

THE TRAVELLING NATURALIST

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Tour Report

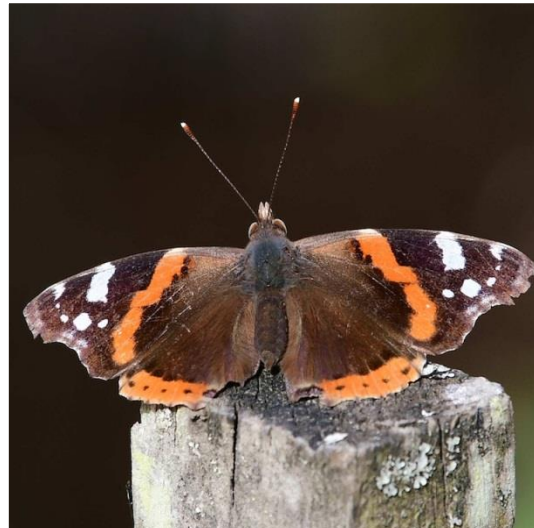
France – The Dordogne in Early Spring

1-5 March 2019

Firecrest



Red Admiral



Mauzac Railway Bridge



Crested Tit



Compiled by: David Simpson



Tour Leader: David Simpson

Day 1: Arrive Bordeaux, Le Teich Reserve, travel to Mauzac

Friday 1 March 2019

I stayed overnight in the Ibis Hotel at Bordeaux Lac where from 5am a blackbird was singing in the grounds. I felt my minibus was very safe in the car park being surrounded by half a dozen large police minibuses and two Army trucks - doubtless in Bordeaux to provide security for President Macron's surprise Bordeaux visit the day before!

After breakfast I made my way towards Bordeaux Merignac airport. With a little spare time I stopped briefly at the entrance to Bruges marsh (our visit on the last day of the holiday). Here I saw both great spotted and green woodpeckers, whilst chiffchaff, Cetti's warbler and wren sang. In the distance were several grey heron in the fields and a white stork on a nest in a tree. It was noticeable that the shrubs such as blackthorn were flowering around a week or more earlier than Dordogne. As time was getting short I drove the short distance on to the airport.

The flight arrived on time and before long we were all together in the arrivals hall. From here we walked the short way to the car park to load the minibus and were soon heading south-west on the motorway towards Arcachon Bay and the Parc Ornithologique du Teich. This is a great wetland reserve set in the south-east corner of the bay with lagoons, marshes including reed beds plus scrub and woodland on the periphery. As we arrived David P saw a black redstart or two on nearby houses, a song thrush sang strongly near the entrance and white wagtails showed well.

After getting our tickets we headed out on the shorter reserve circuit. From the bridges across the water channels we watched little grebe amongst commoner species. In the woods and scrubby marshland surrounding the water Cetti's warbler, great spotted and green woodpeckers sang or called and flocks of small birds moved through the trees including chiffchaff, short-toed treecreeper, nuthatch and long-tailed tit. Much of the scrub on the tracksides here is a South American bush *Baccharis halimifolia*, very invasive on the marshes along the west coast of France but favoured by nesting bluethroats (unfortunately the latter had not yet arrived from its African wintering grounds). However, next to one of the first ponds by the path, we had great views of two white storks on different nests nearby in the pines. I heard reed bunting, ringed plover and kingfisher call briefly, but sadly we didn't see them.

We reached our first hide where we had our picnic lunch and spent some time enjoying the view out onto a large brackish lagoon full of birds. On the water were good numbers of shoveler and teal with many smart males in breeding plumage. There were smaller numbers of shelduck and mallard. In the shallow water avocets were feeding or roosting, and there were flocks of black-tailed godwits with some redshank and snipe. We also noted a few little egrets and great white egrets scattered across the lagoon. Black-headed gulls and a few larger gulls including a yellow-legged, plus cormorant and grey heron were also seen here. The second hide gave better views of some of the species already seen. However, from the third hide (also viewing this lagoon) we had good views of a flying female marsh harrier which landed on the far bank showing well through the 'scope. Perhaps the highlight was around five spoonbills feeding (and occasionally flying) at a marshy lagoon quite close to the path, a little further on. Some of the group spent extra time photographing and watching these beautiful and fascinating birds. We also had brief views of buzzard and black kite. Unfortunately by now, time was pressing, so we returned back along the same path towards the entrance.

