

The Birds of the Lac de Rillé

(Translated from 'Les Oiseaux du Lac de Rillé' by the 'Groupe Ornithologique de Touraine' by Adrian and Sally, Les Mousseaux, Breil.)



History of the Lac de Rillé

The Lac de Rillé is in Touraine, about 40 km north west of Tours. It has an area of 250 hectares in the communes of Channay sur Lathan and Rillé in Indre et Loire and Breil in Maine et Loire.

The lake is formed by an earth dam across the Lathan river. It was built in 1977, opened in June 1977. The lake provides irrigation for agricultural land in the valley of the Authion to the east of Angers. With a volume of 5,800,000 cubic metres it is the largest lake in Touraine.

The eastern part of the lake is called the Lac de Pincemaille where a dyke crossed by the road forms a 40 hectare area used for tourism, with a restaurant, a beach, camping, wooden chalets, wind surfing and fishing.

In winter, the lake has a surface area of 250 hectares, attracting all kinds of bird life. It empties little by little in the summer months reaching a minimum of 50 hectares in the autumn. This creates mudflats and reed beds which form a perfect habitat for gulls, herons, red shanks, dunlin, geese, ducks and various others.

To the south is a large area of mixed forest interspersed with heath and marshes which has a very diverse fauna and flora. This shelters the south west of the lake

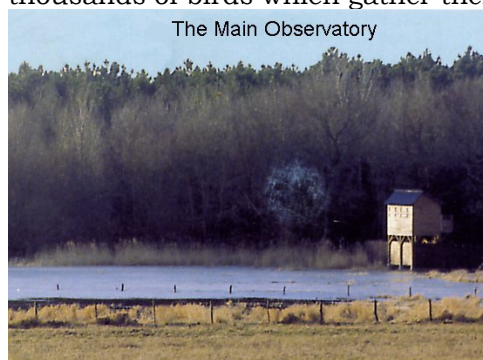
from the wind and creates a protected and calm area for the birds, and the edge of the lake is an excellent situation for water fowl to nest.

Map of the lake and its facilities



On the northern shore of the lake, a mixture of meadow and farm land offers a varied countryside with open areas, hedges, copses and isolated trees.

The Lac de Rillé is considered one of the most interesting inland lakes in central France. The Council of Europe has designated it as a special protection area for birds. So far, over 250 species of birds have been observed on the lake and in its immediate environs. The lake is an important staging post for migratory birds and also a place for some species to over-winter. It is an important place for the thousands of birds which gather there at the end of the winter.

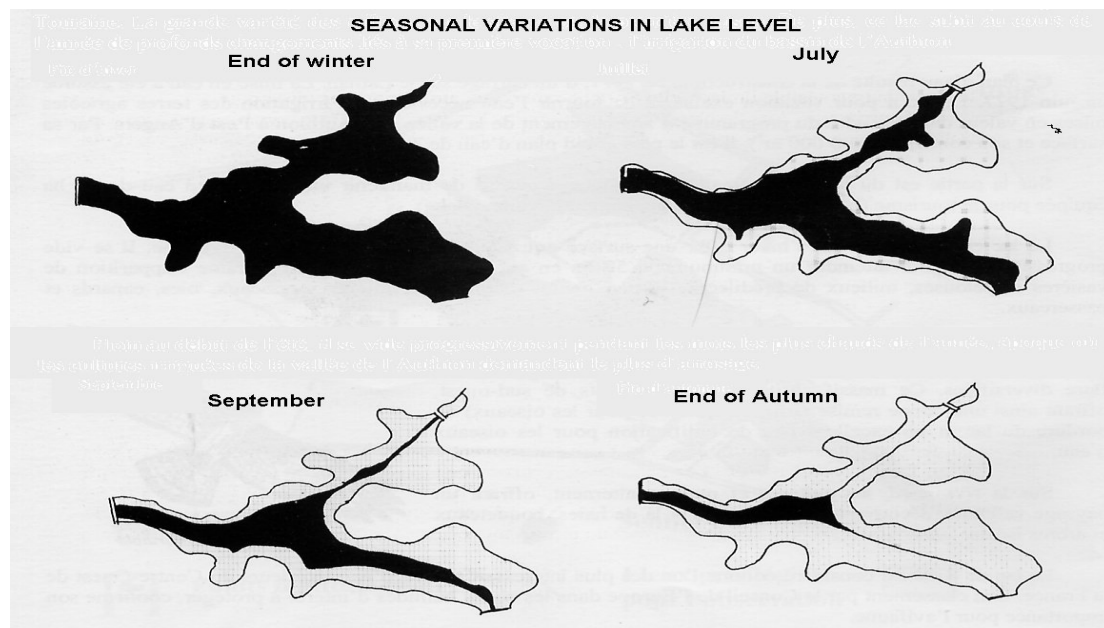


The Main Observatory

Why the Lake is So Important for Birds

Since its construction in 1977, the lake has proved immensely attractive to migratory birds. The large range of habitats and landscape is the main reason. Over the course of the year the lake changes considerably due to its primary purpose, the irrigation of the Authion basin.

