11. Figures

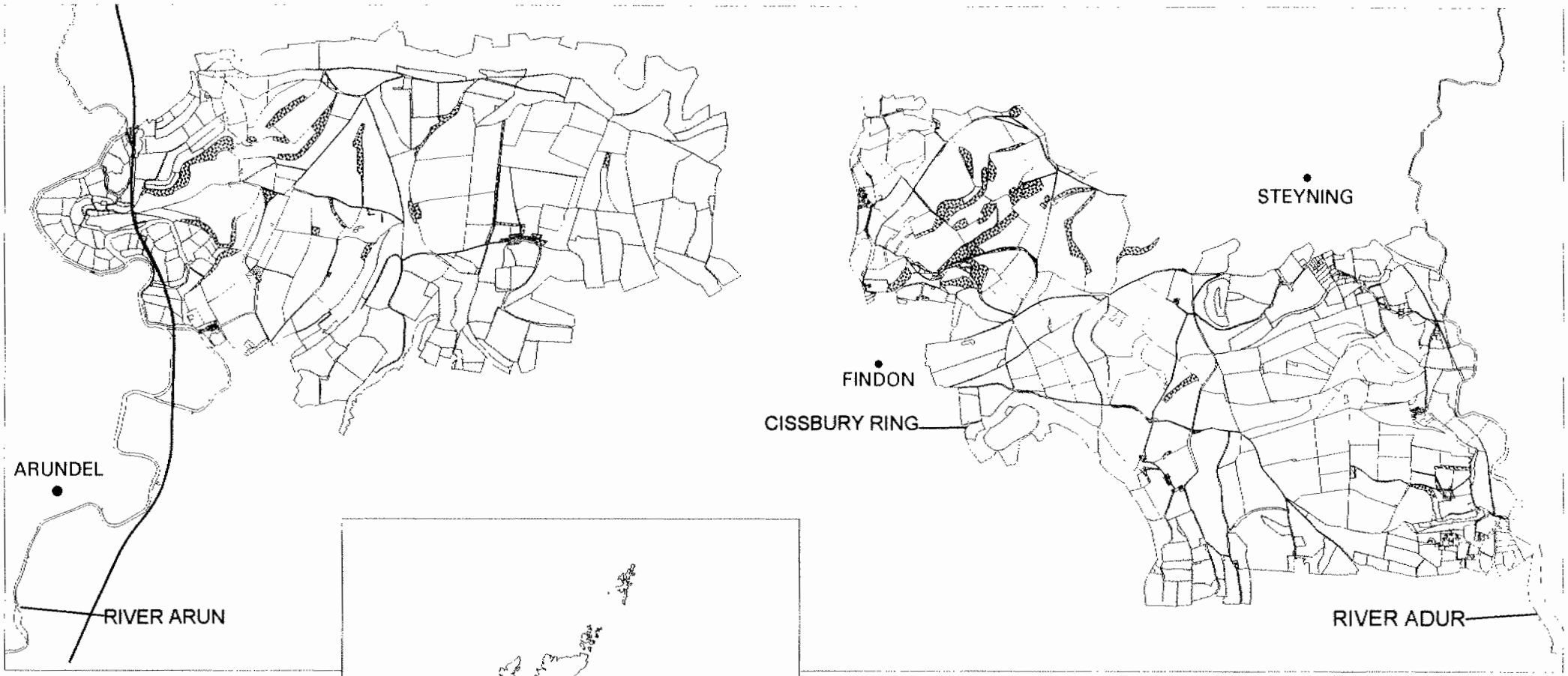

Fig. 1. Map of the Sussex study area, with its location within the British Isles shown on the insert. The area surveyed is shown in white within a grey unsurveyed area.

