

France - Wallcreepers & the Camargue

Naturetrek Tour Report

4th – 8th December 2025



Black Redstart



Firecrest



Glossy Ibises



Greater Flamingoes

Tour report by Neil McMahon



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Summary

Any tour where the main wildlife attractions are dominated by one species is always a little nerve-wracking for clients and tour leaders alike! No pressure, then, to find the enigmatic Wallcreeper? After all we had never failed...so far! Would we see it this time? Read on, but suffice to say we only just had enough wine and beer to celebrate during our well-earned picnic that day!

Of course, there was plenty else to look at. With avian flu causing so many issues with the European Common Crane population, we had concerns that perhaps there would be none to see this year. We needn't have worried, as almost everywhere we went we could hear the bugling calls of these stately birds, and lines and 'V' formations were continually on the horizon. There were plenty of family parties with juveniles, in good numbers, so hopefully this population is untouched by the deadly virus.

Our visit to the Parc Ornithologique is always a high point, and we got amazing views of the extraordinary Greater Flamingoes, and close encounters with several heron species and a small selection of waders. Key areas within the Camargue provided us with views of Eurasian Bittern, Western Swamphens, Bluethroats, Whiskered Terns, Water Pipits, lots of Kingfishers, flocks of Glossy Ibises, Hoopoes and a Moustached Warbler. A flock of over thirty Little Bustards was watched in flight close to our lovely hotel on the outskirts of Arles, and Kestrels, Common Buzzards and Marsh Harriers were everywhere.

All too soon, this short sojourn in the south of France was over, and we took the short flight home with vivid memories of our wildlife encounters, lovely French cuisine and (on this occasion) pleasant winter weather.

Day 1

Thursday 4th December

Our journey began at Heathrow Terminal 3 and we arrived at Marseille Airport courtesy of British Airways at about 10.55am local time. Passport control took a long time, then during the time it took to organize our minibus, birds noted at the airport included White Stork, House Sparrow, Collared Dove and Yellow-legged Gull. Our Renault Trafic minibus had an unusually small boot space, and we struggled to ensure all the luggage was comfortably stowed. With lunch on board, we finally left the airport at 12.45pm and headed off to the reserve Marais du Vigueirat, arriving about an hour later. We ate our packed lunch in the reserve car park, where birds such as Black Redstart, Sparrowhawk, Chiffchaff, Marsh Harrier and Black-headed Gull showed themselves.

After paying the reserve fee, we walked along the boardwalk and paths around the shallow lagoons, and could see a number of ducks, which included Gadwall, Shoveler, Mallard, a single Wigeon and two drake Pintails. We were introduced to the whiskery Coypus, which we were to see regularly during our short jaunt in the Camargue. A Bluethroat showed briefly, some Glossy Ibises flew over, and more static birds included Greater Flamingoes and Great Egrets, with up to three Kingfishers showing nicely. The cloudy and still conditions provided a little light rain, but it didn't put us off, and we had a brief encounter with a Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, one of three calling Water Rails showed briefly, and a lively passerine flock comprised tits, Chiffchaff, Goldcrest and Firecrest. Raptors featured Marsh Harriers and Common Buzzards, and the high water levels provided views of up to sixty Common Snipe. A Water Pipit only provided flight views, but White Wagtail and Black Redstart were easier to latch onto.

We learnt that our planned hotel had suffered power problems, so after our initial birding efforts we drove to Arles where we checked in at our replacement accommodation. Some shopping that evening set us up for our picnic the following day. We took dinner at our hotel and were provided with complimentary drinks. We completed our daily checklist ahead of a briefing for the following day. With everything organized, we relaxed and retired for the evening.

