

Conservation work for our wildlife is more vital than ever.  
 The count provides a hugely valuable snapshot  
 of the state of the nation's farmland birds



### Grey partridge

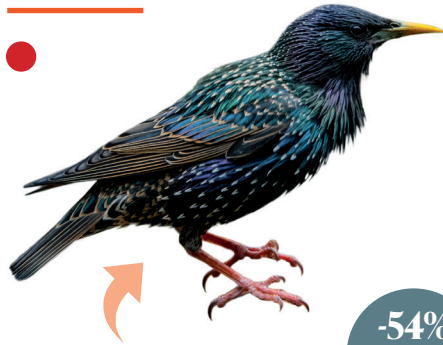


Distinctive orange face

Males - well-defined chestnut-brown or black patch ('horseshoe') on a pale belly

**-92%**  
decrease\*  
(1967-2022)

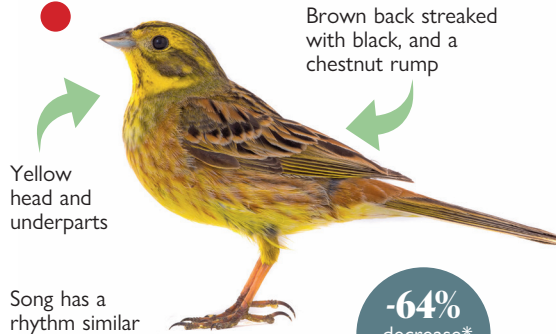
### Starling



Breeding plumage is iridescent green, blue and purple and it is spotted with silver in the winter

**-54%**  
decrease\*  
(1995-2022)

### Yellowhammer



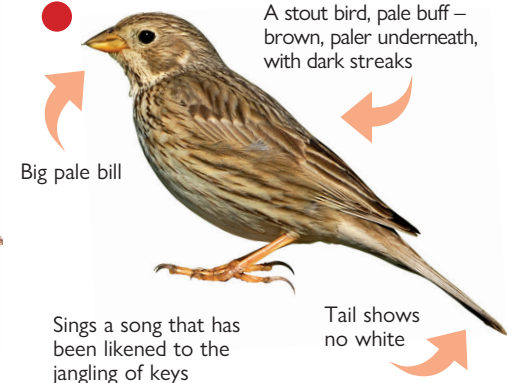
Brown back streaked with black, and a chestnut rump

Yellow head and underparts

Song has a rhythm similar to the phrase: "a little bit of bread and no cheese"

**-64%**  
decrease\*  
(1967-2022)

### Corn bunting



A stout bird, pale buff – brown, paler underneath, with dark streaks

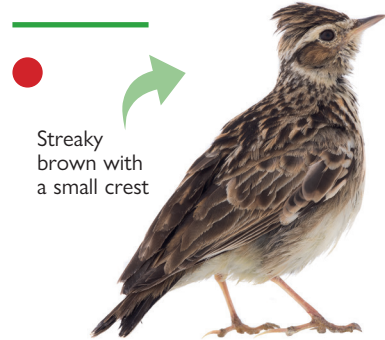
Big pale bill

Sings a song that has been likened to the jangling of keys

Tail shows no white

**-83%**  
decrease\*  
(1967-2022)

### Skylark



Streaky brown with a small crest

The wings have a white rear edge which is visible in flight. Renowned for their display flight, vertically up in the air

**-11%**  
decrease\*  
(1995-2022)

### Meadow pipit



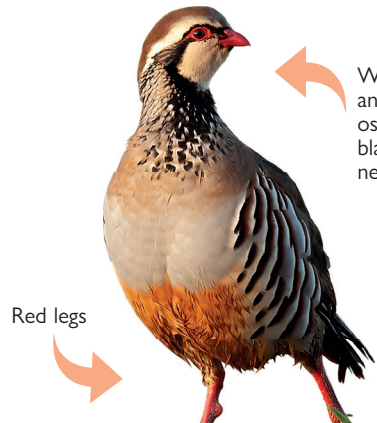
Smaller than a skylark, brown, streaky bird

Pink legs

Has a fluttering 'parachute' display flight

**-13%**  
decrease\*  
(1995-2022)

Shows white outer tail feathers in flight



White cheeks and an ostentatious black spotted necklace

**+79.3%**  
increase\*  
(1968-72 to 2008-11)

### Red-legged partridge

### DID YOU KNOW?

You can submit your count results quickly and easily online  
[gwct.org.uk/bfbc](http://gwct.org.uk/bfbc)