Sunny intervals brought out a few wall lizards and encouraged some Mediterranean tree frogs to call and a red admiral to fly as we returned towards the information centre. At one bridge we found a group of night herons in the waterside trees including several juveniles. Near the viewpoint three black kites tried to gain height on up draughts of air. By now it was approaching 4pm and time to drive back to our hotel in Mauzac.



En route we saw cattle egrets in fields and several kestrels and buzzards. Traffic was fluid on the Bordeaux ring-road and so we were soon on the autoroute heading to Dordogne and Mauzac. At Lalinde one or two crag martins were flying around the church spire catching the last of the afternoon sun. Soon afterwards we arrived at the hotel and after being greeted by Amanda our hostess for the week, and checking-in, we re-convened in the cosy snug for aperitifs and the checklist, before moving to the restaurant for the first of many lovely meals.

Weather: Cloudy with occasional sunny intervals pm, max 16°C

Day 2: Dordogne & Vézère Valleys

Saturday 2 March 2019

It was a cool, damp and drizzly morning when I arrived at the hotel, however the forecast was better for the afternoon and we were all looking forward to seeing (hopefully!) some special birds. We were soon all in the minibus and driving eastward along the main valley road towards Beynac, a beautiful village on the Dordogne river with a dramatic castle perched up high on a rocky promontory. A black kite and a small flock of cattle egrets on route raised our spirits and occasional jays in the woods and magpies in the fields kept us company, as they did on most days. As we disembarked and viewed the castle from the car park we saw our first black redstarts and crag martins. After getting our tickets we turned left inside the castle grounds to enjoy the view upstream of local chateaux set amongst wooded hills, either side of the broad fertile valley bottom. We were just talking about alpine accentors and how they liked this spot with its walls and cliffs when we found one! It was very close to us next to a fence. Though the light was not very good, we all had great views. Next we walked in to the main courtyard to search the walls and cliffs for wallcreeper. There appeared to be nothing about, however Lilian soon spotted a wallcreeper on the far tower, though it didn't stay long before it flitted over the roof top and out of sight – very frustrating! After further searching to no avail, some of us entered the castle to discover the wonderful restoration of this 12th century castle and to have the advantage of viewing the site and surroundings from the battlements. A fabulous place but still no further signs of the wallcreeper. Afterwards we gathered together again and walked to the public terrace by the chapel. A circl bunting was singing and eventually we found it in a bush beyond the grassy lawn, a lovely male with a yellow head and black eye stripe. It soon flew off but then reappeared on the wall nearby just long enough to view with binoculars, but only a few of the group were lucky enough to see it through the 'scope. With no further sign of the wallcreeper we decided to return to the minibus and head to an eagle owl nesting site. As we returned to the car park crag martins and jackdaws were getting more active as the weather improved with the sun occasionally poking its head out from behind the clouds. As we looked back at the castle an alpine accentor perched on the chapel roof in the distance...but where was that wallcreeper?!

