

# THE TRAVELLING NATURALIST

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## FRANCE

### Wildlife of the Dordogne in Spring

7 – 13 May 2016

#### TOUR REPORT

**Leader: David Simpson**

##### **Day 1: Saturday 7 May**

Whilst waiting for the Ryanair flight at Bergerac airport I scanned nearby fields for signs of wildlife: a black kite passed overhead whilst a corn bunting and melodious warbler sang from a nearby hedge. A pair of stonechats 'chatted' nearby, doubtless anxious with an active nest nearby. I moved on further to a grassy field where I counted three European swallowtails, a wood white and a small heath. But soon enough I heard the roar of the jet engines as the Boeing 737 landed. With east winds it came in from the west, which rather surprised me as I normally see it far in the distance to the east before it comes in to land. I returned to the minibus and drove back to the airport buildings. We loaded up the minibus and were soon heading towards our base at Mauzac.

We drove along quiet roads through the fields south of the river and were soon passing by the small town of Lalinde. Five minutes later we were parked outside our pretty hotel 'Le Barrage'. Amanda who runs the hotel was there to greet us and after showing everyone to their rooms, we soon reconvened in the restaurant for a nice cup of tea and biscuits and an outline of the week ahead. Afterwards in the garden, one of the group members - Peter - noticed a number of honey bees flying to a chimney nearby – presumably a new colony.

We walked out from the hotel and looked upstream to see a Crag Martin flying by the railway bridge and a yellow-legged gull fly past. I moved the 'bus up to the dam and met the group there. Here there were grey and white wagtails by the river. A nightingale and melodious warbler were singing in a bush by the car park but remained hidden. A little egret or two were out on the river and later we had brief views of a great white egret whilst a Cetti's warbler called and a common sandpiper piped nearby. On the marsh we had great views through the scope of melodious warbler and briefly a male blackcap in a bush. A few butterflies showed themselves including scarce swallowtail, small copper, small white and red admiral. Field crickets were singing strongly in the long grass with the warm temperature and here and there were a few pyramidal orchids. I returned to the minibus and picked the group up at the far end of the marsh and we drove along the little road by the river to the islands near Lalinde. Here at a couple of stops we saw cormorants in the trees whilst common hirundines animated the river. An early male western demoiselle damselfly was flitting by the water's edge. Along the track we found the parasitic flower purple toothwort – unusual hook-shaped flowers erupting out of the ground. A little further on we stopped by the bridge at

Lalinde. Here we had good views of several crag martins and the occasional black redstart and tree sparrows during our short walk in the village amongst the medieval houses.

Next we crossed the river and visited a nearby quarry where peregrines nest. It has recently been closed down and trees planted. Sadly this time there was no sign of any peregrines. It seems that the birds had been washed out of their rather open nesting ledge this spring and had not returned for a second attempt. Several Bonelli's warblers sang in the woods around us and I heard a distant golden oriole. As it was approaching 7.15pm we returned to the bus as we needed to return to the hotel for the list, aperitifs and of course dinner! During the list and dinner a couple of interesting birds passed high above the river and hotel. The first bird was a purple heron (a migrant here) rarely seen on our holidays in the Dordogne and the second a honey buzzard another migrant species whose arrival seems to have been rather delayed by poor weather this spring.

## **Day 2: Sunday 8 May**

First notable bird record of the day was provided by Peter who heard a wryneck in the village early on. For our first full day-trip of the holiday we went up onto Cabant Hill near my house which is particularly rich in orchids and butterflies. As we emerged from the bus cuckoo, marsh tit, firecrest and Bonelli's warbler were singing in the oak wood as were chiffchaff and blackcap, both very common locally. Later on golden oriole, mistle thrush, short-toed treecreeper and great spotted woodpecker also sang or called from the trees but would not show themselves. There were plenty of pyramidal and green-winged orchids plus sword-leaved helleborines. Also found were burnt, lady, fly and woodcock orchids, however the first greater butterfly flowers were still in bud. In the forest we saw two interesting saprophytic orchids: violet limodore (violet bird's nest) in some numbers around the 'palombière' (pigeon-hunter's hide) with a few starting to flower. Like some other species the common bird's nest orchid seems late to flower this year with the cool weather and only one fresh stalk with a few flowers was found. We also found several broomrapes and the young leaves of broad-leaved helleborine. As we emerged out onto the open hillside there was a nice little colony of sombre bee orchids along the track. On the open stony limestone grassland were some butterflies: a few dingy skipper, Berger's clouded yellow and Adonis blue with back amongst the scrub a wood white and a beautiful green hairstreak. However with cloudy and breezy weather it was not ideal conditions. We searched carefully for a Bonelli's warbler in the oak trees and were rewarded with a great view - including through the 'scope. A wood lark sang and briefly showed itself above the forest on its song flight as we made our way back to the bus. Along the track we found several animal scats: fox and marten (pine and beech are both possible here) and some roe deer slots. Back at the minibus there was a dead cockchafer by my letterbox - an unfortunate road victim.

