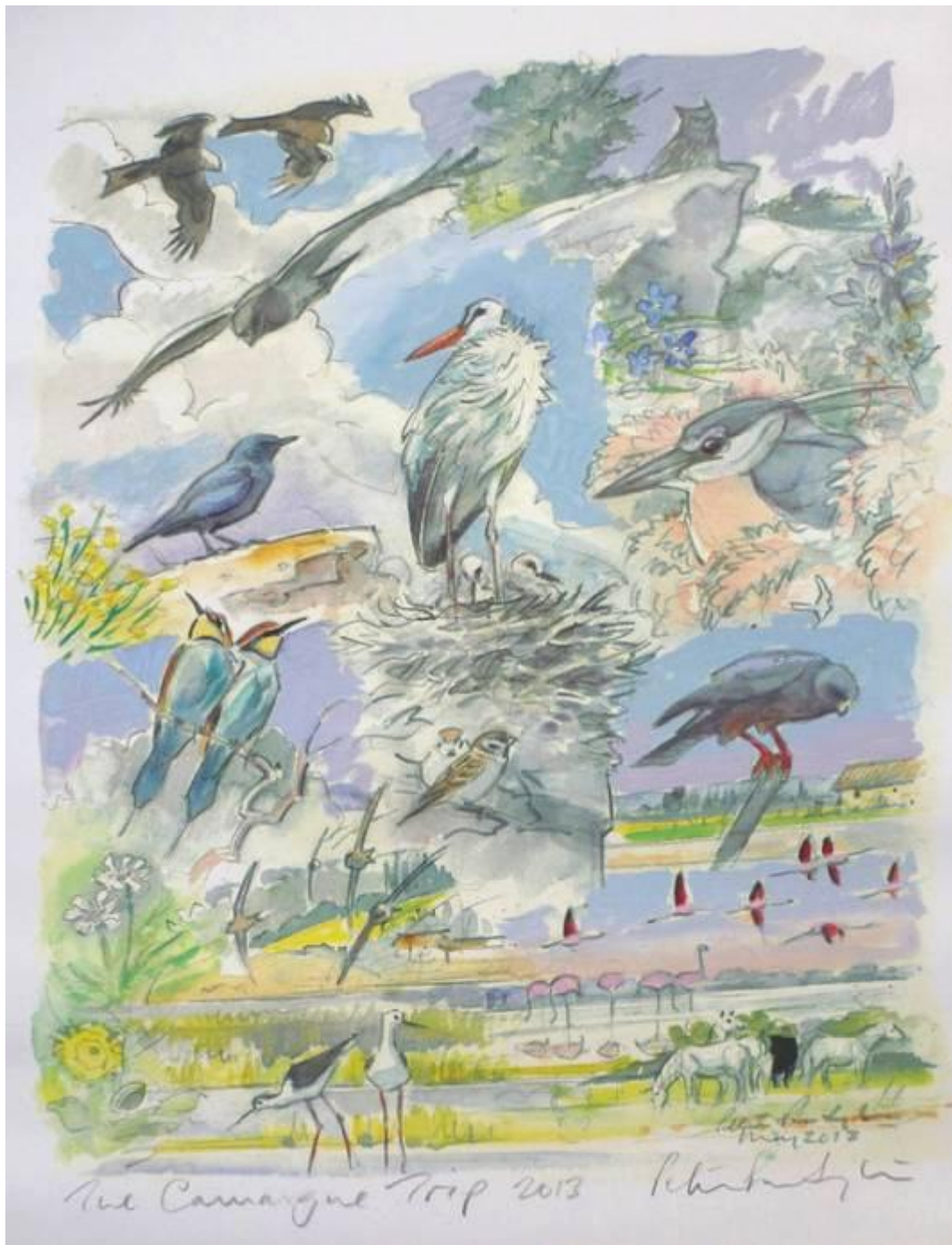




Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

36 Thunder Lane, Thorpe St Andrew, Norwich NR7 0PX
Telephone: 01603 300552
www.honeyguide.co.uk E-mail: chris@honeyguide.co.uk



The Camargue
20 – 27 May 2013

Holiday participants

David and Clare Blatherwick
Diana Cooke
Bridget Smith
Claire Hughes
Janet Henderson
Peter Partington
Len Tebbutt
Chris Whitfield and Lee Noble
Andrew and Gill Goodhart
Peter and Caroline Chamberlain

Leaders

Robin and Rachel Hamilton

We stayed at the Hôtel Robinson www.hotel-robinson.fr

Report by Robin and Rachel Hamilton.

The photos in this report were all taken during the holiday week, those edged green by Andrew Goodhart and edged blue by Bridget Smith.

Cover picture by wildlife artist and group member Peter Partington.

Below – the group.



This holiday, like every Honeyguide holiday, also puts something into conservation in our host country by way of a contribution to the wildlife that we enjoyed. The conservation contribution this year of £40 per person went towards lesser kestrel protection.

This money was supplemented by gift aid and some additional funds in the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust and was combined with contributions from groups in the Dordogne and the French Pyrenees. We gave €2000 to the LPO's Gwenaëlle Plet in the French Pyrenees. A separate donation of 790 euros went to the local group of LPO in Languedoc, giving us a running total for donations to LPO of £19,876 since 1991.

A thank you from LPO appears at the end of the report. As at October 2013, the total for all conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 was £90,000.

Daily Diary

Day 1: Monday 20 May – Arrival, The Hotel Robinson

There is a particular satisfaction about heading south on a dreary day. We were impatient with the half hour delay at Stansted, but made up much of the time during the flight, and we descended over the inviting Mediterranean landscape to a gloriously sunny Marseille. The formalities over the minibuses completed, we set off northwards. The outskirts of Marseille are a tangle of busy motorways, but the limestone hills and van Gogh-esque cypresses kept our spirits high and we were soon on the lookout for wildlife. There were countless black kites, a tantalising glimpse of a golden eagle, Chris and Lee spotted a roller on a wire.... We skirted Arles and then, ignoring for now the modern bypass, we took the old route through the ancient centre of Tarascon and crossed the magnificent bridges over the Rhône to drive beside the canal along the quaint waterfront in Beaucaire – a chance to savour the special atmosphere of these two famous towns. At the Hotel Robinson there was a warm welcome awaiting us and Monique Leon (née Blanc – the hotel has been in the Blanc family for four generations) lost no time in arranging for us to be shown to our rooms and then two brimming jugs of kir were produced as an aperitif before dinner. The Hotel Robinson is renowned for its cooking – fresh, local and delicious. Today, there was a cold buffet: various cold meats, fish, pigs' trotters, terrine, pork fillet with fried potatoes, goat's cheese with watercress. Delicious sweet local strawberries followed, and it was all washed down with their local wines. It was a clear, warm night and we went to bed confident that someone at least would hear a nightingale.

Day 2: Tuesday 21 May – A First Taste: The Western Camargue

We had agreed on a leisurely start after our full day yesterday, so we gathered from around 8.00 for breakfast. There was coffee and tea, fresh fruit, fruit juice, cereals and yoghurt as well as fresh bread, croissants, and other *pâtisseries* and home-made jams and local honey.

It was a lovely hot sunny day. We loaded picnic hampers into the minibuses and set off to explore the western Camargue. There is a special magic about entering the great basin of the Camargue from the west, approaching it gradually through olive groves and vineyards, crossing the Rhône-Sète Canal and the Petit Rhône and being slowly introduced to the rice paddies, reedbeds, and shelterbelts of tamarisk and Giant Reed *Arundo donax*. We turned off the main road along a lane that winds through the farmland and freshwater of the north-west corner of the Camargue. Our first stop was by a rice field where a small group of glossy ibises were feeding peacefully. Swifts swirled about – for most of us, the first of the summer – a black kite flew over and a great reed warbler flitted



Glossy ibises feeding in a rice paddy.

by and landed in the reeds, though it didn't sing. David found us a cattle egret and Andrew spotted our first bee-eaters of the week – a brief glimpse and a taste of things to come. There was a fine stand of Milk Thistle *Silybum marianum* beside the track and in the damp ditch we met the aggressively invasive but very attractive American shrub, False Indigo *Amorpha fruticosa*, now a frequent problem in many of the Camargue waterways and ditches.

Further along the road we stopped abruptly at the picture-postcard sight of a group of Camargue white horses peacefully grazing, with cattle egrets riding on their backs and feeding around their feet. We piled out of the minibuses onto a beautiful lawn, pink with Reversed Clover *Trifolium resupinatum* and a bank beside the road was covered with Milk Thistle, in full flower. The tall straggling tamarisk bushes (mainly the pink-flowered *Tamarix gallica*) that lined the road were alive with bee-eaters. They posed for us to catch them in the telescopes and to photograph them, and we watched their aerobatics as they darted after insects in the warm sunshine. Cetti's warblers and a nightingale were singing too. Stansted seemed much more than 24 hours away.

Peter P's sharp eyes spotted a squacco heron skulking characteristically at the foot of the reeds and a common tern flew over. On the track ahead of us, a crested lark was feeding and showing off its crest. We drove further along the road and paused again for a group of cattle egrets and lots of bee-eaters. This time there was more to see overhead – a small flock of curlews, two white storks and then a fine purple heron.

The next stop was scheduled: a rice paddy which is home to a breeding colony of black-winged stilts. They were noisily flying around, apparently struggling to control their ungainly legs. One was on its nest and we could see its legs folded up at a seemingly impossible angle to enable it to squat effectively on the nest. There were other nests and other birds feeding amongst the young shoots of rice. We had a nice opportunity for some size comparisons: a great white egret and a grey heron stood close together, and then a squacco posed beside a stilt's nest. To add to the picture, there were a dozen or so white storks in the adjoining field and we watched several others flying down to join them.