Heading back to Les Eyzies in the Vézère valley for lunch, we stopped at a quarry known locally for its eagle owls. To get a clear view of the nesting ledge we had to park a fair distance away amongst the fields. It was difficult to make out much with binoculars but through the 'scope the sitting eagle owl could be clearly seen, though bright sunshine and a telescope with 60x magnification helped a lot! In the fields nearby we watched several more black kites and there were chiffchaffs in the trees near us. After everyone had had a good look at the owl we continued on to Les Eyzies for lunch. As our usual restaurant has now closed down, we decided to try another we sometimes visit under the cliffs at Grand Roc. It is very popular and was nearly full when we arrived with a couple of large groups. Fortunately we had our 'usual' table at the back under the rock, (the house it built in to the cliff) set a bit away from the main tables. Lunch was very good and with good service we were back out birding in an hour or so. After lunch we made a short tour of the cliffs here. Highlights were a pair of peregrines which occasionally showed themselves with much calling and a raven called nearby and was seen briefly but unfortunately we could not get the 'scope on to it. In the little wood some of us had views of firecrest and nuthatch. Next we moved on to the church at Tayac. Almost as soon as we arrived we found a wallcreeper which gave excellent and quite close views on the old building. As we walked around the outside of the church we saw a pair of ravens, a kestrel and several more crag martins. We walked up to the railway bridge and checked out the small birds. This provided great views of a singing male circl bunting through the 'scope, the yellow and olive tones on the face and



breast looking splendid in the sunshine. I was lucky to briefly see a crested tit but I couldn't show it to the group, before it flitted out of sight. Over the fields towards Grand Roc, two kestrels and a female sparrowhawk hunted. Ian showed us where a puss moth caterpillar had pupated in the base of a poplar tree and explained the fascinating details of this behaviour. Long-tailed tit, song thrush, reed bunting, wren and blackcap called from the trees and bushes, as did great spotted and green woodpeckers. As we returned to the minibus a rather worn male brimstone (or was it a Cleopatra?) and a red admiral / peacock flew quickly past us. Towards the minibus, Ian identified sweet violets for us with their rounded leaves and perfumed flowers, the commonest early violet in Dordogne.

As we had all had good views of wallcreeper and alpine accentor already, I decided not to visit the main street in Les Eyzies, where the cliffs can be good for both species. Instead we had time for some other sites and hopefully different species. Firstly we called in on the small hamlet of Campagne. Here a beautiful fairy-tale chateau is set in the heart of some attractive parkland – all recently restored by the local authority. Walking into the gardens we almost immediately found another wallcreeper on the chateau. This gave us more good views, if briefer than previously at the church, before it did its 'disappearing act'. However, there were other birds to enjoy including white and grey wagtails and marsh tit. A highlight again was a pair of local peregrines displaying over the chateau with talons extended to one another. Another was a rather distant, probable osprey being 'dive-bombed' by the local pair of buzzards. As we reached the end of our walk in the parkland two other star birds showed themselves. Firstly a short-toed treecreeper amongst the old hornbeams by the entrance and then last thing, a stunning hawfinch on a tree top looking good in the sun through the 'scope and seen well by all the group.

Next we moved on to the confluence of the Vézère and the Dordogne rivers at Limeuil, a well-known beauty spot. Being low season we could park in the village centre and enjoy the lovely views. We had a stroll along the river front and found more crag martins and white wagtails and a tree sparrow, as well as hearing kingfisher.

Back at Mauzac, Amanda again had tea and cake prepared for us in the snug (as she did on each day), a new service for 2019 and much appreciated by all. Before the list, I made a short walk to the marsh by the dam and found three teal – seen earlier in the day by David P. I also recorded 19 crag martins, a high total for this early in the season.

Weather: Cool, drizzle am, becoming warmer and drier with sunny periods max. 16°C

Day 3: Plateau de Faux

Sunday 3 March 2019

After the rather mixed weather of the last few days it was a bright sunny morning, but cold, as we drove out to the Faux Plateau for a spot of birding amongst the arable fields. Near Lalinde along the riverside road, Mary L spotted a pheasant, not as common a bird as in UK. Approaching our first site near Naussannes we stopped in a lay-by to check out some groups of small birds. A little flock in a bush turned out to be corn buntings and we saw them well through the 'scope. A few flocks of skylarks occasional flew up from the fields and through the 'scope we had nice views of a woodlark singing. We also had brief views of stonechat, curl bunting and in the distance a flock of thrushes which were probably fieldfares. Nearby in the wood a mistle thrush sang. We continued along the road until I spotted a black-winged kite sitting up well in a hedge. I reversed the vehicle back to a track where we could park up. Through the 'scope the bird looked magnificent in the morning sunshine, a very smart bird of prey. We continued on south of Naussannes to our main stop.