We returned to the Barrage Hotel where Amanda had prepared us a tasty lunch. As it was rather cool we dined indoors. For the afternoon session we returned to the local river area by crossing over to the fields at Traly on the opposite side of the river from Mauzac. We stopped near an old traditional farm and soon saw stonechat, corn bunting through the 'scope and brief views of a female curlew bunting amongst some dead branches. There were plenty of black kites about. A green woodpecker landed once or twice on a fence post making another good subject for the telescope. Greenfinch and linnets called and sang nearby towards the gardens. We walked along a sandy track where crested larks called from across the fields but only I managed to briefly see the birds. Coming back we walked through a nice rough grassland full of colourful poppies and other annuals of disturbed ground.

Returning to the bus we continued on the road through the flat arable fields inside the big meander of the river before passing over the river where green frogs were calling. Then we continued on through the attractive village of Trémolat before heading up to the viewpoint and the scrubby grassland with woodland high above the river. As usual there were European and scarce swallowtails patrolling territories around the meadow where we parked. We went down a small side path to a field full of green-winged orchids and a lovely rural scene with cattle. As usual we made the short walk along the old drover's track where we found more green-winged orchid plus a few burnt orchid and twayblade amongst white rockrose. Butterflies were fairly quiet with the cloudy windy weather but we did see Berger's clouded yellow, green hairstreak, red

admiral and wall. A hummingbird hawk-moth buzzed past us at high speed not wishing to stop. Black kites were again in evidence. Various interesting bugs were noted including the forest bug and green tiger beetle. The best was left until last however. As we reached the far point of our walk and having had several 'near-misses' with crested tits, we found one which posed perfectly for several minutes at head height in a small 'truffle-oak' (holm oak) not far away. Everyone had great views through the 'scope. To cap it all Peter found a beautifully fresh knapweed fritillary in the grass nearby which we all admired.

On our way back to the hotel we stopped by the side of the road not too far from Mauzac to admire the little man orchid colony.

### **Day 3: Monday 9 May**

Today was a day of contrasts – the morning in the Bessède Forest and the afternoon along the River Dordogne. The Bessède area has a sandstone geology and therefore differs from the predominant limestone of the region. Here the habitats are pine plantations, mixed woodland and heathland. For our first stop we headed to the northern area with varied forest habitats and interesting birds. As we arrived at the site a lovely pale grey male hen harrier flew up near the vehicle. Over the next hour we saw both the male and female, sometimes together, several times. There were also nice views of stonechat, linnet and turtle dove through the 'scope whilst golden oriole, wren, mistle and song thrushes, short-toed treecreeper and cuckoo sang from more distant woods and scrub and our first kestrel appeared. Peter and Alison were lucky enough to have quick views of a Dartford warbler. A whitethroat gave a brief song flight but I couldn't pick it out with the 'scope. Bizarrely a nightjar churred briefly from the scrub, something unusual in daytime. Unfortunately it was too cloudy, breezy and cool for butterflies and other invertebrates so we stuck with the birds. However we did note plenty of pine processionary moth nests in the pine trees!

