



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE CY6000002
SITENAME ALYKES LARNAKAS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- [1. SITE IDENTIFICATION](#)
- [2. SITE LOCATION](#)
- [3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION](#)
- [4. SITE DESCRIPTION](#)
- [5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS](#)
- [6. SITE MANAGEMENT](#)
- [7. MAP OF THE SITE](#)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type C	1.2 Site code CY6000002	Back to top
----------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------

1.3 Site name

ALYKES LARNAKAS

1.4 First Compilation date	1.5 Update date
2000-02	2017-06

1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Costas Hadjipanayiotou Director Department of Environment
Address: Department of Environment 20-22 28th Oktovriou ave. Engomi 2414
Lefkosia CYPRUS
Email: director@environment.moa.gov.cy

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	2005-12
National legal reference of SPA designation	No data
Date site proposed as SCI:	2004-05

			15.6		M	B		C	B	B
1310			7.0		M	A		B	B	A
1410			15.6		M	B		C	B	B
1420			343.0		M	A		B	B	A
2110			7.0		M	B		C	C	B
5420			7.0		M	C		C	C	C
6220	X		15.6		M	C		C	C	C

- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species			Population in the site							Site assessment				
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D		A B C	
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
B	A247	Alauda arvensis			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A229	Alcedo atthis			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A054	Anas acuta			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A054	Anas acuta			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A056	Anas clypeata			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A056	Anas clypeata			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A052	Anas crecca			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A052	Anas crecca			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A050	Anas penelope			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A050	Anas penelope			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A053	Anas platyrhynchos			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A053	Anas platyrhynchos			p				C		C	A	C	A
B	A053	Anas platyrhynchos			c				C		C	A	C	A

B	A055	Anas querquedula			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A051	Anas strepera			w				V		C	A	C	A
B	A041	Anser albifrons			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A043	Anser anser			w				V		C	A	C	A
B	A258	Anthus cervinus			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A258	Anthus cervinus			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A257	Anthus pratensis			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A257	Anthus pratensis			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A259	Anthus spinoletta			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A259	Anthus spinoletta			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A256	Anthus trivialis			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A226	Apus apus			r				C		C	A	C	A
B	A226	Apus apus			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A228	Apus melba			c				V		C	A	C	A
B	A028	Ardea cinerea			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A028	Ardea cinerea			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A029	Ardea purpurea			w				R		C	A	C	A
B	A169	Arenaria interpres			c				R		C	A	C	A
B	A059	Aythya ferina			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A059	Aythya ferina			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A061	Aythya fuligula			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A061	Aythya fuligula			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A061	Aythya fuligula			r				V		C	A	C	A
B	A060	Aythya nyroca			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A067	Bucephala clangula			w				V		C	A	C	A
B	A133	Burhinus oedicnemus			p				C		C	A	C	A
B	A133	Burhinus oedicnemus			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A149	Calidris alpina			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A149	Calidris alpina			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A147	Calidris ferruginea			w				R		C	A	C	A
B	A147	Calidris ferruginea			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A145	Calidris minuta			w				C		C	A	C	A

B	A154	Gallinago media			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A123	Gallinula chloropus			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A123	Gallinula chloropus			r				R		C	A	C	A
B	A123	Gallinula chloropus			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A189	Gelochelidon nilotica			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A131	Himantopus himantopus			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A131	Himantopus himantopus			r				C		C	A	C	A
B	A251	Hirundo rustica			r				C		C	A	C	A
B	A251	Hirundo rustica			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A022	Ixobrychus minutus			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A339	Lanius minor			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A433	Lanius nubicus			c				R		C	A	B	A
B	A459	Larus cachinnans			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A459	Larus cachinnans			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A183	Larus fuscus			w				V		C	A	C	A
B	A176	Larus melanocephalus			c				V		C	A	C	A
B	A176	Larus melanocephalus			w				V		C	A	C	A
B	A177	Larus minutus			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A177	Larus minutus			c				R		C	A	C	A
B	A179	Larus ridibundus			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A179	Larus ridibundus			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A156	Limosa limosa			w				R		C	A	C	A
B	A242	Melanocorypha calandra			p				C		C	A	C	A
B	A070	Mergus merganser			w				V		C	A	C	A
B	A230	Merops apiaster			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A280	Monticola saxatilis			c				V		C	A	C	A
B	A281	Monticola solitarius			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A262	Motacilla alba			w				C		C	A	C	A