Full at the beginning of the summer, the lake empties steadily during the hottest months of the year as more and more water is needed for irrigation. This leads to the appearance of huge mudflats and beaches in the autumn, covered with reedbeds

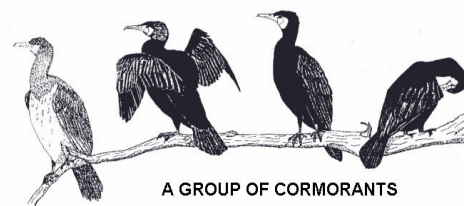


which attract a huge number of birds. (See diagram)

The Different Habitats for the Birds

Open Water

The most visible part of the lake offers the greatest assets for the birds: a place where grebes, cormorants and terns can feed and dive, while ducks and coots eat the vegetation growing on the lake bed. Birds can also group and rest here in the middle of the lake, far from predators. In winter, ducks gather here during the day returning to the fields where they feed during the night. At sunset, numerous black-headed gulls and common gulls arrive to spend the night on the lake.



The Shore and Mudflats



In summer when the lake begins to recede, a large area of mudflats and beach is uncovered where birds gather.

The mud is a rich source of larvae and insects, of plants and seeds. Numerous birds stop here on their migration to

the south to fatten up and regain their strength before continuing on their flight.



In summer and autumn, waders stop frequently to exploit the richness of this habitat. With their long legs and long beaks they can reach the worms and insects living in the mud.

However, because they all have different types of beaks and legs, the various species (redshanks, ruff, golden and ringed plovers, sandpipers, snipe) do not compete as they each exploit a different part of the mudflats in their search for food.

The Reed Beds



The shores are lined with thick clumps of reeds (phragmites). Numerous species of birds breed here where it is very easy to hide their nests from predators and to feed their young in peace. Insects and their larvae abound, as do tadpoles and small fish, providing plenty of food for the young birds.



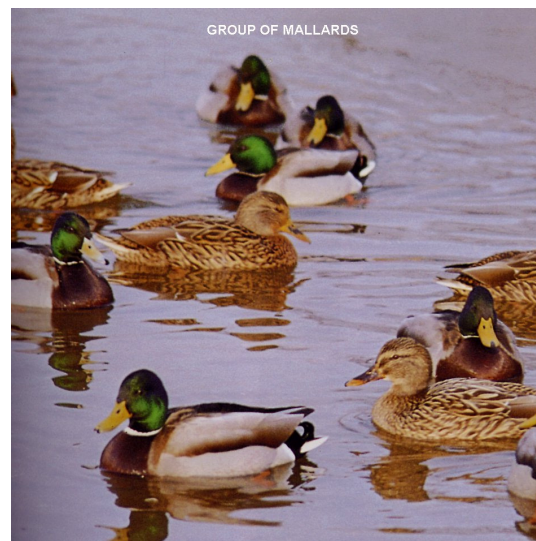
Reed warblers, greater crested grebes, little grebes, **reed buntings**, and coots in particular can be seen in these areas. One rarer bird which can be seen and occasionally breeds here is the Marsh Harrier.

The most important reed bed is found on the north east side of the lake and can be seen from the road which crosses the inlet on the Channay road. As for the area by the public observatory, this is

becoming more and more popular with reed warblers which often sing here in the breeding season.

Among the Willows

A band of willows have grown around the edge of the forest, especially on the southern border of the lake. The willows are trees perfectly adapted to being flooded during the year, and here in this dense, impenetrable vegetation many birds are able to nest and be sheltered and safe.



This is the place where you will find ducks, warblers and other birds nesting. **Mallards** are the most numerous but gadwalls, shovelers, and pochards also nest here occasionally.

In winter numerous other birds shelter here and feed on the tiny seeds produced by the willows and alders: siskins, goldfinches, chaffinches and bramblings.

Meadows and Hedgerows

To the north of the lake are extensive meadows and fields. At the start of spring, godwits and ruffs stop before continuing on their migration to nest in the north of Europe.



In April, lapwings and plovers nest and wake up the fields with their noisy behaviour and numerous larks sing at the top of their voices high in the sky.

The hedges bordering the fields consist of ashes, elms, blackthorn and hawthorn, damsons, wild roses and brambles. These produce numerous berries which in winter attract field fares and redwings.

Other birds shelter here including dunnocks, blackbirds, stonechats, and **buntings**, and from time to time, red-backed shrikes nest here.

The Lake Through the Seasons

Springtime



Spring is the time for 'love', and it's the **Greater Crested Grebe** which is the least discreet in its amorous pursuits with its 'dance of the penguins', and offering of presents to its mate, such as little fish, and nesting materials.

Numerous other birds parade ostentatiously, singing, attracting females, constructing nests.

Then the migratory birds arrive to feed, but hurrying to leave and get to their normal breeding grounds.

Swallows build up their strength chasing the numerous insects over the water, preparing for the days when their insatiable chicks will be demanding huge quantities of food from them.



Summer

Terns on the rafts, saunter up and down looking for small fish with which to feed their young.

Greater crested grebes and little grebes do the same, often carrying their chicks on their backs.