Day 2

Friday 5th December

We began our day with an 8.00am breakfast; birds right outside the hotel included Serins, Rooks, a showy Firecrest and a Black Redstart. With our original hotel now able to accommodate us, we checked out and drove the relatively short distance to our new hotel, noting Grey Herons, and Cattle and Great Egrets working the adjacent fields for rodents. After checking in and noting Crested Lark, Goldcrest and Firecrest, we gathered up our outside gear and headed for the fortified village of Les Baux. It took a little while, as we were distracted by birds en route, which included a couple of Red Kites, Sparrowhawk, several Kestrels, Common Buzzard, and three Hoopoes feeding together on the edge of a field, with Chaffinches all around. All three egrets were also on show.

Eventually, we made it to Les Baux, where it was breezy but sunny, and we took a walk around the limestone cliffs on which the medieval village is perched. We had fleeting glimpses of a couple of Blue Rock Thrushes, plus a Crag Martin, Sardinian Warblers, a few Serins and Greenfinches. Blackcaps were vocal and showed occasionally, a Cirl Bunting was even more furtive, and feral Rock Doves kept a low profile each time a Sparrowhawk whistled past. This was one of the sites where we were hoping to locate our main quarry, the Wallcreeper, but there was no sign today. On our return to the minibus, we drove down into the valley, where it was less breezy, and enjoyed our first, rather cool, picnic. Sardinian Warblers, Blackcaps, a Great Spotted Woodpecker and a fly-over Sparrowhawk were here too.

After our lunch, we drove back to Les Baux, explored the village, marveled at the iridescent plumage of singing Starlings (employing the calls of Wallcreeper and Golden Oriole within their repertoire), enjoyed close views of adult male Black Redstarts, and made time for a hot beverage and a little souvenir shopping. At the top of the village, we walked out on to the ramparts of the old fortress, which provided extraordinary views to the south. Here, more Black Redstarts showed well, and other birds included Robin, Wren, Sardinian Warbler, Blackcap, Common Buzzard, Serins and Sparrowhawk. But we couldn't find a Wallcreeper!

We exited the village, and with the short daylight of a winter's day already dwindling, we made our way to another spot not too far away, known for Eurasian Eagle-Owl. We clearly heard the owl calling at dusk, but it sounded as if it was on the opposite side of the rocks to us, and we didn't see it. A Dartford Warbler also began calling as it grew darker; it provided flight views only. There were also more views of Crag Martin and Blue Rock Thrush, and yet more Sparrowhawks!

We were back to our hotel by 6.00pm and were ready to consume our enjoyable evening meal at 7.00pm: a salad, followed by pork and rice, and tiramisu. We then relaxed for the evening; a full day out in the field ensured many of us went to our beds rather early!

Day 3**Saturday 6th December**

Little in the way of wind was welcome after the breezy day before, but it remained dull and cloudy, with a few light showers and some sunshine in the morning.

Our morning venue was Le Petite Camargue to the south-west of Arles. After breakfast, we mustered in the car park, where Black Redstart, Goldcrest and Skylark were noted before we boarded our minibus. We departed at 8.45am and after leaving the ring road system and dual carriageway, the flat landscape offered opportunities for seeing wildlife as we motored to our first venue. Common Cranes were perhaps the most obvious bird; flocks flew over and settled in the fields. They were in good numbers, despite this species suffering dreadfully in some countries due to bird flu. It wasn't always possible to pull over to watch them, but in time we found quieter roads where it was possible properly to admire these wonderful, stately birds. Flocks of Corn Buntings, sometimes mixed with House Sparrows, were perhaps the next most obvious species. Our slow meanderings also provided sightings of Kingfisher, a Hoopoe flying over, Chaffinches, a Brambling, Common Buzzards, Marsh Harriers and Kestrels. Some wet, ploughed fields were attractive to Common Cranes and a large flock of Glossy Ibis, which occasionally flew up and around, providing super views. A few Green Sandpipers were also here, plus egrets, Reed Buntings, Meadow Pipits and yet more Common Buzzards.

