

# THE TRAVELLING NATURALIST

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## Tour Report

### France – Wallcreepers, Woodpeckers & Black-winged Kites

6 - 10 March 2023

Eagle owl, Beynac



Coypu, Bruges march reserve



Wallcreeper, Les Eyzies



Little egret, Le Teich



Compiled by David Simpson

*Weather: Cloudy and calm, max 10°C*

I stayed overnight in the Ibis Hotel at Mérignac near Bordeaux. After breakfast with a blackbird and dunnock singing nearby I took a short drive to the P2 car park at Bordeaux airport.

The flight arrived on time and before long we were all together in the arrivals hall. From here we walked the short distance 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. We called in at the service station at Cestas to get packed lunches and as we returned to the motorway we spotted a small group of wild boar under the pine trees. Further on we saw two lapwings and one or two common buzzards and kestrels.

Le Teich 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 emerged from the minibus there was a variety of commoner birds on the grass and trees nearby to greet us including white wagtail, meadow pipits and various finches. After getting our tickets we headed out on the reserve trail. From the bridges across the water channels we watched many chiffchaffs flycatching amongst the bushes. In the woods and scrubby marshland surrounding the water we heard a great spotted woodpecker drumming and flocks of small birds moved through the trees calling including firecrest, short-toed treecreeper, song thrush, blackcap, nuthatch and long-tailed tit. High in one tree was a large rugby ball-shaped nest. This was one of last year's Asian hornet colonies, a species now very common throughout France. On the following days these nests would become a familiar feature to the group in a variety of habitats.

Much of the scrub on the tracksides here is a North American bush *Baccharis halimifolia*, very invasive on the marshes along the west coast of France but favoured by nesting bluethroats later in the spring. We heard several kingfishers and water rails by the water channels behind the scrub, but they weren't visible. However a little further on we were treated to a flock of at least ten night herons roosting in waterside willows including several juveniles. Also in the adjacent water channels were several little grebes. From the viewing tower nearby we watched a female marsh harrier quartering the marsh, which conveniently landed in a tree next to a black kite giving great views through the scope and an opportunity to compare the plumages of these rather similar birds of prey. A yellow-legged gull showed well through the scope on an old building across the marsh and spoonbill, great white and little egrets provided further interest. A little further on we watched a red squirrel climbing up into a deciduous tree.

We reached the hides where we had our picnic lunch and spent some time enjoying views out onto large brackish lagoons full of birds. While we were having lunch a loud bumble bee buzzed outside one of the hides. On the water there were large numbers of shoveler with many smart males all in breeding plumage. There were also good numbers of shelduck, teal and mallard. In the shallow water several hundred avocets were feeding or roosting, and there were smaller flocks of black-tailed godwits together with some redshank and snipe. Many black-headed gulls and coot plus several mute swans and grey herons added to the spectacle. There were also a few more little egrets and great white egrets plus cormorant and grey heron scattered across the lagoons. Perhaps the highlight was three spoonbills feeding amongst the avocets. Further on at another hide we had good views of male and female pintails and on the other side of the track a flock of seven grey-lag geese flew in to a smaller lagoon.

With more time on this visit we reached the furthest point on the trail network, a tower hide with fine views all around the reserve and out on to the maritime habitats of the bay. Here we added another species - brent (now called "brant") goose - to our list. They were feeding in shallow water and on the adjacent wet mud just beyond the reserve limits.

Unfortunately with time pressing, we returned along the paths towards the entrance. As we returned another red squirrel appeared, this time showing nicely on the track before scampering off.

By now it was approaching 15:30 and time to drive back to our hotel in Lalinde. As we left the reserve car park we noticed four roe deer in a field by the road. Traffic was fluid on the Bordeaux ring-road so we were soon on the autoroute heading to the Dordogne. At Libourne we were treated to the sight of several white storks on nests in trees near the road. We also saw several more common buzzards plus a few kestrels on route. More interesting, perhaps, was the fine sight of two black-winged kites at different places on the west side of Bergerac, as well as another great white egret this time in a field, before what was for me the surprise of the day: a snipe flying out of a ditch as we passed Bergerac airport! At Mouleydier we saw a flock of cattle egrets in a field and nearby another black-winged kite, showing just how common this species is becoming in this part of Dordogne.