Local birds remain active, with their chicks always hungry and their visits to the nests become more and more frequent as they try to satisfy them.

Autumn



Migration begins. It lasts until the end of November for the last species, such as geese.

From the beginning of August, you can see the little waders which are the first to pass through. Then the more spectacular birds, often stopping briefly: the spoonbills and the osprey.

Amongst the other little birds, a much rarer visitor is the whinchat. At this time the hobby can also be seen chasing after small birds in its flight.

From November the **peregrine falcon** arrives, often briefly,

catching small birds in flight with his impressive beak.



Winter

Winter is the time for the '*anatides*', the ducks, geese and swans. The colder it is, the more species of duck arrive. In February you will find the greatest number of species and the first birds start to come back from Africa, joining those who have spent the whole winter here.

The Peregrine Falcon over-winters here from time to time, as do several species of geese. You also find cormorants and grebes which feed on the numerous fish in the lake.

Some of the Easiest Birds to See

The Greater Crested Grebe



This bird is an excellent diver and can stay under water for almost 30 seconds to catch little fish, newts, tadpoles and various other invertebrates. Present the whole year, he renews his magnificent plumage in February. He has a brown back, slender white neck, dark horns and reddish and black side frills on his head. His voice is 'barking' or quacking notes when breeding, but is normally silent in

winter.

These grebes nest on a heap of damp waterside plants, in reeds, often floating. The young swim almost at once. The spectacular mutual courtship on open water is often obvious.

The Mallard



In summer the males are hardly noticeable, with a plumage which is little different to that of the females. But little by little in the autumn they grow back their gaudy colours. The male has a glossy green head, white collar and dark brownish breast. A rapid flier rising directly from the water. The female has a loud quack, the male a quieter highly pitched note. They feed on plants, both aquatic and terrestrial. They are surface feeders dabbling in the shallows though upending to reach submerged vegetation. The female incubates the eggs which can be up to 16 in number.

The Grey Heron

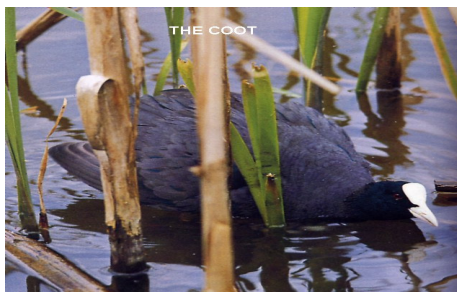
The wader, par excellence, who fishes all year on the lake. In autumn you can often find him in the meadows around the lake hunting small rodents such as field mice.

Large, pale grey above and white below, with black from eye to long crest behind and black streaks on his neck. Stands or wades in the shallows. Flies powerfully with deep slow wing-beats and his head well back into his shoulders.

Feeds on fish, amphibians and small mammals, even small waterbirds and insects. Has a large bulky nest, usually in trees, occasionally in reed beds. Both adults incubate the 3 to 5 eggs for around a month.



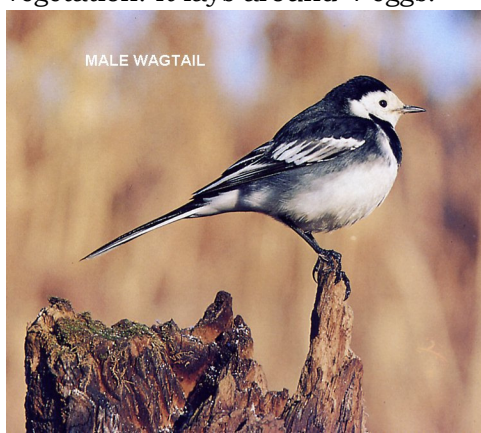
The Coot



Often mistaken for what the French call the 'water chicken' (*poule d'eau* or *moorhen*) to which it is a near cousin, it is black with a rounded body and large white beak. The legs are greenish with large lobed toes. Large numbers collect at the edge of the lake, especially during winter. It nests near the water, often in the open, incubating 6 to 10 eggs for 21 to 28 days.

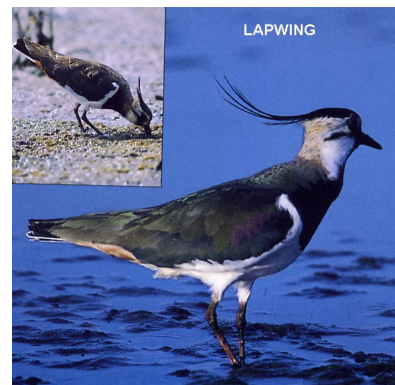
The Lapwing

The lapwing has a distinctive wispy crest. It looks black and white at a distance but is actually metallic green above, with a chestnut undertail. It gathers in small numbers in the meadows around the lake but in winter several thousand of them gather around the water. Its sound is a loud 'pee wit' call. Its food is insects, molluscs, worms, crustaceans and some vegetation. It lays around 4 eggs.



