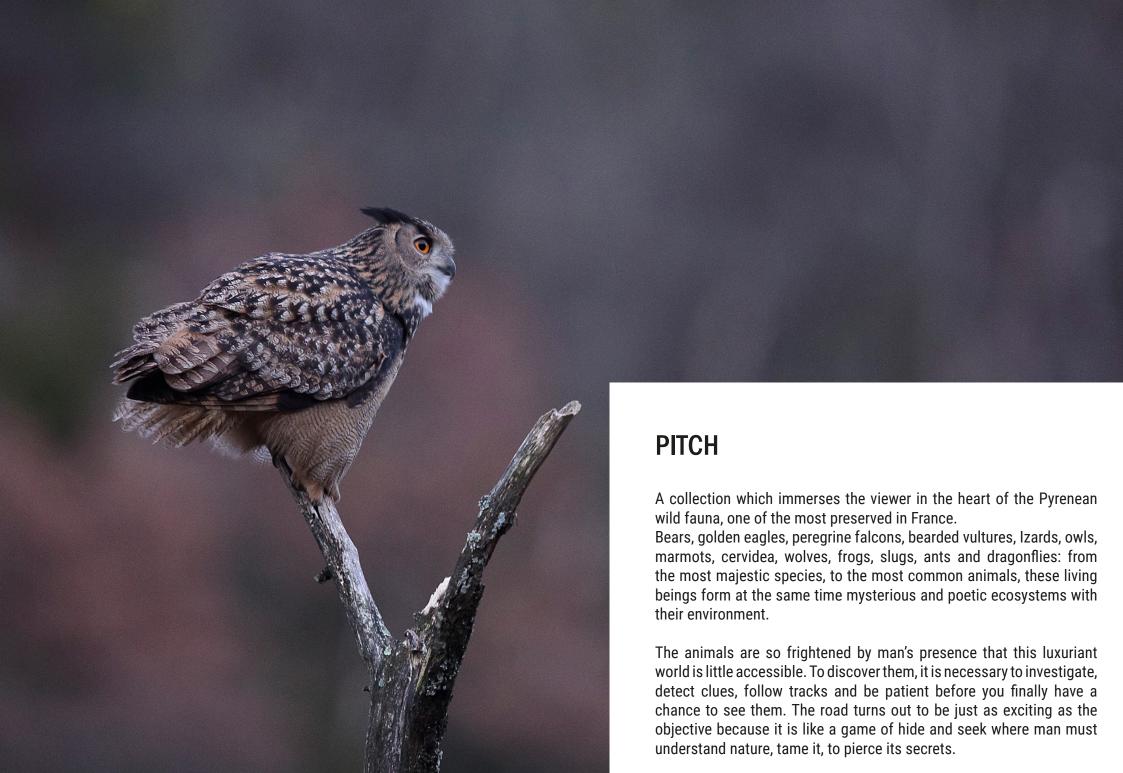


WILD PYRENEES

A 3x52' and 3x43' mini-series in 4K
Directed by Alwa DELUZE
Produced by Bellota Films



INTRODUCTION

This series of films offers a fresh look to revamp the wildlife documentary.

We will share nature film behind the scenes to realize that, very often, animals are more cunning than men. Wild species will be immortalized in their natural habitat.

If this naturalistic investigation is filmed, it is not embodied by a specific character: it stages the presence of man who is passionate and «tracks» wild animals for the pleasure of observing them. This benevolent presence shares with the viewer intense emotions, knowledge and a desire to humbly attend the inspiring site of wild world site.

The secret Pyrenees is above all an invitation to travel, to discover the wildest valleys of the Pyrenean massif. It is composed of sumptuous images, usually reserved for experienced mountaineers or the most pugnacious naturalists.





DIRECTOR'S NOTE The two videographers will be equipped with digital cameras making it The aim is to shoot as new as exceptional visual sequences of these possible to film in 4K full format (Alpha FS5) and a large number of cinemamajestic Pyrenean landscapes, in all seasons, with breathtaking lights quality telephoto lenses that will be chosen according to situations. The and rare naturalistic scenes: the broom of ants, the diversity of mosses shooting will be supervised by Samuel Lahu, Chief Operating Officer and ferns in the depths of woods, traces of a fox just coming from gorging graduated from Fémis, who will come as backup during targeted periods on cherries... to shoot certain scenes with three cameras. During editing, slow motion We were able to contemplate the conception of such an ambitious series can be used to enhance the power or the poetry of certain scenes. because the film crew will live for two years at the rhythm of wild fauna. Some aerial shots will allow the viewer to see the full extent and diversity This daily quest will support certain ethical rules that are particularly of the territory along with its most welcoming and hostile valleys. The important to us: few birds in the nest - this can disturb the breeding of man - and the viewer - will feel very small in such a vast space. Panoramic young - minimum distance not to disturb protected species, etc. Finally, shots from the highest peaks (Cagire, Pic du midi, Canigou, Carlit, etc.)

will also reinforce this feeling.

the teams in the field will be reduced as to be as discreet as possible.



