

# Corn bunting



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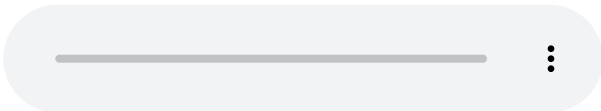
Scientific name: **Emberiza calandra**

Bird family: Buntings

UK conservation status: Red

Protected by The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

## Corn bunting call



Stuart Fisher, Xeno-canto

## Key information

This nondescript lowland farmland bird is the largest of the buntings and is most usually seen perched on a wire or post. It is a stout, dumpy bird brown which flies off with a fluttering flight and with its legs characteristically 'dangling'. Its dramatic population decline in the UK makes it a Red List species.

### What they eat:

Seeds and insects.

### Measurements:

Length:  
18cm

Wingspan:

26-32cm

Weight:

35-56g

## Population:



UK breeding:

UK breeding is the number of pairs breeding annually. UK wintering is the number of individuals present from October to March. UK passage is the number of individuals passing through on migration in spring and/or autumn.

## Identifying features:

### Corn bunting

Feather colour: Brown Cream/buff

Leg colour: Brown Pink


Beak: Black Brown Short Powerful Chunky

Natural habitats: Farmland Grassland

## Similar birds:

 Male reed bunting

Reed bunting

 Skylark illustration

Skylark

 Male yellowhammer

Yellowhammer

## Where and when to see them

The corn bunting is often seen perched prominently on a hedge, post or wire, singing its jangling song. In the summer corn buntings prefer open farmland and in winter they may be found in stubbles, root crops, weedy fields and cattle yards or stockyards.


\* This map is intended as a guide. It shows general distribution rather than detailed, localised populations.

Resident

Passage

Summer

Winter

 Corn bunting distribution map

The corn bunting can be seen all year round - they form flocks in the winter.

This bird can be seen in the UK in: jan feb mar apr may jun jul aug sep oct nov dec

# RSPB reserves

RSPB Balranald

RSPB Winterbourne Downs