We left the harriers in peace and continued on along the forest track in the vehicle. As it was cool I had my window up but thought to open it again for bird song. I'm glad I did as just then I heard a rare sound in southern Dordogne: a wood warbler singing. We stopped and scanned the patch of oak wood and eventually found the bird with its lovely song – fluty whistles and shivering trills with occasional little song flights. Everyone enjoyed watching the antics of this pretty bird through the trees and so we stayed a while. During this time a golden oriole came close into the canopy above us singing all the while but never showed. Time was moving on however and we had another stop before the lunch break. We moved further east in the 'bus to the aerodrome where we admired the tongue and green-winged orchids and returning back along the road for lunch made an impromptu stop for very nice views of both wood lark and tree pipit through the 'scope, the wood lark looking particularly smart with its strong creamy eye stripe and neat plumage, even showing the crest a little. Alison spied a couple of roe deer as we travelled back through the forest.

Lunch was taken at the little auberge in Molières. Here there was time for a little walk around this pretty little fortified village or 'bastide' from the 100 Years War. Bird-wise there was a firecrest in the back garden of the auberge - which only I heard. We were soon back aboard the minibus and heading for Bergerac for our trip in an old-fashioned riverboat or 'gabarre'. These used to ply their trade along the Dordogne before the coming of the train and motor vehicles. As we had 15 minutes or so before the boat was due to sail, most of the group opted to go for a little walk through some of the fascinating little streets of the old town adjacent to the port where interesting buildings include a Protestant temple. A few of us stayed nearer the river where we watched a male grey wagtail busy collecting food and which must have been nesting a little downstream judging by repeated return visits with a beak full of insects! Anne took some nice photos of this bird. Out on the water a common tern gracefully flew in circles above the river searching for fish, one of which it soon dived in and caught, taking it to a river buoy for digesting and a bit of rest.

The boat trip at Bergerac started soon after 3pm. We were fortunate as we were the only people on this trip and so would have the tour in English, a chance to ask questions easily and a better chance to see the birds. The guide and captain were very obliging. First we had a brief history of the town and its architecture. Next we crossed the river passing the island 'nature reserve' with its Canada geese. Further

upstream we saw a couple of kingfishers flying fast and straight close to the bank and had a brief view of one on a tree thanks to the captain slowing down. There were several black kites around and we all had some good views. We past a riverside tree with an adult kite huddled down on the nest. I spoke to the captain to ask if he could slow down by the nest so that members of our group could take photos. This was a great success with some of the group seeing the bird sitting up well in the nest. After a nice cruise we said goodbyes to our hosts and Bergerac and headed off eastwards up the valley and back towards the hotel. On route we stopped at the downstream end of the Lalinde Canal at Tuilières. Here there is an impressive flight of locks cut into the limestone. We stopped to admire the view and to watch the sand martins over the river, which hadn't yet gathered at their nesting sites cut into the softer limestone strata next to the locks. We heard both common sandpipers and kingfishers by the river and with the 'scope managed some nice views of both species under the far bank.

Peter added dunnock and common buzzard and Alison added violet carpenter bee back at Mauzac to our list and Peter heard tawny owl overnight.

#### **Day 4: Tuesday 10 May**

With the best weather of the week I chose this as 'butterfly day' which meant a visit to the Causse de Daglan at Saint Pompon. It is a rich area for wildlife and designated as a European Natura 2000 area of exceptional interest. We walked up the main track and the first thermals brought a few birds of prey out and during the morning we saw common buzzard, kestrel (being chased by two very unhappy mistle thrushes), sparrowhawk and best of all a lone honey buzzard. During the morning we heard or saw amongst others great spotted woodpecker, stonechat, chiffchaff, blackcap, whitethroat, melodious and Bonelli's warbler and a family of long-tailed tits. As it gradually warmed up the invertebrates became more active and butterflies appeared around us. Swallowtail and scarce swallowtail cruised passed us stopping occasionally to nectar or sunbathe and giving fine views. Several small blues and skippers were evident especially dingy skipper and small blue. However one animal scat on the track proved especially attractive to butterflies with Adonis, small and Provençal short-tailed blue, red-underwing skipper and the rare safflower skipper all vying for a share of the spoils. We spent a while watching them in great detail through the scope. A little further on we saw green hairstreak, brown argus plus a single pearly heath. A speckled yellow moth posed kindly for us all in the middle of the track sunning itself. A little meadow under 'truffle-oaks' had a range of species including three Duke of Burgundy, sooty copper and mallow skipper. And all the while commoner whites, yellows, browns and blue buzzed about. As we returned down the track the temperature had risen and fritillaries were active: meadow, Glanville and knapweed plus the star of the show along the hedge was a fresh southern white admiral, which posed for admiration and photos. Ascalaphids patrolled just above the grass canopy searching for small insects, a brown winged female beautiful demoiselle damselfly flew out from the bushes and one or two large Roman snails were found by the track edge. There were a few orchids species flowering amongst the grasses including pyramidal, lady, sword-leaved helleborine, violet limodore and we found some leaves of lizard orchid.