EPISODE 1 - IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE FOREST CAT, THE PIEDMONT CAT

Piedmont and the Pyrenees' foothills form a land of abundance where biodiversity remains abundant. The environments are varied and the climate less harsh than at altitude where many species spend the winter without much difficulty. Thus, the old abandoned orchard treats thrushes, blackbirds, woodpeckers (epeiche, green, epeichette) and other passerines, from the first frost of autumn. The tawny owl and its little cousin the little owl compete for old fruit trees cavities. They enliven the mild winter nights with their bewitching love song, while the beautiful white lady - the barn owl - prefers the ruins of a half-collapsed barn or old steeples.

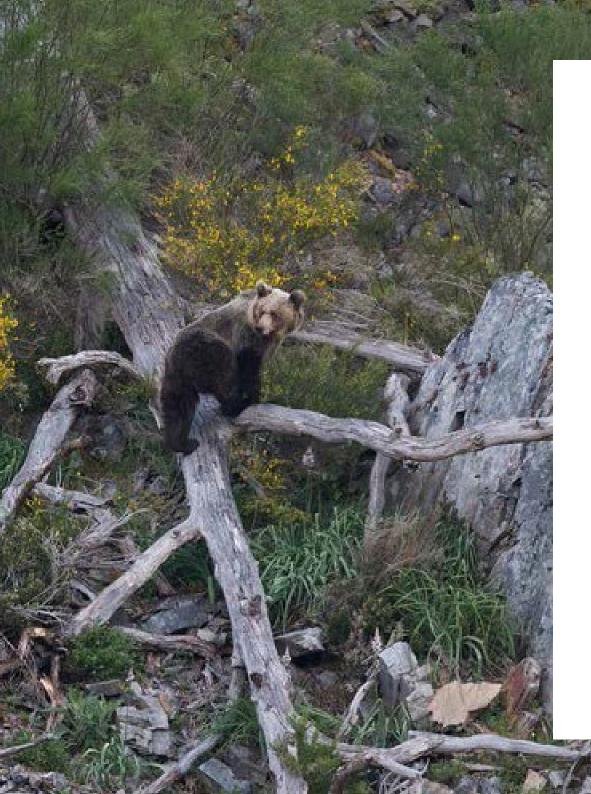
In the breeding meadows, the marauding fox is looking for voles. The roe deer, always graceful, is extra careful when it ventures out into the open to graze. Birds of prey - the buzzard, the red kite and the common kestrel - patrol the sky as the hawk weaves in and out over the hedges to surprise the chickadee round looking for food.

The other day, I was told about a feline, a little tiger that roams and hunts on the edge. Those who saw it say that it has a broken mouth caused by fight. An emerald green look, a white medallion on the throat, it would be high on legs. To recognize it, we must observe its tail: dark rings and a club-shaped ending in a black pompom.

I decide to go in search of the forest cat, commonly called wild cat, the only feline that remains at the feet of these peaks.







EPISODE 2 - WHERE IS THE BEAR, THIS FOREST GHOST HIDING?