The Wagtail

Often nicknamed the 'washerwoman' (*lavandiere*) as this bird was often seen beside



the women washing clothes at the washhouses by the river. Especially to be seen on the edge of the lake. It is slender and long tailed, grey above and white below. Its call is a distinctive 'che-sweep', 'chissick' etc. It feeds mainly on insects and nests in holes in walls, banks or in buildings. It lays 5 to 6 eggs which are incubated for 14 days.

The Common Sandpiper



This little wader is present from March to October. It searches along the shore for the tiniest insects. If disturbed, it wags its tail just before it's about to fly away.

It is olive brown above and on its breast, with white wingbars and white underparts. Its flight action is jerky, with shallow wing beats and brief glides on down-curving wings. It feeds on insects, crustaceans and molluscs and nests on the ground, laying 4 eggs which are incubated for three weeks.

The Stonechat

This little bird lives in the hedgerows around the meadows. The male is distinctive with a dark streaked back, black or brownish head, and a reddish breast below a white half-collar. The female is much browner with a reddish breast. It sings an alarm call (*wheet, sack sack*) and a clicking note at the least intrusion into its territory or someone approaching its nest. It feeds mainly on spiders and insects and nests in low cover, laying 5 to 6 eggs.



The Ducks in Winter

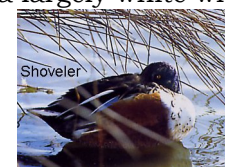
Surface Ducks



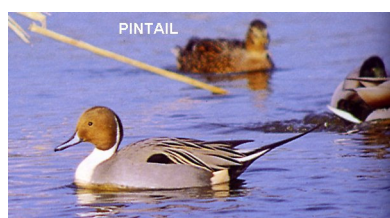
Ducks like these float high in the water and their tail is never in contact with it. To take off they leap straight into the air without a run up. Next to the **mallard**, the **teal** is the most numerous duck on the lake. It feeds in the reeds at the edge of the water. It is a very small duck with a brown head, a broad green stripe edged buff from eye, white band along side and cream and buff and black undertail. It is a fast and agile flier. The duck has a high grating quack, the male a pleasant musical '*krit, krit*'. The

female incubates 8 to 10 eggs.

The **shoveler** is recognisable by its enormous beak, which it uses to filter little animals and water weeds floating in the water. The drake has a largely white with bottle green head, a chestnut belly and flanks, heavy large bill. Both male and females carry their bills downward when swimming. They feed on aquatic vegetation but also various invertebrates, in the shallows, continuously dabbling with their spatulate bills.



The **pintail** is not really an overwintering visitor but returns in February from its winter quarters. The drake is slender with a long neck, a dark brown head and white breast. It has a long, pointed black tail. The duck is like a pale



mallard with a pointed brown tail. The drake has a quiet whistle and the duck a growling, low quack. It is a surface feeder often upending and feeding in deeper water, like the mallard. Lays 7 to 9 eggs which hatch after 21 days.

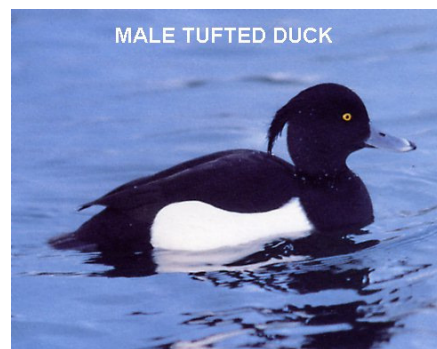
Diving Ducks

These float deeper in the water, their tails in contact with the water and slightly submerged. To take off they get up to speed by running along the water.



The pochard is very common and dives endlessly. You can recognise it from its red head and grey and black body. The female is entirely brown. Most often heard is the female's harsh call: 'kurrr'. It is highly gregarious in winter and eats mostly aquatic vegetation, but some molluscs and crustaceans. Dives freely from the surface in search of food. Its nest is close or even in the water, unlike that of most ducks, and it lays 6 to 11 eggs.

The tufted duck can be easily recognised thanks to the white spot on its sides. Closer to, you will notice the magnificent crest or 'tuft' on the male. The drake is wholly black except for its white flanks and belly. The duck is very dark brown with paler flanks and sometimes white at the base of the bill. The duck has a harsh growling 'karr karr' call but the drake is more silent except for a soft whistling call in the breeding season. It nests in cover close to water and the duck alone incubates 6 to 14 eggs for up to 26 days.



The goosander is not so common and appears in small numbers during cold winters. Its sharp, toothed beak enables it to catch fish easily. The male is unmistakable, a long 'rakish' bird, with a dark green head, and all white body tinged pinkish below. The duck is greyer with chestnut on its head and demarcated from white on its chin and breast. The duck has a hoarse 'growl', the male a croaking note. Its food is mainly fish caught underwater when it dives. It nests in a hole in a bank or tree, or in a crevice amongst boulders.

Waders

These are the birds living on the shore and in the reeds. Their feet and beaks are long which enables them to feed here. You will see them particularly in spring and autumn but they are often difficult to spot as their plumage blends in with the background.