The sun was high in the sky and we were still a long way from our designated lunch spot, so we drove on, joined the main road and then, leaving the freshwater marshes behind, we high-tailed it for the southern corner of the Camargue, just inland from les Stes Maries de la Mer. The reedbeds and rice paddies give way to salty scrublands and saltmarshes and the vast expanse of the Étang de Vaccarès extends into the distant haze.

There is a track running northwards along the west side of the *étangs* and we followed this to find our picnic spot. We stopped quite close by the shore, and revealed the Hotel Robinson lunch-feast: meats and salads, bread, fruit, cheese, biscuits and cakes. Some people retired to the shade of the tamarisk and some people explored. There were small groups of flamingos close by in the bay and more distantly, out on the *étang*, many more, strutting about, preening, sleeping, stretching their wings, feeding absurdly – wonderful to watch. And every few minutes little groups of flamingos flew overhead. There were two or three great crested grebes, a couple of coots and several yellow-legged gulls. During lunch, Peter P wandered off and found a female pied flycatcher, and David spotted a redstart, both doubtless moving through on migration. All the time there were nightingales singing and crested larks flying around. A hobby caught our eye as it hovered low over the water, then it flew past us, giving us a good view. We were drawn too to what was going on under our feet. The dry salty mud supports the *sansouire*, a community of succulent, salt tolerant plants, many of them the same or closely related to British saltmarsh plants: Sea Purslane *Atriplex portulacoides*, Shrubby Seablite *Suaeda vera*, Sea Lavender *Limonium* ssp, several Glasswort *Salicornia* species and patches of pale mauve Sea Aster *Aster tripolium* in full flower.

After lunch, we drove on, following the track as it winds along the side of the *étang*. The sun was behind us and the visibility was brilliant. A corn bunting was perched on a tamarisk bush beside the track and its characteristic sizzling trill carried through the minibus windows. We paused to admire a field of black bulls, with their attendant cattle egrets, and some wonderful patches of bright blue Sea Iris *Iris spuria* ssp *maritima* beside the track. Then a short-toed eagle swooped out of the sky just ahead of us, in full view of both minibuses. It pounced on something beside the track, but apparently missed, because it flew up again, empty-clawed. It struggled to gain height, almost colliding with a fence beside us, then soared right over our heads, giving us a superb view, to join another short-toed eagle – presumably its mate – hovering with legs dangling, above us.

We had hoped to visit the ecomuseum at the Pont de Rousty but it was closed for refurbishment for the whole season. But that gave us more time for our next stop, the *Écomusée de la Crau* at St Martin de Crau, where we were due to collect our permits for the next day. This little information centre and museum gives a very useful introduction to our next day's destination as well as a welcome book- and map-buying opportunity, and there was time for an ice-cream, before completing our great circuit, back to the Hotel Robinson.

We gathered, with pre-dinner drinks, in comfortable chairs, to relax and review the day's records and then we were called for dinner – as wonderful as it was welcome: salmon with artichoke hearts and mayonnaise, *vol au vent financière* (veal in a sauce of rabbits' kidneys and mushrooms), goat's cheese and salad, then a selection of mouthful-sized *pâtisseries*, and local wines. As we went to bed the nightingales were silent and the wind was rising menacingly, with high cloud scudding across the night sky.

Day 3: Wednesday 22 May – La Crau

We had scheduled an early start in order to explore the vast stony desert of la Crau well before the heat of the day made distant viewing difficult, so we decided again against an early walk. However, we had not anticipated the mistral.

As we crossed the Rhône and drove over towards the east, it seemed just like a strong breeze, and the bright sunshine kept us warm in the minibuses, but as we arrived at the car park for la Crau, the wind was just getting into its stride. The landscape was bright and sunny and inviting. The strange desert steppe, the *coussouls*, a relic of the delta of the River Durance, stretched in front of us, the orange of the soil and stones and sparse green splashed with bright yellow spurges, pink convolvulus – a miscellany of tiny flowers. We set off down the track heading along the marked trail towards the distant barn. The first diversion was a great chase across the stony ground after a large sheet of plastic which we thought had blown out of one of the buses; we didn't want to be accused of defiling such an important site. Returning to the car park we discovered that the lids of the rubbish bins couldn't withstand the rising wind and quantities of rubbish were about to be blown round the countryside; a few large rocks provided a temporary remedy.



Small-flowered catchfly; the stony expanse of la Crau; and Brown Bluebell.

Then our walk began in earnest. The larks were abundant, especially crested and skylarks, but they were difficult to see properly and even harder to hear, and some of the wind-tossed larks were doubtless short-toed. We carefully lifted one or two stones and revealed several gigantic centipedes *Scolopendra cingulatus* – returning the stones to their exact footprint. Botanists could squat close to the ground and peer at the tiny plants, dwarfed by the harsh environment. We found *Evax pygmaea*, Small-flowered Catchfly *Silene gallica* (the form called *quinquevulnera*, from the Latin meaning five wounds, because of the spectacular crimson splodges on the petals), Starry Clover *Trifolium stellatum*, Steppe Spurge *Euphorbia seguieriana*, Illyrian Thistles *Onopordum illyricum*, Milk Thistles *Galactites tomentosa*, Spiny Palennis *Palennis spinosa*, Field Eryngo *Eryngium campestre*, Asphodel *Asphodelus fistulosus*, and much much more. We puzzled for a long time over a tiny ‘bonsai’ woody plant, growing pressed to the stones, with minute needle leaves. Bridget took some very good photographs, despite the wind, and later we were able to identify it as, almost certainly, a very dwarfed plant of the Provençal Gorse *Ulex parviflorus*.

At the Peau de Meau sheep barn we were astonished to find two male red-footed falcons, unflustered by our presence and perhaps exhausted by the wind. We could easily watch them with the naked eye and, when we retreated to the sheltered side of the barn, we could see them even better with binoculars and telescopes as they perched on the nearby fence, fed on the ground, and had their attempts to fly converted by the wind into inelegant hovering.

Part of the top floor of the barn has been adapted as an observatory and we climbed the rickety stairs to where the flocks of sheep had left abundant evidence that they, too, frequently shelter from the weather. We could look out on the artificial nesting wall, built for lesser kestrels (part of the LPO project supported by our Honeyguide contributions), and a female lesser kestrel was perched, huddled against the wind on a nearby heap of stones. Several people got a glimpse of a windswept hoopoe as it battled with the wind. On the return leg of our circuit we came across a lot of western marbled white butterflies, clinging to the vegetation, and when we looked again under rocks we found two young ocellated lizards as well as another of the enormous centipedes.

As we got closer to woods, sheltered from the wind, we could hear nightingale and Cetti's warbler singing. Andrew and Gill spotted a pair of black kites in display flight, their strength, drive and agility just about equal to the challenge of the mistral.

Out of the wind, we strolled beside the stream and enjoyed the insects: Adonis blues and small heaths; Caroline called us over to a clouded yellow. Large mayflies were emerging and innumerable dragonflies and damselflies darted about above the sparkling water: Beautiful Demoiselle *Calopteryx virgo*, Common Blue Damselfly *Enallagma cyathigerum*, Keeled Skimmer *Orthetrum coerulescens*. As we got back to the minibuses, Peter C spotted an enterprising white stork flying close by.

It was well past lunchtime but we drove a short distance to the shelter of some woodland near the Étang des Aulnes and sat down in the shade of some Kermes Oaks *Quercus coccifera* for another Robinson feast; this time the assortment of meats and salads was augmented by delicious mushrooms à la grecque – button mushrooms in a spicy tomato sauce. The undoubted highlight, indeed for many people a highlight of the week, was the passing by of a phenomenal flock of sheep – several hundred – guided by a few very efficient dogs, a number of wonderful billy goats with massive spiral horns and a couple of shepherds..... resonances of *transhumance*, the mass long-distance movement of sheep that has for centuries been the key land-use that shaped la Crau.



Sheep at the Étang des Aulnes.

The afternoon was quite advanced when we finished exploring and cleared up the lunch. We decided to drive back to the Robinson and use the rest of the time until dinner in exploring the wonderful limestone hills in the hotel grounds. We strolled up the track, under the pines and among fragrant Mediterranean shrubs. Diana found the first Spanish gatekeeper, then we found more and more of them, all freshly emerged. A fine group of spikes of Violet Bird's-nest Orchid *Limodorum abortivum* were grouped under a False Olive *Phillyrea angustifolia* bush – much admired and photographed. From the top of the hill we had a broad expansive view over the valleys of the Gardon and the Rhône towards the hills of the Alpilles and we found ourselves in a wonderful little limestone rock garden – Claire found a tiny mignonette with very striking fruits: Corn Mignonette *Reseda phyteuma*, Bridget noticed that we were standing among an extraordinary number of spikes of Dipcadi, or Brown Bluebell *Dipcadi serotinum*, a bluebell-like flower, only beige, and rare in the south of France. There was Starry Clover, the spiky grass *Aegilops geniculata*, Pink Convolvulus *Convolvulus cantabrica*, and shrubs such as Grey-leaved Cistus *Cistus albidus* and Iberian Jerusalem Sage *Phlomis lychnitis*.

We briefly reviewed our strange day and then Monique called us into the dining room: a decorative display of green and white asparagus, then rack of lamb with flat crispy croquettes of potato, and pears with chocolate sauce, ice cream and *crème Chantilly* to finish. Windswept and weather-beaten, we retired to bed with the general feeling that, though the wildlife had not been enhanced by the mistral, on the whole we felt richer for having experienced it!