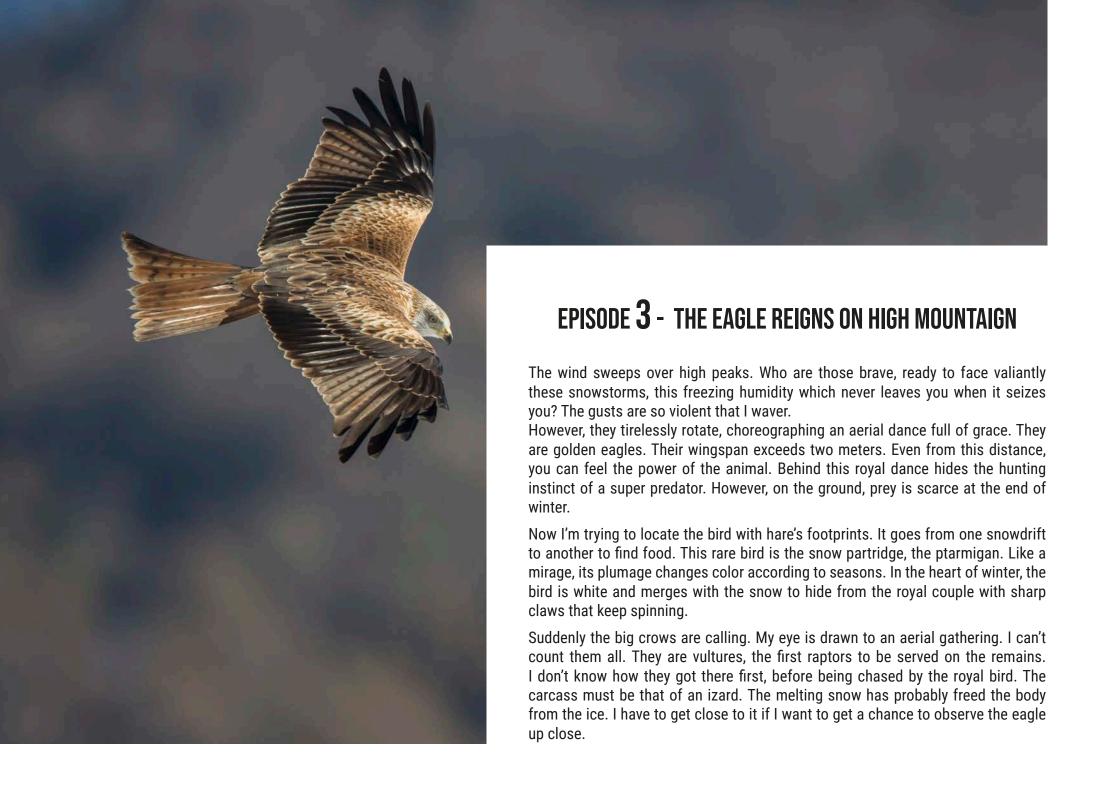
The forest is dense, the trees seem hundred years old, and the ground is covered with moss. The lichen clings to the bark. Depending on the light, the vegetation offers tranquility and it forms a backdrop to a wonderful world or, on the contrary, it seems threatening to foreigners who dare to venture there.

I turn my head, a deer runs away. The animal seems so fearful. It's probably due to hunters, the roe deer having no other predators in the Pyrenees.

I like to dream while observing these beech trees over forty meters tall. The more I walk the forest, the more I understand why the bear has chosen it as a refuge. What density, fauna and flora. The ecosystem is there, before my eyes, so fascinating to observe. Tengmalm's owl is hiding, nestled in the trunk of an old fir tree. At the foot of the leafy tree, ants and slugs seem to be cleaning up. It's spring time and the ground is soaked with water. Humus and moss swell like sponges. And suddenly I see it. Five fingers, one palm, the trace is twice as big as my hand. The bear passed by here, probably a few hours ago.

The bear's footsteps will guide us. It had disappeared, hunted by humans, from most of the valleys before being reintroduced into the central Pyrenees twenty years ago.

The forest awakens in early spring when the snow softens and the plantigrade comes out of its den. At the turn of spring, the bears begin the rut. Females and males seek, miss and find each other to love each other for a few days while enjoying the delights of the forest. We find almost everywhere the stigmata of these intoxicated feasts here, the giant decapitated anthill there, the fir tree windthrow being disemboweled and emptied from fat larvae which decomposed it...





The high peaks of Pyrenees are arid areas where hierarchy between animals is often very visible, especially when food is scarce. The dance of raptors following each other on a carcass is fascinating to observe: great crows call, vultures rush, the golden eagle cleans up and helps itself. When

only just a few bones are left, the vulture soars into the air with a bone and drops it on the rocks to break it. He then savors the marrow of which he is fond of.

> Each high-altitude area located at the upper edge of the forest attracts the most vigorous animals: the moors of blueberries bushes and callunes (a sort of heather) are crossed by bears, the stony landscapes shelter the ermine, the corridors of avalanches surrounded by bands of Scots pines and mountain pines are a favorite playground for young Izards, etc.

> > From up there, the walker perceives the vastness of the massif, its endless valleys, its gigantic cliffs but also its fields of flowering shrubs, often rhododendrons, which adorn the mountain at the end of spring.





















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