B	A262	Motacilla alba			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A058	Netta rufina			w				V		C	A	C	A
B	A160	Numenius arquata			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A160	Numenius arquata			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A023	Nycticorax nycticorax			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A023	Nycticorax nycticorax			r				R		C	A	C	A
B	A467	Oenanthe cyprica			p				C		C	A	C	A
B	A277	Oenanthe oenanthe			c				C		C	A	C	A
P	2329	Ophrys kotschy			p				P		D			
B	A019	Pelecanus onocrotalus			c				R		C	A	C	A
B	A151	Philomachus pugnax			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A151	Philomachus pugnax			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A273	Phoenicurus ochruros			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A274	Phoenicurus phoenicurus			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A034	Platalea leucorodia			c				R		C	A	C	A
B	A032	Plegadis falcinellus			c				R		C	A	C	A
B	A032	Plegadis falcinellus			r				V		C	A	C	A
B	A007	Podiceps auritus			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A005	Podiceps cristatus			c				V		C	A	C	A
B	A120	Porzana parva			c				R		C	A	C	A
B	A118	Rallus aquaticus			r				R		C	A	C	A
B	A118	Rallus aquaticus			w				R		C	A	C	A
B	A118	Rallus aquaticus			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A132	Recurvirostra avosetta			c				R		C	A	C	A
B	A276	Saxicola torquata			w				C		C	A	C	A

B	A210	Streptopelia turtur			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A311	Sylvia atricapilla			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A311	Sylvia atricapilla			r				V		C	A	C	A
B	A311	Sylvia atricapilla			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A309	Sylvia communis			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A306	Sylvia hortensis			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A468	Sylvia melanothorax			p				R		C	A	C	A
B	A004	Tachybaptus ruficollis			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A004	Tachybaptus ruficollis			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A048	Tadorna tadorna			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A048	Tadorna tadorna			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A166	Tringa glareola			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A164	Tringa nebularia			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A164	Tringa nebularia			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A165	Tringa ochropus			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A165	Tringa ochropus			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A163	Tringa stagnatilis			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A162	Tringa totanus			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A162	Tringa totanus			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A286	Turdus iliacus			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A283	Turdus merula			w				C		C	A	C	A
B	A232	Upupa epops			c				C		C	A	C	A
B	A142	Vanellus vanellus			w				C		C	A	C	A

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species					Population in the site				Motivation						
Group	CODE	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species Annex		Other categories				
					Min	Max			C R V P	IV	V	A	B	C	D
B	A411	Alectoris chukar						P						X	
B	A218	Athene noctua						P						X	
P		Barlia robertiana						P						X	
A	1201	Bufo viridis						P						X	
B	A364	Carduelis carduelis						P						X	
B	A363	Carduelis chloris						P						X	
B	A289	Cisticola juncidis						P						X	
R	1280	Coluber jugularis						P						X	
R	1285	Coluber nummifer						P						X	
R	1228	Cyrtopodion kotschy						P						X	
R	2439	Eumeces schneideri						P						X	
B	A096	Falco tinnunculus						P						X	
P		Filago mareotica						P							X
B	A244	Galerida cristata						P						X	
R		Hemidactylus turcicus						P						X	
A	2362	Hyla savignyi						P						X	
R	2441	Mabuya vittata						P						X	
R	2466	Malpolon monspessulanus						P						X	
P		Ophrys apifera						P						X	
P		Ophrys fusca						P						X	
P		Ophrys sphegodes						P						X	
P		Orchis italica						P						X	
I		Orthetrum chrysostigma						P							X
A	1212	Rana ridibunda						P						X	
P		Serapias parviflora						P						X	
P		Serapias vomeracea						P						X	

B	A361	Serinus serinus						P					X	
B	A303	Sylvia conspicillata						P					X	
B	A265	Troglodytes troglodytes						P				X		
R	2444	Typhlops vermicularis						P					X	
R	2010	Vipera lebetina						P					X	

