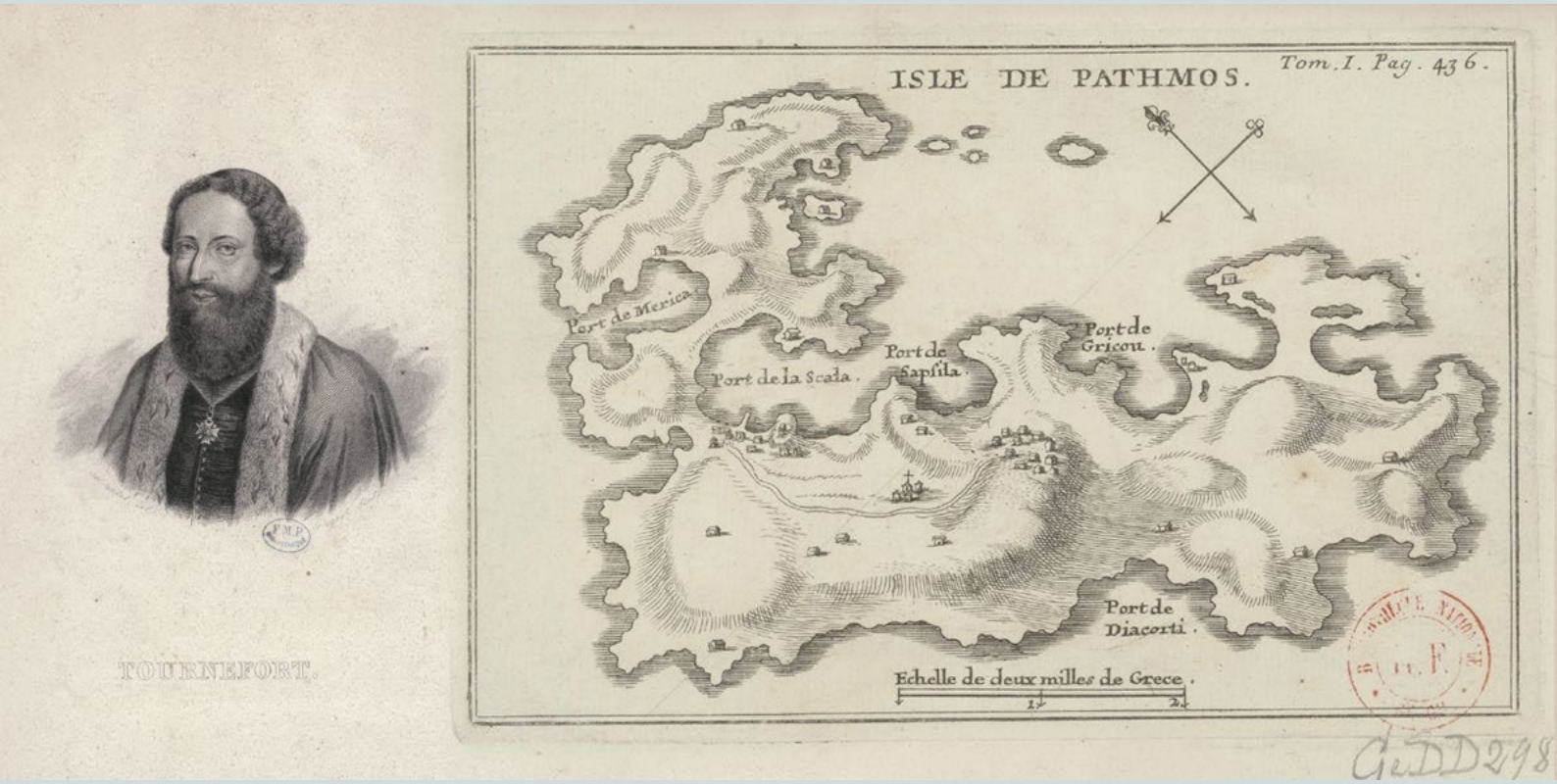
- Species of conservation concern
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## Acknowledgements

## Appendix

## Introduction

From May 1700 to June 1702, the botanist Joseph Pitton de Tournefort completed "Voyage into the Levant". He was accompanied by the German doctor Andreas von Gundelsheimer and the French painter Claude Aubriet. Their trip took them to Kriti, most of the Aegean Islands, Georgia as well as Armenia.