Soon afterwards we arrived at the hotel and after being greeted by Tom and Sietske, our friendly hosts, and being shown to our rooms, we re-convened in the dining room for aperitifs and some introductory words about the holiday before the first of many wonderful dinners created by our chef for the week, Didier.

## **Day 2: Dordogne valley at Beynac and Vézère valley at Les Eyzies**

**Tuesday 7 March 2023**

*Weather: Cloudy and dry early, rain until mid-afternoon with sunny intervals later, max 8°C*

Tuesday started cold with the temperature hovering around freezing. With wet weather forecast from mid-morning to mid-afternoon we arranged to meet 15 minutes earlier to leave the hotel at 08:45 and benefit from the dry though cold cloudy conditions. We were soon all in the minibus and driving eastward along the main valley road towards Beynac, a beautiful village on the River Dordogne with a dramatic castle perched high on a rocky promontory. An occasional common buzzard was seen on route but few birds seemed active. We stopped in a riverside car park at Beynac to view the cliffs below the castle. The local jackdaws were busy at nesting holes and others were flying about between the river and cliffs. We heard some kestrels calling and a pair flew out together from the top of the cliffs soon joined by another. I checked ledges and holes for eagle owl but without success. We decided to walk to another nearby car park where we would have a different view of the cliff. From this angle with the scope I found an eagle owl which was apparently incubating or brooding small young. Although it was a head and shoulder view of the bird set back on a ledge, all the group had good views through the scope.

We returned to the minibus and drove up the hill to the castle car park. After getting our tickets we turned left inside the castle grounds to enjoy the view upstream of local chateaux set amongst wooded hills, on either side of the broad fertile valley bottom. Next we walked into the main courtyard to search the walls and cliffs for alpine accentor and wallcreeper, but saw only a white wagtail. After further searching to no avail we entered the castle to see the wonderful restoration of this 12<sup>th</sup> century castle and to have the advantage of viewing the site and surroundings from the battlements. A fabulous place, but there was still no sign of our target birds and by now the rain was starting as the weather closed in. Afterwards we left the inside of the castle and walked to the public terrace by the chapel. Bird-wise things were very quiet with just a few common species until suddenly one of the group called "what's that" as a small bird flew from the lower walls to the castle battlements followed swiftly by three others. They were alpine accentors and showed nicely on a roof corner just above us. It was possible to see the russet flanks, white wing bars and tail tip plus the faint bib on the throat and strong yellowish bill. With the rain getting more intense we returned to the vehicle and headed off out of the Dordogne catchment and into that of the tributary River Vézère and the village of Les Eyzies. On route we had a quick view of a pheasant and a roe deer.

Our lunch was at the Laugerie Basse restaurant under the cliffs at Grand Roc. It is very popular in season but was pleasantly quiet in early March. Lunch was very good and with quick service we were back out birding in an hour or so. We made a short tour of the cliffs here and a little wood, but little was moving in the rain, though a peregrine called briefly nearby. Next we moved on to the church at Tayac but again with the rain little was moving bird-wise though Joe found a blackcap in some bushes.

We moved onto the main street in Les Eyzies for a walk on a path under the cliffs, returning to the minibus along the pavement below. Starting near the Abri Pataud prehistoric site we walked up to a small terrace to

search for wallcreeper amongst others. One of the group was ahead and called to us that he had seen something on the cliff. Indeed it was a wallcreeper which we watched for a quarter of an hour or more as it crept up the cliffs, fluttered down, probing into holes and crevices for invertebrates. It gave us a great performance, even dropping down off the main higher cliff to a lower area right in front of us. Further on a large flock of feral pigeons rested on the cliffs while a peregrine called and there was another white wagtail. The rain eased off and as a result four crag martins emerged from their roost on the cliffs flying about near the museum – a sign of improving weather. Patches of blue sky appeared and the sun showed itself briefly. A raptor flew north on migration - most likely a marsh harrier.