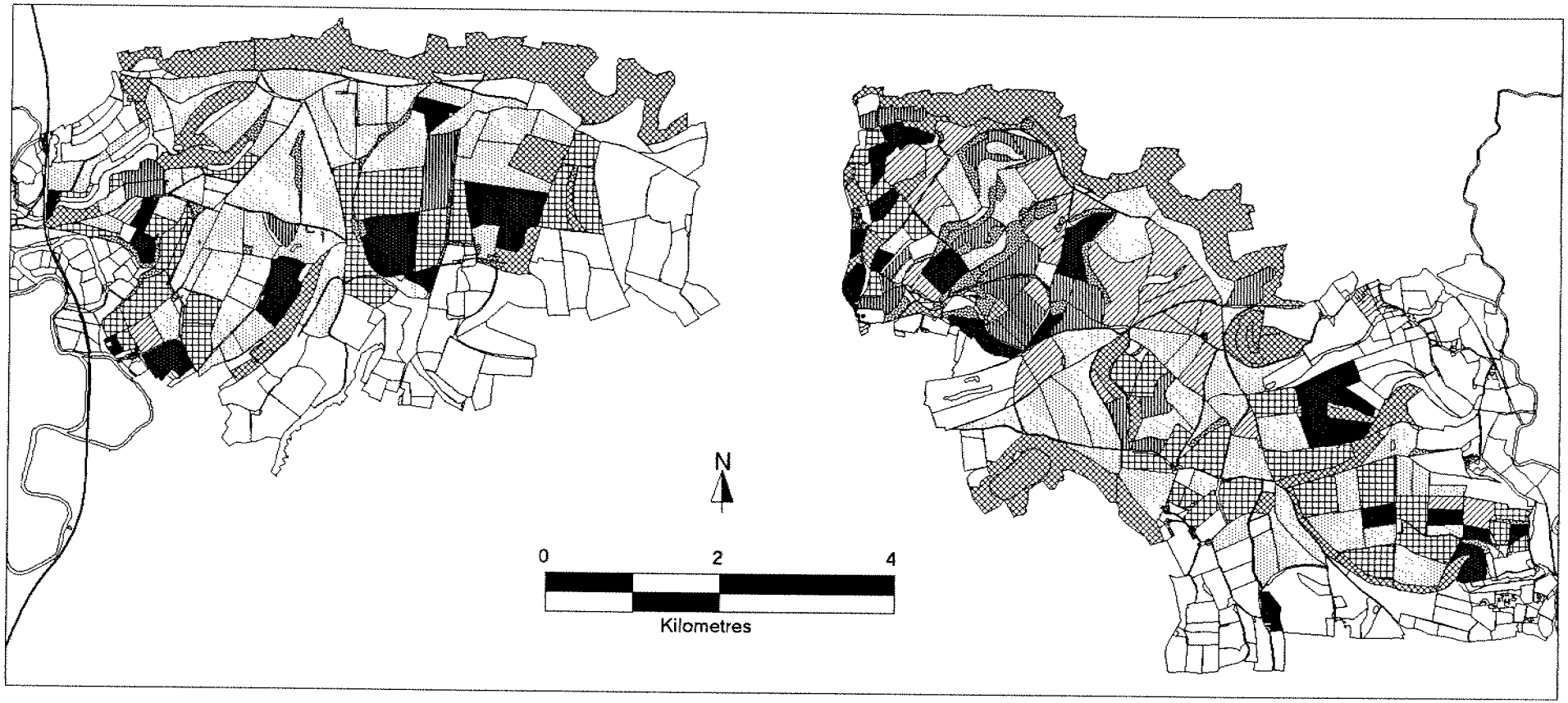

Fig. 2. Distribution of land-use types in 1970 across the Sussex study area. Downland turf and scrubby downland have been grouped under non-rotational grass.

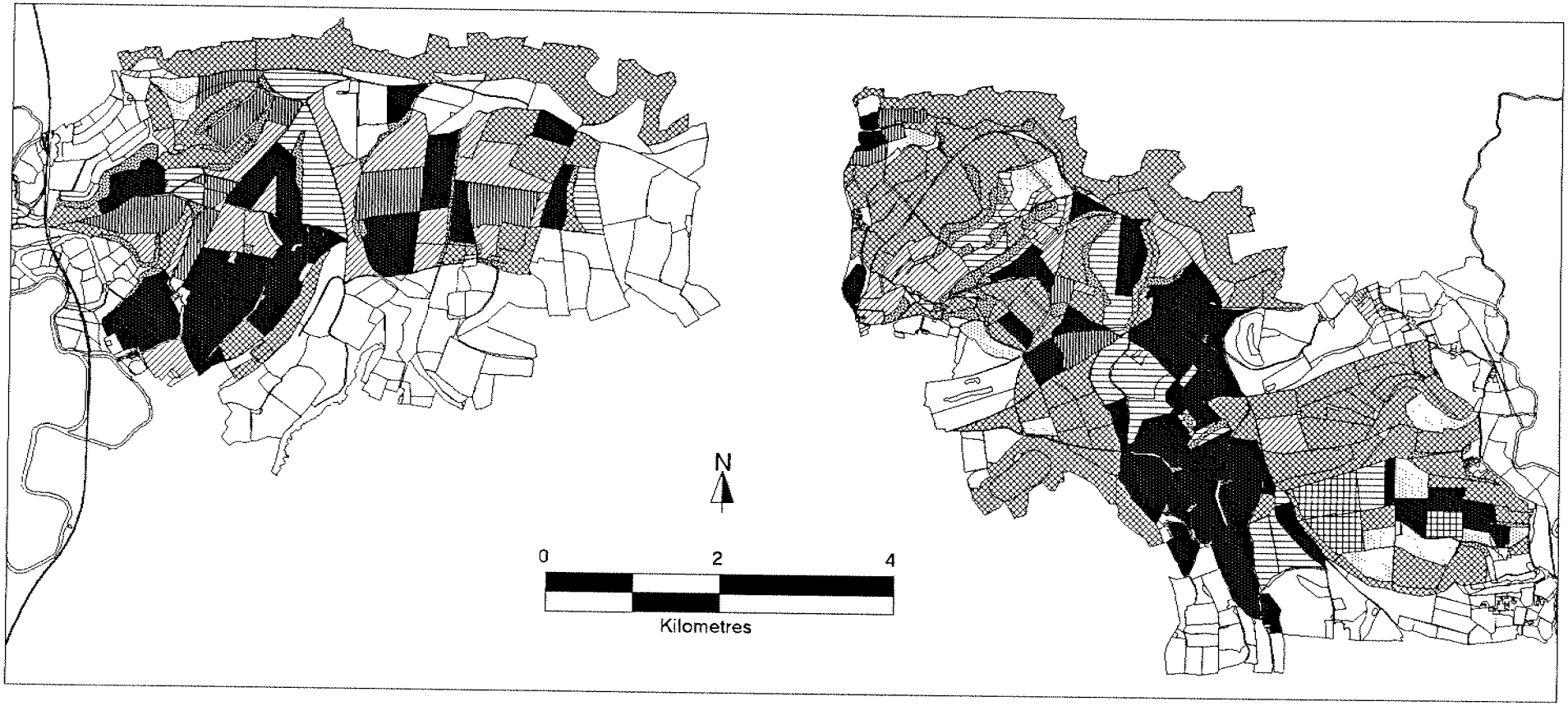

Fig. 3. Distribution of land-use types across the Sussex study area in 1994. The categories are the same as in Fig. 4, with the addition of set-aside. Downland turf and scrubby downland are classed as non-rotational grass.

