

# The avifauna of the Parc des Beaumonts : list of species identified

Sunday 6 May 2007, by [ROUSSET Pierre](#), [THORNS David](#) (Date first published: 31 December 2012).

**THE FRENCH VERSION OF THIS LIST IS BEING UPDATED, REORGANISED AND EXPANDED WITH VARIOUS ENTRIES. WHEN DONE, THE ENGLISH VERSION WILL BE TOO.**

The key to the various columns, along with an explanation of the abbreviations used, may be found at the end of the list.

Several modifications to the list were made on March 28<sup>th</sup> 2007. These concern principally data relating to breeding species along with various new explanatory notes. Several new species for the park have been added since then. The list is under constant revision and is here to be added to !

**Last update: November 15, 2012 (addition of Little Egret, after Goosander). Attention: latin names have to be updated and status should also be reviewed, but it has not yet been possible.**

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## Birdlist : species

English name	Latin name	I	II	III
Great Crested Grebe	Podiceps cristatus	M	V	R
Great Cormorant	Phalacrocorax carbo	M	V	P
Night Heron	Nycticorax nycticorax	M	V	R
Little Egret	Egretta garzetta	M	V	R
Great Egret	Casmerodius albus	M	V	R
Grey Heron	Ardea cinerea	M S	Ne	I
Purple Heron	Ardea purpurea	M	V	R
White Stork	Ciconia ciconia	M	V	R
Black Stork	Ciconia negra	M	V	R

<b>English name</b>	<b>Latin name</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>III</b>
Greylag Goose	Anser anser	M	V	P
Canada Goose	Branta canadensis	F	V	P
Ruddy Shelduck	Tadorna ferruginea	F	.	P
Bar-headed Goose	Anser indicus	F	V	R
Eurasian Teal	Anas crecca	H	V	R
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	M S	.	I
Pintail	Anas acuta	H	V	R
Garganey	Anas querquedula	M	V	R
Shoveler	Anas clypeata	M	V	R
Mandarin Duck	Aix gareliculata	F	.	O
Goosander	Mergus merganser	M	V	R
Honey Buzzard	Pernis apivorus	M	.	P
Black Kite	Milvus migrans	M	V	R
Red Kite	Milvus milvus	M	V	R
Short-toed Eagle	Circaetus gallicus	M	V	R
Marsh Harrier	Circus aeruginosus	M	.	P
Hen Harrier	Circus cyaneus	M	V	R
Montagu's Harrier	Circus pygargus	M	V	R
Common Buzzard	Buteo buteo	M	.	P
Goshawk	Accipiter gentilis	M	V	R
Sparrowhawk	Accipiter nisus	S H M	N	C
Osprey	Pandion haliaetus	M	V	R
Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus	M S	Ne	C
Red-footed Falcon	Falco vespertinus	M	.	R
Merlin	Falco columbarius	M	.	R
Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus	M	.	R
Hobby	Falco subbuteo	M	.	R
Red-legged Partridge	Alectoris rufa	C	.	R
Quail	Coturnix coturnix	M	.	R
Pheasant	Phasianus colchidus	F	.	O
Water Rail	Rallus aquatus	M	.	R
Moorhen	Gallinula choropus	S	N	C
Crane	Grus grus	M	V	R
Little Ringed Plover	Charadrius dubius	M	.	R
Ringed Plover	Charadrius hiaticula	M	V	R
Dotterel	Charadius morinellus	M	V	R

<b>English name</b>	<b>Latin name</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>III</b>
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	M	V	R
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	M	V	R
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	M	V	R
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	M	V	R
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	M	.	R
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	M	.	P
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	M	V	R
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	M	V	R
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	M	V	R
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	M	.	R
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	M	.	R
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	M	.	R
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	M E	V	R
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	M H S	.	C
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	M H	V	P
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	M H	V	P
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	M H	V	R
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	M H	.	C
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michaghellis</i>	M E	V	P
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	M E	V	R
Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon)	<i>Columba livia</i>	S	Ne	A
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	M S	.	P
Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	M S	N	A
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	S	Ne	C
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	M	.	R
Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	C	.	O
Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	F	.	R
Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	C	.	O
Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	C	.	O
Grey Parrot	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	C	.	O
Rosy-faced Lovebird	<i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	C	.	O
Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	C	.	O
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	M	.	R
Barn Owl *1	<i>Tyto alba</i>	.	.	R
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	D	.	.
Tawny Owl *	<i>Strix aluco</i>	S	(1)	I

