

GREEK FLORA

Exploring the wildlife of greece





Introduction

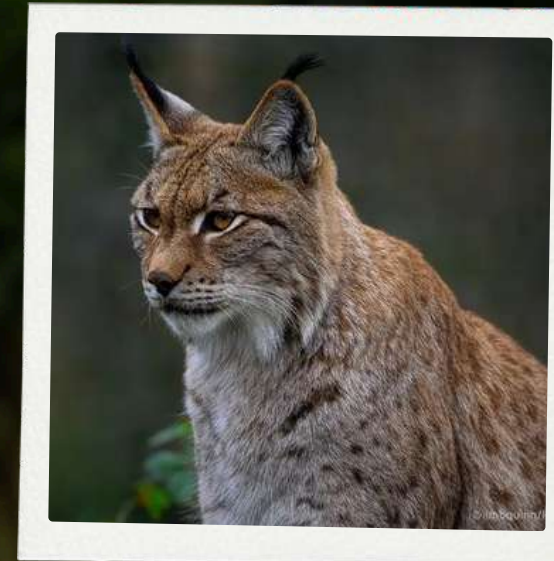
The Greek fauna includes about 23,130 recorded species of terrestrial and freshwater animals as well as 3,500 marine species.





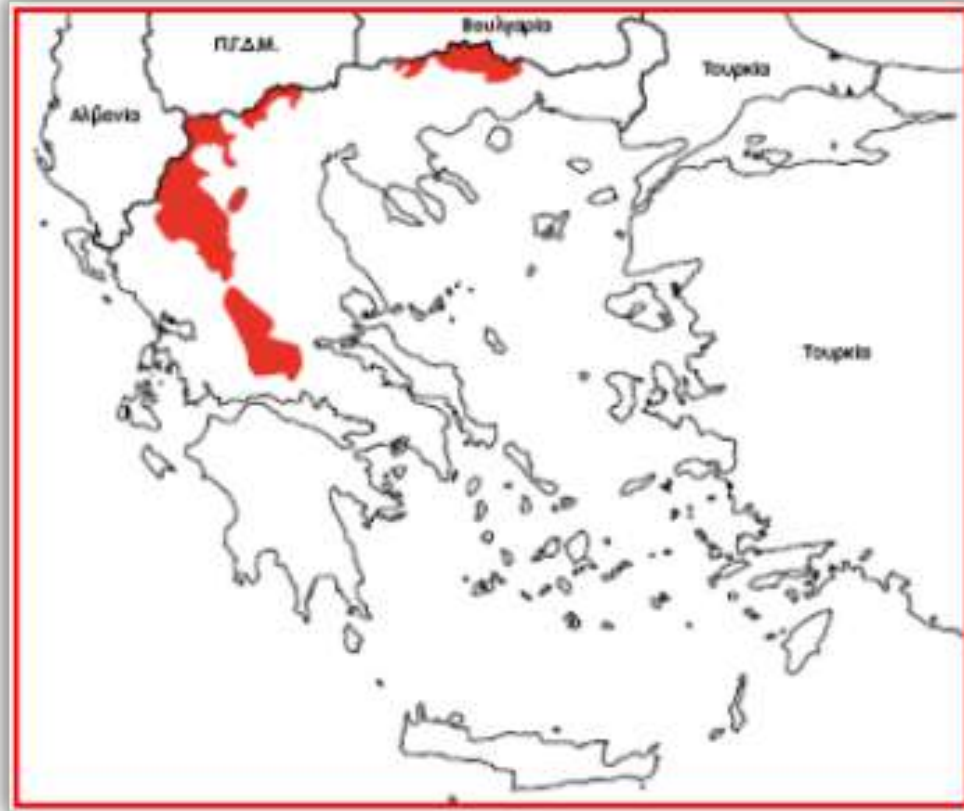
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BROWN BEAR

It's estimated that there are currently around 450 brown bears living in Greece. That's a substantial figure, given the species is currently considered at threat of extinction in western, central and southern Europe. The numbers in Greece are largely split between the Rodopis Mountains, which border Bulgaria, and the Pindus Mountain Range, bordering southern Albania. It's in the Pindus (also known as the Pindos) that the majority of the Greek bear population lives.



LYNX

1

The lynx has been widespread, but quite rare in Greece during the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th. During that period, lynx distribution expanded from Thrace south to the Peloponnese.

2

The scientific mission of Morias (Peloponnese) which took place in the last decades of the 19th century reported lynx distribution in the Peloponnese on several mountains.



RED DEER

A sacred animal to Artemis, ancient goddess of the hunt and wilderness, the deer is historically celebrated in Greek culture. Roaming Mount Parnitha all year round, the Red Deer migrate to lower altitudes in search of food in the wintertime.

In Autumn during breeding season, adult males called stags can be heard calling out females with a bellowing cry that almost mimics a lion's roar.