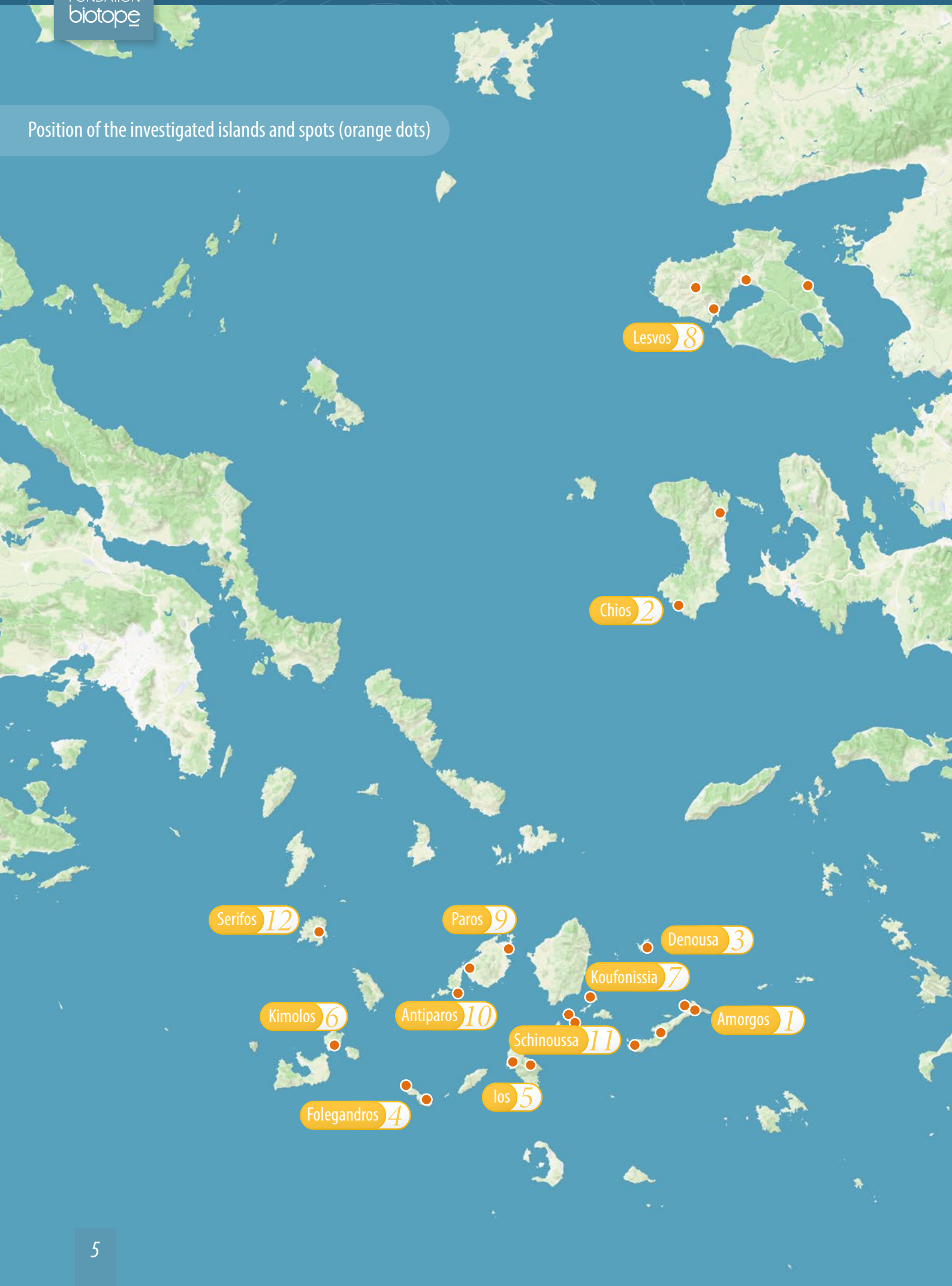

We decided to follow his route and search for places where he discovered and recorded the plants he described in detail in his logbook, which were then recorded in his herbarium. These two documents are now stored in the National Museum of Natural History (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle) in Paris, France. Those different trips allowed us to create a website dedicated to this brilliant scientist. The latter shows reproductions of the manuscript illustrated with drawing boards from Tournefort herbarium, Aubriet's drawings and photos taken on-site (https://www.levoyage-detournefort.fr/).

We found most of the species mentioned by Tournefort, at least those whose identification could be easily translated from non Linnean binomial nomenclature. Some of them were rediscovered as they had not been recorded in places where Tournefort discovered them. We also recorded new species in different islands the details of which are developed in VLADIMIROV *et al.* (2024).

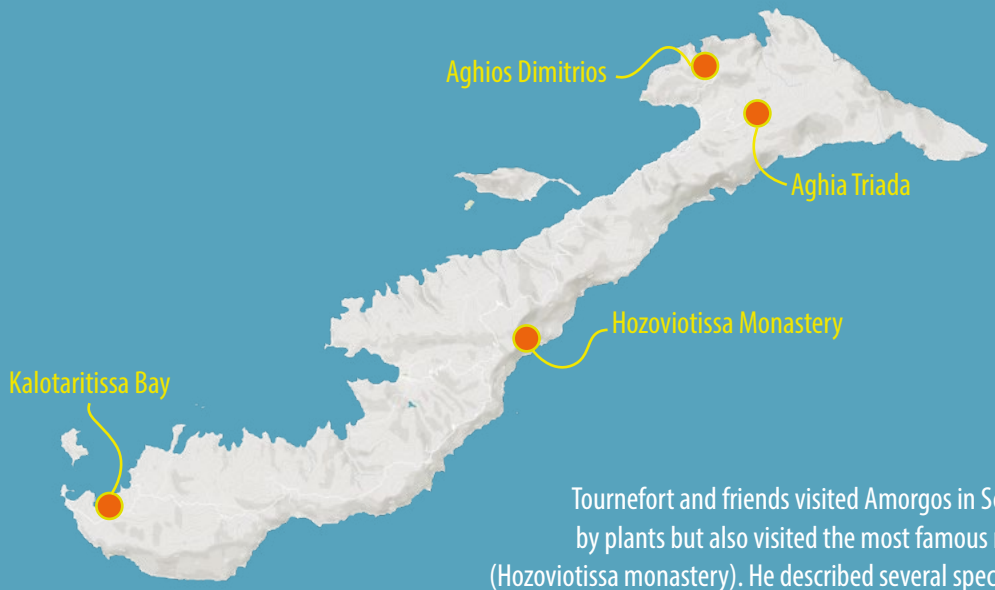
The nomenclature of taxa follows that of STRID (2024). Species recorded are presented island by island hereafter. All images are courtesy of M.-A. Bouchet except when indicated.



Position of the investigated islands and spots (orange dots)



Habitat of *Fibigia lunarioides*




# Αμοργός

## Visited sites on Amorgos

Tournefort and friends visited Amorgos in September 1700. They were particularly attracted by plants but also visited the most famous monastery of the Cyclades: Μονή Χοζοβιώτισσας (Hozoviotissa monastery). He described several species including *Campanula heterophylla* (protected under Greek legislation) he called *Campanula saxatilis, foliis inferioribus Bellidis, caeteris Nummulariae*, but also Origanum calcaratum, under the name *Origanum Dictamni Cretici facie, folio crasso, nunc villoso, nunc glabro*, and the lichen *Roccella phycopsis* (= *Lichen Græcus, Polypoides, tinctorius, saxatilis*). Nevertheless, if we refer to the printed version of Tournefort publication, *Campanula heterophylla* is considered as being discovered in Keros (SE of Naxos) (STRID, 2016). We visited the island in spring from 4th to 6th April 2023.



*Brassica cretica*

Αγία Τριάδα (Aghia Triada) is a place in the North of Amorgos with a small orthodox church built during the 4th century. The cliffs around provide a shelter to many plant species.
Among them:

- *Allium neapolitanum;*
- *Allium subhirsutum;*
- *Aurinia saxatilis;*
- *Brassica cretica;*
- *Cymbalaria microcalyx;*
- *Lamium moschatum;*
- *Matthiola incana;*
- *Muscari cycladicum;*
- *Origanum calcaratum.*



*Origanum calcaratum*



*Fibigia lunarioides*





Origanum calcaratum



Monastery of Hozoviotissa

The next stop took us to one of the most famous monasteries of the Cyclades: Hozoviotissa monastery. The following species were recorded:

- *Andropogon distachyos;*
- *Centaurea atropurpurea;*
- *Convolvulus siculus;*
- *Galium verrucosum;*
- *Lactuca acanthifolia;*
- *Lathyrus saxatilis;*
- *Lotus cytisoides;*
- *Lotus edulis;*
- *Lotus ornithopodiodes;*
- *Malva parviflora;*
- *Melilotus italicus;*
- *Ophrys ferrum-equinum;*
- *Picris pauciflora.*



*Galium verrucosum*



*Picris pauciflora*



*Melilotus italicus*



*Ophrys ferrum-equinum*



Katolaritissa Bay

On the beach and surroundings, we recorded:

- *Anthemis rigida;*
- *Bupleurum semicompositum;*
- *Cichorium spinosum;*
- *Cymbalaria microcalyx;*
- *Echium arenarium;*
- *Juniperus turbinata;*
- *Maillea crypsoides (new for the island);*
- *Malcolmia chia;*
- *Malcolmia flexuosa;*
- *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum.*



*Cymbalaria microcalyx*



*Maillea crypsoides*



*Malcolmia flexuosa*

*Malcolmia chia*

*Chios mills*




# Χίος

## Visited sites on Chios

Chios is famous for its mastic coming from the mastic tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*). It has a rich history starting from the Neolithic age. In March 1701, Tournefort described 12 new taxa from this island which is the highest number after Kriti and Samos islands.

Chios is famous for its mastic coming from the mastic tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*). It has a rich history starting from the Neolithic age. In March 1701, Tournefort described 12 new taxa from this island which is the highest number after Kriti and Samos islands:
We visited the island in spring from 24th to 29th March 2019.