<b>English name</b>	<b>Latin name</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>III</b>
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asia flameus</i>	M	.	R
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asia otus</i>	M H	.	R
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	M E	NE	A
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	M H	.	I P
Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	M	V	R
Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epos</i>	M	.	R
Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	M	.	R
Black Woodpecker *	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	S	(2)	R
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	S	N	C
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	S	N	C
Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>	H	.	R
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	S	.	C
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	M	N	R
Wood Lark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	M	.	P
Sky Lark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	M	Nx	C
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	M	.	R
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	M E	Ne	C
Red-rumped Swallow *	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	M	.	R
House Martin *	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	M E	Nex	A
Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	M	.	R
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	M	.	P
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	M H	Nx	C
Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	M	.	R
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	M	.	P
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	M	.	P
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	M	.	C
Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	M	.	R
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	S	N	A
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	S	N	A
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	S	N	A
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	M E	Ni	P
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	M	.	R
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	M E	Ne	A
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	M E	Ni	P
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	M	.	P
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	M EI	Ni	C

<b>English name</b>	<b>Latin name</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>III</b>
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	M	.	P
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	M	.	P
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	S	N	A
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	M H	.	P I
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	M S H	N	A
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	M HI	.	C
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	M S	N	C
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	M	.	R
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	M	.	R
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	M	.	R
Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	M	Ni?	R
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirparceus</i>	M E	NP	P
Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	M E	NP	C
Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	H	.	R
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	M E	NR	P
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	M E	NP	C
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	M E	NP	C
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	M E HR	N	A
Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	M	.	R
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	M	.	R
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	M E HR	.	A
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	M E	NP	C
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	M	Ni	C
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	M	Ni	C
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	M E	NR?	P
Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	M	.	C
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	H S	N	C
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	S	Ni?	P
Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>	H	.	R
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	H	.	R
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	S	N	A
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	S	N	A
Nuthatch *	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	S	Ni?	P
Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	S	N	C
Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	M	.	R
Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	M	.	R

<b>English name</b>	<b>Latin name</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>III</b>
Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	C	.	O
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	M	.	R
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	M S	N	C
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	S	N	A
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	M S	.	P
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	M	.	P
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	S	N	A
Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>	C	.	O
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	M S	N	A
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	C	.	O
Purple Glossy-starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpureus</i>	C	.	O
Queen Whydah	<i>Vidua regia</i>	C	.	O
Zebra Finch	<i>Taeniopygia (Poephila) guttata</i>	C	.	O
Orange-cheeked Waxbill	<i>Estrilda melpoda</i>	C	.	O
Black-rumped Waxbill	<i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>	C	.	O
Red Munia	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	C	.	O
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	S	N	C
Tree Sparrow *	<i>Passer montanus</i>	S HI	N (5)	P
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	M S	N	A
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	M HI	.	P
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	M HI	.	P
Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	M E HI	N	C
Common Canary	<i>Serinus canaria</i>	C	.	O
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	C	.	O
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	S	N	A
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	M S	N	C
Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	M HI	.	C
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	M E	NI	C
Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	M	.	R
Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	M	.	R
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	M EP H	Ni	C
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	M H	.	R
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	S HI	N	C
Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	M	.	R
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	M HI	.	C
Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	M	.	R

## Sub-species

English name	Latin name	Status (Beaumonts)	Season
<b>Yellow Wagtail</b>	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	—	—
Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>M. f. flava</i>	Regular	Migration
Grey-headed Wagtail	<i>M. f. thunbergi</i>	Rare	Migration
Yellow Wagtail	<i>M. f. flavissima</i>	Rare	Migration
<b>White Wagtail</b>	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	—	—
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>	Regular	Migration
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	Rare	Migration
<b>Chiffchaff</b>	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	—	—
Chiffchaff	<i>P. c. collybita</i>	Abundant	M, E, Hiv. rare
“Siberian” Chiffchaff *	<i>P. c. fulvescens/tristis</i>	Rare	Migration
<b>Common Redpoll</b>	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	—	—
Lesser Redpoll	<i>C. flammea cabaret</i>	Regular	Migration
(Common) Redpoll	<i>C. flammea flammea</i>	Rare	Migration

### The figures :

Total recorded : 190

Extinct species : 1

Total excluding extinct species : 189

Of which are single fly-over observations : 38

Breeding species : 31 - 41 species (+ 6 species breeding in the immediate vicinity )

Rare sub-species : 5

### Notes and precisions :

**Barn Owl:** it was considered extinct, but has been found again perched in the Savana in October 2008.

**Tawny Owl:** a regular breeding species in the nearby Bois de Vincennes and in other areas of Montreuil. It has become very irregular at Beaumonts.

**Black Woodpecker:** breeds in the Bois de Vincennes but is very infrequently observed at Beaumonts.

**Red-rumped Swallow:** Seen April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2008. It seems to be the first record for Ile-de-France!