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **CODE:** for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see [reference portal](#))
- **Cat.:** Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
- **Motivation categories:** **IV, V:** Annex Species (Habitats Directive), **A:** National Red List data; **B:** Endemics; **C:** International Conventions; **D:** other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

[Back to top](#)

4.1 General site character

Habitat class	% Cover
N15	12.0
N23	23.0
N04	0.0
N09	1.0
N22	0.0
N03	23.0
N07	0.0
N05	1.0
N08	0.0
N02	37.0
N20	3.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

The site Alykes Larnakas includes two salt lakes and the adjacent wetland and is situated to the south of Larnaka and to the east of Meneou and Dromolaxia villages. The International Airport, the Larnaka Wastewater Treatment Plant and a Desalination plant are located within it. The site covers an area of about 1560 ha of which 670 ha is water (when fully flooded) and nearly 300 ha are natural halophytic scrubland. Boundaries: The boundary of the State Forest from Kamares as far as the road Larnaca-Airport forms part of north eastern boundaries of the site. From this point it follows the road leading to the airport for about 500m, then it follows the road leading to the north fence of the airport, and continues along the fence to the coast, then it follows the coast to the south as far

as the small salt-lake to the south of the site. From this point it follows the earthen road around this small salt-lake, crosses the road Meneou-Spyros beach towards the fence of the airport, continues along the fence and then along an earthen road which leads to the Meneou-Larnaca road. From there it follows the road Meneou-Larnaca up to the junction to Dhromolaxia, then it follows the road to Dhromolaxia and continues along the road around the Eucalyptus plantation as far as the Tekke of Larnaca. From Tekke it follows the water-canal to the northwest as far as the earthen road to Dhromolaxia. From this point continues to the north for 100m and then follows the road to the east for about 500m and it then continues to the north back to Kamares.

Geology - Soils: The soils in the area are either alluvial deposits consisting of sands, silts, clays and gravels or terrace deposits consisting of calcarenites, sands and gravels.

Climate: The annual precipitation in the area ranges between 300-350mm per year and therefore the region can be characterized as a semi arid. The warmest period is between June-August and the mean daily maximum temperature of the hottest month (August) is 34 °C, while the mean daily minimum is 16 °C and the mean daily is 25 °C. The mean daily maximum temperature of the coldest month (February) is 18 °C, the mean daily minimum is 8 °C and the mean daily is 13 °C.

The salt lakes (habitat type 1150) are recharged by rainfall, surface runoff and possibly by seawater intrusion. Seawater seepage is possible due to the partly leaky character of the sifty sand lenses embedded in this impervious complex. They have a seasonally variable water depth (max 1 m) and accordingly variable salinity concentrations (20 ppt - 350 ppt). Salinity and its fluctuation is one of the major factors concerning the function of the ecological system of the lakes. Three species are regularly present in these salts lakes and they are important for the ecosystem function due to their role in the food web: *Dunaniella salina* (a unicellular algae), *Artemia salina* and *Branchianella spinosa*. *Dunaniella salina* is the base of the food chain. The brine shrimp *Artemia salina*, serves as the main food supply of the Greater flamingo. In the water there is also the plant *Zannichellia palustris*, a submerged perennial or ephemeral herb, typical to fresh and brackish water.

