


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.asp>

 Seen at L'Echiquier :-



GREEN

RED

Globally threatened

GREEN

No identified threat to the population's status

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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.



GREEN

<http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/t/treecreeper/index.asp>

 Seen at L'Echiquier :-

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/index.asp#>

 Seen at L'Echiquier :- Jan Feb 2009



♂

GREEN

RED

Globally threatened

GREEN

No identified threat to the population's status

Emberiza Citrinella
Yellow Hammer
Bruant Jaune

Overview

Males are unmistakable 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#>

 Seen at L'Echiquier :-



♂




♀

RED

Erithacus rubecula
Robin
Rougegorge familier

Eats - Worms, seeds, fruits and insects.

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

 Seen at L'Echiquier :-



GREEN

RED

Globally threatened


GREEN

No identified threat to the population's status

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 :-



♂




♀

GREEN

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>

 Seen at L'Echiquier :-



GREEN

RED

Globally threatened


GREEN

No identified threat to the population's status

Parus caeruleus
Blue tit
Mésange bleue

Eats - Insects, caterpillars, seeds and nuts.

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

 Seen at L'Echiquier :-




GREEN

Parus cristatus
Crested tit
Mésange huppée

Eats - Insects and seeds.

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

 Seen at L'Echiquier :-



GREEN

RED

Globally threatened

GREEN

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Parus major
Great tit
Mésange charbonnière



GREEN

Eats - Insects, seeds and nuts.

<http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/g/greattit/index.asp>

 Seen at L'Echiquier :-

Parus palustris
Marsh tit
Mésange nonette




RED

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 :-



♂



♀

RED

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 shy 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



RED

RED

Globally threatened

GREEN


No identified threat to the population's status

 Seen at L'Echiquier :-

Pica pica
Magpie
Pie

Eats - Omnivore and scavenger.

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

 Seen at L'Echiquier :-




GREEN

Picus viridis
Green woodpecker
Pivert

Eats - Insects, especially ants

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

 Seen at L'Echiquier :-




AMBER

Pyrrhula pyrrhula
Bullfinch
Bouvreuil pivoine

Eats - Seeds, buds and insects (for young)

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

 Seen at L'Echiquier :-



RED

RED

Globally threatened


GREEN

No identified threat to the population's status

Sitta europaea
Nuthatch
Sitelle torchepot

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

<http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/n/nuthatch/index.asp>

 Seen at L'Echiquier :-




GREEN

Troglodytes troglodytes
Wren
Troglodyte mignon

Eats - Insects and spiders.

<http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/w/wren/index.asp>

 Seen at L'Echiquier :-




♂

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>

 Seen at L'Echiquier :-



♂

RED

RED

Globally threatened

GREEN

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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.









AMBER

Eats - Worms, slugs, insects and berries.

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

 Seen at L'Echiquier :-

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female ♀ ♂ 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.

RED

Globally threatened

GREEN

No identified threat to the population's status

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:

Ligue 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

RED

Globally threatened

GREEN

No identified threat to the population's status

Norfolk 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	
Neesen	Nest of birds	
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	
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 (cacao).	

RED

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GREEN

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