For lunch we headed to Daglan – an attractive village by the Céou river. Here we enjoyed a pleasant lunch under a shady terrace with black and common redstarts, greenfinch and serin singing to keep us company. Whilst we were all eating Alison noticed a brown butterfly beyond the garden high in the trees. Luckily it landed where I could get my binoculars onto it – a large tortoiseshell – a handsome butterfly and quite a late date for this hibernating species. Outside we noted a large European hornet amongst the flowers.

After lunch we had a change of scene and drove north down the little Céou valley past Castlenaud and onto the main Dordogne valley at La Roque Gageac. Here we first scanned the cliffs for birds and saw lots of hirundines: swallow, swift, house and crag martins plus jackdaw and a male peregrine high above us. Unfortunately we had no luck with the Alpine swifts or eagle owls. We decided to do a short walk under the south facing cliffs to explore the sub-tropical garden where species planted out include banana, pomegranate and loquat. Olives grow well by the little Romanesque church and wild Mediterranean buckthorn and the mastic tree are native. These conditions attract some exotic local wildlife including Cleopatra butterflies of which we saw three or so males looking like 'flaming' brimstones with their large

orange patch on the forewing. A female was watched laying eggs on Mediterranean buckthorn. A violet carpenter bee was nectaring in the flowerbeds accompanied by a hummingbird hawk-moth. One or two 'southern' orangey speckled woods sunned themselves on leaves by a little spring covered in maidenhair fern. We returned to the minibus and I drove back westward down the valley to the confluence with the Vézère river. On route we were held up briefly by road works widening the street at Beynac. Whilst waiting in the queue I noticed a long-tailed raptor drifting overhead – it was the second honey buzzard of the trip. Limeuil is a local beauty spot and we stopped for a while to enjoy the sleepy little village in the afternoon sun. Several of the group went exploring whilst others stayed by the river. Alison found a tree sparrow along the main street and down on the river we watched sand martin, grey wagtail, and common Sandpiper until it was time to return to the hotel at Mauzac.

### **Day 5: Wednesday 11 May**

As poor weather was forecast I decided that it was the ideal day to visit the prehistoric cave at Rouffignac. We arrived on time and I immediately bought the tickets for the group, which left us with 20 minutes to look around the displays and shop and to soak up the atmosphere of this special place. The cave visit is by small electric train and we were soon passing down through the galleries, which make up an ancient underground river channel. On each side of us were hard flint bands standing out against the limestone rock and several smaller channels disappeared away to our right and left. Above us were occasional vast shallow circular holes which the ancient river had carved out. After a while we saw our first signs of prehistoric man's activities down here, which were engravings. These were of mammoths for which the cave is particularly notable. A little further on we reached the first monochrome paintings drawn with manganese dioxide, firstly woolly rhinoceros but soon afterwards mammoths. In one example, two lines of these great beasts face one another. The Cro-Magnon artists made great use of the texture of the rock surface to compliment their art. Throughout the cave there are also more abstract simple designs either engraved or painted. In one section we were shown graffiti from the 18th century. Fortunately these have little affected the prehistoric art. After another fascinating section where we passed by ancient hibernating bear pits (which pre-date man's activities in the cave at 18,000 years BP) moulded out of sediment debris, we reached the final chamber. At this point I asked our guide if he could give some details in English - as up until now everything had been in French - and he kindly agreed to do so. Here we dismounted from the train and were shown a rock ceiling with over sixty paintings of the local fauna as it was around 14,000 years BP. These were animals that the Cro-Magnon people clearly knew well such as bison, ibex, mammoth, woolly rhinoceros and some beautiful horses. From the quality of the paintings one could see that they were true artists. Beyond this chamber the cave disappears down an inaccessible swallow-hole where a few more prehistoric images have been recorded including a rare human form.