- *Aristolochia parviflora;*
- *Aristolochia hirta;*
- *Buglossoides tenuiflora;*
- *Anthemis cf. chia;*
- *Ajuga chamaepitys subsp. chia;*
- *Erodium cf. chium;*
- *Malcolmia chia;*
- *Senecio vernalis;*
- *Bongardia chrysogonum;*
- *Plantago bellardii;*
- *Melanortocarya obtusifolia;*
- *Ranunculus chius.*



*Bellis annua*

In the north-eastern part of the island lies the Δελφίνι (Delfini) wetland with olive tree groves all around. We recorded the following species:

- *Bellis annua;*
- *Carex divisa;*
- *Crepis pusilla (new for the island);*
- *Dittrichia viscosa;*
- *Galium parisiense;*
- *Juncus heldreichii;*
- *Juncus subulatus;*
- *Mentha pulegium;*
- *Oxalis pes-caprae;*
- *Plantago coronopus;*
- *Romulea ramiflora;*
- *Sagina apetala;*
- *Scirpoides holoschoenus;*
- *Sherardia arvensis;*
- *Vitex agnus-castus.*



*Wetland near Delfini*



*Saxifraga hederacea*



*Phelipanche libanotica*

Next stop was at the opposite side of the island, along the road to Καρύντα (Karinta Bay):

- *Arbutus andrachne;*
- *Cistus parviflorus;*
- *Colchicum variegatum;*
- *Euphorbia exigua;*
- *Euphorbia acanthothamnos;*
- *Euphorbia taurinensis;*
- *Gagea graeca;*
- *Galium setaceum;*
- *Globularia alypum;*
- *Jurinea mollis;*
- *Ornithogalum pumilum;*
- *Phelipanche libanotica.*

*Jurinea mollis*





*Arbutus andrachne*

Stavros surroundings, Denousa (photo J.P. Brizard)




# Δονούσα

## Visited sites on Denousa

Bad weather forced Tournefort and his companions to stop on Denousa in September 1700. They stayed there three days and eventually described an unknown species they called "*Ptarmica incana*, *pinnulis cristatis*". Today it is known as *Achillea aegyptiaca*, endemic to the Lesser Cyclades.

We recorded there the following species 12th October 2022:

- *Achillea aegyptiaca;*
- *Colchicum variegatum;*
- *Noaea mucronata* (new for the island).



*Nocea mucronata* (photo J.P. Brizard)



*Noaea mucronate* (photo J.P. Brizard)

Chora, view from Eleftherios, Folegandros




# Φολέγανδρος

## Visited sites on Folegandros

The main village (Chora) is surrounded by a heavily visited church on the top of a hill and cliffs. Tournefort described it as "naked, dry, rocky, with a single village perched near a horrible rock". He visited the island in October 1700. He noticed that the island was covered with *Euphorbia dendroides* (= *Tithymaus arboreus*) which was used as fuel because of the lack of wood.



Chora, Folegandros

- *Asphodelus ramosus;*
- *Ballota acetabulosa;*
- *Brassica cretica;*
- *Campanula laciniata;*
- *Colchicum cupanii;*
- *Dianthus fruticosus;*
- *Drimia maritima;*
- *Ephedra foemina;*
- *Euphorbia dendroides;*
- *Fibigia lunarioides;*
- *Helianthemum salicifolium;*
- *Helichrysum orientale;*
- *Hymenomena graecum;*
- *Hyosciamus albus;*
- *Hypericum triquetrifolium;*
- *Lactuca acanthifolia;*
- *Mandragora officinarum;*
- *Matthiola incana;*
- *Matthiola sinuata;*
- *Nicotiana glauca (invasive);*
- *Oloptum miliaceum;*
- *Pistacia lentiscus;*
- *Prasium majus;*
- *Prospero autumnale;*
- *Reichardia picroides;*
- *Sarcopoterium spinosum;*
- *Scolymus hispanicus;*
- *Sternbergia lutea;*
- *Taraxacum sp.*



*Ephedra foemina*



*Campanula heterophylla*

On the cliffs:

- *Acanthus spinosus;*
- *Atriplex halimus;*
- *Cachrys cristata;*
- *Campanula heterophylla;*
- *Campanula laciniata;*
- *Capparis spinosa;*
- *Carlina corymbosa;*
- *Centaurea raphanina;*
- *Echinops spinosissimus;*
- *Erica manipuliflora;*
- *Hedypnois rhagadioloides;*
- *Heliotropium dolosum;*
- *Heliotropium hirsutissimum;*
- *Jacobaea maritima;*
- *Rhamnus lycioides;*
- *Scrophularia heterophylla;*
- *Sedum litoreum;*
- *Seseli crithmifolium;*
- *Smyrnium creticum;*
- *Urtica membranacea.*

*Heliotropium dolosum*




Seseli



*Seseli crithmifolium*



Viewpoint from Aghios Eleftherios

Άγιος Ελευθέριος (Aghios Eleftherios) is a church perched on a hill at 377 m high, west of Chora.

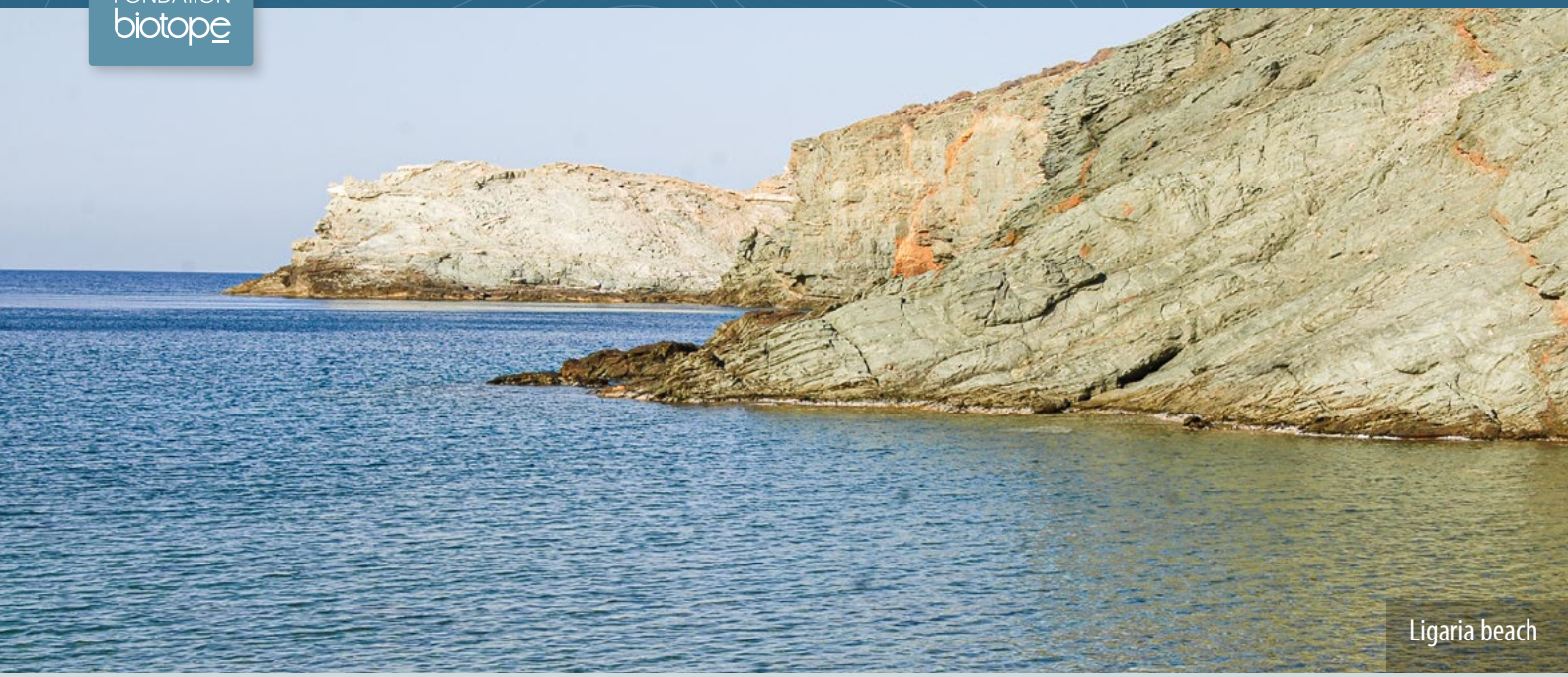
- *Allium cupanii;*
- *Cistus salviifolius;*
- *Lagoecia cuminoides;*
- *Linum strictum;*
- *Medicago disciformis;*
- *Medicago truncatula;*
- *Narcissus miniatus;*
- *Onosma graeca;*
- *Thymbra capitata;*
- *Velezia quadridentata* (new for the island).