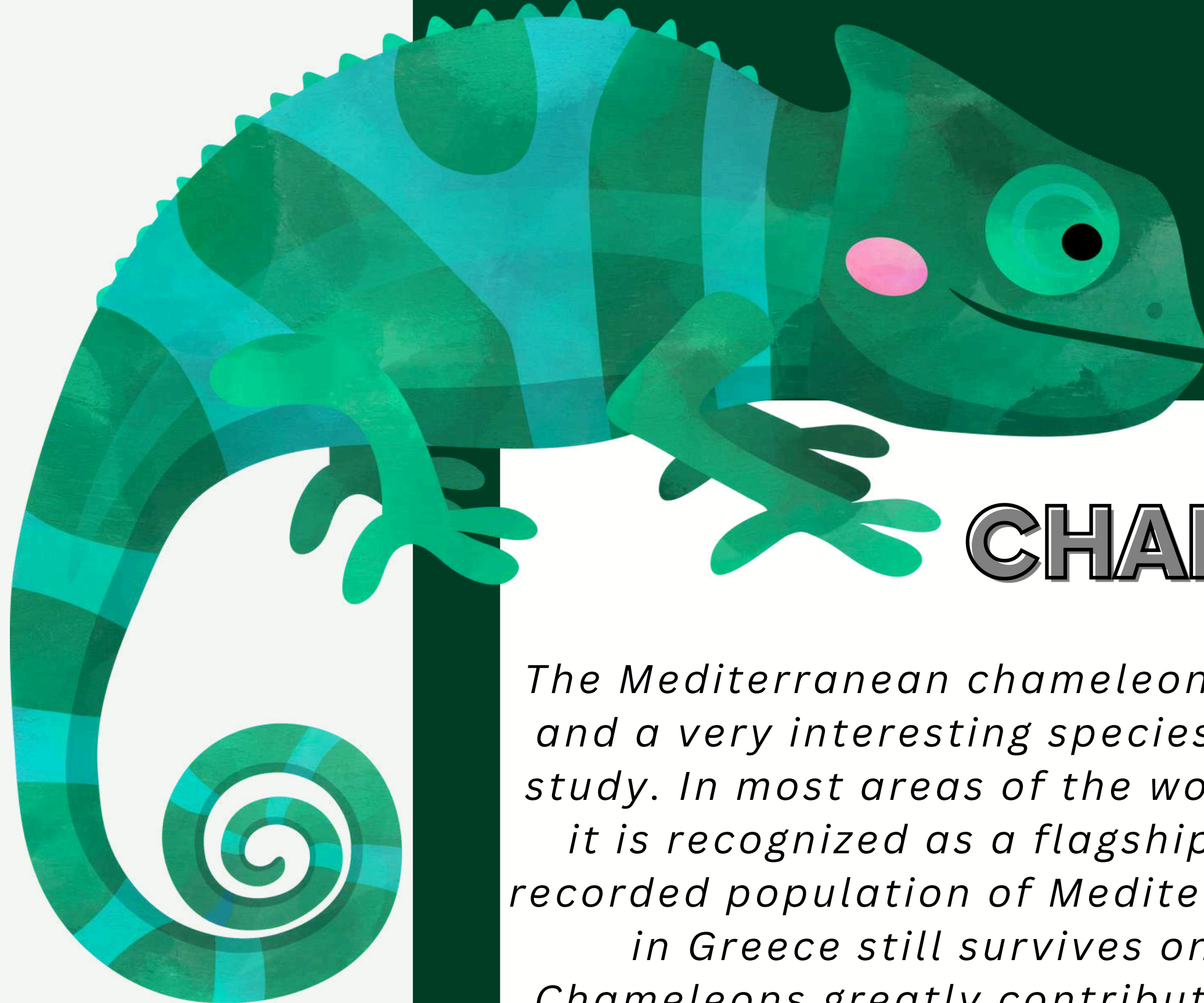




PELICANS

Pelicans are a genus of large water birds that make up the family Pelecanidae. They are characterized by a long beak and a large throat pouch used for catching prey and draining water from the scooped-up contents before swallowing. They have predominantly pale plumage, except for the brown and Peruvian pelicans. The bills, pouches, and bare facial skin of all pelicans become brightly coloured before the breeding season.





CHAMELEON

The Mediterranean chameleon is a special animal and a very interesting species for researchers to study. In most areas of the world where it occurs, it is recognized as a flagship species. The last recorded population of Mediterranean chameleons in Greece still survives on Samos island. Chameleons greatly contribute to the balance of terrestrial ecosystems of the island, regulating insect populations on which it feeds.