The Snipe has a remarkably long beak. It uses it to probe deeply in the mud to find worms, larvae and insects. It is brown and black above, striped pale buff, with some white on its outer tail feathers. It has rather short legs. Usually secretive it is only seen when dashing away in its wild zig-zag



flight, but sometimes when feeding in the open. Its call is a rasping single note, a 'chick-a, chick-a...' from the ground or a post. In its circling display flight it dives down producing a unique vibrating sound from its spread outer tail feathers. It feeds on worms and insects, but also gathers some seeds and grasses from the marshes and bogs at the edge of the lake. It lays 4 eggs in its nest which is built on the ground.



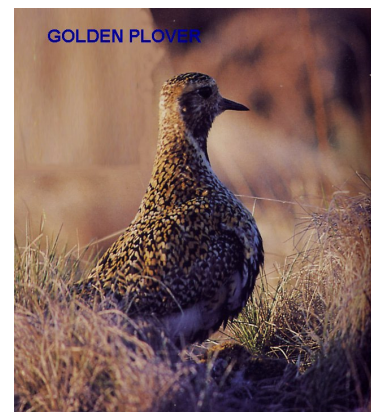
The Dunlin is scarcely larger than a robin. It is the commonest small wader. In summer it is chestnut brown above, paler below, with a black belly. In winter it becomes far paler. It has a dark, slightly downcurved bill, with blackish legs. Its call is a short, high 'treee' and variants. It nests on the ground. It feeds on the beaches in a group. Some individuals overwinter at the lake.

The Curlew is the largest wader which can be easily identified from its long beak which is characteristically curved towards the end. It has a distinctive cry which has given it the name 'coor..lee'. It is very gregarious in the breeding season. It eats molluscs, crustaceans, insects and worms. It nests on the ground laying a usual four eggs.

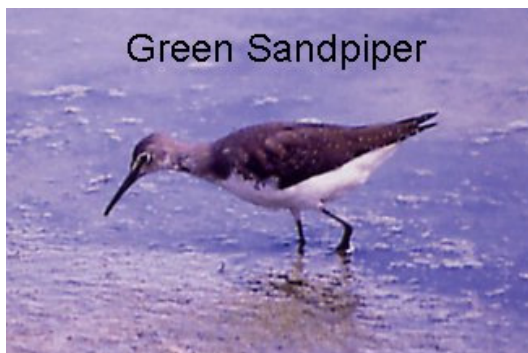


The Ruff. The male can be seen in April with its exuberant courting plumage. It is unmistakable, with ear tufts and a large ruff which can be in a wide range and combination of colours. Normally it has a far plainer appearance which is identical to that of the female, which is markedly smaller. They are usually silent but occasionally produce a low rasp or double call. It is polygamous in breeding, and nests on the ground.

The Golden Plover is an elegant bird with vivid colours. It is rather dark above but spangled with gold, more brightly in summer. In winter it is whitish below with streaks on its breast. It has a distinct 'tlooe' call, often in flight. Its diet is varied, feeding on insects, worms, molluscs, various seeds, berries and grasses. It lives in groups and mixes with the lapwings throughout the winter.



The Green Sandpiper is the most often seen of all the sandpipers. It has dark blackish upperparts, speckled with whitish buff in summer, a streaked breast, white belly,



blackish underwing, with no wingbars and a strikingly white rump. It looks like an enormous house martin from the rear. Each time it takes flight it makes its distinctive fluting cry: 'titti-looi, titi-looi'. It usually nests in trees, often in old thrush nests, where it lays 4 eggs which are incubated mainly by the female, for 3 weeks.

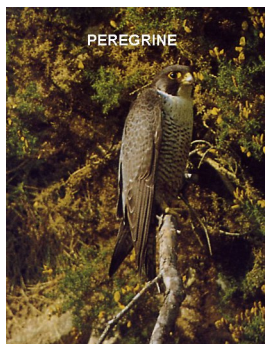
Rare Birds



The Spoonbill. The distinctive shape of its beak has given it its name. For some years it has nested again in the Loire Atlantique region of France. It can be seen regularly at the end of summer. It is an all-white, long necked bird with long legs and a broad, black spatulate bill. The adults have a yellowish breast and wispy crest. Unlike the white egrets it flies with its neck fully extended and slightly drooping. It nests in colonies, in the reedbeds, occasionally in trees and bushes, laying from three to four eggs.

distinctive with large, long wings, dark brown above and white below. It has a white crested crown with a broad dark stripe through its eye and a variable amount of streaking in bands across the breast. Its wings are strongly angled in flight. It lays only 2 or 3 eggs which take five weeks to incubate. Often seen at the end of the summer.

The Osprey is a raptor which has an unusual method of fishing. It hovers and then dives from up to 30 metres high to catch fish in its talons. It is very



The Peregrine Falcon is a remarkable sight. Its diving attacks on its prey give them little chance of escape. It is a large bird, deep chested with longish pointed wings and rather short tapering tail. Grey blue above, it is pale below with fine dark bars. Its call is a distinctive 'kerk, kerk, kerk...' and various short high pitched cries and squeals. It feeds on birds up to the size of crows, pigeons, grouse and ducks and winters on open ground where there are many birds. To be seen every winter.