*Allium cupaniii*



*Velezia quadridentata*



Ligaria beach

Finally, we headed to Παραλία Λυγαριά (Ligaria beach), not far from Aghios Giorgios:

- *Frankenia sp.;*
- *Limonium virgatum;*
- *Lycium sp.;*
- *Pancratium maritimum* (new for the island);
- *Vitex agnus-castus* (new for the island).



*Vitex agnus-castus*



*Pancratium maritimum*

Foothill of Pyrghos






# Ίος

## Visited sites on Ios

According to ancient traditions, Ios was Homer's burial land. Consequently, the grave has become a major tourist attraction for the island. Tournefort looked for it in vain. Today, the grave is supposed to lie in the eastern part of the island. The botanist noticed that "the island was well cultivated and that there was no lack of oil. It was dry, mountainous and treeless". Talking about plants, he declared that "the island didn't produce extraordinary species" with the exception of *Didesmus aegyptius* he pretended to have recorded in "Milo and few more islands" and that he called *Cakile Graeca, arvensis, siliqua striata, brevi*.
We visited the island from 19th to 21st October 2022.

The Κάμπος (Kambos) area is a mix of cultivated plots, grassland and phrygana. Among others we noted:

- *Linaria triphylla;*
- *Phelipanche nana;*
- *Romulea ramiflora* (new for the island).



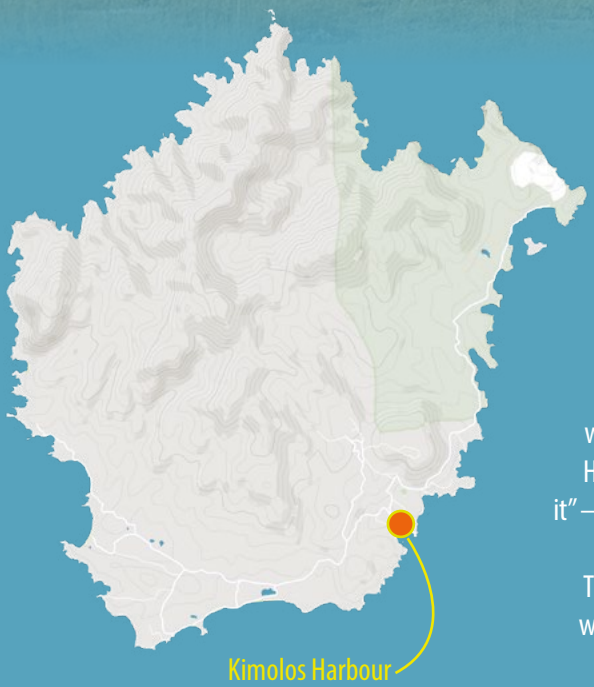
*Linaria triphylla*





*Colchicum pusillum*

Hills around Kimolos harbour (photo J.P. Brizard)




# Κίμωλος

## Visited sites on Kimolos

Kimolos didn't appeal Tournefort much. He only saw in it "a wicked island with a circumference of 18 miles, dry, rocky, hilly, just good for feeding sheep". He accounted for the use of chalk - "some neighbourhoods were all white with it" – and also reported that women from this island used prickly saltwort (*Salsola kali*) to cure those they had infected with gonorrhoea.
This is a volcanic island. It is not much visited by tourists. In the middle ages, it was ruled by the Venetians and the Ottomans. A new species for the island was recorded during our stay, 26th October 2021: *Cressa cretica*.

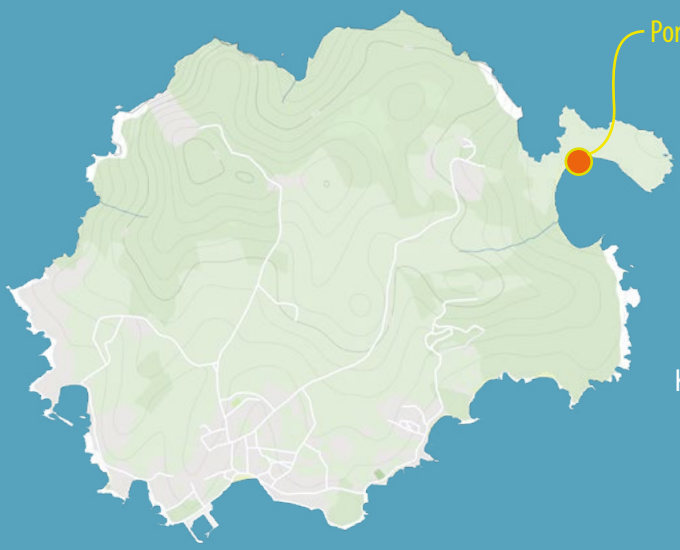




*Cressa cretica* (photo L. Teulade)

Pori beach






# Κουφονήσια

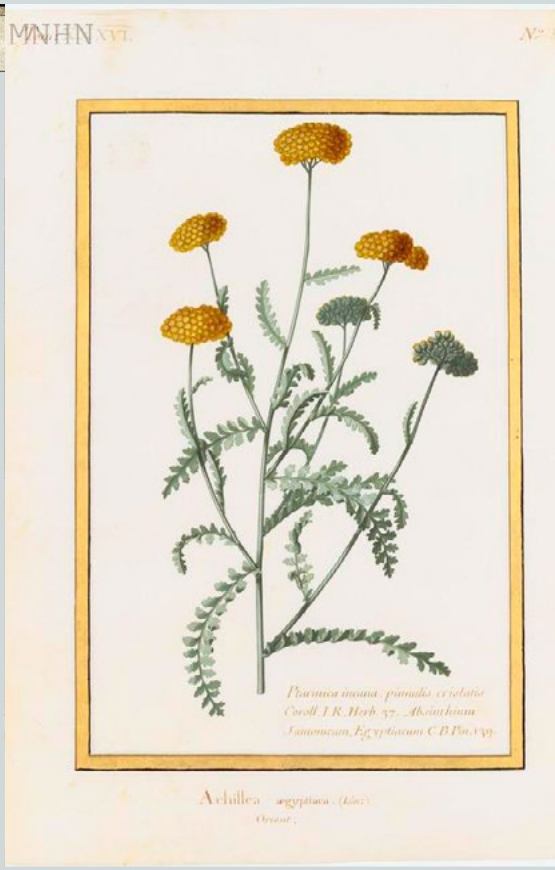
## Visited sites on Koufonissia

Koufonissia is the name of two little islands: Ano Koufonissia and Kato Koufonissia. They are separated from each other by a 200 m wide narrow strait. We visited Ano Koufonissia (Upper Koufonissia) 7th April 2023.