Day 4: Thursday 23 May – The Petite Camargue and les Stes Maries de la Mer

We woke to another bright sunny morning – still breezy, but moderated from yesterday. Several people gathered for a walk before breakfast to enjoy the morning birds in the woods on the hill behind the hotel. The serins were singing in the treetops and we watched some lovely song-flights. An elusive Bonelli's warbler accompanied our walk most of the way and we had an excellent view of a stubbornly silent Sardinian warbler in a young pine tree, watching us apprehensively with his red eye-ring showing clearly. High in a pine tree near the hilltop, a male redstart was singing beautifully and at last we got a good, but brief, view of him. A purposeful black kite crossed the clearing above us as we hurried back down the hill for breakfast.

Our second wetland day was focussed on the Petite Camargue, the area to the west of the Petit Rhône, so we set off following our route of the first day and then, before crossing the river, we turned south towards the nature reserve at Scamandre. We drove along lanes flanked with tall reeds and had one or two brief stops for glimpses of herons, ibises and stilts, and then drew up close to an old stone tower topped by a magnificent stork's nest, with an adult and well grown young. The nest was a veritable community on its own, bustling with house sparrows and tree sparrows flying to and fro trailing nest material and squabbling noisily for territory. Jackdaws were busy with their domestic duties in a hole in the wall below and we watched wall lizards scaling the smooth stonework. Peter P disappeared round the corner with his sketch book while glossy ibises, and herons of all shapes, sizes and colours passed overhead; the Étang de Scamandre was only a few minutes away.



Greater flamingos on the étang; and white stork with a chick visible in the nest.

We collected Peter and drove on round the corner to park at the reserve headquarters. There is an interesting information centre in beautifully converted old barns, and a shady picnic area – for later. We checked in and carried on through to the attractive trail and boardwalk, built out through the tamarisk scrub on the edge of the étang. We brushed past Stink Aster *Dittrichia graveolens* and dodged under the tamarisk branches. Some of the pools were dotted with Water Crowfoot and others full of tussocks of rushes and sedges. We had a good view of a purple heron as it flew over the reeds, past another stork's nest. The air was full of wild sounds: cuckoos, moorhen, dabchick and pool frogs all calling. The surface of the water was bubbling with movement and when we got our eyes adjusted, we could see the pool frogs swimming about, their heads and bulging eyes and cheeks breaking the surface. While we were focussing on the water we spotted a large carp spawning, swimming on its side along the edge of the rushes and breaking the surface. A whiskered tern flew low over the lake and then a common tern crossed over above our heads. The boardwalk has been built out over the water to a hide, with views all round the étang. We could see several groups of red-crested pochards, in flight, pottering about on the bank and on the water. A night heron flew across and we watched a family of shelducks swimming and feeding close to the reeds. Claire spotted a coypu swimming and Len found a pair of great crested grebes. Back along the track, we were examining a paper wasp's nest on a rush stem when we suddenly spotted a squacco heron on the path ahead of us; we crept up and had an excellent view. We also all got a good look at a big dead grass snake by the gate.

We spread our excellent picnic out on the tables in the shade near the visitor centre, spent a little time looking at the display boards and stocking up on mementoes and books, and then headed off. The little river ferry was closed because of the mistral so we drove along to the bridge and then towards les Stes Maries de la Mer. The famous little town was bustling with activity, full of gypsies gathering for their annual festival. We toured around, with no chance of parking, and looked at the colourful sights – traditional painted caravans, horses, colourful outfits, music, barbecues. We were a long way from home so we took the main road north, past the fields of horses and bulls, and with plenty of the now-familiar birds in view from time to time. Two little terns flew across. We passed a particularly inviting-looking roadside stall, piled high with local produce, and took the opportunity to stock up on wines, garlic, rice, herbs and *Produits de Taureau* to bring home. Then, just before Beaucaire, Bridget spotted a roller on a telegraph wire, lit up by the late afternoon sun.

We followed our now usual pattern of assembling for drinks and 'lists' before dinner and then enjoyed another fine meal: a first course of Parma ham and melon, followed by roasted quail with courgettes and toast and then a pastry with a summer fruit compôte.

Day 5: Friday 24 May – Les Baux and the Alpilles

The wind had dropped a little but even though it was bright and sunny, the air was very cool. A few people turned out for a brisk walk up the hill early, the ‘usual suspects’ performed for us but we were glad to get back for breakfast and to allow the day to warm up and feel a little more Mediterranean.

Today’s destination was the Alpilles, the inviting outcrop of limestone hills that had been a distant landmark throughout the week. We drove across the rich agricultural plain of the Rhône from Tarascon and steadily climbed through olive groves and vineyards, pine woods and *maquis* up among the rocky outcrops surrounding the famous fortified town of les Baux.

Saving the tourist trap for later, we drove on to a viewpoint high above the town. Bracing ourselves against the wind – we were very high up – we left the minibuses, admired a surprisingly robust and healthy plant of Yellow Horned Poppy *Glaucium flavum*, beautifully in flower, and climbed the last few metres to where we could look out over the immense panorama. The mistral is always associated with high pressure and very clear air so we could make out the sea, the expanse of the Étang de Vaccarès, the great plain of la Crau as well as some of the man-made features we were familiar with.



Weather-sculpted limestone in the Alpilles;
Lee with a giant salsify seedhead;
and Blue Aphyllanthes at the base of some pine trees.

It was a bit breezy for the birds – David called our attention to a raven – and for the butterflies, though western marbled whites were able to cope. The botanising was good though, and we strolled the easy walk downhill, ‘leap-frogging’ with the minibuses so that the picnic was waiting for us at the bottom. The Blue Aphyllanthes *Aphyllanthes monspeliensis* was everywhere, almost too blue to be true. It was set off beautifully by the White Rockrose *Helianthemum appeninum*, the yellow-flowered Hoary Rockrose *H canum* and the Grey-leaved Cistus *Cistus albidus*, with its papery pink flowers. The botanists were lagging behind, revelling in the botanical riches, though everyone had spotted the clump of Common Dodder *Cuscuta epithymum* wrapped round a plant of Spanish Broom *Spartium junceum*. The advance guard had reconnoitred a sheltered bank where we could sit and enjoy our Robinson picnic, and the wonderful view, which inspired Peter P to bring out his watercolours. Chaffinches and nightingales were singing, and a jay cackled at us and flew off. Lee found a spectacular seedhead of salsify which was much admired and photographed. It was not so sunny after lunch, and cool for exploring les Baux. A black redstart was singing from a rooftop as we walked into the town and several more were stationed strategically along the street. The group separated, to explore the history, natural history and the shops. The chateau that dominates the town is a rich hunting ground for insects and flowers – stonecrops, sparges, plantains, thymes, grasses – more and more, as well as providing another magnificent viewpoint, but it was chilly up there and we were very glad of a hot cup of coffee on the way down through the town. By the minibuses, Clare had been scanning the rocky hillside across the valley and had found a blue rock thrush for us, which stayed in perfect view for us all to see through telescopes, and indeed to photograph and sketch.

Back at the Robinson, we settled down on the comfortable sofas with our pre-dinner drinks and reviewed the day’s records. The star bird was the blue rock thrush but it had definitely been a day for the botanists; the Blue Aphyllanthes had crowned the day! For dinner, Monique proudly presented us with a famous local speciality – *Brandade de Nimes* – a delicious creamy dish of baked salt cod. We all promised ourselves that we would try this at home!

Day 6: Saturday 25 May – le Pont du Gard, and an evening visit to the Alpilles

It was bright again but still chilly as we set off for our early walk. This time we decided to go along the path in front of the hotel that follows the former railway track beside the Rhône. Blackcap, serin and Cetti's warbler were all singing among the trees in the grounds. A cirl bunting flew by and settled in an ash tree across the road and we could hear a golden oriole singing in poplars by the river, but it characteristically refused to show itself. We stopped to examine a pill millipede and Claire found a fine leopard slug. There was a lovely display of *Orlaya grandiflora* and Poppies *Papaver rhoeas*, and on the trackside, a Squirting Cucumber *Ecballium elaterium*. The best moment was when we spotted a red squirrel in pine trees by the path, and were able to watch it briefly moving among the branches and showing off its tail. After breakfast, while we were waiting for everyone to assemble by the minibuses, two black kites and a superb short-toed eagle flew leisurely overhead.

Driving north today took us up the River Gardon, past its confluence with the Rhône and up to the famous landmark, the wonderful Roman aqueduct, the Pont du Gard. Poplar seeds were lying like snow on the ground where we parked and swifts and alpine swifts were both flying over the car park when we set off to walk along the bank to the bridge, and they were visible all the time, wheeling and swooping above the river and through the arches.

Two blackcaps were singing in the woods, but hard to see; our searches showed us a pretty display of St Bernard's Lily *Anthericum liliago* and Blue Lettuce *Lactuca perennis* up among the rocks. A grey wagtail flew along the river and a black redstart flew down to some rocks below the bridge. Crag martins were visiting nest holes amongst the stonework and one perched on the bottom tier for us to have a good look. Clare had found a bird perched motionless on a branch and when we got the binoculars on it it turned out to be a rock sparrow – obligingly still and able to be scoped – then we noticed its mate nearby on the bridge. A black redstart was in constant song from the parapet above us, peering over the edge at the throng below. Then Clare called us again to see a short-toed treecreeper, and as we watched it, a honey buzzard suddenly appeared from behind the trees and flew round just above us, giving us a brief but excellent view.



Peter P and Janet capture the scene at the Pont du Gard.

Peter P and Janet made their way down the track to the rocks by the river with their sketch books and we could see them engrossed in their work as the rest of us strolled on across the bridge. There were tiny plants growing in the stonework: Rustyback Fern *Ceterach officinarum*, Thick-leaved Stonecrop *Sedum dasyphyllum* and Pellitory of the Wall *Parietaria judaica*.

