## **PLAINE COMMUNE'S LOCAL GEMS**



## PLAINE COMMUNE, A TERRITORY WITH UNSUSPECTED BIODIVERSITY

## **# HASHTAGS**

Biodiversity, Natura 2000, protected species, renaturation, ecological reserve, fauna, flora, urban wastelands.



In Plaine Commune, a region with preserved green spaces, there are rare bird species and others in decline. Its wastelands are unique refuges that one might not expect.

Since 2006, Seine-Saint-Denis has been part of Natura 2000, a network of ecological sites across Europe aimed at protecting and enhancing biological diversity. Notably, the Georges-Valbon Park and the Ile-Saint-Denis Park, both located within Plaine Commune, are included in this network. For example, the downstream tip of the Ile-Saint-Denis houses a bird sanctuary that welcomes several rare bird species such as the Kingfisher, the Great Cormorant, and the Common Tern. Other species present in these two parks are even in decline in France, including the Common Snipe, the Water Rail, and the White-throated Redstart. This is quite unique given that the Georges-Valbon Park, larger than Central Park in New York, was incorporated into the Natura 2000 site and was created from the debris of the construction of the Paris ring road in the 1960s.

The renaturation movement continues with the Terrain des Essences in La Courneuve, a former fuel storage site for the army, which has been decontaminated and will host para-marathon events during the Games. Located at the crossroads of Seine-Saint-Denis and Val d'Oise, the Butte Pinson Park, which overlooks the Paris Basin near Villetaneuse and Pierrefitte-sur-Seine, is labeled as an ecological green space. It preserves numerous plants and associated fauna, including pollinating insects, bees, butterflies, and beetles.

A short distance from Butte Pinson, the Épinay Ecological Reserve, a former wasteland acquired by the city, hosts protected species such as the common hedgehog and southern insects like the graceful conehead, a green grasshopper that blends into the spring grasses. An ecological study initiated by Audrey Muratet in the early 2010s on 17 wastelands in Plaine Commune revealed that they are extraordinary biodiversity refuges, with 338 plant species, 17 butterfly species, and 42 bird species recorded.

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WHO CAN TALK ABOUT IT?

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