The most attractive site for botanists is Παραλία Πορί (Pori beach), north east of the island with the following species:

- *Achillea aegyptiaca;*
- *Arthrocnemum macrostachyum;*
- *Astragalus spruneri;*
- *Bellium minutum;*
- *Elytrigia sartori;*
- *Eryngium maritimum;*
- *Frankenia hirsuta;*
- *Hedysarum spinosissimum;*
- *Hymenonema graecum;*
- *Juniperus turbinata;*
- *Malcolmia africana;*
- *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum;*
- *Ophrys cornuta;*
- *Ophrys holosericea subsp. holosericea;*
- *Ophrys lutea;*
- *Orobanche pubescens;*
- *Phleum exaratum;*
- *Pistacia lentiscus;*
- *Pseudorlaya pumila;*
- *Romulea ramiflora (new for the island);*
- *Spergula marina.*









*Achillea aegyptiaca*



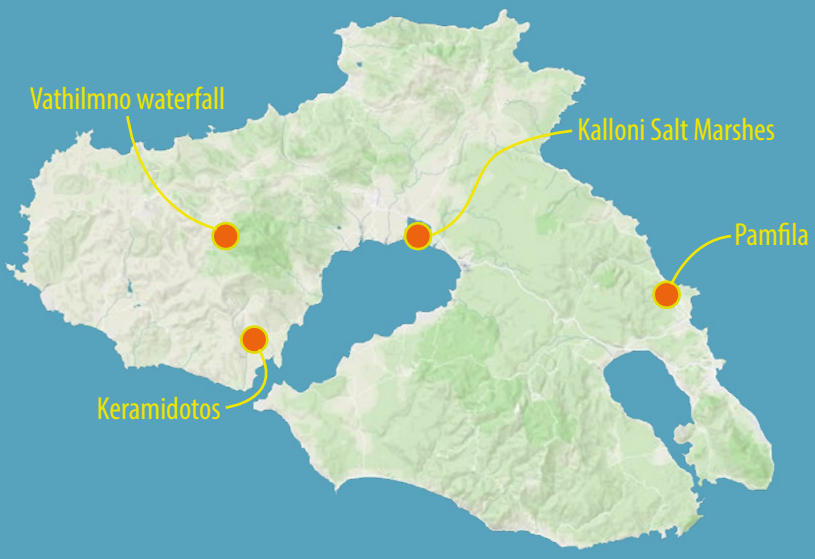
*Astragalus spruneri*



*Ophrys episcopalis*

Kalloni salt marshes






# 8 Δέσβος

## Visited sites on Lesvos

Tournefort and companions stayed on this island from 28th to 31st March 1701. He recorded and collected four species while Aubriet drew them.



*Rhododendron luteum*

- *Ranunculus ophioglossifolius (= Ranunculus Lesbius, palustris, Ophioglossi folio);*
- *Ranunculus isthmicus (= Ranunculus Lesbius, Pulsatillae folio, flore magno);*
- *Melanortocarya obtusifolia (= Pulmonaria Lesbia, Echii folio verrucoso, calyce vesicario, flore caeruleo)* (in Chios, Tournefort described the same species but with white flowers);
- *Romulea cf. ramiflora (= Bulbocodium Crocifolium, flore parvo, violaceo).*



*Paeonia mascula*



*Ajuga orientalis*



Keramidotos temporary pond

Keramidotos is an interesting place with temporary ponds and original species:

- *Callitriche truncata;*
- *Elatine macropoda;*
- *Isoetes gymnocarpa;*
- *Lepidium spinosum;*
- *Molineriella minuta;*
- *Myosurus minimus;*
- *Pilularia minuta;*
- *Ranunculus peltatus;*
- *Romulea ramiflora;*
- *Vitex agnus-castus.*



*Pilularia minuta*





*Molineriella minuta*



Kalloni salt marshes

Among the most impressive geological features that makes up the island's unique scenery is the Κόλπος Καλλονής (Gulf of Kalloni) with its salt marshes on the northern shore. Here are some species that were to be found in surrounding wet meadows:

- *Cerastium dubium;*
- *Eleocharis uniglumis* (new for the island);
- *Myosotis sicula;*
- *Ranunculus ophioglossifolius.*



*Eleocharis uniglumis*



*Cerastium dubium*



*Hanmionitis acrostica* (photo J.P. Brizard)

Further East, in an olive grove, near Πάμφιλα (Pamfila), we recorded the following species:

- *Allium trifoliatum* (new for the island);
- *Bellevalia trifoliata;*
- *Hemionitis acrostica.*



*Allium trifoliatum*





*Bellevalia trifoliata* (photo J.P. Brizard)

Salt meadows near the airport




# Πάρος

## Visited sites on Paros

Tournefort visited Paros from 2nd to 7th of September 1700. The weather was bad: "we saw the rain pouring for the first time since we left France. The soil was so dry that a flood of rain would be beneficial to quench the thirst. Cotton, vineyards and fig trees would perish without dew." He took comfort and ate "excellent sheep fed in houses with bread and fruits".



Byzantine bridge

We were in Paros in the fall from 15th to 20th October 2022 and first stopped near the airport at salt meadows and surrounding areas:

- *Amaranthus graecizans;*
- *Arthrocnemum macrostachyum;*
- *Dittrichia graveolens;*
- *Dittrichia viscosa;*
- *Elytrigia sp.;*
- *Halimione portulacoides;*
- *Juncus heldreichianus;*
- *Juncus maritimus;*
- *Juniperus turbinata;*
- *Melilotus indicus;*
- *Melilotus siculus;*
- *Melilotus sulcatus;*
- *Phragmites australis;*
- *Pistacia lentiscus;*
- *Salicornia fruticosa*

*Amaranthus graecizans*





*Melilotus siculus*



*Echinops graecus*

Around the Byzantine Bridge, in the central eastern part of the island, we recorded the following species:

- *Echinops graecus* (new for the island);
- *Sternbergia sicula;*
- *Centaurea laconica subsp. lineariloba* (endemic to the Cyclades, protected under Greek legislation);
- *Colchicum pusillum.*



*Centaurea laconica subsp. lineariloba*

Livadi beach, near Faneromeni






# Αντίπαρος

## Visited sites on Antiparos

Antiparos is only 9 km away from Paros by car ferry. Tournefort was particularly interested in the famous cave decorated with Caper tree (*Capparis rupestris*) at the entrance, he called *Capparis non spinosa, fructu majore*. Today the vine still appears. 17th April 2022, we headed south towards Παραλία Φανερωμένη (Faneromeni beach).