Some of the group climbed up through the thickets of Pine and Mediterranean Buckthorn *Rhamnus alaternus*, with late Tassel Hyacinths *Muscari comosum* and Pitch Trefoil *Psoralea bituminosa* underfoot, to the viewpoint where a couple of black kites and a honey buzzard flew over. Len strode on to the visitor centre and was impressed by the enormous ancient olive trees.

Back at the buses, the alpine swifts were still circling low over the car park. David and Clare reported that they had been watching a white wagtail at its nest. The sun was out, there was a comfortable bank and some logs to sit on, and it was lunch time, so we decided to go no further; we spread our picnic out and enjoyed the aerial display of the alpine swifts.

On the way back to the hotel, we briefly diverted to have a close look at the enormous hydroelectric station built on the dam at the confluence of the two rivers. Awestruck by the power, and impressed by the swimming ability of a couple of mallard, we botanised briefly on the bank – Pitch Trefoil again, some lovely seed heads of Wild Oat, a lot of the beautiful pale yellow composite *Urospermum dalechampii* – and then we drove on to the hotel, with another brief sight of a roller on a wire just before we arrived.

There were options for the afternoon – some free time, a visit to Beaucaire or Tarascon. However, everyone opted for an excursion to explore more of the Hotel grounds. So, after a break, and a cup of tea, we headed along the track up the hill. Two distinctly different broomrapes attracted our attention though they both appeared to be Common Broomrape *Orobanche minor*, a very variable species, and at the top we explored the sunny clearing full of the little Brown Bluebell, and found Disc Trefoil *Hymenocarpus circinnatus*, Buckler Mustard *Biscutella didyma*, Fumana *Fumana ericoides*, Field Eryngo *Eryngium campestre*, fumitories, and much more. The Violet Bird's-nest Orchid was still looking spectacular and Claire found a Woodcock Orchid *Ophrys scolopax*. There were butterflies as well: a male common blue, a swallowtail; on the sunny hillside Bridget photographed a grizzled skipper and a nice fresh dappled white posed on a grass stem for us all to admire. A redstart was singing from high on a pine tree and deep in the bushes we could hear a Bonelli's warbler. Andrew called "Raptor!" and a pair of black kites above us were circling each other in superb display flight. Two hornets flew round the trees by an overflow channel and a melodious warbler sang nearby.

Monique had arranged for us to have an early dinner tonight – eagle owl was on the 'menu', and at the Robinson, they are accustomed to the strange behaviour of birdwatchers. So at around 7.45 we set off again towards the Alpilles. On the way we had the best views yet of rollers: one flew across in front of the minibuses and another was perched on a wire long enough after we had come to a stop for everyone to see it properly.

We arrived at the cliff at about 8.15, parked and arrayed ourselves in a line with a good view up to the rocky hilltop in front of us. It was still light, but the clouds and the mountain tops were beginning to become suffused with pink. A nightingale and a subalpine warbler both sang briefly while we waited, telescopes and binoculars at the ready, and Bridget and Claire caught the last of the daylight to do some botanising. It is always an anxious time for the leaders. Nearly an hour passed. The dusk deepened. The nightingales fell silent, only the chirruping crickets broke the silence. We strained our ears fruitlessly for nightjars and peered more and more intently at the deepening shadows among the rocks on the cliff. Then, suddenly a moving shadow passed in front of the rock and the eagle owl took form in silhouette against the sky. Clare spotted him as he flew on to the crag and perched, looking for all the world like an alert, rather stout cat. We could see him silhouetted on the skyline, his head turning from time to time and his 'ear' tufts twitching. He stayed in position for us all to watch – naked eye, binoculars and telescopes, for 10 or 15 minutes, until it was almost too dark to make him out. Then, he slowly opened his wings and was gone.



Eagle owl against the darkening sky.

There were reviving drinks for us when we got back to the hotel, but we soon retired to bed, agreeing, after our late evening, to forgo a morning walk and meet again at breakfast.

Day 7: Sunday 26 May – The Eastern Camargue and the Mediterranean Sea

Round the busy outskirts of Arles, through the out-of-town industrial area and along a bit of the motorway seem a curious route into one of Europe's finest remaining wildernesses. We had our eyes peeled on the lookout for wild sights worthy of a stop and we soon found them; a lovely pair of rollers on a wire in the morning sun. Then we stopped near the Étang de Vaccarès just before la Capelière where the main body of water was separated from us by an immense reedbed. Here, we watched a cuckoo as it flew to and fro, low over the reedbed, bobbing down and disappearing for a moment and then continuing on its patrol; it was probably looking for a reed warbler's nest in which to lay its egg, but it flew off, apparently dissatisfied. Further on, we stopped again where flamingos were feeding and strutting about in the water in a little bay. Two black kites passed overhead and the edge of the water and the salicornia and tamarisk bushes were alive with an assortment of dragonflies.

We parked in the car park at la Capelière, overseen by a stork on her nest in an old dead tree. There is plenty of interest in the visitor centre: books, cards etc., and some excellent displays explaining the significant species and the relationships between the main ecosystems. Through the visitor centre, a selection of nature trails begins. We set off. A short-toed eagle flew low overhead and both Cetti's and melodious warblers were singing, and we heard a distant turtle dove as we began our walk along the trail through the wet scrub.

At the first hide there were several little egrets standing about and fishing and we watched a coypu swimming towards us across the pool. A hobby flew fast towards the hide and then veered dramatically upwards in some mysterious pursuit. We carried on along the nature trail through the woods listening to nightingales and, every so often, being shouted at by Cetti's warblers. At the next hide we were delighted to find five night herons perched in the tamarisk scrub beyond the pool, as well as a purple and a grey heron on the edge of the reeds. The night herons were hard to pick out, very still and well camouflaged, but the purple and grey were fishing and preening and good to watch. Mallard and coot also potted about on the pool. We stepped out of the cool calm of the hide and back into the clamour of nightingale and blackcap song, past stands of Yellow Flag Iris *Iris pseudacorus*, Birthwort *Aristolochia rotundifolia* and brambles dotted with speckled woods. A little further on a third hide gave us even better views of the night herons as well as three flamingos. Another hobby flew across – we had a little more time to see that one. The trail took us out into the sun and through the salty grassland and saltmarsh, the *pelouse* and *sansouire*. There were wild boar tracks through the grass and undergrowth and great areas of wild boar rootlings in the Sea Purslane. Patches of Reversed Clover stood out against the dark green of the lush grasses. Swifts and house martins were flying around in abundance and, perhaps as a result, we saw yet another hobby. We had a brief view of a honey buzzard and then two black kites appeared for a moment. Climbing onto a platform gave us a view out over the *étang* again and David found a black-necked grebe out on the water. The path led us under the arching branches of a fine Oleaster *Eleagnus angustifolia*, covered in pretty pale yellow fragrant flowers. It is not native to Europe but is able to cope with the extreme soil conditions and is occasionally planted. It was humming with bees.

Back at the visitor centre, we spread out our picnic on tables under the shade of a wood and reed-thatched canopy, and we watched an amazingly tame nightingale as it perched on a fence and hopped up onto a nearby tree.

After lunch we pressed on south, stopping briefly for closer views of the black-necked grebe and two cormorants perched on posts in the water, and while we were watching them, two more hobbies flew over.

We left the made-up road and drove as far as we could along the rough track out towards the lighthouse on the southern edge of the Camargue. We stopped to look at the dried salt pans with their saltmarsh fringe, dotted with Glasswort, Sea Spurry *Spergularia media*, Sea Barley *Hordeum marinum* and the strange saltmarsh grass *Parapholis incurva*, and we scoped the distant flamingo colony – a thin streak of crimson in the shimmering heat haze. A few Kentish plovers skittered about on the mud and we picked out a redshank, a dunlin and a ringed plover on the edge of the shallow water. Excitingly, a spectacled warbler flew by and settled briefly on a bush of Shrubby Seablite *Suaeda vera*.



Slender-billed gull feeding in the shallows.

We retraced our tracks to the road and turned south again, towards the Salin de Giraud. This strange little town, totally devoted to the salt industry, is dominated by the salt works, the salt pans and a mountain of salt to the south of the town that is set up as a view point. We stopped and climbed up to look at the great panorama of salt, in various stages of preparation. All grades and qualities of salt are on sale; a highly appropriate Camargue souvenir.

The last stop of the day, indeed of the holiday, was down at the Plage d'Arles, right by the sea. The beach is backed by an interesting sand dune system with a number of brackish lagoons behind the dunes. Birdwatchers turned their attentions to the lagoons and botanists headed for the dunes. The plant-hunters in the dunes were rewarded with wonderful wind-sculptures building round chunks of bleached driftwood and tussocks of Marram Grass *Ammophila arenaria*, with Sea Rocket *Cakile maritima*, Mayweed *Matricaria recutita* and Hare's-tail *Lagurus ovatus* in the sheltered hollows. As well as the usual yellow-legged gulls strutting about and swimming on the water, there were a common gull and, excitingly for Peter P, a few slender-billed gulls. There were also a couple of little terns feeding and, nonchalantly dodging a kite-surfer preparing to take off, several ringed plovers, a small group of little stints and about fifteen sanderlings. Just after setting off we paused again to watch three beautiful slender-billed gulls at very close range on the edge of a lagoon by the road.

Time was getting on and we were a long way from home, so we headed north for the last time to our final reviewing session and dinner. The group had persuaded Peter P to do a wonderful watercolour – a magical pair of bee-eaters – in the form of a card. Everyone had written in it and it was presented to the leaders as a memento of the holiday. Then dinner came to an end with the arrival of a fine cake topped with a great sparkling firework to mark our last evening!