# GWCT BIG FARMLAND BIRD COUNT



Sponsored by



Our partners



SUBMIT  
RESULTS ONLINE



## Tree sparrow

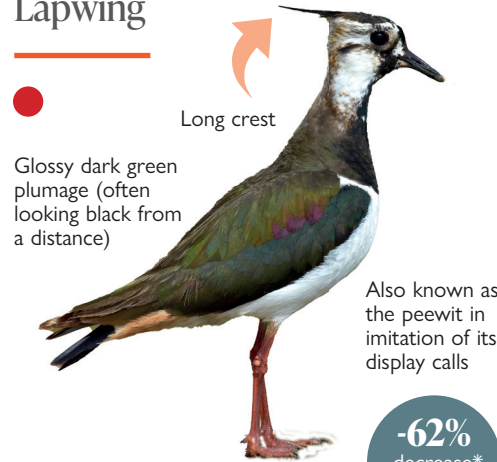


Chestnut brown head and nape. White cheeks and collar with a black cheek spot

Smaller than the house sparrow and more active

**+62%**  
increase\*  
(1995-2022)

## Lapwing



Long crest

Glossy dark green plumage (often looking black from a distance)

Also known as the peewit in imitation of its display calls

**-62%**  
decrease\*  
(1967-2022)

## Fieldfare

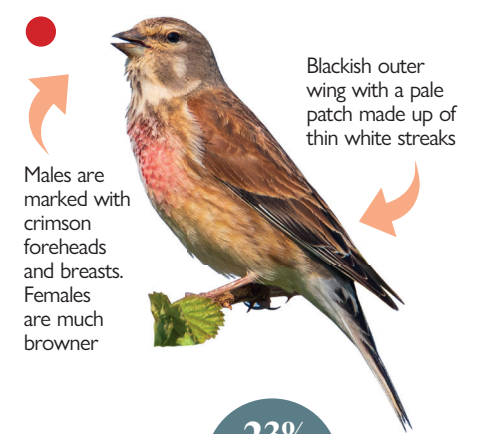


Grey-headed, chestnut-backed

The largest of the thrushes. They are very social birds, spending the winter in flocks

**-32.4%**  
decrease\*  
(1968-72 to 2008-11)

## Linnet

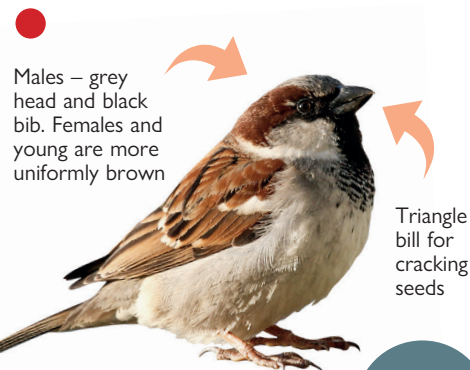


Blackish outer wing with a pale patch made up of thin white streaks

Males are marked with crimson foreheads and breasts. Females are much browner

**-23%**  
decrease\*  
(1995-2022)

## House sparrow



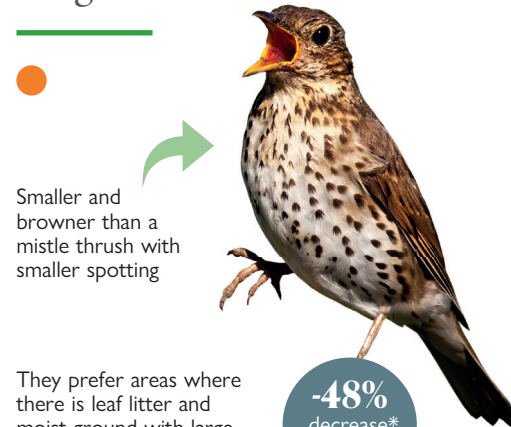
Males – grey head and black bib. Females and young are more uniformly brown

Triangle bill for cracking seeds

Roost communally and often observed in large flocks

**Stable**

## Song thrush

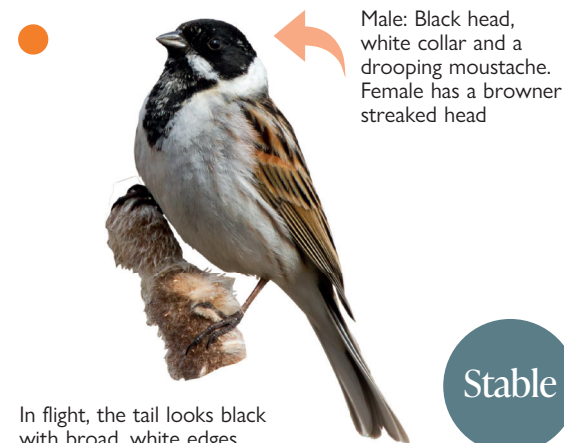


Smaller and browner than a mistle thrush with smaller spotting

They prefer areas where there is leaf litter and moist ground with large numbers of invertebrates

**-48%**  
decrease\*  
(1967-2022)

## Reed bunting



Male: Black head, white collar and a drooping moustache. Female has a browner streaked head

In flight, the tail looks black with broad, white edges

**Stable**

## DID YOU KNOW?

Breeding Bird Survey data indicate a significant increase in tree sparrows since 1995, but it should be remembered that, for every tree sparrow today there were perhaps around 20 in the 1970s.

Find out more at [bfbc.org.uk/bird-profiles](http://bfbc.org.uk/bird-profiles)