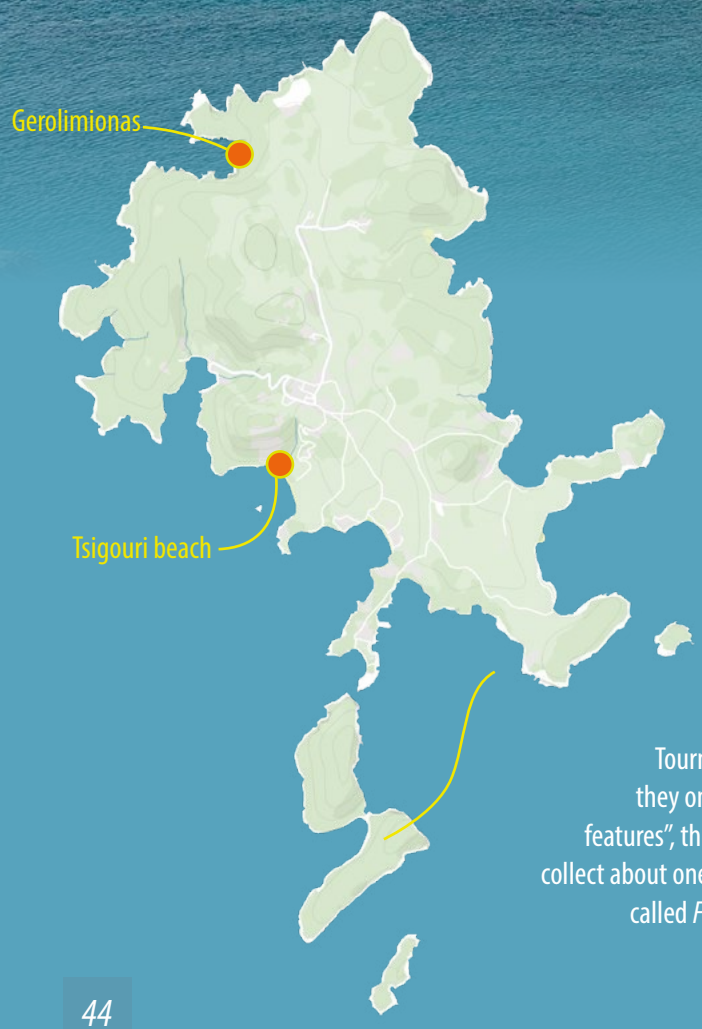
Livadi beach, near Faneromeni

Phrygana was dominated by *Sarcopoterium spinosum*. Two new species for the island were also recorded:

- *Romulea bulbocodium;*
- *Typha latifolia* (in a depression).

*Typha latifolia*

Gerolimionas beach




# Σχοινούσα

## Visited sites on Schinoussa

Tournefort and companions disembarked in Schinoussa 7th September 1700. As they only discovered "tumbledown cottages in a ruined town with no outstanding features", they only stopped there for a couple of hours to botanize. That was enough to collect about one hundred plants and described the Bluish Giant Fennel (*Ferula glauca*) they called *Ferula glauco folio, caule crassissimo, ad singulos nodos ramoso & umbellifero.*

We visited the island 23rd to 24th October 2023. Παραλία Γερολιμιώνα (Gerolimionas beach) in the north east of the island of Schinoussa is a scenic area with rocks. We recorded there:

- *Carlina lanata;*
- *Carthamus lanatus;*
- *Colchicum pusillum* (new for the island);
- *Colchicum variegatum* (new for the island);
- *Notobasis syriaca.*



*Colchicum variegatum*

On the opposite side, on Τσιγκούρι παραλία (Tsigouri beach) and surrounding areas, we had a splendid view towards the southern peninsulas of the island. Two new species for the island were recorded:

- *Allium commutatum;*
- *Euphorbia prostrata* (alien species).



Tsigouri beach




*Colchicum variegatum:* original drawing from Aubriet (MNHN collection, Paris)



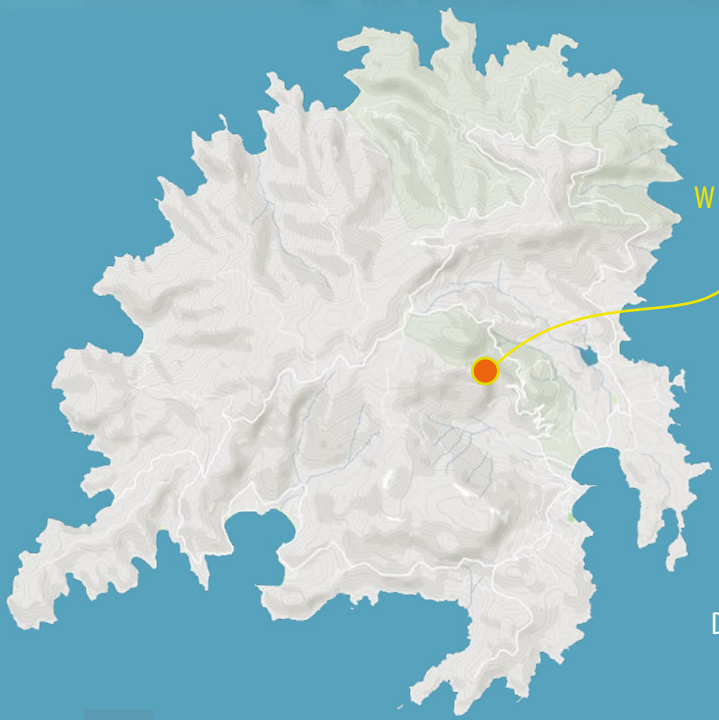
*Allium commutatum* (photo L. Teulade)



*Euphorbia prostrata*

View from Chora






# Σέριφος

## Visited sites on Serifos

Serifos is famous for having an intense mining activity. It started with Cretans in the historical times. Thus, the island had a rapid development. Tournefort visited the island in August 1700 and noticed this specificity of the island. "The most beautiful thing one could find in Serpho's island in terms of natural history was an Eyelet species whose strong stem came out from horrible rock clefts above the small town". He talked about *Dianthus fruticosus*, a.k.a. *Caryophyllus Graecus, arboreus, Leucoii folio, peramaro.*

During our stay on this island, we visited a site west of Chora, along a stream.



*Narcissus miniatus*

The following species were recorded 19th October 2021:

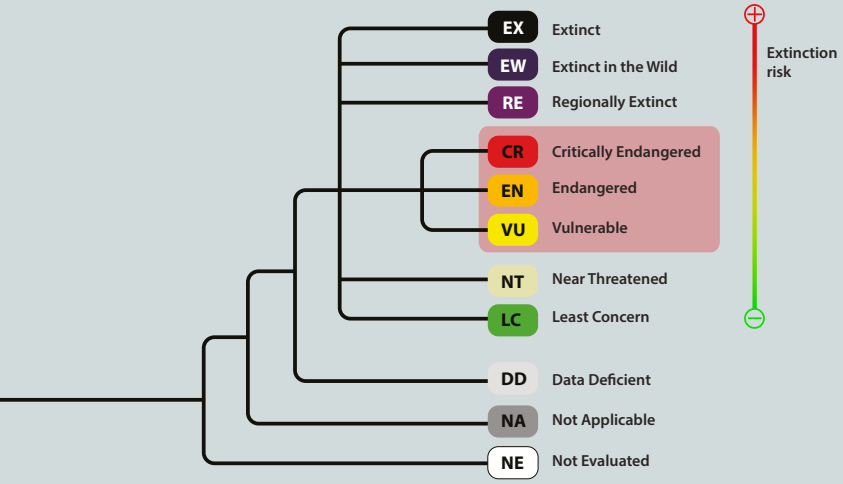
- *Drimia maritima;*
- *Helosciadium nodosum;*
- *Isoetes durieui* (new for the island);
- *Juncus heldreichianus;*
- *Mentha pulegium;*
- *Narcissus miniatus;*
- *Nerium oleander;*
- *Prospero autumnale;*
- *Vitex agnus-castus.*