Day 8: Monday 27 May – Return

After fond farewells from the staff at Hotel Robinson, we set off for Marseille. Our prompt getaway was negated by a very irritating diversion: our route round Arles was closed for a '*manifestation*'. – a protest march. Eventually, we found ourselves on the right route again and the rest of the journey was uneventful – with hardly a raptor to distract us. Our flight left on time, and arrived on time; a happy and very rewarding holiday came to an end.



Peter P's card.

Highlights

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Caroline | Favourite plant was olé olé (the lovely displays of Orlaya!); those sheep. |
| Peter P | The slender-billed gulls today – a new species for me. |
| Chris | As my business was people, it was the human animals in the group that fascinated me. |
| Lee | The blue lettuce – I never knew that lettuces could be blue. |
| Gill | Those bee-eaters on the first morning. |
| Andrew | The fantastic congeniality in the group – the happy mix of Cambridge U3A and other people from all over the place; the bee-eaters. |
| Bridget | The fact that the hotel is surrounded by the most fantastic natural habitat – you only need to step outside the door; the brown bluebells. |
| Janet | The last few months have been difficult so it was wonderful to feel really well for the whole week! – I so enjoyed it <u>all</u> . |
| Diana | Integrating easily as the amateur in the group; all the flamingos flying over the Étang dit l'Impérial; the plants were wonderful, especially the Blue Aphyllanthes; the hobbies; last night, watching the eagle owl in absolute silence, with the mountain seemingly 'on fire' in the sunset. |
| Peter C | The red-footed falcons on la Crau – such a mysterious place; the amazing control that the dogs had over the immense flock of sheep; and the eagle owl. |
| Clare | The congeniality of the group; the blue rock thrush at les Baux; the eagle owl, sitting on the rock, like a pussy cat. |
| David | The best bird was the quail (Thursday's dinner); the second best was the eagle owl, sitting up there like a big tabby cat; flamingos are always nice – they remind me of Lewis Carroll – very ill-designed. |
| Claire | The wonderful atmosphere within the group; everything about the day at la Crau: the mistral and Rachel chasing the flying plastic, the dwarfed un-identified 'tree', the red-footed falcons and the wonderful damselflies. |
| Len | Walking round the Alpilles – wonderful rocks and rock gardens; and flamingos – when flying they really come into their own. |
| Robin | The red-footed falcons on la Crau – thrilling because they were both rare and unlikely – such a compensation for the otherwise very unhelpful mistral; the eagle owl – both the bird and its spectacular habitat, and also our relief when at last it appeared. |
| Rachel | Inevitably looking at things as a holiday leader – the relief at finally seeing that wonderful eagle owl when we'd dragged everyone out there and it could have been such a fiasco; plant highlight: definitely the brown bluebells; birds: the little rock sparrows at Pont du Gard; the way that everyone in the group seemed to get on together – a collection of old friends of ours but from completely different parts of our lives! |

Species Lists

| BIRDS | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Species | Notes |
| Black-necked grebe | One on Étang de Vaccarès near la Capelière |
| Little grebe | One at Scamandre; one at la Capelière |
| Great crested grebe | A few on the Étang de Vaccarès and one at Scamandre |
| Cormorant | Two on Étang de Vaccarès near la Capelière |
| Night heron | One at Scamandre and several at la Capelière |
| Squacco heron | Two near Albaron and one at Scamandre |
| Cattle egret | Common on farmland, especially rice fields |
| Little egret | Seen almost every day in wet habitats |
| Great white egret | Single birds on most wetland days |
| Grey heron | Seen almost every day in wet habitats |
| Purple heron | Seen every wetland day |
| White stork | Several nests in the northern half of the Camargue |
| Glossy ibis | Several in rice fields and in and around Scamandre |
| Greater flamingo | Abundant around the Étang de Vaccarès and Fangassier |
| Mute swan | Occasional ones and twos on open fresh water areas |
| Shelduck | A family group at Scamandre; odd individuals elsewhere |
| Mallard | Seen frequently by fresh water |
| Red-crested pochard | Several at Scamandre |
| Golden eagle | A probable sighting on the motorway near Salon de Provence |
| Black kite | Several seen every day |
| Short-toed eagle | One or two on most days, mostly but not all in dry places |
| Marsh harrier | Seen only once or twice in the western Camargue |
| Common buzzard | Occasional odd individuals on farmland |
| Honey buzzard | One (perhaps two) at the Pont du Gard; one at la Capelière |
| Sparrowhawk | One near les Baux |
| Lesser kestrel | A few on la Crau |
| Common kestrel | Widespread. Seen almost every day |
| Red-footed falcon | Two male birds by the sheep barn on la Crau |
| Hobby | Seen nearly every day; several at la Capelière |
| Pheasant | One near Beaucaire |
| Moorhen | Heard at Scamandre, but surprisingly no other records |
| Coot | Frequent on larger fresh water bodies |
| Black-winged stilt | Common in flooded rice fields and other shallow water |
| Ringed plover | One or two around Étang de Fangassier |
| Kentish plover | Several seen around Étang de Fangassier |
| Sanderling | A flock of about fifteen at the Plage d'Arles |
| Little stint | A few at the Plage d'Arles |
| Redshank | One at the Étang de Fangassier |
| Curlew | A small group near Albaron |
| Mediterranean gull | Occasionally seen in rice fields |
| Black-headed gull | Common and widespread in the Camargue |
| Slender-billed gull | Several near the Plage d'Arles |
| Yellow-legged gull | Common and widespread |
| Common tern | Widespread by fresh and salt water habitats |
| Little tern | Occasionally seen by brackish and salt water habitats |
| Whiskered tern | One at Scamandre |
| Rock dove/feral pigeon | Common in towns and villages |
| Woodpigeon | One or two seen on most days |
| Collared dove | Several seen every day |
| Turtle dove | A few seen almost every day |
| Cuckoo | Heard often; one apparently seeking a nest at la Capelière |
| Eagle owl | One seen well near les Baux |
| Swift | Seen every day throughout the area |
| Alpine swift | Several at the Pont du Gard |
| Bee-eater | Frequently seen throughout the drier parts of the Camargue |
| Roller | Occasional individuals seen, mostly on roadside wires |
| Hoopoe | One by the sheep barn on la Crau |
| Green woodpecker | Odd individuals in wooded areas |
| Crested lark | Several on la Crau; occasional elsewhere |

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Skylark | Widespread but not abundant |
| Sand martin | A few at Scamandre |
| Crag martin | Frequently seen in the Alpilles |
| Swallow | Common and widespread |
| House martin | Seen on most days |
| White wagtail | A pair at the nest at the Pont du Gard |
| Grey wagtail | One or two at the Pont du Gard |
| Nightingale | Heard every day; one seen well at la Capelière |
| Black redstart | Occasionally seen on buildings in the Alpilles |
| Redstart | A male holding territory near the Hotel Robinson |
| Blackbird | Often seen in woodland and gardens |
| Blue rock thrush | One seen well at les Baux |
| Cetti's warbler | Frequently heard and occasionally seen in damp places |
| Fan-tailed warbler | Seen occasionally in dry places |
| Reed warbler | Often seen or heard in reed beds |
| Great reed warbler | Often seen or heard in reed beds |
| Melodious warbler | A singing male near the Hotel Robinson |
| Spectacled warbler | One by the Étang de Fangassier |
| Subalpine warbler | Singing males at the Pont du Gard and near les Baux |
| Sardinian warbler | A few by the Étang de Vaccarès; one near Hotel Robinson |
| Blackcap | Several singing at the Pont du Gard and near Hotel Robinson |
| Whitethroat | A singing male near Hotel Robinson |
| Bonelli's warbler | Heard singing near Hotel Robinson |
| Pied flycatcher | A migrating female by the Étang de Vaccarès |
| Blue tit | Occasionally seen by Hotel Robinson |
| Great tit | Commonly seen by Hotel Robinson |
| Short-toed treecreeper | One at the Pont du Gard |
| Golden oriole | Heard at the Pont du Gard and near Hotel Robinson |
| Jay | A few in the Alpilles and other wooded areas |
| Magpie | Widespread and abundant |
| Jackdaw | Common: seen every day |
| Carrion crow | Seen every day |
| Raven | One above les Baux |
| Starling | Common and widespread |
| House sparrow | Common around buildings |
| Tree sparrow | A pair at Scamandre |
| Rock sparrow | Two seen well at the Pont du Gard |
| Chaffinch | Occasionally seen in suitable habitats |
| Serin | Commonly seen around towns and villages |
| Greenfinch | Occasionally seen in suitable habitats |
| Goldfinch | Common and widespread |
| Chirl bunting | Singing males near Hotel Robinson and at the Pont du Gard |
| Corn bunting | Only one or two seen, in dry habitats |
| 102 species | |



Blue rock thrush at les Baux.

Mammals

Hedgehog
Coypu

Reptiles

Ocellated lizard
Common wall lizard
Grass snake

Amphibians

Pool frog

Fish

Carp

A Record of the Plants of the Camargue and the Area Around: May 2013

General locations are given according to where the species were recorded during the Honeyguide Holiday 20 – 27 May 2013. It is not a record of distribution.
Hotel = Hotel Robinson, Beaucaire; W/N/E = west/north/east of the Camargue wetland; * = introducton.

