

Pouldon cove

An important resting and feeding place for migrating and wintering waterbirds.

Some instructions to avoid disturbing the birds and preserve their natural habitats

Noise and sudden movements are the main factors that can disturb the wildlife on site. Therefore, it is essential to:

- follow the marked path and avoid going down on the foreshore,
- keep your dog on a leash,
- admire the wildlife discretely.

Partners

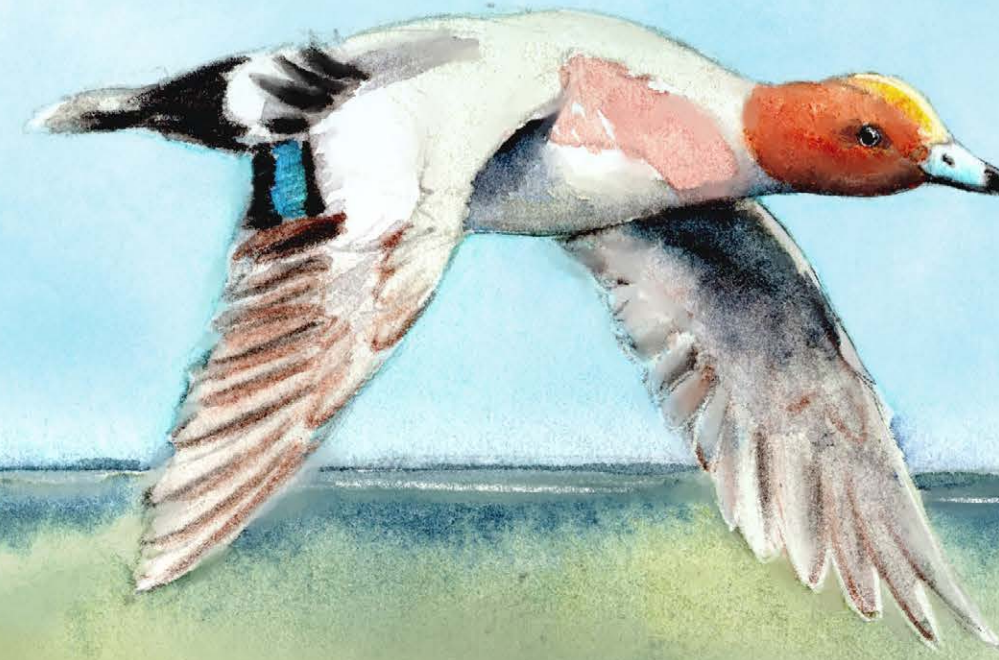
Work to close off access to the foreshore, design and manufacture educational panels to raise awareness of birdlife preservation, carried out by the Communauté de Communes du Pays Bigouden Sud, with the support of:



Work to open up and develop the coast track in the Pouldon sector in Combricit-Sainte-Marine, carried out by the Communauté de Communes du Pays Bigouden Sud with the support of:



Eurasian wigeon



Brent goose



Common redshank



Glasswort



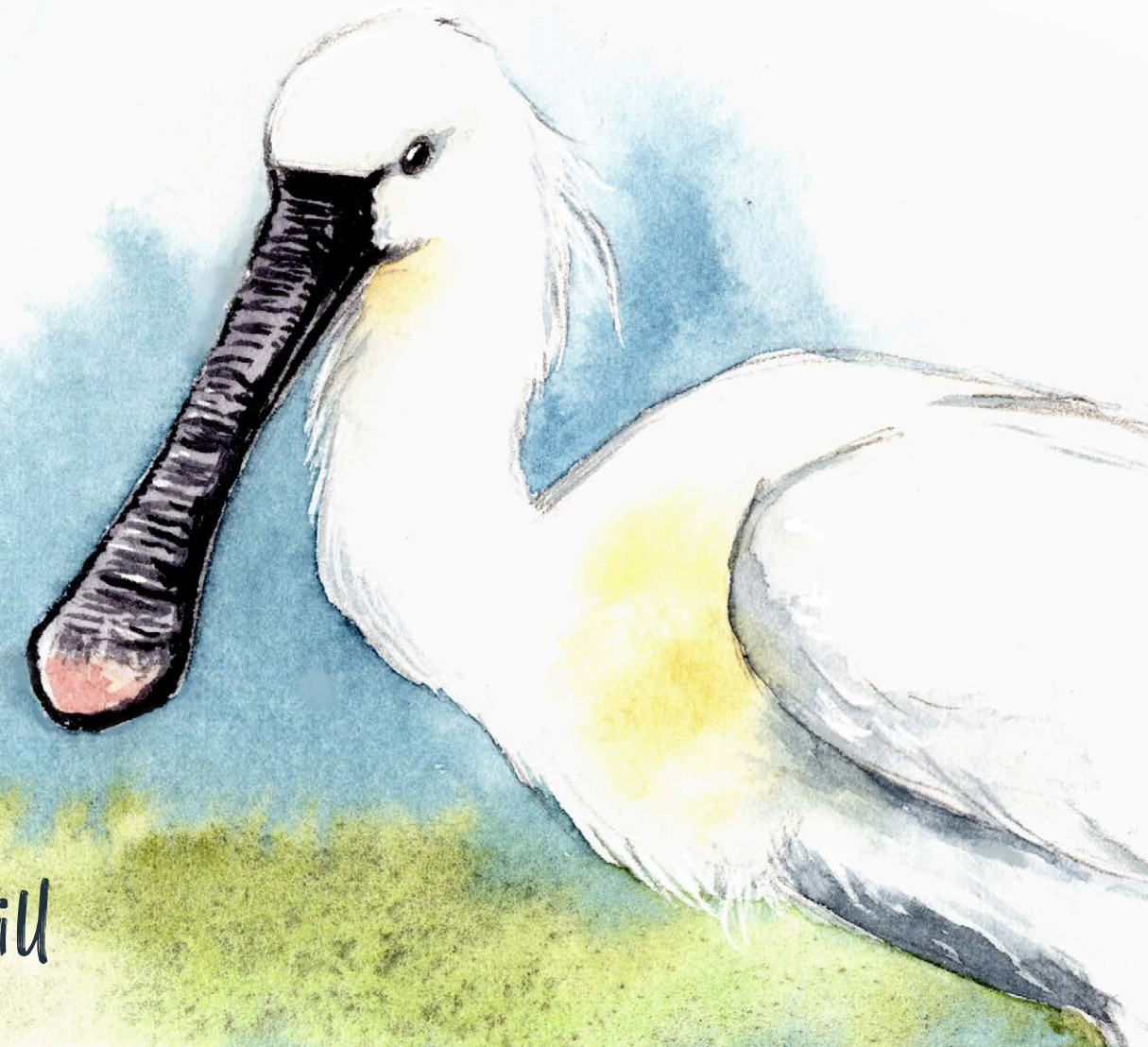
Mudflats (slikke) and salt marshes: ecologically essential areas that must be preserved

Mudflats and salt marshes make up vast stretches in the Pouldon Cove. Depending on their more or less regular covering by the tide, these natural habitats host vegetation typical of estuaries and allow birds to rest and feed. Microorganisms, molluscs, crustaceans and worms multiply in the accumulated mud. And birds have the right tools to feast on them: curved, pointed or flat beaks for sorting or digging, and long legs to avoid getting too wet!

Obione



Spoonbill



Pied avocet



From September to March, about 40 species and up to 10,000 birds can be observed in the Pouldon Cove.

(Average length in centimetres)

(Average wingspan in centimetres)