Halophilous scrub (1420) is the main vegetation in the wetland and includes various communities characterised by *Arthrocnemum macrostachyum*, *Halochnemum strobilaceum*, *Sarcocornia fruticosa*, *Suaeda vera* and, rarely, *Suaeda aegyptiaca*. Halophilous and halo-nitrophilous pioneer therophytic communities (1310) occur in mosaics with the scrub or the margins of the scrub towards the lakes. They are composed of *Halopeplis amplexicaulis*, *Salicornia europaea*, *Sphoenopus divaricatus*, *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*, *Limonium avei*. At few places, at the margins of the lakes there are some small salt meadows communities (1410) with *Juncus rigidus*, *Juncus heldreichianus*, *Juncus subulatus*, *Plantago maritima* ssp. *crassifolia*, *Juncus hybridus*, *Juncus acutus* and *Arthrocnemum macrostachyum*. At the northern part of the site small reed beds (CY02) develop with *Bolboschoenus maritimus* or/and *Phragmites australis* and *Carex* spp. At the western edge of the site there is a variably inundated grazed area with grassland mainly composed of therophytes (6220). *Plantago lagopus*, *Hordeum murinum* ssp. *glaucum* are dominant, with frequent participation of *Bromus intermedium*, *Bromus sterilis*, *Bromus diandrus*, *Lolium rigidum* and also of species as *Polygonum aviculare*, *P. equisetiforme*, *Phalaris minor*. Human influence is evident in the communities composition which includes segetals and ruderals such as: *Centaurea hyalolepis*, *Beta vulgaris* ssp. *maritima*, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, *Prosopis farcta*, *Notobasis syriaca*, *Calendula arvensis*, *Sonchus oleraceus*. The sandy beach has been intersected all along by a road and the coastal communities are restricted to a narrow zone and rather degraded. There is a drift line zone with *Cakile maritima* (1210) and then primary dune communities (2110) with *Elymus farctus* and/or *Zygophyllum album* as sand-fixing species. At the margins with the salt lake *Parapholis incurva*, *Limonium virgatum*, *Inula crithmoides* and *Arthrocnemum macrostachyum* participate to the sand dune vegetation. On the west there some phrygana formations (5420) with *Sarcopoterium spinosum*, *Thymus capitatus*, *Helichrysum italicum*, *Asparagus stipularis*, *Rhamnus oleoides*.

4.2 Quality and importance

Alykes Larnakas consist one of the largest wetland systems of Cyprus but also one of the most severely stressed by human activities. The two "Alykes" (salt-lakes) of Larnaka are the second in size and importance in Cyprus after the salt lake of Akrotiri at Limassol. The following elements indicate the ecological quality and importance of the site: 1) The variety of extended and representative halophilous wetland habitat types. These habitats occur at few sites in Cyprus. 2) The avifauna of the site with more than 100 bird species (31 of them listed on Annex I 79/409/EEC or new additions to the Annex) is important at national as well as at international level, especially for migratory and for water birds. For this reason the site was recently designated a Ramsar area. The salt lakes consist one of the few locations in Cyprus where migrating birds can be seen when stopping over in order to feed and rest. Most famous is *Phoenicopterus ruber* (flamingo) who stays there from November till the end of March, although, a rich local and migrating avifauna can be also seen during the winter. *Phoenicopterus ruber* has a large population in the site and it is here that in 2001 was observed breeding for the first time in Cyprus. The site is very important for migrating *Charadrius alexandrinus* and *Himantopus himantopus*, *Philomachus pugnax*, *Tringa stagnatilis* and *Tringa nebularia*. Other important migratory birds are Herons, Slender-billed gulls, Larks, Pipits, Wheatears and Warblers. 3) The rest of the vertebrate fauna of the site includes 19 species of amphibians and reptiles while the invertebrate fauna includes 63 important insects, 35 of them endemic and 8 endemic land snails. 4) A very small population of *Ophrys kotschy* (an accepted new addition to Annex II 92/43/EEC) grows in the site.

Other Important Species with Motivation D (3.3., 3.4) Plants:

Filago mareotica is a rare species in Cyprus, otherwise occurring in Egypt and Libya. Insects: Sphodromantis viridis, Blepharopsis mendica, Danaus chrysippus, Chilades galba, Pelopidas thrax, Megacephala euphratica, Broscus nobilis, Bubas bubaloides, Julodis ehrenbergi, Thurmtaxisia alexandri, Acmaeodera quadrizonata, Dendarus orientalis, Erodium fabricii, Pimelia bajula, Scarus puncticollis, Tentyria cylindrica, Mesomorpha longulus, Trachyderma philistina, Cardiophorus sacratu are taxa at the margins of their area of distribution. Orthetrum chrysostigma is a threatened taxon according to Van Tol & Verdonk (1988) and in Cyprus they are at the margins of their area of distribution. Zizeeria karsandra is a threatened taxon according to Heath (1981) and in Cyprus they are at the margins of their area of distribution. Pendotus bidens sulcifrons, Tetrigus cypricus, Stenosis sulcata, Helladia millefolii alziari are subendemic taxa (endemic to Cyprus and neighbouring countries). Libelloides macaronius is an important (Koomen & van Helsdinger, 1996) threatened taxon listed on the European Red List of Globally Threatened Animals and Plants and on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals (1988). Thersamon thersamon is a threatened taxon according to Heath (1981). Orthetrum sabina, Ypthima asterope are rare taxa (isolated and local to restricted geographic areas or biotopes) and at the margins of their area of distribution. Notes: The snake Macrovipera lebetina lebetina is included in section 3.3 as Vipera lebetina.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	G05.01		i
L	A07		i
L	F03.01		i
L	E03.03		i
L	F03.02		i
L	A08		i
L	J01		i
M	H06.02		b
H	H06.01		i
L	F03.02.03		i
L	D02.01		i
L	F03.02.01		i
M	D04.01		i
L	J02		i
M	H04		i
M	G01.02		i
L	E01.02		i
L	G02.10		i
H	E03.01		b
L	A01		i
L	F04		i
M	D01.02		i
L	G05.04		i
L	H05		i
M	A04		i