As we emerged from the minibus we could hear skylarks including one or two singing, and across the fields a flock of lapwings looked to find somewhere to settle. We walked along the track and a brown hare ran along in front of us. Further on we stopped to scan the hedges and fields. A stonechat and several corn buntings showed themselves and then another rarer species, a rock sparrow, which we all saw through the



'scope. Cirl buntings called and sang and at one point I heard a reed bunting calling. As I was scanning the fields for an early stone curlew, I came across something else, a pair of red-legged partridge sitting quietly amongst the plough lines. Again we had nice views through the 'scope. Ian found a small cricket which appeared to be a wood cricket. Walking back towards the minibus with the temperature increasing we noted birds of prey were more active with kestrels and buzzards making use of the warm air thermals. Beyond the minibus a group of three larger birds of prey were red kites on route to northern Europe from their wintering grounds in Spain.

Next stop was the silo near Faux which is often a productive birding spot. We walked to the farm along the country lane and all seemed fairly quiet. Cirl buntings called from the bushes and a black kite flew by. At the farm amongst the singing and calling skylarks, I heard another lark, this time a crested lark. Having located it on a fence post it showed well through the 'scope. Beyond the farm a pair of black-winged kites perched in a big oak tree and we noted some early season courtship behaviour and mating. Returning to the minibus I noticed a rock sparrow on the wire by the electric posts where they nest. This stayed a while for us and gave good closer views than the one at Naussannes. Quartering the large fields further south we found another bird of prey, this time a female hen harrier clearly showing its white rump, a very special bird which nests locally. It was briefly joined by another similar bird which appeared slimmer – possibly an early migrant female / juvenile Montagu's harrier, but by then the bird was too far to identify for certain. With the morning over we went to our lunch stop in the pretty medieval village of Issigeac where we enjoyed another tasty meal.

After lunch we headed south a few miles towards the border with the next department of Lot et Garonne at Lac de la Nette. This reservoir is interesting for its range of wildlife both around the lake and its adjacent habitats of fields and woods. As usual there were plenty of mallards, coots and great crested grebes out on the water. A yellow-legged gull appeared briefly amongst the common species. As we walked along the side of the reservoir in the warm sunshine green tiger beetles flew up at our feet and David P and Ian discovered a devil's coach horse beetle. We started to find a range of butterflies including many brimstone but also some nymphalids. These included two comma nectaring on willow blossom, a red admiral / peacock which whizzed past along with several probable large tortoiseshells which refused to stop and show themselves properly! At the water's edge we found common toad spawn strings and heard some agile frogs calling. Two small damselflies were winter damsels which emerge early in the year and they looked great through the 'scope.

After we left the lake and Faux Plateau, we dropped down toward Lanquais and the Couze valley. In the forest we stopped to try for Dartford warbler which like the warm sunny weather. Initially all seemed quiet but before long we heard the song and calls and several adults which showed themselves very nicely, the males looking resplendent with their grey head and crimson breast. We still had a little time so we went for a short walk by the Couze stream looking for grey wagtail, dipper and kingfisher. We parked up by one of the water-mill museums and admired the beautiful surroundings, some of the mills here dating back to the 1500s. A grey wagtail called nearby and from the road bridge we saw one or two briefly downstream. I searched the known places for a dipper and eventually found one on the rocks in shade, beneath overhanging vegetation. Eventually with a bit of patience everyone saw the bird, even through the 'scope. As we were thinking about going, a kingfisher called and flew upstream and under the bridge. Unfortunately only a lucky few saw it.

