L'Echiquier 'Bird Watch' - 'Observation des oiseaux'.'

Ardea cinerea Grey Heron Héron cendré

Eats - Mainly fish

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/g/greyheron/index.asp?i=1

Seen at L'Echiquier :-



GREEN

Caprimulgus europaeus Nightjar Engoulevent d'Europe

Eats - Insects - moths and beetles

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/n/nightjar/index.asp

Seen at L'Echiquier :-



RED

Carduelis carduelis Goldfinch AKA: European goldfinch Chardonneret elegant

Eats - Seeds and insects in summer.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/g/goldfinch/index.asp

Seen at L'Echiquier :-



GREEN

Certhia brachydactyla Short-toed treecreeper Grimpereau des jardin

The short-toed treecreeper is a small tree-dwelling bird with a long, slender, downcurved bill. It is speckly brown above and mainly white below and looks very similar to a treecreeper, although its song is different. It breeds in the Channel Islands and France but is a vagrant to the UK.

Eats - Insects and spiders

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/s/shorttoedtreecreeper/index.as

Seen at L'Echiquier :-



Certhia familiaris Treecreeper AKA: Eurasian treecreeper Grimpereau des bois

The treecreeper is small, very active, bird that lives in trees. It has a long, slender, downcurved bill. It is speckly brown above and mainly white below. It breeds in the UK and is resident there. Birds leave their breeding territories in autumn but most range no further than 20 km. Its population is mainly stable.

Eats - Insects and spiders, and some seeds in winter.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/quide/t/treecreeper/index.asp



Seen at L'Echiquier :-

GREEN

Dendrocopos major **Greater Spotted Woodpecker** Pic épeiche

Overview

About blackbird-sized and striking black-and-white. It has a very distinctive bouncing flight and spends most of its time clinging to tree trunks and branches, often trying to hide on the side away from the observer. Its presence is often announced by its loud call or by its distinctive spring 'drumming' display. The male has a distinctive red patch on the back of the head and young birds have a red crown...

Where to see them

Woodlands, especially with mature broad-leaved trees, although mature conifers will support them. Also in parks and large gardens. Will come to peanut feeders and birdtables. Not found in Ireland or the far North of Scotland. Most common in England and Wales.

When to see them

All year round.

What they eat

Insects, seeds and nuts.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/wildlife/birdguide/name/g/greatspottedwoodpecker/in



Seen at L'Echiquier :- Jan Feb 2009





GREEN

Emberiza Citrinella Yellow Hammer **Bruant Jaune**

Overview

Males are unmistakeable with a bright yellow head and underparts, brown back streaked with black, and chestnut rump. In flight it shows white outer tail feathers. Often seen perched on top of a hedge or bush, singing. Its recent population decline make it a Red List species.

Where to see them

Found across the UK but are least abundant in the north and west, and absent from some upland areas, such as the Pennines and Highlands of Scotland, as well as some lowland areas, such as the Inner Hebrides and the Orkneys. Look in open countryside with bushes and hedgerows.

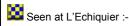
When to see them

All year round

What they eat

Seeds and insects

http://www.rspb.org.uk/wildlife/birdguide/name/y/yellowhammer/index.asp





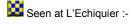




Erithacus rubecula Robin Rougegorge familier

Eats - Worms, seeds, fruits and insects.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/r/robin/index.asp





Fringilla coelebs Chaffinch Pinson des arbres

Eats - Insects and seeds.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/c/chaffinch/index.asp

Seen at L'Echiquier :-





Fringilla montifringilla Brambling Pinson du Nord

Eats - Seeds in winter; insects in summer.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/b/brambling/index.asp

Seen at L'Echiquier :-





winter / hiver



winter / hiver

GREEN

Parus ater Coal tit Mésange noire

Eats -Insects, seeds and nuts.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/c/coaltit/index.asp



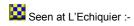


Parus caeruleus Blue tit Mésange bleue

GREEN

Eats - Insects, caterpillars, seeds and nuts.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/b/bluetit/index.asp



Parus cristatus Crested tit Mésange huppée

Eats - Insects and seeds.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/c/crestedtit/index.asp





Parus major Great tit Mésange charbonnière

Eats - Insects, seeds and nuts.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/quide/g/greattit/index.asp



Seen at L'Echiquier :-

Parus palustris Marsh tit Mésange nonette

Eats - Insects and seeds.

The Marsh Tit is not a bird of marshes at all but is most likely to be found in mature deciduous woodland or parkland. Its pattern of black cap, white cheeks and brown back is found in only one other British bird, the very similar Willow Tit. The Marsh Tit is however, the smarter, neater, slimmer of the two with a glossy black cap and short, neat black bib altogether a more dapper-looking bird

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/m/marshtit/index.asp http://www.birdguides.com/html/vidlib/species/Parus_palustris.htm



Seen at L'Echiquier :-

Passer domesticus House sparrow Moineau domestique

Noisy and gregarious, these cheerful exploiters of man's rubbish and wastefulness, have even managed to colonise most of the world. The ultimate opportunist perhaps, but now struggling to survive in the UK along with many other once common birds. They are clearly declining in both gardens and the wider countryside and their recent declines have earned them a place on the Red List.