Next we moved on to the confluence of the Vézère and the Dordogne Rivers at Limeuil, a well-known beauty spot. Just before the village there was a field full of cattle egrets – around 100 energetically walking and feeding amongst the grass. Being low season we could park in the village centre and enjoy the lovely views. We had a stroll along the riverfront and saw little egret, grey heron and mallard out by the river and greenfinch, goldfinch and long-tailed tit in the trees. Just before we left three red kites flew in from the south and circled before heading north. These are birds which wintered in Spain and will nest further north in Europe. We took the scenic route back to Lalinde via the viewpoint at Trémolat, where we saw another flock of cattle egrets along with three great white egrets. Back at Les Magnolias later on we saw a black swan which Tom told us was nesting on a small island adjacent to the hotel, plus mute swans and the feral flock of grey-lag geese.

### **Day 3: Landais forest north of Bergerac**

**Wednesday 8 March 2023**

*Weather: Rain am, dry early pm, then light intermittent rain but dry later, max 17°C*

The day began mild but wet as we started out in the minibus to explore some areas in the Landais forest. We drove northwards towards Vergt to an excellent wood for birds with lots of old trees, fallen branches and a varied structure and diversity of trees. Unusually for the Dordogne there are pockets of beech trees particularly liked by the black woodpecker. In fact all five species of Dordogne woodpeckers nest here as well as many other forest species. We parked up by the main forest track and got out of the minibus. It was very quiet apart from the persistent rain. We walked along the main track through the wood. On the right we saw a typical oval-shaped black woodpecker hole in a mature beech tree but it did not seem recently used. Wren, long-tailed tit, short-toed treecreeper, firecrest, nuthatch and marsh tit were calling but few birds were seen. We returned along the track to the minor road and walked through the wood to the fields as the rain eased a little. A black woodpecker called, first the short almost gull-like call, then a trilled soft flight call and finally the song like a haunting version of a green woodpecker's. Sadly we didn't see a bird but it was good to know that they were present.

By the time we reached the field it was drying out and two woodlarks sang including one giving us a fine song flight. Two mistle thrushes were also seen here. We returned into the wood along a little path where one of the group found us a red squirrel. Walking along the road to the minibus we heard great spotted and green woodpeckers calling and before leaving we walked back into the wood to search for the black woodpeckers but only saw evidence of feeding and bark stripping, plus more holes some recently worked on. As we reached the road again we heard the unmistakable song of a middle spotted woodpecker. The famous almost raptor-like "cri de cochon" or pig squeal! With a little searching some of us had good views of the bird briefly sitting across a heavy branch high in the canopy of an old oak. On the roadside bank we found a lovely blue narrow-leaved lungwort, and earlier we had seen some of the first cowslips and primroses. By now it was lunchtime so we drove back southwards to Liorac where we enjoyed a tasty lunch in an attractive recently refurbished restaurant in this pretty village.

After lunch we headed for the little Clérans valley. On route we saw stonechat, jay, common buzzard and kestrel, and just above the village in a large pasture field at least tens of redwings perhaps gathering in a pre-migration flock. In the ruined chateau at the heart of another picturesque village, jackdaws were active around the tower. We stopped in the valley by the golf course of Chateau les Merles near Tuilières and made a short walk along another minor road. Here a Cetti's warbler called occasionally from the wet woodland and

on the drier wooded slope opposite nuthatch and marsh tit sang. A collie dog followed us for a while before his owner came searching for him – the second lost dog that had followed us for a while in as many days! On the way back to the minibus we watched a flock of ten siskins in the alder wood and above a black kite drifted over us. More remarkable however was a lone common crane which also flew over quite low heading northwards on migration, the first of several similar surprises of the day. Back in the minibus we continued to Liorac in search of crested tit in the pine woodlands. Here we made a short walk into the forest and were soon into the birds. We had the good fortune to find a mixed flock of small birds, mainly tits. These included firecrest, long-tailed tit, short-toed treecreeper, nuthatch and finally crested tit. Most of us had quick views of the two crested tits as they moved about rapidly in the tree tops near us. Soon after another surprise for the day, a white stork flew low over the forest just above us, followed soon after by four black storks, the latter a much rarer species, all migrating northwards in the much improved weather. It had been a brief but very productive visit to Liorac forest!