Driving back through Lalinde there were several crag martins by the church, along with a few jackdaws. As we travelled between sites both in the morning and afternoon several of the group saw roe deer from the minibus. Earlier in the day David P had seen a great spotted woodpecker near the hotel. After everyone had disembarked from the minibus at the hotel and most had gone back to their rooms I heard the unmistakable calls from a flock of migrating common cranes. There were around a hundred birds in v-formation. I rushed back to the rooms to tell the group, as the birds would soon fly overhead and be gone north. Fortunately most people saw them – a lovely way to end a rich day of birding and wildlife-watching.



Weather: Cold, windy and bright am, sunny and warm pm, max 22°C

Day 4: Forest north of the River Dordogne

Monday 4 March 2019

The day started cold and cloudy with some drizzle in the morning. For the morning of this forest/heathland day we drove a short distance northwards of the hotel towards Trémolat and a piece of mature woodland near the viewpoint over the river. As we approached the woodland some of us saw a red squirrel from the minibus, sat at the bottom of a fence beside the road, before it scurried away. A mistle thrush was singing strongly from the mature trees nearby – a bird also known as the ‘stormcock’ for its practice of singing in rough weather (I hoped it was not a bad omen!). Marsh tits were active and we had some nice views (if you could get the binoculars on to them). We heard the strange rather eerie song of the middle spotted woodpecker, and later its call but sadly it would not show itself. Great spotted and green woodpeckers also called but did not show. There was also the usual mix of other commoner woodland birds including short-toed treecreeper, long-tailed tit, nuthatch and chiffchaff. From here we continued northwards beyond Sainte Alvère to a pond where black woodpeckers have nested and we have previously seen a variety of woodpeckers. Walking around the pond we observed black woodpecker holes in a large plane tree, but alas no woodpecker! Blackcaps were singing in the scrub which were the first I had heard this spring. We walked up the small road through the wood. Middle spotted, great spotted and green woodpeckers all called but apart from a fleeting view of a green woodpecker, none of the others showed themselves. I think the weather conditions were not helping us with the cool damp weather and blustery wind. I decided to take the group back to Mauzac for lunch a little early to give us plenty of time in the afternoon for visiting one or perhaps two special sites.

Better weather back at Mauzac meant that we could eat on the terrace, enjoying a great meal as usual courtesy of Amanda. Out on the river a number of black-headed gulls were flying about (later in the day, 10 were roosting on the dam). Various egrets were about including later on, a flock of around ten cattle egrets.

After lunch we made our way northwards towards Vergt to an excellent wood for birds with lots of old trees, fallen branches and with a varied structure. All five species of woodpecker nest here as well as many other forest species. As we arrived in the nearby village a pair of Mistle Thrushes flew across the road. We parked up by the main forest track and got out of the minibus. It was very quiet. Then someone saw something – a black bird down in the dell, half-hidden behind a tree and not much more than a hundred yards away. It reappeared, and yes it was a black woodpecker and it was working at a hole I had found last year. We stopped, stayed together and kept any sound and movement at a minimum. We watched transfixed whilst the adult male worked first outside, but mainly inside, a potential nesting hole. Much of the time he was inside throwing wood chips and sawdust out of the hole! I got the telescope out so that all could have really good views. These were definitely some of the best views of a black woodpecker we have had on these holidays. After 15 minutes or so the weather changed for the worse and the bird stayed inside his hole and didn't show any more. So we decided to do several walks on other tracks and roads through the wood. Again we heard great spotted, middle spotted and green woodpeckers but did not see them. The great spotted were drumming as well. There were also nuthatches active but most small birds were now quiet – perhaps a mid afternoon siesta. With no need to continue on to another black woodpecker breeding site further away, we headed back towards Mauzac and a heathy bit of forest good for crested tit, near Liorac. We stopped on the roadside at a likely looking spot and walked down a forest track where the only bird seen or heard was a chaffinch calling. Returning to the road I took the group along another minor road. Finally we heard and saw blue and great tits. Maybe this was our chance?...but still no crested tits. So I decided to take the group as far as the mature pines and if no luck there, we would head back. Finally I heard a crested tit calling. Then there were two and finally three crested tits nearby and we all had great views of this little beauty! As we walked back to the minibus we found some lovely blue narrow-leaved lungwort. Earlier we had seen some of the first cowslips.