Eats - Seeds and scraps.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/h/housesparrow/index.asp



Seen at L'Echiquier :-

Passer montanus Tree sparrow Moineau friquet

Smaller than a house sparrow and more active, with its tail almost permanently cocked. It has a chestnut brown head and nape (rather than grey), and white cheeks and collar with a contrasting black cheek-spot. They are shyer than house sparrows in the UK and are not associated with man, although in continental Europe they nest in buildings just like house sparrows.

Eats - Seeds and insects













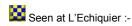


Seen at L'Echiquier :-

Pica pica Magpie Pie

Eats - Omnivore and scavenger.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/m/magpie/index.asp



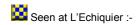


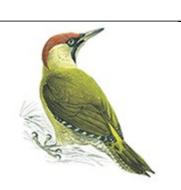
GREEN

Picus viridis Green woodpecker **Pivert**

Eats - Insects, especially ants

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/g/greenwoodpecker/index.asp?i=0









Pyrrhula pyrrhula **Bullfinch** Bouvreuil pivoine

Eats - Seeds, buds and insects (for young)

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/b/bullfinch/index.asp

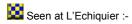




Sitta europaea Nuthatch Sitelle torchepot

Eats - Insects, hazelnuts, acorns, beechnuts, other nuts and seeds.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/quide/n/nuthatch/index.asp

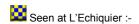


GREEN

Troglodytes troglodytes Wren Troglodyte mignon

Eats - Insects and spiders.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/quide/w/wren/index.asp





GREEN

Turdus merula Blackbird AKA: Common blackbird Merle noir

Eats -Insects, worms and berries.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/b/blackbird/index.asp

Seen at L'Echiquier :-





juvenile GREEN

Turdus philomelos Song thrush **Grive**

A familiar and popular garden songbird whose numbers are declining seriously, especially on farmland making it a Red List species. Smaller and browner than a mistle thrush with smaller spotting. Its habit of repeating song phrases distinguish it from singing blackbirds. It likes to eat snails which it breaks into by smashing them against a stone with a flick of the head.

Eats - Worms, snails and fruit.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/s/songthrush/index.asp





Turdus viscivorus Mistle thrush **Grive**

This is a pale, black-spotted thrush - large, aggressive and powerful. It stands boldly upright and bounds across the ground while in flight, it has long wings and its tail has whitish edges. It is most likely to be noticed perched high at the top of a tree, singing its fluty song or giving its rattling call in flight.



Eats - Worms, slugs, insects and berries.

http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/m/mistlethrush/index.asp

	Seen at L'Echiquier :-	
	Latin Name English Name Nom français Description.	
	Website	
	Seen at L'Echiquier :-	
	Latin Name English Name Nom français Description.	
	Website	
	Seen at L'Echiquier :-	
	Latin Name English Name Nom français Description.	
	Website	
	Seen at L'Echiquier :-	
	Latin Name English Name Nom français Description.	
۱	Website	

Seen at L'Echiquier :-		
Latin Name English Name Nom français Description.		
Website Seen at L'Echiquier :-		
Latin Name English Name Nom français Description.		
Website Seen at L'Echiquier :-		
English Name Nom français Description. Website		

female $\mathbf{Q} \circ \mathbf{T}$ male ('female_and_male' fonts or 'marvosym' font)

Web sites

http://www.rspb.org.uk http://www.birdguides.com http://www.oiseaux.net

Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux (LPO) http://www.lpo.fr/

Illegal hunting in southern Europe - France

France has around 1.4 million hunters but each year the number declines by about 40,000. Shooting and trapping of birds is widespread and all killing of birds is for the table.

Illegal hunting activities of particular concern are:

South-west - several tens of thousands of ortolan buntings are illegally trapped each year and eaten as a delicacy. Hundreds of thousands of chaffinches and bramblings are also trapped.

Medoc - illegal shooting of turtle doves occurs in May.

Central south (Aveyron and Lozère) - thousands of thrushes and many protected species are illegally killed in tendelle traps, in which a balanced stone crushes the birds as they take the food bait.

The French Government allows certain birds to be trapped in some areas of France under derogation from the Birds Directive:

South-west (Aquitaine) - box and clap netting of skylarks and woodpigeons.

South-east - trapping of thrushes on lime sticks.

North-east (Ardennes) - clap netting of lapwings and noose trapping of thrushes. These permits limit the species and numbers that can be caught; however, the limits are rarely checked by the authorities and hunters often exceed them.

LPO has campaigned for years to shorten the hunting season and protect species hunted illegally.

The law

Under French law, 64 bird species can be hunted. Since autumn 2002, the general hunting season has been from September to the end of February, except on maritime public property where it can open earlier for water birds (9 August in 2003). This is not entirely in line with the Birds Directive.

France has tried to weaken the Birds Directive to allow longer hunting seasons. It passed a law in July 1998 allowing a seven-month hunting season, in contravention of the Birds Directive.