We then headed for the reserve at Etang Scamandre, and took a walk around the reedbeds and shallow freshwater lagoons. We could hear Bearded Reedlings and Penduline Tits, but they were well hidden in the reeds. The same could be said for Western Swamphen and Water Rail, but one of the latter showed nicely for us. Pleasant conditions ensured there were Marsh Harriers flying around constantly, some displaying and calling. Whiskered Terns were a bit of a surprise, and were well-received, and passerines included White and Grey Wagtails, Black Redstart, Long-tailed Tits and Goldcrests. A Bluethroat fluttered up a couple of times, and most of our party obtained brief views. Green Sandpipers, fly-over Water Pipits, a White Stork on its nest, Yellow-legged Gulls, Greater Flamingoes and Stonechats were the best of the rest. We ate our picnic at the excellent benches next to the information centre, and many of the local naturalists followed suit!

With time marching on and places to go, we packed up our picnic and drove a short distance to watch an area of reeds from an elevated road, which provided an opportunity to see what birds were active in the reedbeds. A Eurasian Bittern flew over the road and landed out of view in the reeds; this was very much a bonus bird, as they are very tricky to see here. Secretive Western Swamphens eventually crept out from their reedbed shelter, and at least one Penduline Tit finally put in an appearance.

We left at about 2.00pm and drove north to Pont du Gard, a stunning, well-preserved Roman aqueduct, and our second tried and tested venue for the elusive Wallcreeper. However, here the odds were stacked against us, as the predicted afternoon sunshine that usually bathes the mighty aqueduct couldn't penetrate the heavy cloud nestled on the horizon. Previous successful visits suggest that Wallcreepers enjoy the sunshine to finish the day gleaning hidden insects from the gaps and cracks of the structure, and then often remain motionless, soaking up the last of the rays before roosting. We were also surprised at the crowds of people present; they seemed to be growing in number, and it soon became apparent that there was a festival celebrating the UNESCO World Heritage site with loud 'music', a drone cruising through the arches, and plenty of other noise and disturbance. We held out, hoping for a miracle, but the activities ensured we didn't see a Wallcreeper, or indeed the usual roosting Rock Sparrows, and we had to make do with Black Redstart, Crag Martins, calling Firecrests, Grey Wagtail, Sparrowhawk, Kestrel,

Blackcaps, and a distantly singing Cirl Bunting. Soundly beaten, we withdrew at about 5.30pm, and drove for fifty minutes to reach our hotel.

After our dinner and checklist completion, we tried a short night drive to see if we could find anything a little different, and spotlighting picked up Red Fox, Rabbit and huge numbers of unidentified fish in a nearby canal!

Day 4

Sunday 7th December

A lovely sunrise greeted us, and we tried a walk from the hotel down some farm tracks overlooking fields, ditches and some hedging, an area which can be surprisingly rich in birds. Putting breakfast back a little, we started our walk at 7.45am and were back by 9.00am. The highlight was a flock of over thirty Little Bustards flying around, quite high up, which was good news as a hunter we saw was probably trying for them, and they were well out of range. Red Kite, Common Buzzard, Marsh Harrier, Kestrel and Sparrowhawk were about, with smaller birds comprising Crested Lark, Stonechat, Corn Bunting, Goldfinch and Starlings streaming past from a roost somewhere not too far away. Yellow-legged Gulls and Cattle Egrets flew past in small flocks, and it was good to see decent numbers of House Sparrows and Collared Doves.

Following breakfast, we drove slowly back to Les Baux for our third attempt at Wallcreeper! En route, we saw the three Hoopoes in the same field again, Cattle and Great Egrets, and several other repeats. At Les Baux, it was sunny and warm, and without the gusty breeze of two days ago. Again, we took the footpath at the bottom of the cliffs and slowly worked the route, looking ever upwards. The Blue Rock Thrushes put on a fine display, with a male singing and displaying. There were plenty of Black Redstarts, and a couple of Crag Martins and the same species as last time showed up too. Two species of large grasshoppers were active, indicating how warm it was.