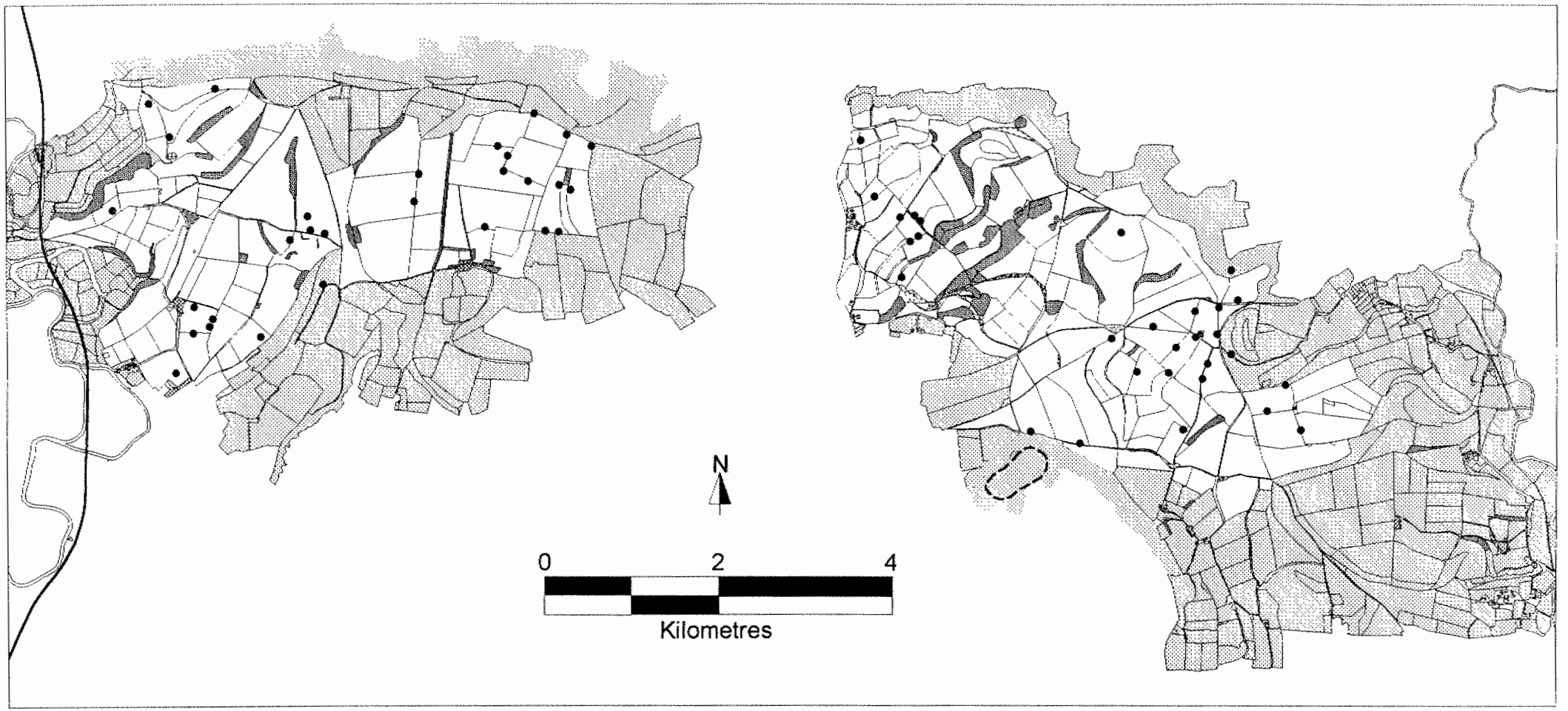

Fig. 4. Locations of singing male Corn Buntings across the Sussex study area in March 1970. The area surveyed is shown in white within a grey unsurveyed area.