Still with a little time before returning to the hotel I took the group to the canal by the River Dordogne at Tuilières as there had been a request to see kingfishers. The site at Tuilières is fabulous with a large, high dam with hydro-electric power station, a fish lift and viewing window, plus a canal which plunges down a flight of locks into the Dordogne. The power station also has a modern EDF information centre. The river here can have a few interesting birds. There were some wagtails and a cormorant flew past and settled in the current beneath us. I scoured the far bank for a common sandpiper but with no luck. As I reached the last section of bank (a concrete jetty) there I found our bird – a kingfisher! I got the 'scope on it immediately and everyone had a good views of this beautiful little bird - a present for Mary L on her birthday. After this excitement the group requested a short walk along the riverbank whilst I moved the minibus to a convenient pick-up spot further on. It was a good way to end the day, which had worked out well despite the weather. Back at the hotel Amanda had baked a lovely birthday cake for Mary L for teatime – which improved things still further!

Weather: Cloudy, cold with drizzle am, sunny with heavy showers and windy pm. Max 15°C

Day 5: Bruges Marsh, depart Bordeaux

Tuesday 5 March 2019

It was sunny but quite cold as I drove to the hotel at Mauzac to meet the group after breakfast. A dunnoek was singing in a nearby garden on my arrival. Everyone was ready with their bags and cases for our 9am start. I packed the minibus and we said our goodbyes to Amanda at Hotel Le Barrage after a very pleasant few days. The return journey to Bordeaux was straightforward with no significant traffic. As we drove through Bergerac we saw a couple of small rookeries with birds standing beside their new nests. Rooks only started to colonise the Dordogne as a breeding species in 2015, though prior to this there were a few small wintering flocks at favoured sites. We stopped for a break at a motorway service station. A few of us were lucky enough to see a very early season hoopoe as it flew into a tree nearby and then on towards some gravel pits. We were soon back in the minibus heading for our lunch date at Bordeaux Lac Courtepaille restaurant. On route around Libourne we noted several black kites plus some white storks nesting in the trees. We arrived in Bordeaux on time and I parked the minibus adjacent to the entrance of the restaurant. As we climbed the steps a bright yellow male brimstone flew past. The restaurant here opens at 11.30am which conveniently meant that we could have a little extra time in the afternoon at Bruges Marsh reserve. Suitably replenished after another tasty meal, we drove the short distance to the nature reserve. Dimitri, our guide was there to meet us and to supply those who needed them with a pair of wellingtons, as the ground was wet and muddy in places. A white butterfly flew past, probably a small white but possibly a green-veined white. After a brief introduction by the reserve sign we walked along the main track through the marshy fields and scrub. Dimitri gave us lots of interesting information about the reserve's history (for example the Bruges Marshes have been reduced to less than 10% of their former extent) and also information on bird breeding biology. As we walked along the track we saw several small birds such as wren, chiffchaff, long-tailed tit whilst Cetti's and fan-tailed warblers (zitting cisticola), pheasant, short-toed treecreeper and green woodpecker called. There were several speckled woods and red admirals on the wing as the weather warmed up. In places we found wall lizards near the path and Mediterranean tree frogs called from the marshy scrub. Several of the group saw and heard green frogs in the pools along the track.

After 500 metres or so walking along the straight public path we entered a series of hides giving good views across a shallow freshwater lagoon with marshy edges and set amongst woodland and pasture. There were plenty of shoveler and teal but we also found a pair of gadwall along with a great white egret and several moorhen, black-headed gulls and little egrets. We all had good views of several coypu swimming, eating and grooming. On a branch in the water nearby a Florida terrapin (sometimes called a red slider) was sun-bathing. These exotic species are liberated pets which threaten the native European pond terrapin by out-competing that species. Around the bushes here we saw a holly blue.



