

2-18 FEBRUARY 2024

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

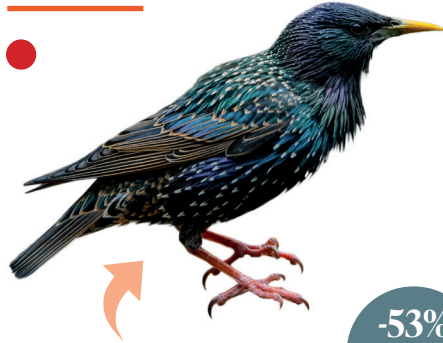


Distinctive orange face

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

-92%
decrease*
(1967-2020)

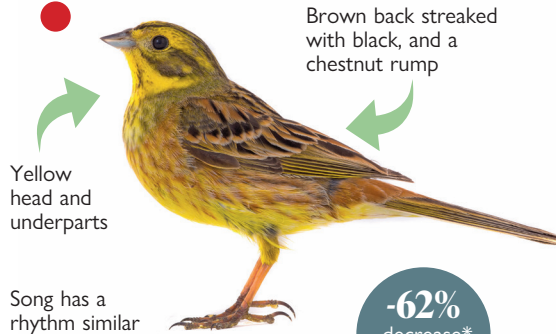
Starling



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

-53%
decrease*
(1995-2020)

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"

-62%
decrease*
(1967-2020)

Corn bunting



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

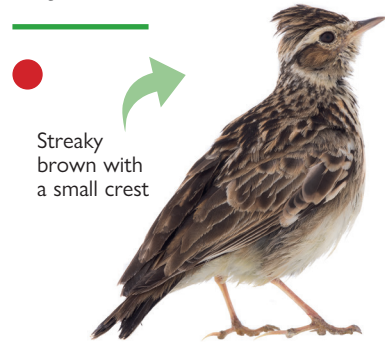
Big pale bill

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

Tail shows no white

-83%
decrease*
(1967-2020)

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

-15%
decrease*
(1995-2020)

Meadow pipit



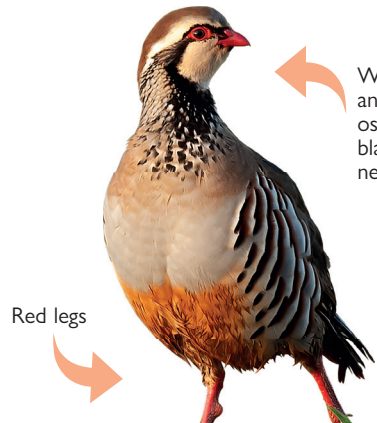
Smaller than a skylark, brown, streaky bird

Pink legs

Has a fluttering 'parachute' display flight

-14%
decrease*
(1995-2020)

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

GWCT BIG FARMLAND BIRD COUNT



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

+100%
increase*
(1995-2020)

Chaffinch



Common, sparrow-sized; two white bars across the wing and white sides to tail. Male – soft pinkish beneath

-15%
decrease*
(1967-2020)

Fieldfare

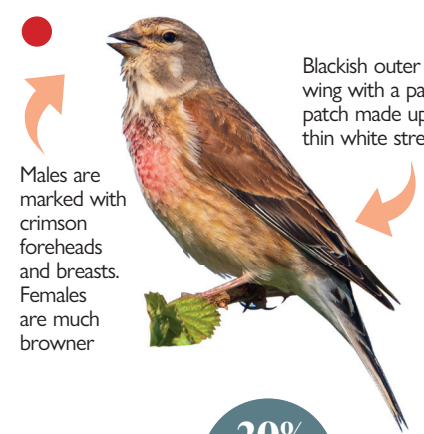


Grey-headed, chestnut-backed

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

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

Linnet

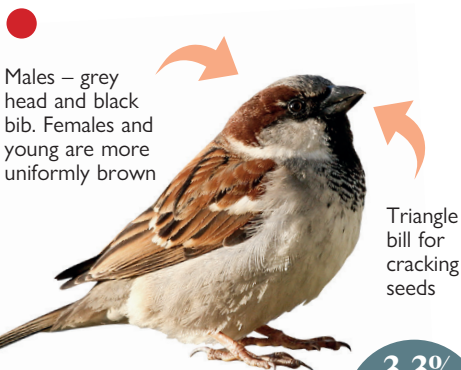


Blackish outer wing with a pale patch made up of thin white streaks

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

-20%
decrease*
(1995-2020)

House sparrow



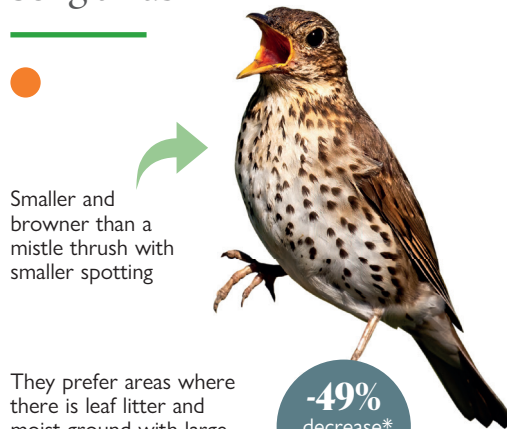
Males – grey head and black bib. Females and young are more uniformly brown

Triangle bill for cracking seeds

Roost communally and often observed in large flocks

-3.3%
decrease*
(1968-72 to 2008-11)

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

-49%
decrease*
(1967-2020)

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