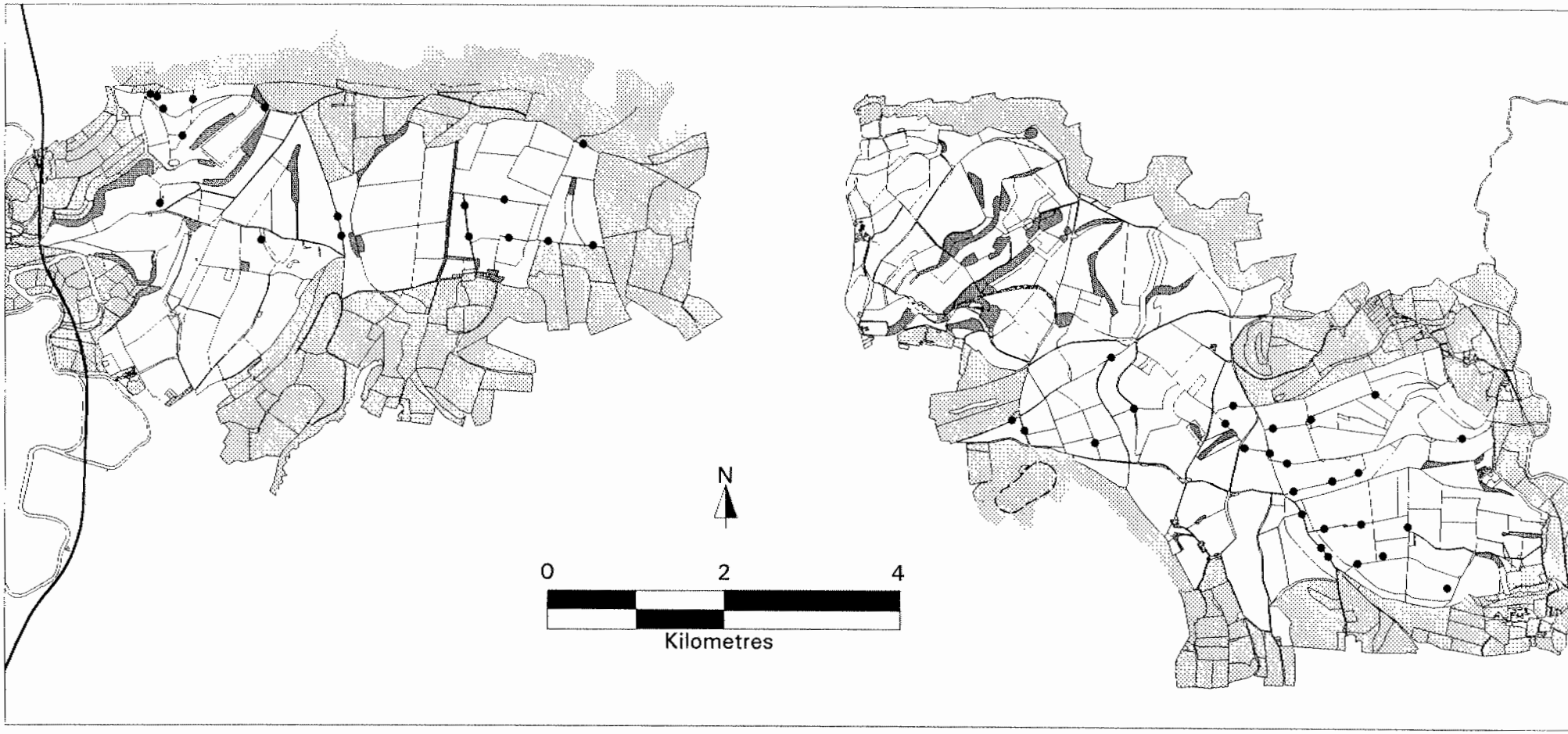

Fig. 5. Locations of singing male Corn Buntings across the Sussex study area between 31st May and 8th June 1994 (first count). The area surveyed is shown in white within a grey unsurveyed area.