**House Martin:** sadly no longer breeds in the immediate surroundings of the park, ever since the destruction of old buildings nearby which were a traditional nesting site for the species.

**Nuthatch:** has apparently undergone a marked decline in recent years - infrequently observed inside the park.

**Tree Sparrow:** one or two pairs would appear to breed regularly in the area, either inside the park ( this has been confirmed in previous years ) , or in the immediate surrounding areas near the cemetery.

**"Siberian" Chiffchaff:** *P. c. fluvescens* or *tristis*? — the identification of this bird, found in the park on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2007, is currently under debate. Like many of the other sub-species mentioned it concerns a species which has national as well as local significance. The identification to sub-species level is complicated by the apparent intergrades (*fulvescens*) between the Scandinavian sub-species (*abietinus*) and the far-eastern ( 'Siberian' ) sub-species (*tristis*).

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## Explanation of the Birdlist

This list comprises all the bird species positively identified in the Parc des Beaumonts, as far as is known to the author. It also gives, in abbreviated and very simplified form, a key to the status of each species. Several status classifications might apply to the same species - population movements within a single species means that some can be resident, migrants and winter visitors all at once! More thorough explanations of species status may be found in the annual reports and in other articles and documents that will be progressively posted on the website.

The English name of the species is given first, followed by the Latin name. The status of the species is then indicated in the three columns that follow. A species status may be subject to change, depending on observation data made by, or given to, the author.

Resident or summer visitors generally breed within the park. Certain species, however, such as black redstart or collared dove, breed in the immediate surroundings whilst others, such as grey heron, nest a little further afield. A list of identifiable sub-species seen within the park is also provided.

I have attempted to adapt the terms used in the key to accommodate the special circumstances of a site such as the Parc des Beaumonts ;- any comments as to the chosen terms, or about the status of any species indicated, are welcome.

The letters used in the columns were chosen for the words they refer to in French. For convenience we have left them unchanged for the English version of the list, even though this makes their meaning rather less obvious! .

### **All columns**

**I:** Irregular.

**P:** In small numbers.

**R:** Rare.

**?:** Not confirmed.



## **Column I - status**

**C** : « Captivity » :- birds escaped from captive conditions ( records particularly marked at the beginning of holiday periods ).

**D** : « 'Disappeared' or 'Extinct' » :- recent disappearance from the park ( still present during the years 1970-1980).

**E** : « Summer Visitor » :- migratory species recorded in spring and summer, whether breeding within the park ( the vast majority ) or not.

**F** : « Feral » :- this term denotes a species which has been released, or has escaped, from captivity but which has since bred successfully in the wild and managed to form populations which are capable of maintaining themselves without any artificial man-made assistance. It is used here in a very general sense. It designates an 'exotic' species which breeds, or is capable of breeding, in the wild. Any individual observed might therefore have come from captivity, or might have been born and reared in the wild.

**H** : « Winter visitor » :- migratory species recorded in autumn and winter.

**M** : « Migrant » :- recorded on migration in spring and autumn, or otherwise during abnormal movements of the species. The terms 'spring' and 'autumn' in this context are used a little more loosely than in current useage - 'spring' for certain species may commence as early as mid-February, whereas 'autumn' can commence as early as July.

**S** : « Resident » :- species present throught the year ( the local breeding population can be partly replaced/ increased by the presence of newly arrived migrants and/or winter visitors.

## **Column II - Supplementary status information**

**V** : species which have only ever been observed flying over the park, and which show no particular affinity towards the site. These species are not to be confused with other species habitually noted only in flight, such as the hobby, which hunt for prey over and around the park.

**N** : breeds at the site.

**Ne** : nests in the immediate surroundings.

**Ni**: irregular or rare breeding.

**Nx** : nested during the 1990s, but no longer a breeding species. Unless climate and/or habitat conditions change, this situation is unlikely to change.

## **Column III - Abundancy**

This column evaluates the relative abundancy of each species within the park.

**A** : « Abundant » :- almost certainly recorded in small or large numbers on every visit.

**C** : « Common » :- not numerous in the park, but nevertheless recorded on almost every visit, ( eg : kestrel ).

**I** : « Irregular » :- seen infrequently within the park considering its overall status, ( eg : fieldfare ).

**O** : « Occasional » :- this term is used specifically with reference to escaped cage-birds - they are by definition 'rare' , but their unusual occurrence is not a result of natural migratory movements within the species.

**P** : « Uncommon » :- species usually recorded less than 10 times each year, and in very small numbers ( eg : woodlark ).

**R** : « Rare » :- a species not seen with any regularity, and only recorded between 1-5 times every 10 years ( eg : red-footed falcon ).