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

4.5 Documentation

Alziar G. 1999. Compte rendu du 4eme lter Mediterraneum. *Boccone* 11: 5-83. [3.4]Anonymous. 2001. [Http://bornova.ege.edu.tr/~bgocmen/herptiles.cyprus](http://bornova.ege.edu.tr/~bgocmen/herptiles.cyprus) [Herpetofauna: 3.3, 3.4]Arenberger E. & Wimmer J. 1999. Nachtrag zur Mikrolepidopterenfauna Zypern. *Z.Arb. Gem. Ost. Ent.* 51: 41-46. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2]Arenberger E. 1994. Zusammenfassende Darstellung der Mikrolepidopterenfauna Zyperns. *Ann. Musei Goulandris* 9: 253-336. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2]Arenberger E. 1998. Zwei neue Mikrolepidopteren aus Zypern (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae, Pterophoridae). *Stapfia* 55: 305-311. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2]Baldizzone G. 1985. I Microlepidotteri di Cipro: III parte Coleophoridae. *Ann. Musei Goulandris* 7: 263-270. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2]Bank R.A. & Hovestadt A. 1991. Notes on the Enidae, 3: Revision of the Enidae of Cyprus (Gastropoda: Pupiloidea) (plate 1-4). *Schr. Malacozool.* 4: 1-25. [3.4]Bank R.A. & Menkhorst H.P.G.M. 1991. Bemerkungen über rezente Arten der Gattung *Pleurodiscus* (Gastropoda, Pulmonata: Pupilloidea). *Basteria* 55: 61-71. [3.4]Berger P. 1988. Contribution à l'histoire naturelle de l'île de Chypre. Coleoptera: Cerambycidae Buprestidae Elateridae. *Biocosme mesogéen* 5: 77-83. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2]Boehme W. & Wiedl H. 1994. Status and zoogeography of the herpetofauna of Cyprus with taxonomic and natural history notes on selected species (Genera: *Rana*, *Coluber*, *Natrix*, *Vipera*). *Amphibia & Reptilia. Zool. Middle East* 10: 31-52. [3.3, 3.4]Boyce P. 1994. The genus *Arum* (Araceae) in Greece and Cyprus. *Ann. Musei Goulandris* 9: 27-38.Brullo S. 1991. *Valantia eburnea* (Rubiaceae), a new species from Cyprus. *Willdenowia* 20: 73-76. [3.4]Brullo S., Pavone P. & Salmeri C. 1993. Three new species of *Allium* (Alliaceae) from Cyprus. *Candollea* 48: 279-290. [3.4]Charalampides M. 1989. Cyprus. In: Important Bird Areas in Europe. Priority sites for conservation. Vol. 2: Southern Europe. Heath M.F., Evans M.I., Goccom D.G., Payne A.J. & Peet N.B. (eds). Bird Life Conservation Series No. 8. [4.2]Christodoulou S.Ch. 2000. Unpublished data on the insects. Lefkosia. [3.3, 3.4, 4.2]Chrtek J. & Slavik B. 1981. Contribution to the flora of Cyprus. *Preslia* 53: 45-65.Chrtek J. & Slavik B. 1993. Contribution to the flora of Cyprus 2. *Flora Mediterranea* 3: 239-259.Chrtek J. & Slavik B. 1994. Contribution to the flora of Cyprus 3. *Flora Mediterranea* 4: 9-20.Costa M., Gehu J.M., Peris J.B., Biondi E. & Arnold N. 1984. Sobre la vegetación termomediterránea litoral de la Isla del Chipre. *Doc. Phytosoc.* 8: 365-376. [3.1, 4.1]Council of Europe. 1992. Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats. Appendix I (revised 1992 Strasbourg).Cyprus Ornithological Society (Kypriakos Ornithologikos Syndesmos). 1995. Annual Report. [3.2.a, 3.2.b, 3.3, 4.2]Cyprus Ornithological Society (Kypriakos Ornithologikos Syndesmos). 1996. Annual Report. [3.2.a, 3.2.b, 3.3, 4.2]Cyprus Ornithological Society (Kypriakos Ornithologikos Syndesmos). 1997. Annual Report. [3.2.a, 3.2.b, 3.3, 4.2]Cyprus Ornithological Society (Kypriakos Ornithologikos Syndesmos). 1997. Birds of Cyprus Checklist 1997. Table of monthly sightings & yearly occurrences 1991-1996. [3.2.a,b 3.3, 3.4]Cyprus Ornithological Society (Kypriakos Ornithologikos Syndesmos). 1998. Annual Report. [3.2.a, 3.2.b, 3.3, 4.2]Cyprus Ornithological Society (Kypriakos Ornithologikos Syndesmos). 1999. Annual Report. [3.2.a, 3.2.b, 3.3, 4.2]Cyprus Ornithological Society (Ptinologikos Syndesmos Kyprou). 1990. Annual Report. [3.2.a, 3.2.b, 3.3, 4.2]Iezekiel S., Makris C., Antoniou A., (2004), Important Bird Areas of European Union Importance in Cyprus, published by BirdLife Cyprus, 2004.Dajoz R. 1989. Le genre *Dastarcus* Walker (Col. Colydiidae) en Turquie et à Chypre. *Entomologiste* 45: 35-38. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2]Delforge P. 1990. Contribution to the knowledge of the south-west of Cyprus and remarks on some Mediterranean species. *Les Naturalistes belges* 71: 103-104.Demetropoulos A. & Hadjichristoforou M. 1994. Larnaka Salt Lake. In: Directory of specially protected areas in the Mediterranean RAC/SPA, MAP/UNEP. Department of Agriculture. Insects Collection. Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Lefkosia. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2]Deschka G. 1974. Neue Lithocolletiden von Zypern (Lepidoptera, Lithocolletidae). *Entomologische Berichten* Deel 3: 174-179. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2]Economic Commission for Europe. 1991. European red list of globally threatened animals and plants. United Nations, New York. p. 150.Eddie J. 2000. Butterflies of Cyprus 1998 (Records of a year's sightings). The Amateur Entomologists' Society Pamphlet No.15. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2]Flint P.F. & Stewart P.F. 1992. The Birds of Cyprus - an annotated check-list. B.O.U. Check-list No 6 (2nd Edition). British Ornithologists Union. p. 234. [3.2.a, 3.2.b, 3.3, 4.2]Geological Survey Department. 1995. *Geologia tis Kyprou* (The Geology of Cyprus). Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, Lefkosia. [4.1]Georgiadis Ch.Ch. 1994. I epigenis chlorida tis Kyprou (Ôhe adventive flora of Cyprus). PhD thesis. University of Athens.Georgiadis Th. & Hadjikyriacou G. 1993. *Centaurea akamantis* (Compositae), a new species from Cyprus. *Willdenowia* 23: 157-162.Georgiou G.P. 1977. The insects and mites of Cyprus. Kiphissia, Athens. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2]Georgiou G.P. 2000. Personal communication on the insects. Lemessos. [3.3, 3.4, 4.2]Gittenberger E. 1991. On Cyprian Helicellinae (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Pulmonata: Helicidae), making a new start. *Zool. Meded.* 65(7): 99-128. [3.4]Golz P. & Reinhard H.R. 1989. Über Einige Besonderheiten im Ostmediterranean Ophrys Scolopax Komplex (About some features within the East-Mediterranean Complex of *Ophrys scolopax*). *AHO* 21: 1040-1967.Gramp S. 1994. Handbook of the Birds of Europe the Middle East and North Africa. Birds of the Western Palearctic. Vols I-VIII. Oxford University Press Inc., New York. Greuter W., Burdet H.M. & Long G. 1984, 1986, 1989. Med-Checklist. A critical inventory of vascular plants of the circum-mediterranean countries. Vols 1, 3, 4. Geneve: Conservatoire et Jardin Botanique, Med-Checklist Trust of OPTIMA.Grimm R. 1991. Tenebrioniden von der Insel Zypern (Insecta: Coleoptera). *Biocosme mesogéen* 8: 15-49. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2]Hadjikyriakou G.