When we emerged from the cave it was still cool and cloudy but surprisingly it had not rained despite the forecast. Only a few birds were singing including wren and short-toed treecreeper - both new for the list. So with time short we went straight to Les Eyzies for our lunch stop at an auberge near the museum. The rain finally came during our lunch break so it did not really bother us. We chose to spend a short time in the village after lunch and Alison and I went for a short walk on the path under the cliffs. Several raptors appeared as the rain abated including common buzzard, several more distant honey buzzards and a pair of peregrines across the valley above another set of cliffs. Crag Martins animated the cliffs beside the village.

For the afternoon we drove to the Beune valley, a tributary of the Vézère. The first site was the scrubby reed bed along the Petit Beune valley. Reed and Cetti's warbler sang from the reeds and water rail and coot called. With the cool weather of late, dragonflies were not too much in evidence but we did see a few beautiful demoiselle in the bushes by the stream. A wood white or two flapped about weakly amongst the grass and a yellow male brimstone and a dark speckled wood flew past settling briefly. Higher in the scrub we found a holly blue (with its curve of little black dashes on the forewing underside replacing the spots on most blues). A dragonfly did show itself though I did not get a great view of it but it appeared to be an immature male broad-bodied chaser. I went back to get the bus and after picking the group up took them on to a meadow after a short climb up the hill. Here we spent a pleasant hour or so studying the orchids: early purple, green-winged, pyramidal and burnt and then the butterflies which were diverse. These

included both swallowtails, sooty copper, common blue, small heath and a nice little population of weaver's fritillary (one of the 'pearl-bordered' group). Common heath moths were also flying. Coming back to the 'bus several of the group found a nuthatch in the adjacent wood – amazingly our only one of the week.

After dinner we went for another local trip, this time accompanied by Ron, Amanda's father. Firstly we went down towards Lalinde where a friend of mine had just reported hobbies over the river fly-catching, as they had been the previous week. We stopped by the railway crossing and walked across to the low wall looking out to the rapids and islands of this section of the river. Here we were treated to a spectacular display by up to five or six hobbies hawking for flies low over the water. They appeared regularly close to us by the near bank, over midstream and towards the far bank, sometimes several at once. We watched their aerobatics entranced for sometime. It really was quite a show with birds changing direction at the last moment to catch a fly then transferring it from talons to beak in mid-flight. However we had to tear ourselves away from this spectacle as we had a rendez-vous with nightjars (we hoped) on the hill near my house at dusk. So we returned to the vehicle and after a few kilometres we were back on the hilltop and listening to the dusk chorus of the day birds including cuckoo, blackbird, robin and song thrush, plus a loud chorus of field crickets. We walked out through the woodland before reaching the open hilltop. The sky was clear with a nice sunset in the west as we awaited the first churring nightjar. The group split into two in different open areas and Ron and myself wandered between the two. My group had not heard anything (apart from a black woodpecker calling in a nearby wood) when Ron's group had a male churring fairly close by. As I returned to my group to pick them up they had heard a couple of males but not so close. We all reconvened with Ron's group and waited. We heard more loud churring nearby and several of us managed fleeting views of these 'night-swifts' mainly as silhouettes as the light faded.

We also heard several calling birds: a short buzzed whistle and wing-clapping – part of the display. Sadly they didn't respond to white handkerchiefs being waved – birds will sometimes respond to this, mistaking them for the white display marks on another nightjar's wings and therefore enabling close viewing. Whilst concentrating on the nightjars we became aware of other night sounds – firstly the short soft whistles of the tiny midwife toad and later (as Peter suggested) the call of a scops owl some way to the west. This was a great record for this area as normally they are restricted to more open arable or rocky areas. One to follow up... By now it was getting dark so we left the hill and walked back through the wood to the bus for a late return to the hotel.