After this success and with improving weather we returned more confidently to the forest near Vergt for another search for woodpeckers. This time we again heard the same four species calling but some of us had fleeting view of the pair of black woodpeckers flying through the trees. Another middle spotted woodpecker was heard and also briefly seen flying. After this partial success we drove southwards to another black woodpecker territory and parked up as usual near the old church. By the small stream a green woodpecker and a grey wagtail called and the latter briefly showed. Walking up the small lane we were again surprised to see a flock of 13 common cranes flying towards us quite low heading northwards over the treetops and giving great views. It was clearly a good afternoon for migration after the morning rain. We stopped at a passing place by the road and stepped back amongst the trees to wait for the arrival of the local pair of black woodpeckers to their roosting and nesting trees several hundred metres further up the road. It wasn't long before we heard the first bird calling nearby, then another, and soon both birds appeared giving brief views. Later the birds showed well on branches and at a hole on a tree trunk. We stayed a while longer and then left the birds in peace once more after this magical sighting. As we left a cirl bunting sang in the hamlet nearby.

Before returning to Lalinde we had had a brief stop just upstream of the hotel looking across to the river islands. There were several cormorant nests on one island tree with birds sitting plus many more individual birds. Earlier in the day from Les Magnolias I counted a total of 105 cormorants in three trees on these islands and one of the group had seen several little and great white egrets nearby.

**Day 4: Plateau de Faux, Lac de la Nette, Lanquais forest, Couze stream**

**Thursday 9 March 2023**

*Weather: Sunny and warm pm, rain after 5pm, max 21°C*

With a warm sunny day forecast we set out for the Faux plateau, an area of largely arable farming and small woods and hedgerows. Our first stop was Saint Aubin de Lanquais in the north-east corner of the plateau. We turned off the main road, down a small track through farm buildings and out past a vineyard and mixed fields. As we arrived half a dozen pheasants were together next to the track but soon dispersed. Leaving the minibus for a short walk we soon heard skylark, woodlark above us and stonechats and corn buntings were showing well along the hedges. Meadow pipits plus a white wagtail and linnet called and flew overhead. In the fields a flock of starlings and jackdaws were active feeding, as well as several magpies. A short-toed treecreeper and nuthatch called and sang from nearby trees. Several jays flew across the track and we had a brief view of a green woodpecker and song thrush. Kestrels were hunting and a common buzzard searched for an early thermal. Soon afterwards a red kite flew into a tree and later rose on the thermals and later several more passed overhead northward on migration together with another possible marsh harrier briefly seen. We had our first views of black-winged kite on the plateau, a beautiful bird which has successfully colonised this part of France over the past ten years or so. When we were nearly back at the minibus I noticed a couple of small birds together in a hedge, with the sun behind us we had great views of a pair of cirl buntings through the scope. Next it got even better with a black stork circling low over the fields to the south and to top it all we had a distant view through the scope of a southern grey shrike on a wire.

We drove on to the silo at La Micalie for a quick look before lunch and found a small flock of mistle thrushes with several fieldfares amongst them. As it was approaching midday we continued on to Lanquais for lunch at the Les Marronniers restaurant by the stream, passing a flock of cattle egrets in a field. After a nice meal we returned towards the plateau seeing five bright yellow brimstone butterflies and a near-white female flying along the verge in the warm sunshine just outside the village. We stopped in the Lanquais forest in an interesting heathy clearing for another short walk. A red admiral flew past and a chiffchaff sang from the adjacent forest. In a patch of gorse a Dartford warbler called and sang, showing well on several occasions. We returned to the minibus and continued on to Lac de la Nette, a reservoir at the southern edge of the plateau. Here we saw great crested grebe, coot, cormorant and two white storks, looking good through the scope. One of the group found a bright green common tiger beetle on the track enjoying the sunshine. At Issigeac we stopped briefly to search for the small wintering flock of stone curlew but unfortunately they seemed to have moved on though we did add blackcap to our day list. As it was quiet we continued towards Naussannes and on route at Boisse we had great views of a black-winged kite on a wire. Near Naussannes we parked up by a public footpath sign for a walk along another track through the fields. An interesting find here was a very active colony of wood ants *Formica* sp. on the track verge. There was a similar mix of common birds such as corn bunting, stonechat and woodlark we had seen in the morning though with warm sunshine all day the afternoon songbird activity was much reduced. As we left I heard a probable rock sparrow call briefly in the distance.

Leaving the plateau we travelled to the little Couze stream in the village of the same name, locally known for its water mills and paper-making dating back to at least the 15<sup>th</sup> century. There were several chiffchaffs flycatching along the stream and one of two grey wagtails showed nicely including a breeding male with black throat. We had brief views of a dipper as it flew under our bridge and called, but sadly it didn't settle within sight.