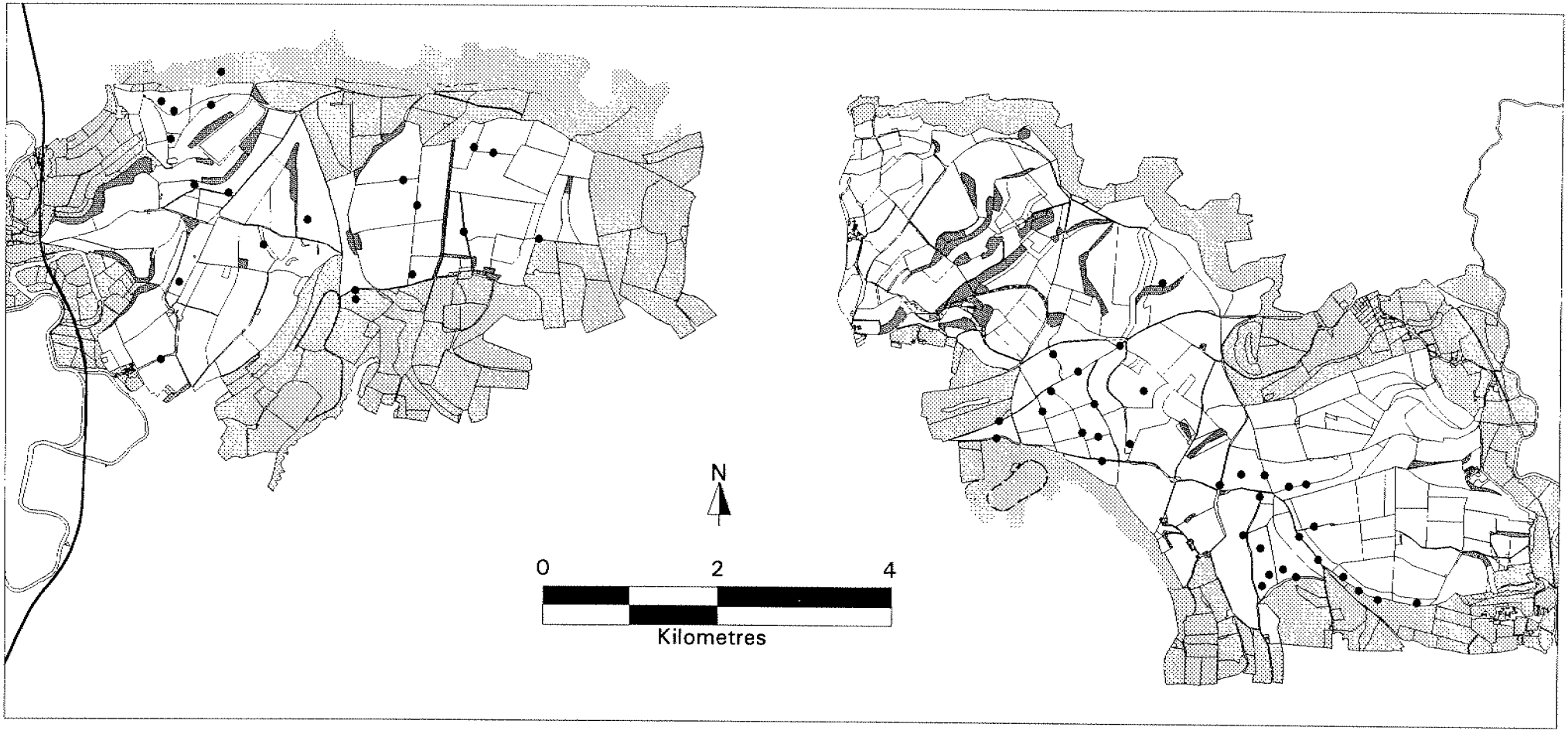

Fig. 6. Locations of singing male Corn Buntings across the Sussex study area between 9th and 14th June 1994 (second count). The area surveyed is shown in white within a grey unsurveyed area.

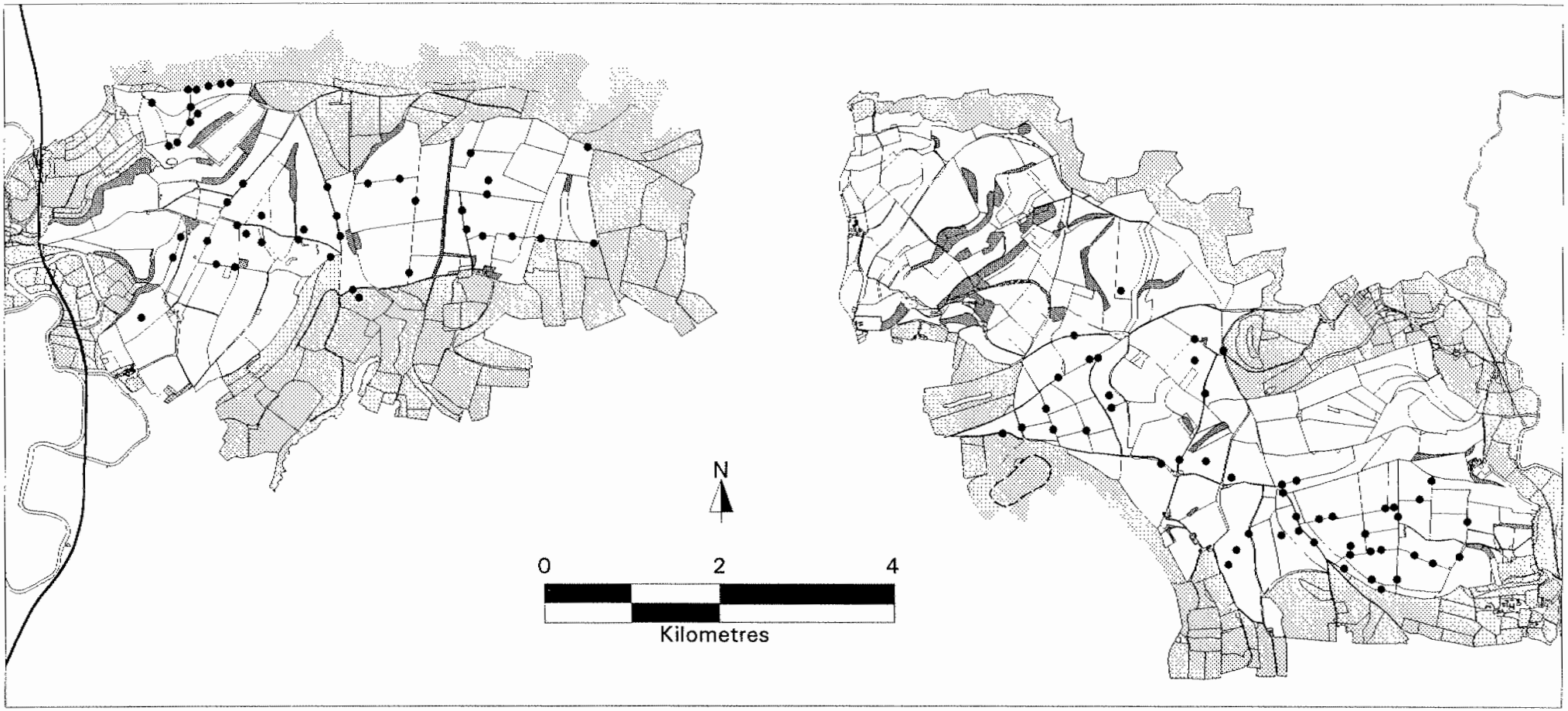

Fig. 7. Locations of singing male Corn Buntings across the Sussex study area between 15th and 22nd June 1994 (third count). The area surveyed is shown in white within a grey unsurveyed area.

