ADVICE FOR SUCCESSFUL OBSERVATION

Watch out for signs of a presence, be silent, discrete and respectful. For some species, you must watch without being seen, keeping an appropriate distance and using simple optical instruments (binoculars, telephoto lens).





4.00 PM - 8.00 PM WILD: 6.00 AM - 10.00 AM



FOR INFORMATION CONTACT



TORGNON WILDNATURE

Face-to-face with animals

MEET WILD ANIMALS IN THEIR ENVIRONMENT



f M D O www.torgnon.org

THE DAILY LIFE OF NATURE

Trekking, Nordic walking and snowshoe walks to discover wild animals in their natural setting. Visual contact with animals that inhabit the many diverse habitats of Torgnon is a special moment that throws open a fascinating window on the animal world, allowing to watch their activities and learn the behavioural patterns and habits of wild animals. Observation is not a predictable event that is absolutely assured, and this makes it unique. Moreover, knowing the places, habits and behavioural patterns of various animals considerably increases the possibilities of success.







The Torgnon district is inhabited by many mountain animal species that have adapted to a particular habitat and which can, therefore, only be observed by determining the conditions, seasons and times. The possibility of meeting wild animals in their natural setting is influenced by habits and behavioural patterns of the various species, associated with the search for food, reproduction, caring for the offspring, winter hibernation, position and type of dens and nests.



THE WOODS

Woods host a large number of **birds**, such as the chickadee, cuckoo, chaffinch, goldfinch, woodpecker, blue jay and spotted nutcracker. The roe and deer are the most representative large mammals, while small mammals, such as the **squirrel** and the **fox**, are easier to observe.

THE FIELD-PASTURE

Birds like the tree pipit, snow bunting, lanius, fieldfare and mistle thrush visit this environment seeking food, and so do roe and deer that explore clearings and the edge of the woods. The common hare crosses the field at a speed of 60 km/h. Are you ready to catch sight of it?

THE ALPINE PRAIRIE AND ROCKY WALLS

Above an altitude of 2,000/2,200 m we find small and large predatory **birds**, such as Common Kestrel, buzzard, eagle and short-toed snake eagle. The large ruminant mammals, such as the **chamois** and the rock goat, spend their time seeking plants to chew. Moreover, you will most probably observe the marmot near its den.

SOME TIPS TO OBSERVE ANIMALS IN NATURE





DO NOT GO TOO CLOSE

SEEK A GOOD OBSERVATION POINT





FIRST STUDY THE HABITS OF THE ANIMALS

DRESS WITH WARM CLOTHES THAT ARE NOT VERY COLOURFUL





SILENCE IS PRECIOUS

DO NOT TOUCH OR FEED THE ANIMALS





DO NOT PICK UP ANYTHING

DO NOT USE **DECOYING DEVICES**



THE PATH OF ANIMALS

DO NOT BLOCK

BETHANKFUL FOR WHAT YOU SEE