Finally we drove to the River Dordogne at Mauzac for a slow tour along the riverbank back to Lalinde, adding moorhen, little egret, grey heron, grey-lag goose, mute swan and mallard to the day list.

#### **Day 5: Bergerac pastures, Vélines lake, Bruges marsh, depart Bordeaux**

**Friday 10 March 2023**

*Weather: Cloudy and windy am, rain pm, max. 15°C*

It was a cloudy morning but dry as we gathered at 09:00 outside the hotel after a hearty breakfast to pack our bags in the minibus and to say our goodbyes to Tom and Sietske at Les Magnolias. As I packed the bags and suitcases, the group went for a last look around the grounds. When I went to meet them I heard they had seen quite a variety of birds including blackcap, greenfinch, firecrest and chiffchaff, and I could also hear dunnock, robin and song thrush singing whilst nearby a hawfinch called its weak short whistles and clicks. I followed the calls around the garden and eventually found it high in a tree and I went to the minibus to bring the telescope. By the time I returned the bird had gone of course but the group had reasonable silhouette views. As the time was now 09:30 we returned to the minibus for the journey to Bordeaux. On route I had planned a couple of stops, the first at wet pastures near Bergerac and secondly at a gravel pit near Sainte-Foy-la-Grande.

As we travelled through the arable fields between Lalinde and Bergerac a stonechat flew across the road and nearby a flock of lapwings rose from the fields before dropping back down again. A flock of black-headed gulls flying across the road at Bergerac Airport was rather surprising for this part of the world. We continued around the Bergerac ring road to the south of the town before taking a minor road south-westwards to the pastures. After parking under a line of old oaks we made a short walk through fields and vines in strong winds but with, not surprisingly, few birds apart from a couple of smart white wagtails searching for shelter from the wind. However as we got back in to the minibus a red admiral butterfly circled around the vehicle before being blown away. From the minibus we scanned the surrounding fields in the hope of finding something else. As we approached the main farm we noted a flock of starlings feeding in wet mud with amongst them a brightly coloured fieldfare. We searched amongst the carrion crows and jackdaws for rooks (a relatively new breeding species in Dordogne) further on and eventually found one bird before we returned to the main

road to continue westwards. A little later after traversing the Sainte-Foy-la-Grande ring road (and picking up packed lunches at a large supermarket) we reached Vélines and the gravel pit nature reserve. Unfortunately on this exposed site with the weather so windy there was little bird activity. We did see a couple of little grebes, and a few meadow pipits flew up near us, but with our appointment at the Bruges marshes getting near we decided to return to the minibus and ensure that we were there on time. As we drove along the motorway link road we saw white stork nests on the electricity pylons and some of the group saw adult birds.

30 minutes later we arrived at the entrance of the Marais de Bruges where we finished our picnic lunch while we waited for the head warden, Stéphane, to arrive. He opened up the reserve's private car park and organised wellington boots for everyone – essential on the muddy wetland we were about to explore in the rain. Once we were all kitted up Stéphane took us back to the entrance for a spot of birding. There was a cattle egret in the corner of the field by the railway and a white stork flew overhead towards the colony site at the other end of the reserve. A green woodpecker returned several times to a log on the river bank giving nice views. We walked back towards the main building, which sadly is currently closed due to structural problems, and the livestock barn. Currently the warden and staff currently have to make do with a small mobile home as an office. Stopping at the main reserve sign Stéphane introduced the reserve and told us a little about its history and management. Key to the latter being managing water levels and a grazing regime using local rare breed livestock: Landais ponies from southern Landes and Casta cows from the Pyrenees. From here we continued eastward on the main public track which cuts through the centre of the reserve. Almost immediately we saw a black-winged kite flying around an adjacent meadow, Stéphane was hopeful that they might nest on the reserve this year. Several black kites were seen including one in the top of a mature tree giving fine views through the scope. As we walked along the footpath in the rain we heard or saw Cetti's warbler, pheasant, reed bunting, kestrel, kingfisher and chiffchaff.

After 500 metres or so walking along the straight public path we entered a hide that offered good views across a shallow freshwater lagoon with marshy edges, set amongst woodland and pasture. There were plenty of teal here along with other commoner wetland birds.