LOWER PLANTS

Pteridophyta: Ferns etc

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> | Maidenhair Spleenwort | Hotel grounds |
| <i>Azolla filiculoides</i> | Water Fern | W Camargue |
| <i>Ceterach officinarum</i> | Rustyback Fern | Hotel grounds; Pont du Gard |

CONIFERS

Cupressaceae: Cypresses and Junipers

| | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> <i>var pyramidalis</i> | Italian Cypress | Scattered near habitations |
| <i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i> | Prickly Juniper | Hotel grounds; Alpilles; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Juniperus phoenicea</i> | Phoenicean Juniper | Alpilles |
| <i>Pinus halepensis</i> | Aleppo Pine | Alpilles |
| <i>Pinus nigra</i> | Austrian Pine | Hotel grounds; Alpilles |
| <i>Pinus pinaster</i> | Maritime Pine | Widespread in suitable habitat |
| <i>Pinus pinea</i> | Umbrella Pine | Widespread in suitable habitat |
| <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> | Scots Pine | Hotel grounds |

FLOWERING PLANTS - DICOTYLEDONS

Aceraceae: Maples

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| <i>Acer monspessulanum</i> | Montpellier Maple | Pont du Gard |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|

Anacardiaceae: Pistacio Family

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Pistachia terebinthus</i> | Turpentine Tree | Hotel grounds; Alpilles |
| <i>Pistacia lentiscus</i> | Lentisc | Hotel grounds; Alpilles |

Apiaceae (Umbelliferae): Umbellifers

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Bupleurum fruticosum</i> | Shrubby Hare's Ear | Alpilles |
| <i>Conium maculatum</i> | Hemlock | Waste places Arles |
| <i>Eryngium campestre</i> | Field Eryngo | Hotel grounds; la Crau; NW Camargue; Alpilles; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Eryngium maritimum</i> | Sea Holly | Sand dunes |
| <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> | Fennel | Hotel grounds; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Oenanthe silaifolia</i> | Narrow-leaved Water Dropwort | E Camargue |
| <i>Orlaya grandiflora</i> | Orlaya | Pont du Gard; Hotel Grounds |

Araliaceae: Ivy Family

| | | |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------------|
| <i>Hedera helix</i> | Ivy | Hotel grounds; Alpilles |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------------|

Aristolochiaceae: Birthwort Family

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| <i>Aristolochia rotunda</i> | A Birthwort | E Camargue |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|

Asclepiadaceae: Milkweeds

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i> | Swallow-wort | Hotel grounds; Pont du Gard |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|

Asteraceae (Compositae): Composites

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Anthemis maritimus</i> | Sea Chamomile | Sand dunes |
| <i>Aster tripolium</i> | Sea Aster | Camargue sansouire; Scamandre |
| <i>Bellis sylvestris</i> | Southern Daisy | la Crau |
| <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> | A Thistle | Alpilles |
| <i>Centaurea aspera</i> | Rough Star-thistle | Alpilles |
| <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> | Yellow Star-thistle | la Crau |
| <i>Dittrichia graveolens</i> | Stink Aster | Scamandre; E Camargue |
| <i>Evax pygmaea</i> | Dwarf Evax | la Crau |
| <i>Galactites tomentosa</i> | Galactites, a Milk Thistle | la Crau |
| <i>Hedypnois cretica</i> | Hedypnois | la Crau |
| <i>Helichrysum stoechas</i> | Curry Helichrysum | Hotel grounds |
| <i>Hypochaeris maculata</i> | Spotted Cat's-ear | Alpilles |
| <i>Lactuca perennis</i> | Mountain or Blue Lettuce | Hotel grounds; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Leuzia conifera</i> | Leuzia | Pont du Gard |
| <i>Matricaria recutita</i> | Mayweed | Sand dunes |
| <i>Onopordum illyricum</i> | Illyrian Thistle | la Crau |
| <i>Pallenis spinosa</i> | Spiny Pallenis | la Crau |
| <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> | Groundsel | Camargue arable |

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>Silybum marianum</i> | Milk Thistle | Widespread in suitable habitat |
| <i>Sonchus sp</i> | A Sow Thistle | E Camargue |
| <i>Taraxacum sp</i> | A Dandelion | la Crau |
| <i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> | Salsify | Alpilles |
| <i>Urospermum dalechampii</i> | Urospermum | Widespread in suitable habitat |
| <i>Volutaria lippi</i> | Volutaria | Hotel grounds |
| Boraginaceae: Borage Family | | |
| <i>Cynoglossum creticum</i> | Blue Hound's Tongue | Hotel grounds; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Cynoglossum officinale</i> | Hound's Tongue | la Crau |
| <i>Echium plantagineum</i> | Purple Viper's Bugloss | Alpilles |
| <i>Echium vulgare</i> | Common Viper's Bugloss | Hotel grounds; la Crau; Alpilles; Pont du Gard |
| Brassicaceae (Cruciferae): Crucifers | | |
| <i>Biscutella didyma</i> | Biscutella, Buckler Mustard | Hotel grounds; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Bunias erucago</i> | Bunias | Alpilles |
| <i>Cakile maritima</i> | Sea Rocket | Sansouire; Sand dunes |
| <i>Cardaria draba</i> | Hoary Cress | Scamandre |
| <i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i> | Wallflower | Alpilles (naturalised) |
| <i>Lepidium latifolium</i> | Dittander | Scamandre |
| <i>Lobularia maritima</i> | Sweet Alison | Hotel grounds; la Crau; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Matthiola sinuata</i> | Sea Stock | Sand dunes |
| Buxaceae: Box Family | | |
| <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> | Box | Hotel grounds; Alpilles; Pont du Gard |
| Caprifoliaceae: Honeysuckle Family | | |
| <i>Lonicera implexa</i> | A Honeysuckle | Hotel grounds; Alpilles |
| <i>Sambucus ebulus</i> | Danewort | Widespread in suitable habitat |
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | Elder | la Crau (margins) |
| <i>Viburnum tinus</i> | Laurustinus | Hotel grounds; Pont du Gard |
| Caryophyllaceae: Chickweeds, Pinks and Campions | | |
| <i>Kohlruschia prolifera</i> | A Kohlruschia | la Crau (Aulnes) |
| <i>Kohlruschia velutina</i> | Kohlruschia | Alpilles |
| <i>Silene alba</i> | White Campion | Hotel grounds; Camargue arable; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Silene conica</i> | Sand Catchfly | Pont du Gard |
| <i>Silene gallica var quinquevulnera</i> | Small-flowered Catchfly | la Crau |
| <i>Silene italica</i> | Italian Catchfly | Hotel grounds; Alpilles |
| <i>Silene nocturna</i> | Mediterranean Catchfly | Alpilles |
| <i>Silene vulgaris</i> | Bladder Campion | la Crau - Aulnes |
| <i>Spergularia marina</i> | Lesser Sand Spurrey | E Camargue |
| <i>Spergularia media</i> | Greater Sea-Spurrey | E Camargue sansouire |
| <i>Spergularia rubra</i> | Sand Spurrey | la Crau |
| Chenopodiaceae: Goosefoot Family | | |
| <i>Arthrocnemum perenne</i> | Perennial Glasswort | Camargue sansouire |
| <i>Atriplex halimus</i> | Shrubby Orache | Camargue sansouire |
| <i>Atriplex portulacoides</i> | Sea Purslane, | Camargue sansouire |
| <i>Salicornia europaea</i> | Glasswort, Samphire | Camargue sansouire |
| <i>Salsola kali</i> | Prickly Saltwort | Camargue sansouire |
| <i>Suaeda maritima</i> | Herbaceous Seablite | Camargue sansouire |
| <i>Suaeda vera</i> | Shrubby Seablite | Camargue sansouire |
| Cistaceae: Cistuses and Rockroses | | |
| <i>Cistus albidus</i> | Grey-leaved Cistus | Hotel grounds; Alpilles |
| <i>Fumana ericoides</i> | Fumana | Hotel grounds; Alpilles |
| <i>Helianthemum appeninum</i> | White Rockrose | Alpilles; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Helianthemum canum</i> | Hoary Rockrose | Alpilles |
| Convolvulaceae: Bindweeds | | |
| <i>Calystegia sepium</i> | Great Bindweed | Camargue; la Crau (margins) |
| <i>Convolvulus cantabrica</i> | Pink Convolvulus | Hotel grounds; la Crau; Alpilles |
| <i>Cuscuta epithymum</i> | Common Dodder | Alpilles (on Spartium) |
| Cornaceae: Dogwoods | | |
| <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> | Dogwood | la Crau; E Camargue |