Following pressure led by Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux (LPO, BirdLife in France) the law was revised in 2000 to be broadly in line with the Directive, but allowing some species, such as geese, woodpigeons, thrushes and woodcocks, to be shot into February.

In July 2002, France reduced its hunting seasons and staggered them so that there are now no significant overlaps with the spring migration or breeding season of any species.

In 1994, the European Court of Justice ruled against staggering dates because it risked confusion with, and disturbance of, other birds. To get around this France has:

- grouped birds in 'easily confusable' categories, such as geese, surface ducks, diving ducks, pigeons and thrushes
- submitted several studies to justify staggering. BirdLife rejected the studies regarding disturbance to non-huntable species, but largely accepted studies on the risk of confusion with other species.

Conservation action

LPO has campaigned for years to shorten the hunting season and protect species hunted illegally. Legal action is regularly taken against the Environment Minister and Prefets (who annually set the limits of the hunting season) and individuals.

In 1998, when a new French law contravened the Birds Directive, the European hunting lobby presented a petition to the European Parliament with 1.7 million signatures, for the Directive to be changed to accommodate the French law.

LPO responded with a petition against the French hunting season and changing the Directive, which was signed by 2.2 million people across Europe, the biggest conservation petition ever presented to the European Parliament.

The BirdLife campaign succeeded, and the French law was revised as mentioned above.

LPO continues to lobby for a hunting season from 1 September to 31 January, in line with most other EU Member States.

In October 2003, in a case prompted by action against France by LPO, the European Court of Justice ruled that derogations solely to extend hunting periods are not permissible. It is likely that French hunting in February of geese, thrushes and woodpigeons will now have to stop.

The RSPB has supported LPO in campaigns against turtle dove shooting in the Medoc, and with funding for the co-ordination of the petition.

What you can do

You can write to:

The Prime Minister of France, Hôtel de Matignon, 57 Rue de Varenne, 75700 Paris, France. The French Ministry of Environment, Madame la Ministre, Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement Durable, 20 Avenue de Ségur, 75302 Paris 07 SP, France.

Please copy your letters to LPO at:

Lique Pour La Protection Des Oiseaux (LPO), La Corderie Royale, BP 263, FR-17305, Rochefort Cedex, France.

For information about helping at camps to monitor migrating birds, request the leaflet 'Vivre l'oiseau libre' (in French) from LPO.

To join the LPO UK supporters club contact Ken Hall, The Anchorage, The Chalks, Chew Magna, Bristol BS18 8SN.

Source: Illegal hunting of birds in southern Europe leaflet - international department 24 May 2004

Norfick Baads.

Baldie-coot Coot White patch on head.

Bee-bird Great Tit It's reputed partiality to bees. Bishy Barnee Bee Lady bird Latin 'Bene' bee (maybe).

Blood-ulf Bullfinch

Bottle-bump Bittern (or buttle)
Bottle-tom Long tailed tit
Caddow/cadder Jackdaw
Cob Seagull

Develin Swift, devil bird, dark plumage swift flight. Diddleton Frank Heron, Didlington in the west of Norfolk.

Didopper Little Grebe, quaint diving habit

Dow Wood Pigeon
Draw-water Goldfinch
Dunnock Hedge sparrow
Felfit Fieldfare
Flapper Wild young duck

Frank Heron

Frenchman French or red legged partridge

French mavis Redwing
Fulfer Missle thrush

Full flopper Young bird ready to fly

Furrow chuck Whinchat
Goat-sucker Nightjar
Greenulf Green finch
Greybird English partridge
Guler Yellowhammer

Harnser/Harnsa Heron

Herrin'(Heron) Means Herring, a fish

Harry the Denchman Carrion Crow, Harry the Danishman, Harold Harefoot, son of Canute

Hayjack Whitethroat Hedge betty/Hedgeman Hedge sparrow Herring-spink Goldcrest Hornpie Lapwing Jill-hooter Owl King Harry Gold finch Mardlins **Ducklings** Mavis/Mavish Song thrush Mislen-bird Fieldfare

Nest-gulp Smallest bird in the nest Nye Brood of pheasants Olive Oyster catcher

Oven-bird Blue tit or long tailed tit, shape of nest

Nest of birds

Pickcheese Blue tit
Pie-wipe Lapwing
Polly/Nanny dishwasher Pied wagtail
Puet Black headed gull
Rainbird Green woodpecker

Razor grinder Nightjar Reed pheasant Bearded tit

Ring-dow Ringdove or pidgeon

Sea-pie Oyster catcher from its pied plumage

Shufflewing Hedge sparrow
Smee Wild duck
Spink Chaffinch
Spurgie/spudger Sparrow

Stag Cock turkey or wren
Summer lamb Snipe from its bleating call

Summer snipe Sandpiper

Thick-knee Norfolk plover or stone curlew

Tidiff Bluetit
Tit-lark Meadow pipit
Woodsprite Woodpecker
Wypers Lapwing

Cuckoo A night-time drink (cocao).

RED

Neesen