1997. I chlorida tis Kyprou mesa apo katalogous kai pinakes (The Flora of Cyprus through catalogues and tables). Limassol, Cyprus. p. 232. Heath J. 1981. Threatened Rhopalocera (butterflies) of Europe. Council of Europe, Nature and Environment, no 23. p. 157. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2] Iezekiel S. 2001. Unpublished data on the ornithology of Cyprus. [3.2a,b 3.3, 3.4, 4.2] IUCN -WCMC. 1988. IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals. IUCN. p. 154. IUCN-WCMC. 1997. Cyprus: Conservation status listing of Plants. Compiled from the World Conservation Monitoring Centre Plants Database. Status report as of 24 February, 1997. Jeanne C. 1986. Contribution a l'histoire naturell de l' ile de Chypre. Les coleopteres carabiques. Biocosme mesogeen 3: 1-33. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2] Kadereit J.W. 1986. A revision of Papaver section Argemonidium. Notes RBG Ebinb. 44(1): 25-43. Kadis Ch.C. 1995. I anaparagogiki viologia ton afstiros prostatevomenon fyton tis kypriakis chloridas (On the reproductive biology of the strictly protected plants of Cyprus). PhD thesis. University of Athens. Koomen P. & van Helsdinger P.J. 1996. Listing of biotopes in Europe according to their significance for invertebrates. Council of Europe, Nature and Environment, no 77. p. 74. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2] Kourtellarides L. 1998. Breeding Birds of Cyprus with check-list of the birds of Cyprus. Bank of Cyprus Group and Cyprus Ornithological Society. Nicosia, Cyprus. p. 299. Kourtellarides L. 1998. Breeding Birds of Cyprus with check-list of the birds of Cyprus. Bank of Cyprus Group and Cyprus Ornithological Society. Nicosia, Cyprus. p. 299. [3.2a,b 3.3, 3.4] Makris Ch. 2001. Unpublished data on insects. Lemessos. [3.3, 3.4, 4.2] Manil L. 1990. Les Rhopaloceres de Chypre. Linnaea Belgica Pars XII, No 8: 313-391. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2] Mavromoustakis G. Insects Collection, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Department of Agriculture, Lefkosia. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2] Meikle R.D. 1977, 1985. Flora of Cyprus. Vols 1 & 2. The Bentham-Moxon Trust, Royal Botanic Gardens, Éew. p. 1969. Meteorological Service. 1993. Meteorological data for the Troodos Mountain range. Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, Cyprus. Neophytou P. Insects collection. Municipal Museum of Natural History Larnaka. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2] Pantelas V., Papachristophorou T. & Christodoulou P. 1993. Cyprus Flora in Colour, the Endemics. p. 104. ISBN 9963 7931 0 X. Parker R. 1983. The Butterflies of Cyprus. Entomologist's Gazette 34: 17-53. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2] Scholz H. 1995. Bromus regnii (Gramineae), a new endemic serpentine annual Brome-grass from Cyprus. Willdenowia 25: 235-238. Shakides Th. Insects collection, Agricultural University of Athens. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2] Tsintides T. & Kourtellarides L. 1998. The Endemic Plants of Cyprus. Bank of Cyprus & Cyprus Association of Professional Foresters. Nicosia. p. 123. ISBN 9963-42-067-2. Tucker G. & Heath M. 1994. Birds in Europe. Their Conservation Status. BirdLife Conservation Series No. 3. BirdLife International. p. 600. [3.2a,b 3.3, 3.4, 4.2] Van Tol J. & Verdonk M.J. 1988. The protection of dragonflies (Odonata) and their biotopes. Council of Europe, Nature and Environment, no 38. p. 181. [Insects: 3.3, 3.4, 4.2] Vyronos G. 1990. I chlorida tis oroseiras Troodous. (The Troodos Mountain range). Advanced project, University of Patras. Zilch A. 1952. Die Typen und Typoide des Natur-Museums Senckenberg, 8: Mollusca, Helicinae ((Gastropoda: Pupiloidea) (plate 1-4). Schr. Malacozool. 4: 1-25. [3.4] Zimmerman R. 1999. The Larnaca Seawater Desalination Plant. Environmental impact Assessment Israel. IACO Environmental and Water Consultants Ltd & (2016). & () 2009/147/ (. 13.25.006.02.02). & , , 1453 .