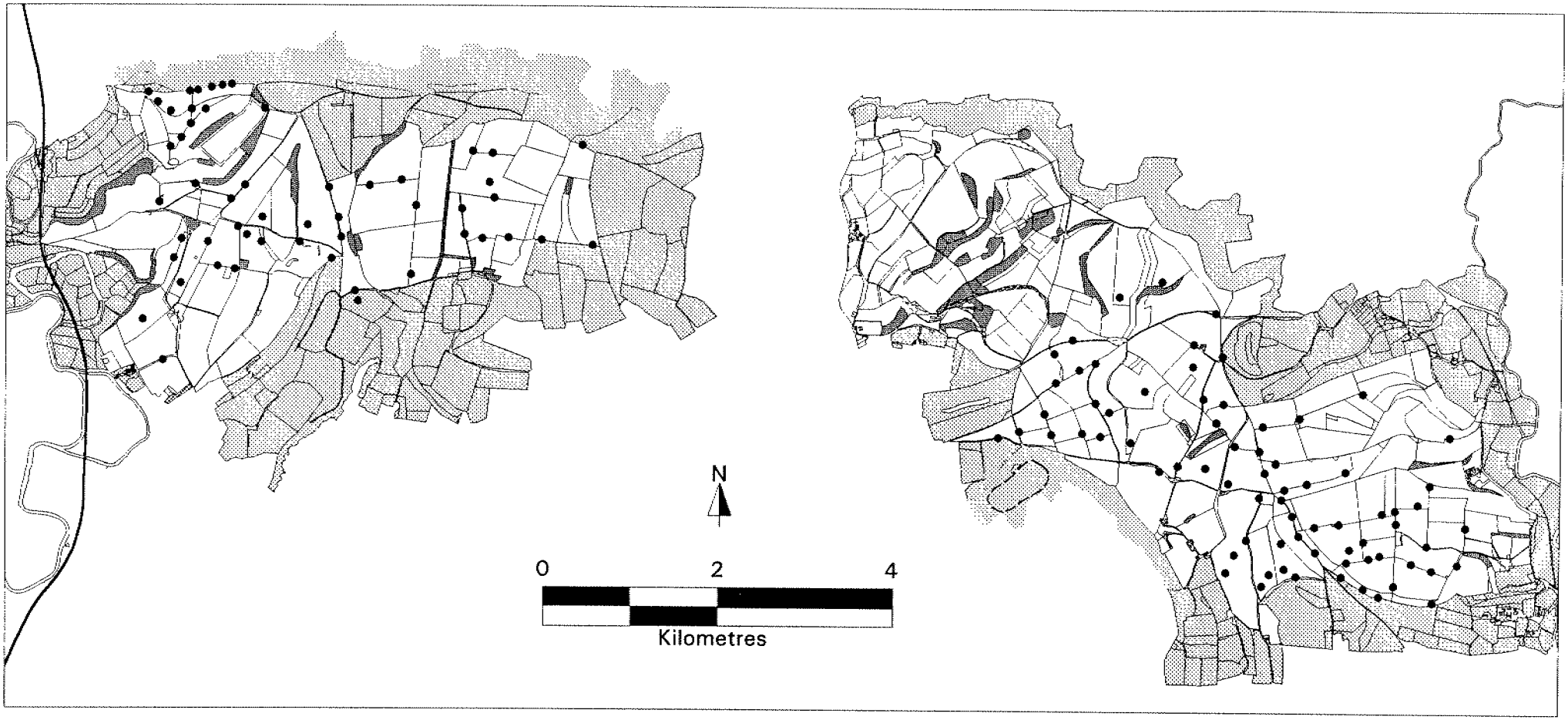

Fig. 8. Locations of all singing male Corn Buntings within the Sussex study area between 31st May and 22nd June 1994. These locations result from combining the three surveys carried out during May and June 1994 in such a way that each point represents an individual bird. The area surveyed is shown in white within a grey unsurveyed area.