*Isoetes durieui*

## • Species of conservation concern

Red lists are inventories of the conservation status of plant and animal species throughout the world, as directed and compiled by scientists and conservationists. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of species. It uses a set of quantitative criteria to evaluate the extinction risk of thousands of species. These criteria are relevant to most species and all regions of the world. With its strong scientific base, the IUCN Red List is recognised as the most authoritative guide to the status of biological diversity. There are eight IUCN Red List Categories based on criteria linked to population trend, size and structure, and geographic range. Species listed as Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) or Vulnerable (VU) are collectively described as threatened. Two red lists were checked in this report with respect to the geographic area studied: the IUCN European Red List (EU) (BILZ *et al.*, 2011) and the Red Data Book of rare and threatened plants of Greece (GR) (PHITOS *et al.*, 2009).




| Taxon | Family | Regulations | IUCN status and main causes of decline | Range | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Campanula heterophylla* | *Campanulaceae* | *Protected under Greek legislation (67/81)*<br>*Protected under Greek legislation (67/81)* | Unknown<br>Localised species | Endemic to Cyclades | Up to 700 m high |
| *Centaurea laconica subsp. lineariloba* | *Asteraceae* | *Protected under Greek legislation (67/81)* | Unknown<br>Localised species | Endemic to W. & C. Cyclades | Up to 400 m high |
| *Crepis pusilla* | *Asteraceae* | *Relevant to European Habitats Directive Annexes II and IV*<br>*Protected under Greek legislation (67/81)* | DD<br>DD (EU)<br>Few records in Greece | Baleares, Malta (CAMILLERI *et al.*, 2024), Cyprus, East Aegean Is., Kriti, Portugal, Sicilia, Turkey | Grows in compacted soils in clearings, fallow terraces. Easily overlooked species |
| *Noaea mucronata* | *Chenopodiaceae* | *Protected under Greek legislation (67/81)* | Unknown<br>Few records in Greece | Afghanistan, Algeria, Cyprus, East Aegean Is., Egypt, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Kriti, Lebanon-Syria, Libya, Morocco, North Caucasus, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sinai, Transcaucasus, Turkey, Turkey-in-Europe, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan | Typical shrub in arid and semi-arid steppes<br>Invasive species (PASIECZNIK, 2022), notably in parts of North Africa and the Middle East. New records at the limit of its range may indicate further spread (e.g. in southern Russia). |
| *Rhododendron luteum* | *Ericaceae* | *Relevant to European Habitats Directive Annex II*<br>*Protected under Greek legislation (67/81) (under the name Rhododendron flavum)* | VU<br>LC (EU) / VU (GR)<br>Localised in Greece<br>Used to be destroyed because of its toxicity | N. & W. Turkey to Caucasus and C. & E. Europe; in Greece, only in W. Lesvos | Toxic species;<br>in damp places, between 60 and 760 m |

## • Species discovered or rediscovered

Hereafter is a summary of the new floristic records made during these different sessions.

| Taxon | Family | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| *Isoetes durieui* | *Isoetaceae* | New for Serifos |
| *Crepis pusilla* | *Asteraceae* | New for Chios |
| *Noaea mucronata* | *Chenopodiaceae* | New for Denousa |
| *Echinops graecus* | *Asteraceae* | First record on Paros by Tournefort (1700), not reported since on island |
| *Velezia quadridentata* | *Caryophyllaceae* | New for Folegandros |
| *Cressa cretica* | *Convolvulaceae* | New for Kimolos |
| *Euphorbia prostrata* | *Euphorbiaceae* | New for Schinoussa |
| *Vitex agnus-castus* | *Verbenaceae* | New for Folegandros |
| *Allium commutatum* | *Alliaceae* | New for Schinoussa |
| *Allium trifoliatum* | *Alliaceae* | New for Lesvos |
| *Pancratium maritimum* | *Amarylladaceae* | New for Folegandros |
| *Colchicum pusillum* | *Colchicaceae* | First record on Ios by Tournefort (1700), not reported since on island |
| *Colchicum variegatum* | *Colchicaceae* | First record on Schinoussa by Tournefort (1700), not reported since on island |
| *Eleocharis uniglumis* | *Cyperaceae* | New for Lesvos |
| *Romulea bulbocodium* | *Iridaceae* | New for Antiparos |
| *Romulea ramiflora* | *Iridaceae* | New for Ios and Koufonissia |
| *Maillea crypsoides* | *Poaceae* | New for Amorgos |
| *Typha latifolia* | *Typhaceae* | New for Antiparos |

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# Appendix

## • Appendix 1: checklist of plant species recorded during the session

189 species were recorded during the different sessions between 2019 and 2023.

| Species | Red Data Book of Greece | European Red Data Book (BILZ *et al.*) | Endemism |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Acanthus spinosus* | - | - | |
| *Achillea aegyptiaca* | - | - | Lesser Cyclades |
| *Ajuga orientalis* | - | - | |
| *Allium commutatum* | - | DD | |
| *Allium cupanii* | - | - | |
| *Allium neapolitanum* | - | - | |
| *Allium subhirsutum* | - | - | |
| *Allium trifoliatum* | - | - | |
| *Amaranthus graecizans* | - | - | |
| *Andropogon distachyos* | - | - | |
| *Anemone hortensis* | - | - | |
| *Anogramma leptophylla* | - | - | |
| *Anthemis rigida* | - | - | |
| *Arbutus andrachne* | - | - | |
| *Arthrocnemum macrostachyum* | - | - | |
| *Asphodelus ramosus* | - | - | |
| *Asplenium ceterach* | - | - | |
| *Asplenium trichomanes* | - | - | |
| *Astragalus spruneri* | - | - | |
| *Atriplex halimus* | - | - | |
| *Aurinia saxatilis* | - | - | |
| *Ballota acetabulosa* | - | - | |
| *Bellevalia trifoliata* | - | - | |
| *Bellis annua* | - | - | |
| *Bellium minutum* | - | - | |
| *Brassica cretica subsp. aegaea* | - | - | |
| *Bupleurum semicompositum* | - | - | |
| *Cachrys cristata* | - | - | |
| *Callitriche truncata* | - | - | |
| *Campanula heterophylla* | - | - | Cyclades |
| *Campanula laciniata* | - | - | Aegean islands |
| *Campanula lyrata* | - | - | |
| *Capparis rupestris* | - | - | |