After tracking one way, we came back on ourselves, but failed to find anything more exciting. Some French birders had been present since early morning and had had no luck in finding any Wallcreepers; they seemed very despondent. We were almost back at the minibus when a small bird flew in from a cliff opposite, undulated across in front of us, and landed in full view on a stark escarpment of rock: the Wallcreeper had kept us waiting, but here it was in all its glory! Summoning the group and the nearby French contingent, we all watched transfixed as this creeper of the rocks flicked and fidgeted in front of us! The telescopes came into their own as the bird moved slowly from fissure to crag, and there was ample opportunity to study the plumage detail and nervous, wing-flicking action of this bird, the wings flexing constantly like the automated bob of a sandpiper's rear end. The crimson wings and white wing spots were in sharp contrast to the soft grey of the upperside, the off-white breast, dark primaries and white-tipped dark tail.

In time the bird disappeared over a rock ledge, and was subsequently seen flying further along the cliff. It was time for a celebratory picnic! We set up next to our minibus and consumed our grub in relief that we had seen the main target species, and that we had had great views and seen its unique behaviour.

After our picnic, we took the relatively long drive to Parc Ornithologique at Pont de Gau, in the south of the Camargue. Here, we had time to complete a circular walk around shallow lagoons and reeds interspersed with islands, a site renowned for providing close-up views of some of the more iconic Camargue birds. There was an opportunity to look at a couple of captive Eurasian Eagle-Owls, which are apparently not in a fit state for release.

The sheer size of these birds, and their rich plumage and huge amber eyes make them some of the most impressive in Europe.

Good numbers of flamboyant Greater Flamingoes were flying, feeding, preening and interacting with each other at very close range, their gorgeous vermillion-pink hues brightening up the winter day each time they opened their wings. Avocets were present and showing nicely, and we spotted Black-tailed Godwits, Shoveler and Teal all feeding in the same lagoons. Herons were well represented, and a group of six wintering Black-crowned Night Herons were partly visible in their day roost. Grey Herons, and Little and Cattle Egrets all showed closely. A few Common Carps were splashing in the shallows, and the Coypu were swimming around and chewing on waterside vegetation. Smaller birds were more difficult to find, but we saw Sardinian Warblers and had a brief view of a Moustached Warbler, while Kingfishers were heard more than seen. Bearded Reedlings could be heard calling from dense reedbeds, which also hid Western Swamphens, Water Rails and Cetti's Warblers. One or two each of Common Snipe and Green Sandpiper put in an appearance, and Common Cranes could be heard calling constantly at range. We left this site just after 5.00pm and were back at our hotel by 5.45pm, with a lurid sunset backlitting our journey. Sadly, we had to say goodbye to one of our number, who flew back this evening.

Our dinner was again at 7.00pm, and with no night drive planned, we completed our checklist and some admin, and planned out our last day, before lights out and sleep.

Day 5

Monday 8th December

Our last day in southern France was a very warm affair for the time of year, with temperatures up to 17°C! We took our 8.00am breakfast, and after purchasing some fresh bread and checking out of our comfortable hotel, we were off on our travels again by 9.00am.

We drove to Mas D' Agon via St Cecile, and our first stop provided views of roadside Zitting Cisticolas and lots of wonderful Common Cranes, including brown-headed juveniles. Black cattle were with calves, and sheep were with their lambs and canine protectors. Grey Herons and Great Egrets were stalking the fields, and there were lots of Common Buzzards and Marsh Harriers on constant alert for food opportunities. Small birds included Corn Bunting, Chaffinch, Skylark, Crested Lark and Stonechat.

At the wetland, we took a walk along the causeway, watching for birds on either side. As many as fifteen Western Swamphens were playing peek-a-boo among the rank vegetation, but gathering in small groups out in the open on occasions. Some floating weed was the platform for a feeding Water Pipit, alongside five Little Stints, and fly-over singletops of Spotted Redshank and Greenshank were new for the growing list. Two Curlews and two immature Spoonbills were located. At least six Bluethroats were heard calling to each other, and one was seen in flight. A Penduline Tit was heard calling, but was not seen, a couple of Kingfishers whizzed by, and four Robins were working a muddy track. Flights of Glossy Ibises were moving in and out, a White Stork put in an appearance, and Common Cranes were calling all around. No ducks or Coots were present, but we enjoyed watching a number of Green Sandpipers, more Zitting Cisticolas and even Cetti's Warblers, as well as the more predictable Chiffchaffs.