#### **Day 6: Thursday 12 May**

For the last day we drove southward across the Dordogne at Couze towards the Faux Plateau, an area of dry arable farming, meadows and woods. By Lalinde we saw the local flock of semi-domestic greylag geese in a field and there was some debate as to whether we could include them on our list! On route we made a little detour to see the ancient (water-powered) paper mills in Couze and to admire the old buildings built into the low cliffs. First stop however was on the plateau near Naussannes in the north-east of the area. As we pulled up to park we saw corn bunting and nearby several stonechat. Walking along the footpath between fields we heard quail, whitethroat, melodious warbler, nightingale and a golden oriole further away in the woods. Best of all was a pair of red-backed shrikes across the small field in a tree along a hedge line. These birds showed beautifully through the scope in perfect light. The sun started to shine strongly and we walked on. As birds were fairly quiet here, we decided to move on to the silo area at La Micalie. After parking up off the road we scanned the local area, which is always interesting for birds. On the electric wires I found a rock sparrow which everyone saw well through the scope and then a little later two more appeared on the main building. Skylarks were singing in the fields nearby. As we walked through the little wood Bonelli's warbler was singing, curl buntings called from a bush and a great spotted woodpecker called in the oak trees and then flew off. In the scrubby trees was a group of three turtle doves which again showed very nicely through the scope. Nearing the farm a crested lark was calling and it kindly settled conveniently for us to get a good look at it with its impressive crest. Above us a wood lark treated us to its songflight and pleasant 'lu-lu-lu' notes. A group of black kites was cavorting above a field where a farmer

was cutting hay looking for easy pickings. By now it was lunchtime so we moved on to Issigeac with lunch in a little auberge by the 12th century church, which serves great savoury pancakes or 'galettes'.

For the first part of the afternoon we visited the reservoir nearby, where there are many orchid species to discover. There were plenty of pink pyramidal orchids amongst the grassland throughout the site and along the entrance track was a good colony of bee orchids. A loud rustle in the grass here was probably a green lizard. On the path side we saw the first of the dark reddish rather exotic-looking ploughshare orchids (long-lipped tongue orchids) standing out clearly in the grassy sward. There were many more further on especially on the dam bank where the smaller pink tongue orchid was also growing - plus a few soon-to-be-flowering lizard orchids. There was a nice mix of the butterflies (amongst the ascalaphids) including good numbers of green-underside, Adonis and common blues alongside brimstone, Berger's clouded yellow, wall brown, sooty copper, Glanville, knapweed and marsh fritillaries, meadow brown, small heath, speckled wood, green hairstreak (thanks Peter). Peter also found the well-marked Roesel's bush-cricket. It was a wonderful experience to walk through the flower-rich grassland surrounded by butterflies.

Water birds noted were six great crested grebes (including a pair displaying briefly), coot, grey heron and common sandpiper. There were few dragonflies with just small numbers of southern and common blue damselfly flying. green frogs called loudly from the marshy bankside. We walked bank to the bus and travelled a couple of kilometres to a nice limestone hill with a ruined windmill on top. Here we first admired the colony of pink-flowered wild gladiolus along the hedge nearby. Climbing the gentle slope we came across numerous orchid species: lady, fly, burnt, pyramidal, woodcock, early spider, greater butterfly and sword-leaved helleborine. Sadly the pretty little yellow bee orchid had all gone to seed.

With only a short time left in the field we took the bus across the plateau to the north-western sector around Saint Auban de Lanquais. After a short drive up a farm track we parked up by a junction. As soon as I got out of the minibus I saw one - a black-winged kite - such a beautiful bird. Soon after we found both birds which have established a territory in the local area. We had excellent views through the scope of the couple perched up on a tree top as we walked up the track. Corn and cirl buntings, stonechat, whitethroat and melodious warbler were all active along the hedge and a quail called from the fields. Peter and Elizabeth saw a hare in one field. Along the track we noted a few butterflies: a very pale swallowtail and the tiny brown argus and dingy skipper. As we returned to the bus we got onto the black-winged kites again and this time the views were even better with perfect light (sun behind us) and the closeness of the birds. They performed short flights with characteristic 'v' glides and this was a great way to finish the final day.

#### **Day 7: Friday 13 May**

After an early breakfast everyone had to check-out of the hotel and say their goodbyes to Amanda as sadly the group had a morning flight to catch from Bergerac airport. We loaded us the minibus and drove west through the fields and villages for some final views of Dordogne. As we unloaded the bus I said goodbye to everyone after an interesting and amiable week in the Dordogne. Leaving the car park a nightingale and melodious warbler were duetting in the scrub.