The Shelduck is a large multi-coloured duck which overwinters in France. Hard to mistake, it is rather goose-like, mainly white with a blackish-green head and black wing and back markings. It has a chestnut band right round the front of its body. The bill is red with a conspicuous basal knob in the male. Its makes a series of nasal quacks and the male has various whistling calls.

It often nests on the Atlantic coast in abandoned rabbit burrows. Regularly seen in winter.



The Golden Eye is a little diving duck from the north of Europe. It has the curious habit of nesting in holes in trees. The drake looks pure white, with a black head and white patch between its eye and small bill. The duck is greyish, with a brown

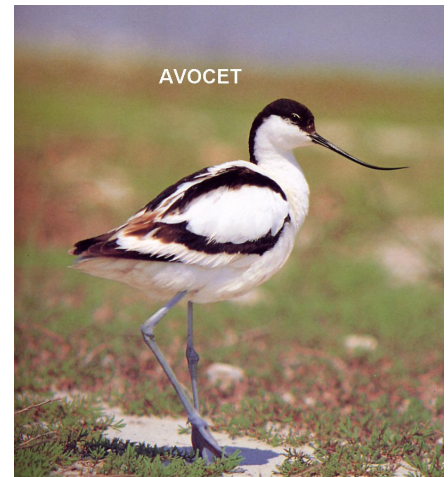


GOLDENEYE

head and white collar. The wings produce a loud whistling noise in flight but it rarely makes any calls. It nests in holes in trees, taking to large nest boxes. The duck lays 6 to 15 eggs. A small number can be seen in winter.

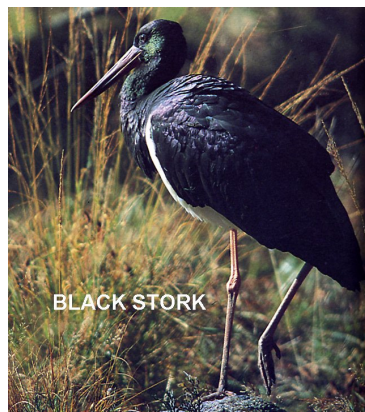
The Avocet has a distinctive beak in the shape of a sabre. It catches little insects at the surface of the water. It is a

tall, slender wader, all white except for a black crown and hindneck and black wing markings. The legs are blue-grey. It nests on the ground laying 4 eggs which are incubated by both parents. Regularly seen in autumn.



AVOCET

The Black Stork is less common than its cousin, the white stork. This rare bird nests secretively in the



BLACK STORK

surrounding forest. It is glossy black with white underparts, and a long, dagger-shaped red bill and longish red legs. Unlike herons it flies with its neck fully extended. Its call consists of a wide repertoire of rasps, whistles, gasps etc. Feeds mainly on fish, but also amphibians, invertebrates and small mammals. It usually nests in tall trees and sometimes on cliffs, constructing a large nest of sticks and twigs in which 3 to 5 eggs are laid. Can be seen regularly in August and September.

The Little Egret is a small, pretty, white heron with black legs, yellow feet and a long slender black bill. In the breeding season the adults have a long, wispy crest and a cloak of elongated scapular feathers. Its voice is croaking and bubbling calls at the breeding grounds. Unlike the grey heron it constantly moves when it's fishing, running up and snapping up food in the shallows. It nests in trees or bushes where it lays 3 to 5 eggs. Can be regularly seen all year.



LITTLE EGRET

The Smew is a small diving duck (a sawbill) which has a toothed bill. This helps it catch small fish. The drake is white with a black eyepatch, but the duck and immature males are mainly greyish with a dark chestnut cap and

conspicuous white cheeks. The male has a quiet whistle and the female a harsh growling note. Can be seen especially during cold winters as it is a winter visitor which breeds mostly in northern Europe, nesting in holes in trees near lakes and rivers.



SMEW

The Protection and Management of the Site

The Rafts for Terns

Terns in Touraine breed mainly on the shores of the Loire. Unfortunately with flooding and the number of tourists during summer, their nests are frequently destroyed. To alleviate this problem, the Ornithology Group of Touraine (GOT) has installed a gravel-covered raft on the lake to enable terns to nest there.

Wild Life Observatories

Two 'hides' have been set up near the lake to allow bird observation without disturbing them. The one nearest the 'digue' (dyke) at Pincemaille (near the 'Huttopia' campsite) is open permanently to the public.

The second one is at the place called '*La Grande Maison*' and is only used for scientific study, and events organised by the *Groupe Ornithologique de Touraine*. The calendar of events organised by the GOT is available in the area. If you would like to organise events for groups of children or adults, don't hesitate to contact the GOT.

The Wildlife Walk

To reach the public observatory, a footpath has been created from which you can see some of the trees and bushes which grow by this part of the lake. The route has botanical information in the form of simple signs which explain the use or appearance of each plant.

Information Points

There are six information panels at various points around the site. These will help you recognise the common species living on the lake or its surroundings. (The nearest to 'Les Mousseaux' is on the forest track past the hunting cabin.) The notices provide a plan of the lake and the location of the observatories, as well as the best places to see the birds without disturbing them. It also gives information about the history of the lake and the location of the picnic area.