| Species | Red Data Book of Greece | European Red Data Book (BILZ *et al.*) | Endemism |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Carex divisa* | - | - | |
| *Carlina corymbosa* | - | - | |
| *Carlina lanata* | - | - | |
| *Carthamus lanatus* | - | - | |
| *Centaurea atropurpurea* | - | - | Cyclades |
| *Centaurea laconica subsp. lineariloba* | - | - | Cyclades |
| *Centaurea raphanina subsp. raphanina* | LC | | S & C Aegean area |
| *Cerastium dubium* | - | - | |
| *Cichorium spinosum* | - | DD | |
| *Cistus parviflorus* | - | - | |
| *Cistus salviifolius* | - | - | |
| *Colchicum cupanii* | - | - | |
| *Colchicum pusillum* | - | - | |
| *Colchicum variegatum* | - | - | |
| *Convolvulus siculus* | - | - | |
| *Crepis pusilla* | - | DD | |
| *Cressa cretica* | - | - | |
| *Cymbalaria microcalyx* | - | - | |
| *Dianthus fruticosus subsp. fruticosus* | - | - | |
| *Dittrichia graveolens* | - | - | |
| *Dittrichia viscosa* | - | - | |
| *Drimia maritima* | - | - | |
| *Echinops graecus* | - | - | Greece |
| *Echinops spinosissimus* | - | - | |
| *Echium arenarium* | - | - | |
| *Elatine macropoda* | - | - | |
| *Eleocharis uniglumis* | - | - | |
| *Elytrigia sartori* | - | - | |
| *Ephedra foemina* | - | - | |
| *Erica manipuliflora* | - | - | |
| *Eryngium maritimum* | - | - | |
| *Euphorbia acanthothamnos* | - | - | |
| *Euphorbia dendroides* | - | - | |
| *Euphorbia exigua* | - | - | |
| *Euphorbia prostrata* | - | - | Alien species |
| *Euphorbia taurinensis* | - | - | |
| *Fibigia lunarioides* | - | - | Aegean islands |
| *Frankenia hirsuta.* | - | - | |

| Species | Red Data Book of Greece | European Red Data Book (BILZ *et al.*) | Endemism |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Gagea graeca* | - | - | |
| *Galium parisiense* | - | - | |
| *Galium setaceum* | - | - | |
| *Galium verrucosum* | - | - | |
| *Globularia alypum* | - | - | |
| *Halimione portulacoides* | - | - | |
| *Hedypnois rhagadioloides* | - | - | |
| *Hedysarum spinosissimum* | - | - | |
| *Helianthemum salicifolium* | - | - | |
| *Helichrysum orientale* | - | - | |
| *Heliotropium dolosum* | - | - | |
| *Heliotropium hirsutissimum* | - | - | |
| *Helosciadium nodiflorum* | - | - | |
| *Hemionitis acrostica* | - | - | |
| *Hymenomena graecum* | - | - | Aegean islands |
| *Hyosciamus albus* | - | - | |
| *Hypericum triquetrifolium* | - | - | |
| *Inula heterolepis* | - | - | |
| *Isoetes durieui* | - | - | |
| *Isoetes gymnocarpa* | - | - | |
| *Jacobaea maritima* | - | - | |
| *Juncus heldreichianus* | - | - | |
| *Juncus maritimus* | - | - | |
| *Juncus subulatus* | - | - | |
| *Juniperus turbinata* | - | - | |
| *Jurinea mollis* | - | - | |
| *Lactuca acanthifolia* | - | DD | |
| *Lagoecia cuminoides* | - | - | |
| *Lamium moschatum* | - | - | - |
| *Lathyrus saxatilis* | - | - | |
| *Lepidium spinosum* | - | - | |
| *Limonium virgatum* | - | - | |
| *Linaria triphylla* | - | - | |
| *Linum strictum* | - | - | |
| *Lotus cytisoides* | - | - | |
| *Lotus edulis* | - | - | |
| *Lotus ornithopodioides* | - | - | |
| *Lycium sp.* | - | - | |

| Species | Red Data Book of Greece | European Red Data Book (BILZ *et al.*) | Endemism |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Maillea crypsoides* | - | - | |
| *Malcolmia africana* | - | - | |
| *Malcolmia chia* | - | - | |
| *Malcolmia flexuosa* | - | - | |
| *Malva parviflora* | - | - | |
| *Mandragora officinarum* | - | - | |
| *Matthiola incana* | - | - | |
| *Matthiola sinuata* | - | - | |
| *Medicago disciformis* | - | LC | |
| *Medicago truncatula* | - | LC | |
| *Melilotus indicus* | - | - | |
| *Melilotus italicus* | - | - | |
| *Melilotus siculus* | - | - | |
| *Melilotus sulcatus* | - | - | |
| *Mentha pulegium* | - | - | |
| *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum* | - | - | |
| *Molineriella minuta* | - | - | |
| *Muscari cycladicum* | - | - | Cyclades |
| *Myosotis sicula* | - | - | |
| *Myosurus minimus* | - | - | |
| *Narcissus miniatus* | - | - | |
| *Nerium oleander* | - | - | |
| *Nicotiana glauca* | - | - | Alien species |
| *Noaea mucronata* | - | - | |
| *Notobasis syriaca* | - | - | |
| *Oloptum miliaceum* | - | - | |
| *Onosma graeca* | - | - | |
| *Ophrys cornuta* | - | - | |
| *Ophrys ferrum-equinum* | - | - | |
| *Ophrys holosericea subsp. holosericea* | - | - | |
| *Ophrys lutea* | - | - | |
| *Origanum calcaratum* | - | - | |
| *Ornithogalum pumilum* | - | - | |
| *Orobanche pubescens* | - | - | |
| *Osmunda regalis* | - | - | |
| *Oxalis pes-caprae* | - | - | |
| *Paeonia mascula* | - | - | |
| *Pancratium maritimum* | - | - | |

| Species | Red Data Book of Greece | European Red Data Book (BILZ *et al.*) | Endemism |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Parietaria cretica* | - | - | |
| *Phelipanche libanotica* | - | - | |
| *Phelipanche nana* | - | - | |
| *Phleum exaratum* | - | - | |
| *Phragmites australis* | - | - | |
| *Picris pauciflora* | - | - | |
| *Pilularia minuta* | - | - | |
| *Pistacia lentiscus* | - | - | |
| *Plantago coronopus* | - | - | |
| *Prasium majus* | - | - | |
| *Prospero autumnale* | - | - | |
| *Pseudorlaya pumila* | - | - | |
| *Ranunculus ophioglossifolius* | - | - | |
| *Ranunculus peltatus* | - | LC | |
| *Reichardia picroides* | - | - | |
| *Rhododendron luteum* | VU | LC | |
| *Roccella phycopsis* | | | |
| *Romulea bulbocodium* | - | - | |
| *Romulea ramiflora* | - | - | |
| *Sagina apetala* | - | - | |
| *Salicornia fruticosa* | - | - | |
| *Sarcopoterium spinosum* | - | - | |
| *Saxifraga hederacea* | - | - | |
| *Scirpoides holoschoenus* | - | - | |
| *Scolymus hispanicus* | - | - | |
| *Scrophularia heterophylla* | - | - | |
| *Sedum litoreum* | - | - | |
| *Selaginella denticulata* | - | - | |
| *Seseli crithmifolium* | - | - | Aegean islands |
| *Sherardia arvensis* | - | - | |
| *Smyrnium creticum* | - | - | |
| *Spergula marina* | - | - | |
| *Sternbergia lutea* | - | LC | |
| *Sternbergia sicula* | - | - | |
| *Taraxacum sp.* | - | - | |
| *Thymbra capitata* | - | - | |
| *Trifolium suffocatum* | - | - | |
| *Trifolium tomentosum* | - | - | |

| Species | Red Data Book of Greece | European Red Data Book (BILZ *et al.*) | Endemism |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Typha latifolia* | - | - | |
| *Urtica membranacea* | - | - | |
| *Velezia quadridentata* | - | - | |
| *Vitex agnus-castus* | - | - | |