## SPECIES RECORDED

### BIRDS

1.	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
2.	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
3.	Great (White) Egret	<i>Casmerodius alba</i>
4.	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
5.	Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
6.	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
7.	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>
8.	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>
9.	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
10.	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
11.	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
12.	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
13.	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>
14.	Hen (Northern) Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
15.	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
16.	Common (Eurasian) Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
17.	Common (Eurasian) Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
18.	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>
19.	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
20.	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>
21.	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>
22.	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
23.	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
24.	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis ochropus</i>
25.	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>
26.	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
27.	Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon)	<i>Columba livia</i>
28.	(Common) Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
29.	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>
30.	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
31.	Common (Eurasian) Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>
32.	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix uluco</i>
33.	Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>
34.	European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>
35.	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>
36.	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
37.	(Eurasian) Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>
38.	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>

39.	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
40.	(European) Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>
41.	Wood Lark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>
42.	(Eurasian) Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
43.	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>
44.	(European) Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
45.	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Hirundo rupestris</i>
46.	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
47.	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>
48.	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>
49.	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
50.	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>
51.	Hedge Accentor (Dunnock)	<i>Prunella modularis</i>
52.	Common (Eurasian) Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
53.	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
54.	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>
55.	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
56.	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarinchos</i>
57.	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochuros</i>
58.	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>
59.	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>
60.	Fan-tailed Warbler	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>
61.	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>
62.	(Eurasian) Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>
63.	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>
64.	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
65.	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>
66.	Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>
67.	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
68.	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>
69.	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>
70.	Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>
71.	(Eurasian) Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
72.	Long-tailed (Bush) Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
73.	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>
74.	(European) Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>
75.	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>
76.	Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>
77.	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>
78.	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>
79.	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>
80.	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
81.	Eurasian (Common) Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>

82.	Western Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
83.	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
84.	Common (European) Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
85.	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>
86.	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>
87.	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>
88.	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
89.	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>
90.	European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>
91.	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
92.	Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>
93.	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
94.	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
95.	Rock Sparrow (Petronia)	<i>Petronia petronia</i>

## BUTTERFLIES

1.	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>
2.	Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>
3.	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>
4.	Small White	<i>Atrogeia rapae</i>
5.	Green-veined White	<i>Atrogeia napi</i>
6.	Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>
7.	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>
8.	Berger's Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias australis</i>
9.	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>
10.	Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>
11.	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>
12.	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>
13.	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>
14.	Sooty Copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>
15.	Small Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>
16.	Provençal Short-tailed Blue	<i>Everes alcetas</i>
17.	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>
18.	Green-underside Blue	<i>Glaucopygma alexis</i>
19.	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>
20.	Adonis Blue	<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>
21.	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>
22.	Duke of Burgundy	<i>Hamaeris lucina</i>
23.	Southern White Admiral	<i>Limenitis reducta</i>
24.	Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>
25.	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
26.	Weaver's Fritillary	<i>Boloria dia</i>

27.	Glanville Fritillary	<i>Melitaea cinxa</i>
28.	Knapweed Fritillary	<i>Melitaea phoebe</i>
29.	Meadow Fritillary	<i>Mellicta parthenoides</i>
30.	Marsh Fritillary	<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>
31.	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
32.	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>
33.	Pearly Heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>
34.	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>
35.	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>
36.	Safflower Skipper	<i>Pyrgus carthami</i>
37.	Red-underwing Skipper	<i>Spialia sertorius</i>
38.	Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus alceae</i>
39.	Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>

## ORCHIDS

1.	Broad-leaved Helleborine	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>
2.	Sword-leaved Helleborine	<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>
3.	Violet Limodore	<i>Limodorum abortivum</i>
4.	Bird's-nest	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>
5.	Twayblade	<i>Listera ovata</i>
6.	Greater Butterfly	<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>
7.	Man	<i>Orchis anthropophorum</i>
8.	Early Purple	<i>Orchis mascula</i>
9.	Green-winged	<i>Orchis morio</i>
10.	Lady	<i>Orchis purpurea</i>
11.	Burnt-tip	<i>Orchis ustulata</i>
12.	Pyramidal	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>
13.	Lizard	<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>
14.	Plough-share (Long-lipped Tongue)	<i>Serapias vomeracea</i>
15.	Tongue	<i>Serapias lingua</i>
16.	Sombre Bee	<i>Ophrys fusca</i>
17.	Early Spider	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>
18.	Bee	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>
19.	Fly	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>
20.	Woodcock	<i>Ophrys scolopax</i>