The Picnic Area

A parking area has been created at the place known as '*Bois de la Croix*'. Beside this in beautiful surroundings a picnic area has been established, close to the edge of the lake where you can easily observe the birds.

Important Information

- **Don't forget you are at a sensitive ecological site**
- **Keep your distance to avoid disturbing the birds**
- **Respect private property**
- **Don't pick wild flowers**
- **Keep your dog on its lead**
- **Don't be a litter bug! Take your rubbish home with you.**

For further information about the birds on the lake, and associated events and outings, contact:

*Groupe Ornithologique de Touraine,
148, rue Louis BLOT,
37540 Saint-Cyr-Sur-Loire
Tel : 02 47 51 81 84*

Or talk to Adrian and Sally, Les Mousseaux, 49490 Breil. Tel: 02 41 82 53 60

Appendix: An English-French dictionary of Bird Names

English Name	French Name
Arctic skua	Labbe parasite
Avocet	Avocette elegante
Bar tailed godwit	Barge rousse
Barn owl	Efraie des clochers
barnacle goose	Bernache nonnette
Bean goose	Oie des moissons
Bee eater	Guepier d'Europe
Bewick swan	Cygne de Bewick
Black headed gull	Mouette rieuse
Black Kite	Milan noir
Black necked grebe	Grebe a cou noir
Black redstart	Rougequeue noir
Black tailed godwit	Barge a queue noire
Black tern	Guifette noire
Black throated diver	Plongeon arctique
Black winged stilt	Echasse blanche
Black woodpecker	Pic noir
Blackbird	Merle noir
Blackcap	Fauvette a tete noire
Blue headed wagtail	Bergeronnette printaniere
Blue tit	Mesange bleue
Bonelli's warbler	Pouillot de Bonelli
Brambling	Pinson du Nord
brent goose	Bernache cravant
Bullfinch	Bouvreuil pivoine
Buzzard	Buse variable
Canada goose	Bernache du Canada
Cettis Warbler	Bouscarle de Cetti
Chaffinch	Pinson des arbres
Chiffchaff	Pouillot veloce
Cirl bunting	Bruant zizi
Coal tit	Mesange noire
collared dove	Tourterelle turque
Collared Pratincole	Glareole a collier
Common gull	Goeland cendre
common sandpiper	Chevalier guignette
Common scoter	Macreuse noire
Common tern	Sterne pierregarin
Coot	Foulque macroule
Cormorant	Grand Cormoran
Corn bunting	Bruant proyer
Corncrake	Rale des genets
Crane	Grue cendree

Crested lark	Cochevis huppe
Crested tit	Mesange huppee
Crow	Corneille noire
Cuckoo	Coucou gris
Curlew	Courlis cendre
Curlew Sandpiper	Becasseau cocorli
Dartford warbler	Fauvette pitchou
Dunlin	Becasseau variable
Dunnock	Accenteur mouchet
Eider duck	Eider a duvet
Fan tailed warbler	Cisticole des joncs
Ferrugineous duck	Fuligule nyroca
Fieldfare	Grive litorne
Firecrest	Roitelet a triple bandeau
Gadwall	Canard chipeau
Garden warbler	Fauvette des jardins
Garganey	Sarcelle d'ete
Glossy ibis	Ibis falcinelle
Goldcrest	Roitelet huppe
Golden eye	Garrot a oeil d'or
Golden Oriole	Loriot d'Europe
Golden Plover	Pluvier dore
Goldfinch	Chardonneret elegant
Goosander	Harle bievre
Goshawk	Autour des palombes
Grasshopper warbler	Locustelle tachetee
Great grey shrike	Pie-grieche grise
Great tit	Mesange charbonniere
Great white egret	Grande aigrette
Greater crested grebe	Grebe huppe
Greater flamingo	Flamant rose
Greater reed warbler	Rousserolle turdoide
Greater Spotted woodpecker	Pic epeiche
Green sandpiper	Chevalier culblanc
Green woodpecker	Pic vert
Greenfinch	Verdier
Greenshank	Chevalier aboyeur
Grey headed wagtail	Bergeronnette thunbergi
Grey headed woodpecker	Pic cendre
grey heron	Heron cendre
grey lag goose	Oie cendree
Grey phalarope	Phalarope a bec large
Grey plover	Pluvier argente
Grey wagtail	Bergeronnette des ruisseaux
Hawfinch	Grosbec casse-noyaux
Hen Harrier	Busard St Martin