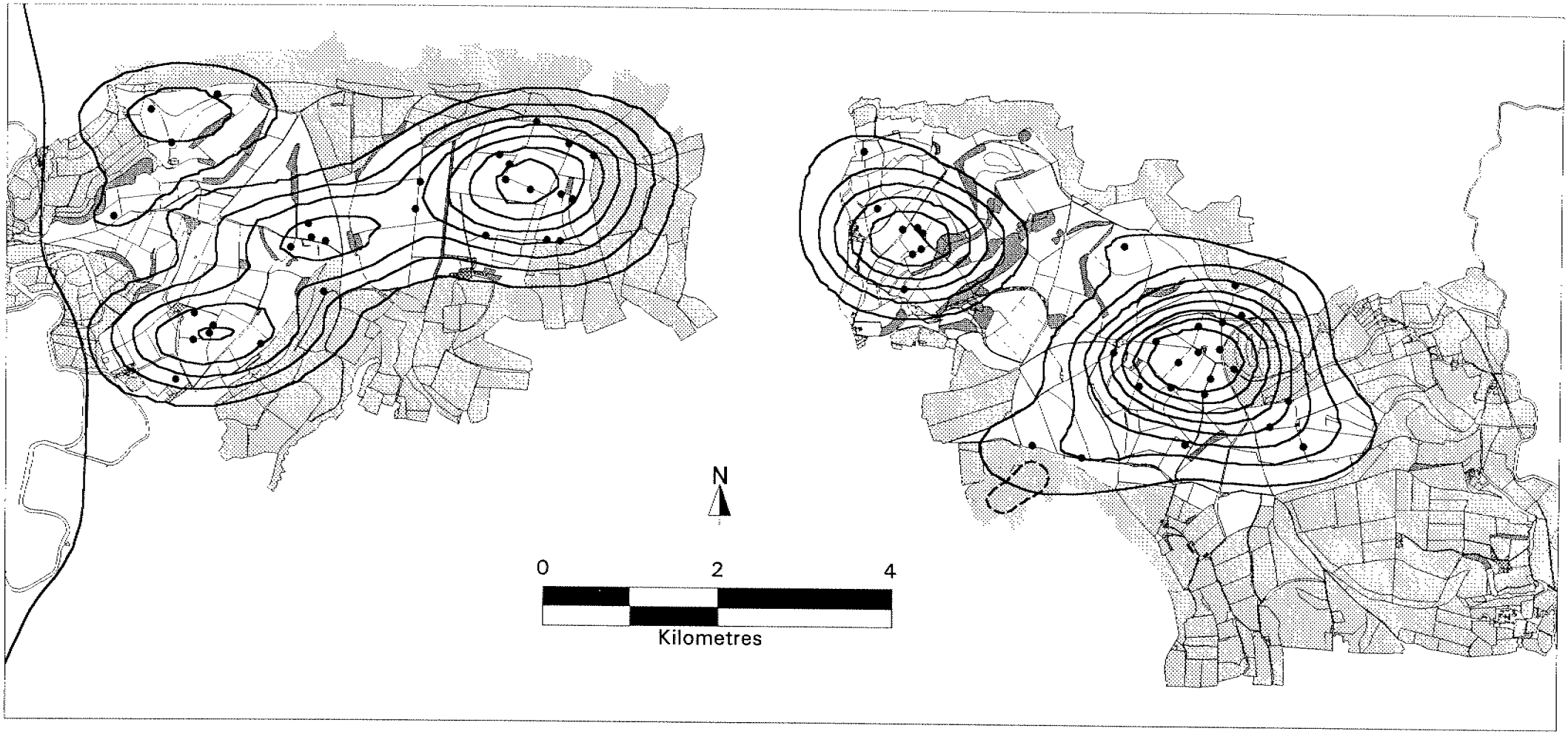

Fig. 9. Contours of density of singing male Corn Buntings (number of birds per km^2) across the Sussex study area in March 1970, with the location of each male shown. The calculation of the density contours worked on the assumption that there were no Corn Buntings outside the study area. Parts of the study area which were not covered by the contours represented the contour of lowest Corn Bunting density, which was close to no singing males per km^2. The area surveyed is shown in white, surrounded by a grey unsurveyed area.