Next Dimitri took us off the public path to a private area of the reserve where the large heronry was located. Here we had views of the grey herons high in the canopy with white storks on massive nests lower down amongst the main branches. In these pastures we could see the Landais ponies (a local rare breed) which have been brought in to graze the area and maintain it as open pasture and marsh with some scrub. Walking back along the footpath some of us had nice views of a male stonechat and we briefly heard another zitting cisticola sing. By the reserve sheds we returned the boots and thanked Dimitri for guiding us around the reserve. With no significant traffic on the ring-road we were soon at Bordeaux Merignac airport where I parked in a car park next to the terminal building. With plenty of time before check-in we relaxed at a café-bar near the departure desk and enjoyed a leisurely coffee and chat before I said goodbye to everyone after another enjoyable birding tour in south-west France.

Weather: Sunny becoming warm. Max 18°C



Red admiral, Bruges (DP)



Winter damselfly, Lac de la Nette (DP)



Black woodpecker, beech wood, Vergt (DP)



Common cranes, Mauzac (DP)



Crested tit, Liorac forest (DP)



Firecrest, Lac de la Nette (DP)



Common wall lizard, Bruges (DW)



Mauzac railway bridge (DL)



Checklist

THE TRAVELLING
NATURALIST

| | Common Name | Scientific Name | Day 1 | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 4 | Day 5 |
|----|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | BIRDS | | | | | | |
| 1 | Mute swan | <i>Cygnus olor</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 2 | Common shelduck | <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> | * | | | | |
| 3 | Gadwall | <i>Anas strepera</i> | | | | | * |
| 4 | Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 5 | Northern shoveler | <i>Anas clypeata</i> | * | | | | * |
| 6 | Eurasian teal | <i>Anas crecca</i> | * | * | | | * |
| 7 | Red-legged partridge | <i>Alectoris rufa</i> | | | * | | |
| 8 | Common pheasant | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> | | | * | | * |
| 9 | Little grebe | <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> | * | | | | |
| 10 | Great crested grebe | <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> | | * | | | |
| 11 | White stork | <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> | * | | | | * |
| 12 | Western cattle egret | <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> | * | * | | * | * |
| 13 | Eurasian spoonbill | <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> | * | | | | |
| 14 | Black-crowned night heron | <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> | * | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Grey heron | <i>Ardea cinerea</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 16 | Great egret | <i>Ardea alba</i> | * | * | | * | * |
| 17 | Little egret | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | * | | * | * | * |
| 18 | Great cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 19 | Black-winged kite | <i>Elanus caeruleus</i> | | | * | | |
| 20 | Eurasian sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter nisus</i> | | * | | | |
| 21 | Western marsh harrier | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | * | | | | |
| 22 | Hen harrier | <i>Circus cyaneus</i> | | | * | | |
| 23 | Red kite | <i>Milvus milvus</i> | | | * | | |
| 24 | Black kite | <i>Milvus migrans</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 25 | Common buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 26 | Common moorhen | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> | * | * | | | * |
| 27 | Eurasian coot | <i>Fulica atra</i> | * | | * | | |
| 28 | Common crane | <i>Grus grus</i> | | | * | | |
| 29 | Pied avocet | <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> | * | | | | |
| 30 | Northern lapwing | <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> | | | * | | |
| 31 | Common ringed plover | <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> | * | | | | |
| 32 | Black-tailed godwit | <i>Limosa limosa</i> | * | | | | |
| 33 | Common snipe | <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> | * | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | Common redshank | <i>Tringa totanus</i> | * | | | | |
| 35 | Black-headed gull | <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> | * | | | * | * |
| 36 | Yellow-legged gull | <i>Larus michahellis</i> | | | * | | |
| 37 | Rock dove/Feral pigeon | <i>Columba livia</i> | * | * | | * | * |
| 38 | Common wood pigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 39 | Eurasian collared dove | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 40 | Eurasian eagle owl | <i>Bubo bubo</i> | | * | | | |