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| Crassulaceae: Stonecrop Family | | |
| <i>Sedum acre</i> | Biting Stonecrop | Alpilles |
| <i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i> | Thick-leaved Stonecrop | Pont du Gard |
| <i>Sedum sediforme</i> | Pale Stonecrop | Hotel Grounds; Alpilles; Pont du Gard |
| Cucurbitaceae: Cucurbits | | |
| <i>Ecballium elaterium</i> | Squirting Cucumber | Hotel Grounds |
| Dipsacaceae: Scabious Family | | |
| <i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> | Wild Teasel | Camargue; la Crau (Aulnes) |
| <i>Knautia arvensis</i> | Field Scabious | W/N Camargue |
| <i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> | Small Scabious | Hotel grounds; Alpilles |
| Elaeagnaceae: Oleaster Family | | |
| <i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i> | Russian Olive, Oleaster | E Camargue (Planted) |
| Euphorbiaceae: Spurge Family | | |
| <i>Euphorbia characias</i> | Large Mediterranean spurge | Hotel grounds; Alpilles |
| <i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> | Cypress Spurge | la Crau; Alpilles |
| <i>Euphorbia exigua</i> | Dwarf Spurge | la Crau |
| <i>Euphorbia paralias</i> | Sea Spurge | Sand dunes |
| <i>Euphorbia pithyusa</i> | A Spurge | Sand dunes |
| <i>Euphorbia segueiriana</i> | Steppe Spurge | W/N Camargue; la Crau |
| <i>Euphorbia serrata</i> | A Spurge | Hotel grounds |
| <i>Euphorbia sp</i> | A Spurge | Scamandre |
| Fabaceae (Leguminosae): Pea Family, Legumes | | |
| <i>*Amorpha fruticosa</i> | False Indigo | Camargue ditch sides; Scamandre |
| <i>Astragalus monspeliensis</i> | Montpellier Milk-vetch | Alpilles |
| <i>Coronilla emerus</i> | Scorpion Senna | Alpilles; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Coronilla valentina</i> | Valentine's Scorpion-vetch | Alpilles |
| <i>Dorycnium hirsutum</i> | A Dorycnium | Hotel grounds; Alpilles |
| <i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i> | Five-Leaved Dorycnium | Hotel grounds; Alpilles |
| <i>Genista sp</i> | A Gorse | Alpilles |
| <i>Hippocrepis ciliata</i> | A Horseshoe Vetch | Hotel Grounds |
| <i>Hymenocarpus circinnatus</i> | Disc Trefoil | Hotel Grounds |
| <i>Lathyrus aphaca</i> | Yellow Vetchling | Pont du Gard |
| <i>Lathyrus nissolia</i> | Grass Vetchling | la Crau (Aulnes); Pont du Gard |
| <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> | Common Bird's-foot Trefoil | Pont du Gard |
| <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> | Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil | Camargue |
| <i>Medicago littoralis</i> | Shore Medick | Sand dunes |
| <i>Medicago lupulina</i> | Black Medick | Alpilles |
| <i>Medicago marina</i> | Sea Medick | Sand dunes |
| <i>Medicago minima</i> | Small Medick or Bur Medick | Pont du Gard |
| <i>Medicago sativa</i> | Alfalfa, Lucerne | Pont du Gard |
| <i>Melilotus sp</i> | Melilot | E Camargue |
| <i>Ononis striata</i> | A Rest Harrow | Alpilles; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Psoralea bituminosa</i> | Pitch Trefoil | Hotel grounds; E Camargue; Alpilles; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Robinia pseudacacia</i> | False Acacia | Hotel grounds; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Spartium junceum</i> | Spanish Broom | Widespread in suitable habitat |
| <i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> | Crimson Clover | Camargue pasture |
| <i>Trifolium repens</i> | White Clover | Camargue pasture |
| <i>Trifolium resupinatum</i> | Reversed Clover | Damp grassland Camargue, |
| <i>Trifolium scabrum</i> | Rough Clover | la Crau; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Trifolium squamosum</i> | Sea Clover | E Camargue |
| <i>Trifolium stellatum</i> | Star Clover | Hotel grounds; la Crau |
| <i>Trifolium tomentosum</i> | Woolly Clover | la Crau |
| <i>Ulex parviflorus</i> | Small-flowered Gorse | la Crau |
| <i>Vicia laxiflora</i> | Slender Tare | la Crau (Aulnes) |
| <i>Vicia lutea</i> | Yellow Vetch | Camargue pasture |
| <i>Vicia sativa</i> | Common Vetch | la Crau (Aulnes) |

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| Fagaceae: Oaks, Beech and Chestnut | | |
| <i>Quercus coccifera</i> | Kermes Oak | la Crau (Aulnes); Alpilles |
| <i>Quercus ilex</i> | Holm Oak | Hotel grounds; W/N Camargue; la Crau (Aulnes); Alpilles; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Quercus pubescens</i> | Downy Oak | Pont du Gard |
| Fumariaceae: Fumitory Family | | |
| <i>Fumaria bicolor</i> | A Fumitory | Hotel grounds |
| <i>Fumaria sp</i> | A Fumitory | Camargue arable |
| Gentianaceae: Gentian Family | | |
| <i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> | Yellow-wort | E Camargue |
| Geraniaceae: Crane's-bills and Stork's-bills | | |
| <i>Erodium ciconium</i> | A Stork's-bill | E Camargue |
| <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> | Common Stork's-bill | la Crau; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Erodium malacoides</i> | Mallow-ldd Stork's-bill | N/W Camargue: la Crau; Alpilles |
| <i>Geranium columbinum</i> | Long-stalked Crane's-bill | Hotel grounds; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Geranium dissectum</i> | Cut-leaved Crane's-bill | Camargue |
| <i>Geranium molle</i> | Dove's-foot Crane's-bill | N/W Camargue: la Crau |
| <i>Geranium purpureum</i> | Little Robin | Hotel grounds |
| <i>Geranium rotundifolium</i> | Round-leaved Crane's-bill | Camargue; Pont du Gard |
| Globulariaceae: Globularias | | |
| <i>Globularia alypum</i> | Shrubby Globularia | Alpilles |
| Lamiaceae (Labiatae): Deadnettle Family, Labiates | | |
| <i>Lavandula augustifolia</i> | Common Lavender | la Crau |
| <i>Lycopus europaeus</i> | Gipsywort | Scamandre |
| <i>Mentha aquatica</i> | Water Mint | la Crau (ditch) |
| <i>Origanum vulgare</i> | Common marjoram | la Crau |
| <i>Phlomis lychnitis</i> | Iberian Jerusalem Sage | Hotel grounds; la Crau |
| <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> | Rosemary | Alpilles |
| <i>Salvia verbeneca</i> | Wild Clary | Hotel grounds; la Crau |
| <i>Sideritis romana</i> | Simplebeak Ironwort | la Crau; Alpilles; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> | Wall Germander | la Crau; Alpilles |
| <i>Teucrium polium</i> | Felty Germander | la Crau; Alpilles |
| <i>Thymus vulgaris</i> | Thyme | Hotel grounds; la Crau; Alpilles |
| <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> | Chaste Tree | Pont du Gard |
| Lauraceae: Laurel Family | | |
| <i>Laurus nobilis</i> | Bay | Hotel grounds |
| Linaceae: Flaxes | | |
| <i>Linum narbonense</i> | Beautiful Flax | Hotel grounds; Alpilles |
| <i>Linum strictum</i> | Upright Yellow Flax | Alpilles |
| Lythraceae: Loosestrifes | | |
| <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> | Purple Loosestrife | la Crau (ditch) |
| Malvaceae: Mallows | | |
| <i>Althaea officinalis</i> | Marsh Mallow | Scamandre; E Camargue |
| <i>Lavatera arborea</i> | Tree mallow | Alpilles |
| <i>Malva sylvestris</i> | Common Mallow | Hotel grounds; la Crau; Alpilles; Pont du Gard |
| Meliaceae: Mahogany Family | | |
| <i>Melia azedarach</i> | Indian Bead Tree | Hotel grounds, planted |
| Moraceae: Mulberries and Fig | | |
| <i>Ficus carica</i> | Fig | Hotel grounds; la Crau; Widespread in suitable habitat |
| <i>Morus sp</i> | Mulberry | Hotel grounds (planted) |
| Oleaceae: Olive Family | | |
| <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> | Narrow-leaved Ash | Widespread in suitable habitat |
| <i>Fraxinus ornus</i> | Manna Ash | Pont du Gard |
| <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> | Privet | E Camargue (planted) |
| <i>Olea europea</i> | Olive | la Crau; Alpilles |
| <i>Phillyrea angustifolia</i> | False Olive | Hotel grounds; la Crau; Alpilles; Pont du Gard |

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| Orobanchaceae: Orobanches | | |
| <i>Orobanche sp</i> | Broomrape | Alpilles |
| <i>Orobanche minor</i> | Common Broomrape | Hotel Grounds |
| Papaveraceae: Poppy Family | | |
| <i>Glaucium flavum</i> | Yellow Horned-Poppy | Alpilles |
| <i>Papaver rhoeas</i> | Common Poppy | Hotel Grounds; Alpilles |
| Pittosporaceae: Pittosporums | | |
| <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> | Pittosporum | Scamandre planted |
| Plantaginaceae: Plantains | | |
| <i>Plantago bellardii</i> | A woolly Plantain | la Crau |
| <i>Plantago coronopus</i> | Buck's-horn Plantain | la Crau; Scamandre; Pont du Gard; E Camargue |
| <i>Plantago lagopus</i> | Hare's-foot Plantain | la Crau |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | Ribwort Plantain | Pont du Gard |
| <i>Plantago sempervirens</i> | Shrubby Plantain | la Crau; Alpilles |
| Platanaceae: Plane | | |
| <i>Platanus sp</i> | Plane | Widespread in suitable habitat; street trees |
| Plumbaginaceae: Plumbago, Sea Lavender and Thrifts | | |
| <i>Limonium narbonense</i> | Narbonne Sea-lavender | Camargue sansouire |
| Primulaceae: Primrose Family | | |
| <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> | Scarlet Pimpernel (blue form) | la Crau |
| <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> | Scarlet Pimpernel (scarlet form) | Scamandre |
| <i>Coris monspeliensis</i> | Coris | Hotel grounds; Alpilles; E Camargue |
| Ranunculaceae: Buttercup Family | | |
| <i>Clematis flammula</i> | Fragrant Clematis | Alpilles |
| <i>Clematis vitalba</i> | Old Man's Beard | Widespread in suitable habitat |
| Resedaceae: Mignonettes | | |
| <i>Reseda phyteuma</i> | Corn Mignonette | Hotel grounds; la Crau |
| <i>Reseda sp</i> | A Mignonette | la Crau |
| Rhamnaceae: Buckthorn Family | | |
| <i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> | Mediterranean Buckthorn | Pont du Gard |
| Rosaceae: Rose Family | | |
| <i>Amelanchier ovalis</i> | Snowy Mespilus | Alpilles |
| <i>Crataegus sp</i> | A Hawthorn | E Camargue |
| <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> | Japanese Loquat | Hotel grounds |
| <i>Mespillus germanica</i> | Medlar | Alpilles naturalised |
| <i>Potentilla reptans</i> | Creeping Cinquefoil | Scamandre |
| <i>Poterium verrucosum</i> | Mediterranean Salad Burnet | Pont du Gard |
| <i>Prunus spinosa</i> | Blackthorn | Hotel Grounds |
| <i>Prunus sp</i> | A Wild Plum | E Camargue |
| <i>Rosa sempervirens</i> | A Rose | Widespread in suitable habitat |
| <i>Rubus sanctus</i> | Bramble | Hotel grounds; Scamandre |
| <i>Rubus sp.</i> | A Bramble | Widespread in suitable habitat |
| Rubiaceae: Bedstraws | | |
| <i>Galium mollugo</i> | Hedge Bedstraw | Hotel grounds |
| <i>Rubia peregrina</i> | Wild Madder | Alpilles; E Camargue |
| <i>Sherardia arvensis</i> | Field Madder | la Crau |
| <i>Valantia hispida</i> | Valantia | Hotel grounds; la Crau; Alpilles |
| Rutaceae: Rues | | |
| <i>Ruta chalepensis</i> | Fringed Rue | Hotel grounds |
| Salicaceae: Willows and Poplars | | |
| <i>Populus alba</i> | White Poplar | Widespread in suitable habitat |
| Santalaceae: Bastard Toadflax and Sandalwood Family | | |
| <i>Osyris alba</i> | Osyris | Alpilles; Pont du Gard |