Next Stéphane took us off the public path to a private area of the reserve. While we walked he showed us tracks of fox, roe deer and possible otter in the mud, along with the disturbed ground created by wild boar. On a pipe by a ditch we found a fox dropping with fur and small bones inside. A coypu was seen by another ditch and a muddy trail across the track suggested that here was a regular coypu route. Soon we reached another hide looking out across a large lagoon. With lower water levels it had attracted a variety of interesting waders. These were around 20 common snipe, 10 green sandpiper (and possibly one wood sandpiper), two redshank, three avocet and a little ringed plover. Again there were plenty of teal plus a few great white and little egrets. Best of all perhaps were a couple of water rails showing well under a wooded section of bank. As we left the hide Stéphane showed us a latrine used by genet (an arboreal cat found mostly in Africa). The droppings are long and thin and usually in a horseshoe shape.

Finally we reached the heronry including nesting egrets and white storks. 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 walked past the Casta cattle and saw Landaise ponies in other nearby areas. In the persistent rain and with time short we walked briskly back to the reserve buildings. By the reserve sheds we returned the boots and thanked Stéphane for guiding us around the reserve. As we walked to the minibus a Mediterranean tree frog called briefly from the marshy scrub. After negotiating new roadworks that were blocking an access road to the ring-road, we soon arrived at Bordeaux Merignac airport car park. Having checked-in and with some time before boarding we relaxed at a café-bar and enjoyed a leisurely coffee and chat before I said goodbye to everyone after another enjoyable birding tour in south-west France.

# Checklist

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
	<b>BIRDS</b>	<b>AVES</b>					
1	Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernica</i>	✓				
2	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓		✓	
3	Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4	Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>		✓	✓		
5	Common shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	✓				
6	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Northern shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	✓				✓
8	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	✓				
9	Eurasian teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	✓				✓
10	Common pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		✓		✓	✓
11	Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	✓				✓
12	Great crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				✓	
13	Black Stork	<i>Cinconia nigra</i>			✓	✓	



14	White stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
15	Western cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
16	Eurasian spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	✓				
17	Black-crowned night heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	✓				
18	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19	Great egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓
20	Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Great cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
22	Black-winged kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	✓			✓	✓
23	Western marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓				
24	Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		✓		✓	
25	Black kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
26	Common buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
27	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	✓				✓
28	Common moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	✓			✓	✓
29	Eurasian coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓	✓		✓	
30	Common crane	<i>Grus grus</i>			✓		
31	Pied avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	✓				✓

32	Northern lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓					✓
33	Little ringed plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>						✓
34	Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	✓					
35	Common snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	✓					✓
36	Green sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>						✓
37	Common redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	✓					✓
38	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓			✓		✓
39	Yellow-legged gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>			✓			
40	Feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>		✓	✓	✓		
41	Common wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
42	Eurasian collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
43	Eurasian eagle owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>		✓				
44	Common kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	✓					
45	Middle spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>			✓			
46	Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	✓		✓			
47	Black woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>			✓			
48	European green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
49	Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

50	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		✓			
51	Eurasian jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			✓	✓	
52	Eurasian magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Western jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>					✓
55	Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
56	European crested tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>			✓		
57	Marsh tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>			✓		
58	Eurasian blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
59	Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
60	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			✓	✓	
61	Eurasian skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</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	Eurasian blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
67	Dartford warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>				✓	

68	Common firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	✓		✓		✓
69	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</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	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>				✓	✓
77	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>			✓		
78	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
79	Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			✓	✓	
80	European robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
81	European stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>			✓	✓	✓
82	White-throated dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>				✓	
83	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
84	Alpine accentor	<i>Prunella collaris</i>		✓			
85	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓				✓

<b>86</b>	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			✓	✓	
<b>87</b>	White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>88</b>	Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓			✓	✓
<b>89</b>	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>90</b>	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>					✓
<b>91</b>	European greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>92</b>	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>				✓	
<b>93</b>	Siskin	<i>Sinus spinus</i>	✓	✓		✓	
<b>94</b>	Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>				✓	
<b>95</b>	Cirl bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>			✓	✓	
<b>96</b>	Common reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>					✓