| 41 | Common kingfisher | <i>Alcedo atthis</i> | * | * | * | * | |
| 42 | Eurasian hoopoe | <i>Upupa epops</i> | | | | | * |
| 43 | Middle spotted woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopos medius</i> | | | | * | |
| 44 | Great spotted woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopos major</i> | * | * | * | * | |
| 45 | Black woodpecker | <i>Dryocopus martius</i> | | | | * | |
| 46 | European green woodpecker | <i>Picus viridis</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 47 | Common kestrel | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | * | * | * | * | |
| 48 | Peregrine falcon | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | | * | | | |
| 49 | Eurasian jay | <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> | | * | * | * | * |
| 50 | Eurasian magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 51 | Western jackdaw | <i>Coloeus monedula</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 52 | Rook | <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> | | | | | * |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | Carrion crow | <i>Corvus corone</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 54 | Raven | <i>Corvus corax</i> | | * | | | |
| 55 | European crested tit | <i>Lophophanes cristatus</i> | | * | | * | |
| 56 | Marsh tit | <i>Poecile palustris</i> | | * | | * | |
| 57 | Eurasian blue tit | <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 58 | Great tit | <i>Parus major</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 59 | Woodlark | <i>Lullula arborea</i> | | | * | | |
| 60 | Eurasian skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | | | * | | |
| 61 | Crested lark | <i>Galerida cristata</i> | | | * | | |
| 62 | Eurasian crag martin | <i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i> | * | * | * | * | |
| 63 | Cetti's warbler | <i>Cettia cetti</i> | * | | | | * |
| 64 | Long-tailed tit | <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 65 | Chiffchaff | <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 66 | Zitting cisticola | <i>Cisticola juncidis</i> | | | | | * |
| 67 | Eurasian blackcap | <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> | | * | | * | |
| 68 | Dartford warbler | <i>Sylvia undata</i> | | | * | | |
| 69 | Common firecrest | <i>Regulus ignicapilla</i> | | * | * | * | |
| 70 | Eurasian wren | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 71 | Eurasian nuthatch | <i>Sitta europaea</i> | * | * | * | * | * |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 72 | Wallcreeper | <i>Tichodroma muraria</i> | | * | | | |
| 73 | Short-toed treecreeper | <i>Certhia brachydactyla</i> | * | * | | * | * |
| 74 | Common starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | * | | * | * | * |
| 75 | Common blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 76 | Song thrush | <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | * | * | | * | |
| 77 | Mistle thrush | <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> | | | * | * | |
| 78 | European robin | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | * | * | * | * | * |
| 79 | Black redstart | <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> | * | * | | | |
| 80 | European stonechat | <i>Saxicola torquatus</i> | | | * | | * |
| 81 | White-throated dipper | <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> | | | * | | |
| 82 | House sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | * | * | * | * | |
| 83 | Eurasian tree sparrow | <i>Passer montanus</i> | | * | | | |
| 84 | Rock sparrow | <i>Petronia petronia</i> | | | * | | |
| 85 | Alpine accentor | <i>Prunella collaris</i> | | * | | | |
| 86 | Dunnock | <i>Prunella modularis</i> | * | * | * | | * |
| 87 | Grey wagtail | <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> | | * | * | | |
| 88 | White wagtail | <i>Motacilla alba</i> | * | * | * | * | |
| 89 | Meadow pipit | <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | * | | | | |
| 90 | Chaffinch | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | * | * | * | * | * |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| 91 | Hawfinch | <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> | | * | | | |
| 92 | European greenfinch | <i>Chloris chloris</i> | * | | | | |
| 93 | European goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | * | * | * | | |
| 94 | Corn bunting | <i>Emberiza calandra</i> | | | * | | |
| 95 | Cirl bunting | <i>Emberiza cirlus</i> | | * | * | | |
| 96 | Common reed bunting | <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> | * | * | * | | |