We had just enough time to push on a little further, and drove on to reach the shores of Etang Vaccares. Great Crested Grebes were with Coots on the calm water, with Cormorants perched in trees, and small numbers of Greater Flamingoes feeding in the shallows. The inner lagoons held good numbers of Shoveler and Teal, and a

flight of five White Storks wheeled around over the saltmarsh. A Merlin initially perched in a bush was our only one all tour. Common Cranes and waders in the shapes of Common Sandpiper, Greenshank, and both Common and Spotted Redshank were all picked out. Two fabulous Firecrests scurrying around in a roadside bush were about the last birds we had time to enjoy, before we drove back to our hotel, where our kind hosts permitted us to consume the last of the picnic supplies at the outside tables, and we completed our final pack. Two of our number were staying another night in a hotel in the centre of Arles, and after dropping them off and wishing them a pleasant holiday extension, we drove on to Marseille for our homeward flight.

Our flight almost left on time at about 5.20pm, and after the short hop from France to the UK, we were soon collecting our baggage at Heathrow. We said our goodbyes, and this very successful short tour to the south of France was officially concluded!

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	December 2025				
		4	5	6	7	8
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	✓			✓	✓
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	✓				
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	1				
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	2				
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓		✓		✓
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		✓			
Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>				30+	
Feral Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	H		✓	H	H
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Western Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>			✓	✓	✓
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	H		✓	✓	✓
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>					✓
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>				✓	
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>				H	✓
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>				✓	
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			1		1
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			✓	✓	✓
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>					✓
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>					✓
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>					✓
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>					✓
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>			✓		
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓		✓		✓
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>					2
Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>			✓		
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				6	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Common name	Scientific name	December 2025				
		4	5	6	7	8
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		✓		✓	✓
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>		H			
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		3	1	4	
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>	✓		H		
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		✓		H	
European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		H			
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>					1
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		H		✓	
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		✓	✓		✓
Carriion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>				H	
Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		H			
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>			✓		H
Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>			H	H	
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>			✓	✓	✓
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		✓	H	✓	✓
Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		✓	✓	✓	
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	✓		✓	H	H
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	✓		✓	✓	
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Moustached Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>				✓	
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>					✓
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	H	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>	H	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dartford Warbler	<i>Curruca undata</i>		✓			
Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	✓	✓	✓	H	✓
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	H	H	
Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>				1	
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	H			✓	
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	H	✓		
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	1		✓		✓
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Common name	Scientific name	December 2025				
		4	5	6	7	8
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		✓		✓	
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>			✓		✓
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓	H	H	H	
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			✓		
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	✓		✓	H	✓
Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>			✓		
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓	✓	H	H
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			✓	✓	✓
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓		✓	✓
European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		✓	H	H	
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>			✓	✓	✓
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>			H	H	
Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓

Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	December 2025				
		4	5	6	7	8
Coypu	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>			✓		
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>			✓		

Amphibians

Common name	Scientific name	December 2025				
		4	5	6	7	8
Marsh Frog	<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>					✓
Stripeless Tree Frog	<i>Hyla meridionalis</i>					H

Fishes

Common name	Scientific name	December 2025				
		4	5	6	7	8
Common Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>				✓	

Butterflies

L=larva	Common name	Scientific name	December 2025				
			4	5	6	7	8
Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>		✓				
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>					✓	
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>				L	✓	

Grasshoppers

Common name	Scientific name	December 2025				
		4	5	6	7	8
Great Green Grasshopper	<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>				✓	
a grasshopper	Orthoptera sp.		✓			