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| Scrophulariaceae: Foxgloves, Toadflaxes and Speedwells | | |
| <i>Verbascum sinuatum</i> | Mullein | la Crau; Alpilles; E Camargue |
| <i>Veronica persica</i> | Common Field Speedwell | Camargue roadsides |
| Solanaceae: Nightshade Family | | |
| <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> | Bittersweet, Woody Nightshade | Scamandre; E Camargue |
| Tamaricaceae: Tamarisk Family | | |
| <i>Tamarix gallica</i> | French Tamarisk | Camargue; la Crau (margins); Scamandre |
| Thymeliaceae: Daphne Family | | |
| <i>Daphne gnidium</i> | Mediterranean Mezereon | Alpilles |
| Ulmaceae: Elm Family | | |
| <i>Ulmus sp.</i> | Elm | Widespread in suitable habitat |
| Urticaceae: Nettle Family | | |
| <i>Parietaria judaica</i> | Pellitory of the Wall | Pont du Gard |
| Valerianaceae: Valerian Family | | |
| <i>Centranthus calcitrapa</i> | A Valerian | Hotel Grounds; Alpilles |
| <i>Centranthus ruber</i> | Red Valerian (Red and white forms) | Hotel grounds; Alpilles; Pont du Gard |
| MONOCOTYLEDONS | | |
| Araceae: Arum Family | | |
| <i>Arum italicum</i> | Large Cuckoo-Pint | |
| Cyperaceae: Sedge Family | | |
| <i>Carex otrubae</i> | False Fox Sedge | Scamandre |
| <i>Cladium mariscus</i> | Great Fen-sedge, Saw Sedge | la Crau (ditch); Scamandre |
| <i>Cyperus difformis</i> | Small-flowered Umbrella Sedge | la Crau (ditch) |
| Iridaceae: Iris Family | | |
| <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> | Yellow Flag | Camargue |
| <i>Iris spuria ssp. maritima</i> | Sea Iris | W Camargue sansouire |
| Juncaceae: Rush Family | | |
| <i>Juncus acutus</i> | Sharp Rush | la Crau (ditch); Scamandre |
| <i>Juncus gerardii</i> | Gerard's Rush | E Camargue |
| <i>Juncus maritimus</i> | Sea Rush | Camargue |
| Liliaceae: Lily Family | | |
| <i>Anthericum liliago</i> | St Bernard's Lily | Pont du Gard |
| <i>Aphyllanthes monspeliensis</i> | Blue Aphyllanthes | Alpilles |
| <i>Asparagus acutifolius</i> | Spiny Asparagus | Hotel grounds; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Asphodelus albus</i> | White Asphodel | Hotel grounds |
| <i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> | Hollow-stemmed Asphodel | la Crau |
| <i>Dipcadi serotina</i> | Brown Bluebell | Hotel grounds |
| <i>Muscari comosum</i> | Tassel Hyacinth | Hotel grounds; Pont du Gard |
| <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> | Butcher's Broom | Pont du Gard |
| <i>Smilax aspera</i> | Smilax | Hotel grounds; Alpilles |
| Orchidaceae: Orchids | | |
| <i>Limodorum abortivum</i> | Violet Bird's-nest Orchid | Hotel grounds |
| <i>Ophrys scolopax</i> | Woodcock Orchid | Hotel grounds |
| Poaceae (Gramineae): Grasses | | |
| <i>Aegilops geniculata</i> | Aegilops | Widespread in suitable habitat |
| <i>Aira cupaniana</i> | An Aira | la Crau |
| <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> | Marram Grass | Sand Dunes |
| <i>Arundo donax</i> | Giant Reed | Camargue; la Crau (margins); Scamandre |
| <i>Avena sp</i> | Wild Oat | Widespread in suitable habitat |
| <i>Bromus madritensis</i> | Compact Brome | Alpilles; Pont du Gard; E Camargue |
| <i>Bromus rubens</i> | Fox-tail Brome | la Crau |
| <i>Catapodium rigidum</i> | Fern Grass | la Crau |
| <i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> | Rough Dog's-tail | Hotel grounds; Pont du Gard |

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| <i>Dactylis glomeratum</i> | Cock's Foot | Widespread in suitable habitat |
| <i>Hordeum marinum</i> | Sea Barley | E Camargue sansouire |
| <i>Hordeum murinum</i> | Wall Barley | Pont du Gard |
| <i>Hordeum secalinum</i> | Meadow barley | la Crau - Aulnes |
| <i>Lagurus ovatus</i> | Hare's-tail | la Crau; Alpilles; Sand dunes |
| <i>Parapholis incurva</i> | Curved Hardgrass | E Camargue sansouire |
| <i>Phragmites australis</i> | Common Reed | Widespread in suitable habitat |
| <i>Stipa capensis</i> | Mediterranean Needle-grass | la Crau |

Typhaceae: Bulrushes

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| <i>Typha angustifolia</i> | Lesser Reedmace | E Camargue |
| <i>Typha latifolia</i> | Great Reedmace; Bulrush | Camargue |



The parasitic Common Dodder *Cuscuta epithymum* wrapped around Spanish Broom. After finding a suitable host plant, Dodder produces *haustoria* (roots) which penetrate the host's vascular system, after which the Dodder's original roots in the soil die. Suitably attached, it can then grow and may completely cover its host.



WHY 'REVERSED' CLOVER?

On the left is a stock image of White Clover *Trifolium repens* showing its downward-facing florets. On the right is Bridget's photo of Reversed Clover, on which the florets are upside down (resupinate, hence its scientific name *Trifolium resupinatum*) with the smaller keel and wings on top of the large standard petal and each individual pea flower looking upwards.

The thank-you note from LPO below acknowledges our support for the Refuges LPO project (our Dordogne holiday), lesser kestrels (Camargue) and lammergeier (French Pyrenees). It came with a certificate that shows our support for the lammergeier (*gypaète barbu*) means that Honeyguide qualifies as an official sponsor. Our sponsored bird is called Cardabelle – a flower we know from the French Pyrenees and the Cévennes, also called acanthus-leaved carline thistle. She was born in March 2012 as part of the captive-breeding and release scheme for lammergeiers in the Massif Central and was released in the Grands Causses in the Cévennes in June 2012.



AGIR pour la
BIODIVERSITÉ

Rochefort, le 24 juin 2013

Bonjour,

Nous avons bien reçu votre courrier et vous en remercions vivement.

Comme vous l'avez souhaité, nous avons réparti votre don en faveur des Refuges LPO, de la protection du faucon crécerellette et du gypaète barbu.

Nous vous renouvelons nos plus sincères remerciements pour votre participation à la protection des oiseaux et de la nature, et vous prions de croire, en l'expression de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Béatrice BERTRAND.
Service membres/abonnés/sympathisants.

Siège social national : LPO -Fonderies Royales - BP 90263 - 17305 ROCHEFORT CEDEX
Tél 05 46 82 12 34 - Fax 05 46 83 95 86
www.lpo.fr

La LPO est le représentant officiel de BirdLife International en France



« Je vous remercie
sincèrement pour votre
action en faveur du
gypaète barbu. »

Allain Bougrain Dubourg
Président de la LPO



La LPO remercie vivement HONEYGUIDE
pour son généreux don de 723 €
pour le parrainage de Cardabelle, jeune gypaète barbu
femelle, née le 15 mars 2012 et relâchée dans les Grands
Causses le 13 juin 2012.

Pour avoir de ses nouvelles et retrouver en temps réel sa
localisation : <http://rapaces.lpo.fr/gypaete-grands-causses>

Vous recevrez un reçu fiscal en début d'année 2013 pour les sommes
versées à titre de dons en 2012, et début 2014 pour les sommes
versées en 2013.

Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux
Fonderies Royales • CS 90263 • 17305 ROCHEFORT CEDEX
Tél 05 46 82 12 34 • Fax 05 46 83 95 86
www.lpo.fr • po@lpo.fr



| Certificat de Parrainage | |
|---|---|
|  | |
| GRANDS CAUSSES | |
|  | Nom CARDABELLE |
| | Sexe F |
| | Né(e) le 15 mars 2012 au Centre d'élevage de Gualandrin, Espagne |
| Marquage alaire | Bagues |
| Aile droite rémiges secondaires 8 et 9 | Tarse droit rouge |
| Aile gauche rémiges secondaires 1 et 4 | Tarse gauche ARGENT et VERTE |
| Relâchée le 13 juin 2012 à Meyruet en Lozère | |