Link(s): http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environmentnew.nsf/index_gr/index_gr?opendocument

http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environmentnew.nsf/page12_gr/page12_gr?OpenDocument

http://www.moi.gov.cy/moi/wildlife/wildlife_new.nsf/index_gr/index_gr?opendocument

<http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environmentnew.nsf/All/007DF2779290EDF6C2257FB10041C890?OpenDocument>

<http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environmentnew.nsf/All/523C67F6DE748DDCC22580840032C35A?OpenDocument>

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

[Back to top](#)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
CY99	100.0	CY05	41.0	CY05	51.0

5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

designated at national or regional level:

Type code	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
CY99	ALYKES LARNAKAS	-	100.0
CY05	A/A 3272	*	51.0
CY05	PERMANENT GAME RESERVE OF LARNAKA SALT LAKE	*	41.0

designated at international level:

Type	Site name	Type	Cover [%]
ramsar	Larnaka Salt lake	+	38.0
other	IBA	+	100.0

5.3 Site designation (optional)

The salt lakes of Larnaka (668 ha) are designated as a Barcelona Convention Special Protected Area (UNEP Directory). Also, the area of the two salt lakes has recently been proposed and accepted as a Ramsar site named Larnaka Salt Lake. Larnaka Salt Lakes have also been characterised as an Important Bird Area (Birdlife International) and the whole site is proposed as a Special Protection Area (SPA, Dir. 79/409 EEC). Finally the site is a designated either as permanent game reserve area or as a temporary game reserve area.

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

[Back to top](#)

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

Organisation:	Department of Environment
Address:	Department of Environment 20-22 28th Oktovriou ave. Engomi 2414 Lefkosia CYPRUS
Email:	director@environment.moa.gov.cy

Organisation:	Department of Fisheries and Marine Research
Address:	Department of Fisheries and Marine Research 101 Vithleem Street 1416 Nicosia CYPRUS
Email:	director@dfmr.moa.gov.cy

Organisation:	Game and Fauna Services
Address:	Game and Fauna Services Ministry of Interior 1453, Lefkosia CYPRUS
Email:	wildlife.thira@cytanet.com.cy

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

Yes Name: .. Natura 2000 'Alykes Larnakas'
Link: <http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environmentnew.nsf/All/523C67F6DE748DDCC22580840032C35A?OpenDocument>

Name: .. Natura 2000 '
Link: http://www.moi.gov.cy/moi/Wildlife/wildlife_new.nsf/All/6D33B5DB087AA3C6C22580E60031B10C?OpenDocument

No, but in preparation

No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

In 1997 a Management Plan was approved by the Council of Ministers for the protection of the Larnaca Lakes. The implementation of the above plan has already started and is still going on.

7. MAP OF THE SITES

[Back to top](#)

INSPIRE ID:

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

Yes No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).