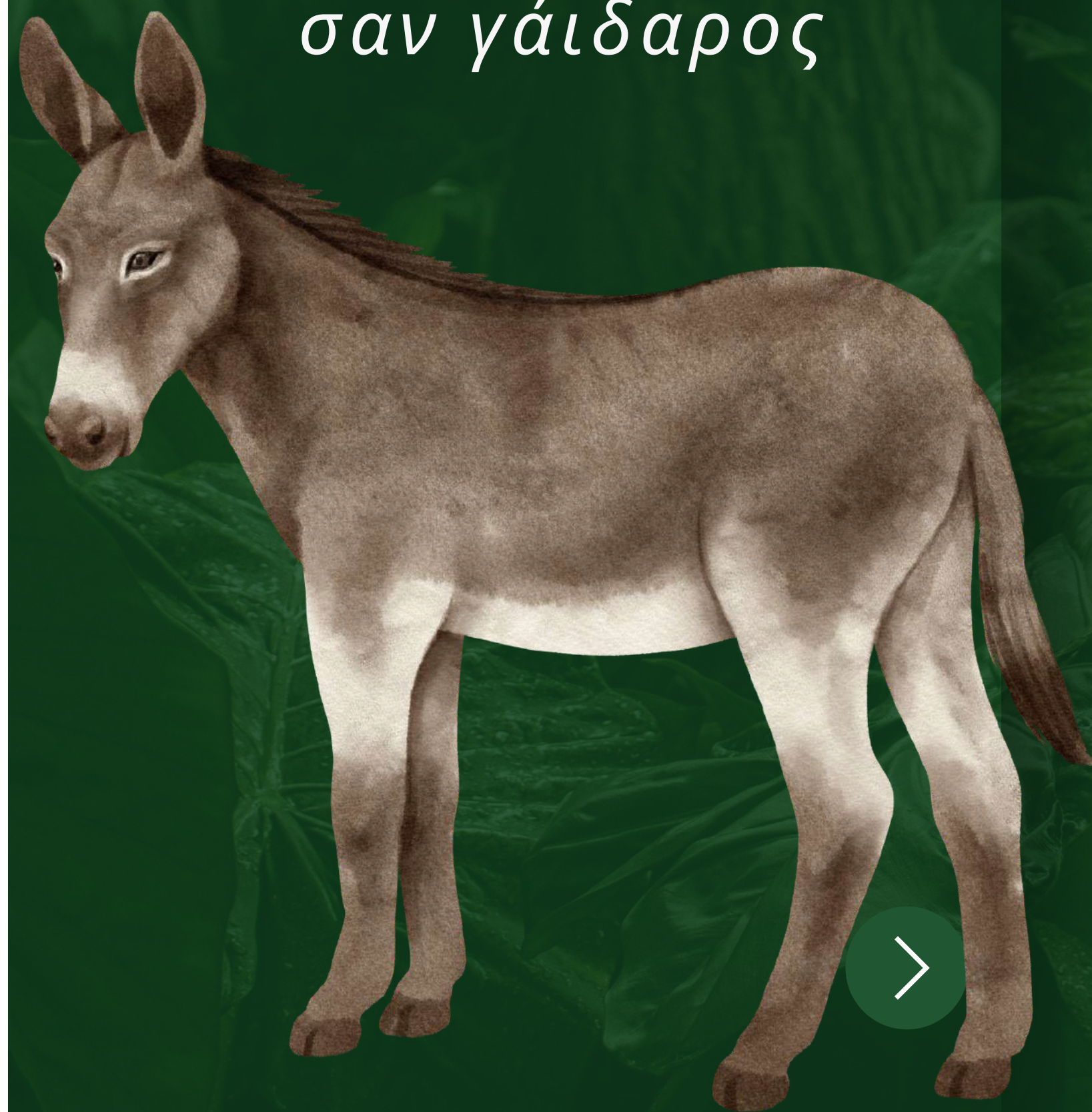


DONKEY

Donkeys have played a very important role in Greece's past and especially in insular Greece, such as in Santorini. Santorini has numerous inaccessible paths, countless stairs, to which a donkey will happily take you for a charming and somewhat nostalgic ride.

Donkeys have been a reliable partner for transporting goods , as well as, the main means of personal transportation around the island for centuries.

*Μην είσαι πεισματάρης
σαν γάιδαρος*



WOLF

The wolf in Greece occupies a great variety of habitats, from degraded, hilly areas to densely forested mountains. The greater numbers are found in mountainous and semi-mountainous areas with low human population. Up until the 1930's the species distribution extended to the whole of the mainland country. The wolf was exterminated from the region of Peloponisos to the south prior to the 1940's and from the Prefectures of Voiotia and southern Fokida (Central Greece) in the 1960's.



TURTLE

The Aegean Sea is home to three of the seven species of sea turtles found worldwide, namely the loggerhead sea turtle (Caretta caretta), the green sea turtle (Chelonia mydas) and the leatherback sea turtle (Dermochelys coriacea). The natural habitat of these sea turtles is pelagic areas, even though they have been known to come ashore to nest. The loggerhead and green sea turtle can also be found in coastal areas where there is seagrass, algae, and Posidonia oceanica meadows on which they feed. Leatherback sea turtles can be found at sea, where they feed on gelatinous zooplankton and cephalopods.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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