Herring gull	Goeland argente
Hobby	Faucon hobereau
Honey buzzard	Bondree apivore
Hoopoe	Huppe fasciee
House martin	Hirondelle de fenetre
House sparrow	Moineau domestique
Jack Snipe	Becassine sourde
Jackdaw	Choucas des tours
Jay	Geai des chenes
Kentish plover	Gravelot a collier interrompu
Kestrel	Faucon crecerelle
Kingfisher	Martin-pecheur d'Europe
Kittiwake	Mouette tridactyle
Knot	Becasseau maubeche
Lapwing	Vanneau huppe
Lesser black headed gull	Goeland brun
Lesser spotted woodpecker	Pic epeichette
Lesser white throat	Fauvette babillarde
Linnet	Linotte melodieuse
Little egret	Aigrette garzette
Little grebe or dabchick	Grebe castagneux
Little gull	Mouette pygmee
Little Owl	Cheveche d'Athena
Little ringed plover	Petit Gravelot
Little Stint	Becasseau minute
Little tern	Sterne naine
Long eared owl	Hibou moyen-duc
Long tailed tit	Mesange a longue queue
Magpie	Pie bavarde
Mallard	Canard colvert
Mandarin duck	Canard mandarin
Marsh harrier	Busard des roseaux
Marsh sandpiper	Chevalier stagnatile
Marsh tit	Mesange nonnette
Meadow pipit	Pipit farlouse
Mediterranean gull	Mouette melanocephale
Melodious warbler	Hypolais polyglotte
Merlin	Faucon emerillon
Mistlethrush	Grive draine
Montagu's Harrier	Busard cendre
Moorhen	Gallinule poule d'eau
Mute swan	Cygne tubercule
Nightingale	Rossignol philomele
Nightjar	Engoulevent d'Europe
Nut hatch	Sittelle torchepot
Ortalan bunting	Bruant ortolan

Osprey	Balbuzard pecheur
Oyster catcher	Huitrier pie
Partridge (grey)	Perdrix grise
Pectoral sandpiper	Becasseau tachete
Penduline tit	Remiz penduline
Peregrine	Faucon pelerin
Pheasant	Faisan de Colchide
pied flycatcher	Gobemouche noir
Pied wagtail	Bergeronnette de Yarrell
Pink footed goose	Oie a bec court
Pintail	Canard pilet
Pochard	Fuligule milouin
purple heron	Heron pourpre
Quail	Caille des bles
Red backed shrike	Pie-grieche ecorcheur
Red breasted merganser	Harle huppe
Red crested Pochard	Nette rousse
Red kite	Milan royal
Red legged partridge	Perdrix rouge
Red necked grebe	Grebe jougris
Red necked phalarope	Phalarope a bec etroit
Red poll	Sizerin flamme
Red throated diver	Plongeon catmarin
Red wing	Grive mauvis
Redshank	Chevalier gambette
Redstart	Rougequeue a front blanc
Reed bunting	Bruant des roseaux
Reed warbler	Rousserolle effarvatte
Ring Ouzel	Merle a plastron
Ringed plover	Grand Gravelot
Robin	Rougegorge familier
Rock dove or feral pigeon	Pigeon biset
Rock pipit	Pipit maritime
Rook	Corbeau freux
Ruddy duck	Erismature rousse
Ruddy shelduck	Tadorne casarca
Ruff	Combattant varie
Sand martin	Hirondelle de rivage
Sanderling	Becasseau sanderling
Savi's Warbler	Locustelle lusciniode
Scamp	Fuligule milouian
Sedge warbler	Phragmite des joncs
Serin	Serin cini
Shelduck	Tadorne de Belon
Shorelark	Alouette haussecol
Short eared owl	Hibou des marais

Short toed eagle	Circaete Jean le Blanc
Short toed tree creeper	Grimpereau des jardins
shoveler	Canard souchet
Siskin	Tarin des aulnes
Skylark	Alouette des champs
Slavonian grebe	Grebe esclavon
Smew	Harle piette
Snipe	Becassine des marais
Sociable plover	Vanneau sociable
Song thrush	Grive musicienne
Sparrow hawk	Epervier d'Europe
Spoonbill	Spatule blanche
Spotted crake	Marouette ponctuée
Spotted flycatcher	Gobemouche gris
Spotted redshank	Chevalier arlequin
Starling	Etourneau sansonnet
Stock dove, columbine	Pigeon colombin
Stonechat	Tarier patre
Swallow	Hirondelle rustique
Swift	Martinet noir
Tawny Owl	Chouette hulotte
Teal	Sarcelle d'hiver
Temminck's stint	Becasseau de Temminck
Tree pipit	Pipit des arbres
Tree sparrow	Moineau friquet
Tufted duck	Fuligule morillon
Turnstone	Tournepieuvre à collier
turtle dove	Tourterelle des bois
Velvet scoter	Macreuse brune
water pipit	Pipit spioncelle
Water rail	Rale d'eau
Wheatear	Traquet motteux
Whimbrel	Courlis corlieu
Whinchat	Tarier des prés
Whiskered tern	Guifette moustac
white fronted goose	Oie rieuse
White throat	Fauvette grisette
White wagtail	Bergeronnette grise
White winged black tern	Guifette leucoptère
Whooper swan	Cygne chanteur
Wigeon	Canard siffleur
willow warbler	Pouillot fitis
wood pigeon	Pigeon ramier
Wood sandpiper	Chevalier sylvain
Wood warbler	Pouillot siffleur
Woodcock	Becasse des bois

Woodlark
wren
Wryneck
Yellow wagtail
Yellowhammer

Alouette lulu
Troglodyte mignon
Torcol fourmilier
Bergeronnette flaveole
Bruant jaune