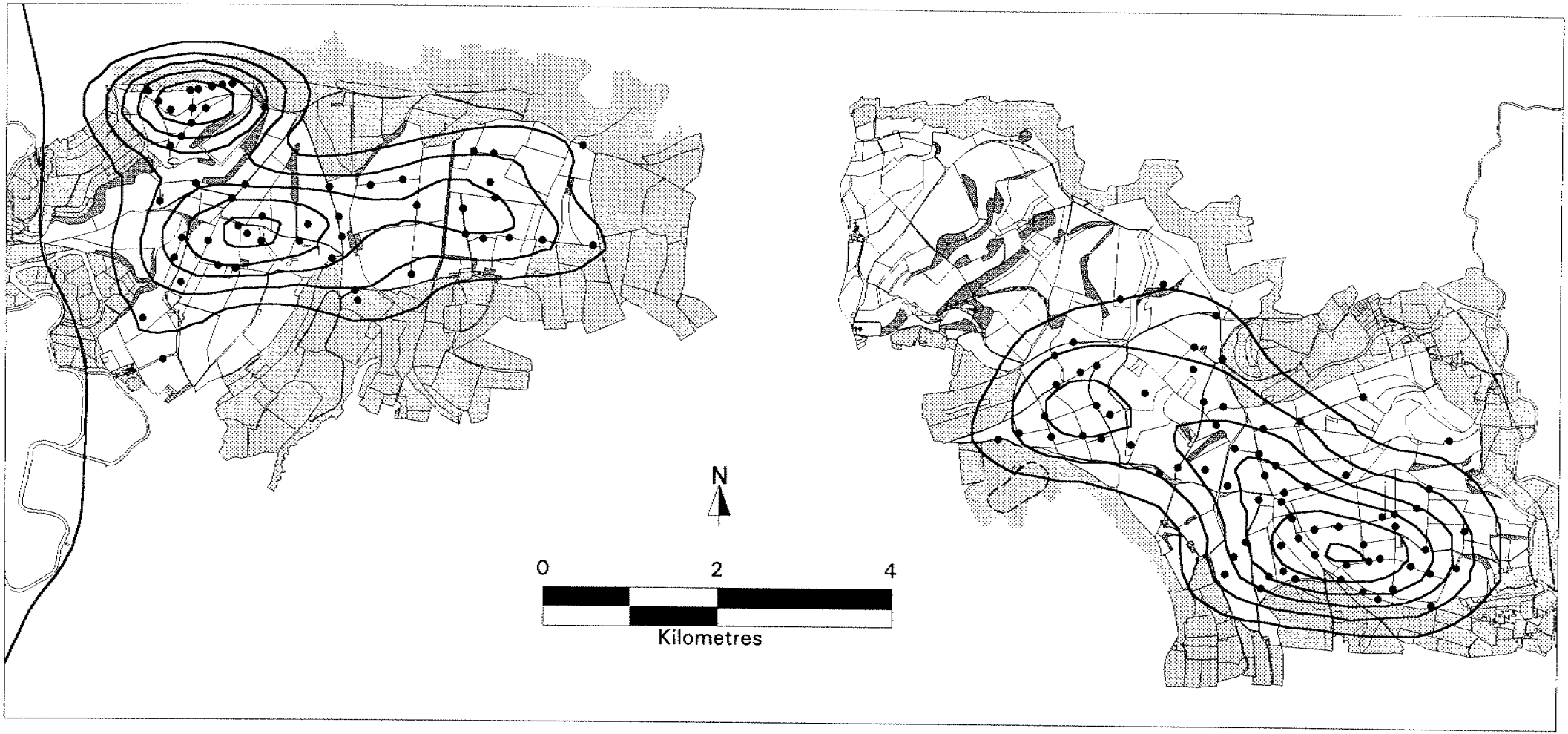

Fig. 10. Contours of density of singing male Corn Buntings (number of birds per km^2) across the Sussex study area between 31st May and 22nd June 1994, with the location of each male shown. The calculation of the density contours worked on the assumption that there were no Corn Buntings outside the study area. Parts of the study area which were not covered by the contours represented the contour of lowest Corn Bunting density, which was close to no birds per km^2. The area surveyed is shown in white, surrounded by a grey unsurveyed area.

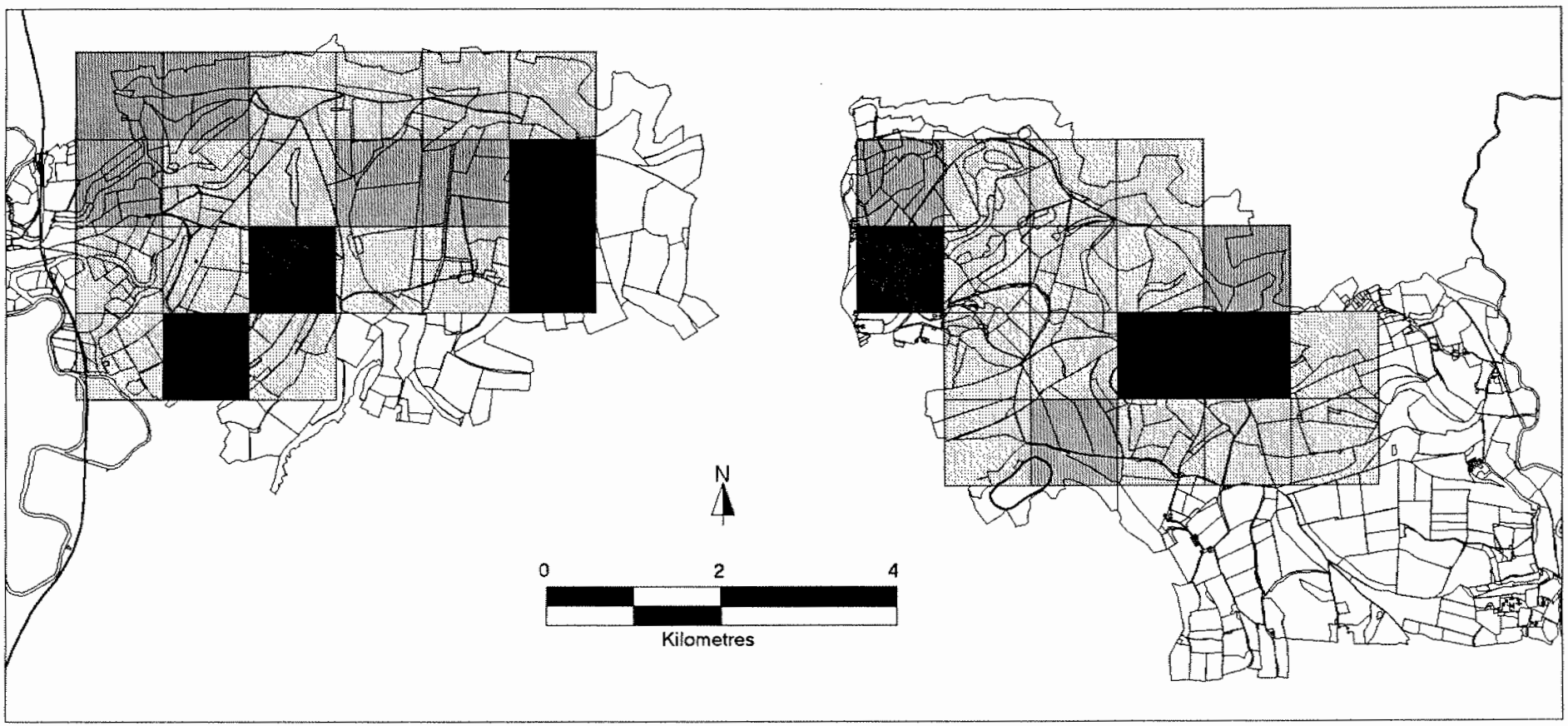

Fig. 11. Density of singing male Corn Buntings in each 1x1-km grid square across the area surveyed in March 1970.

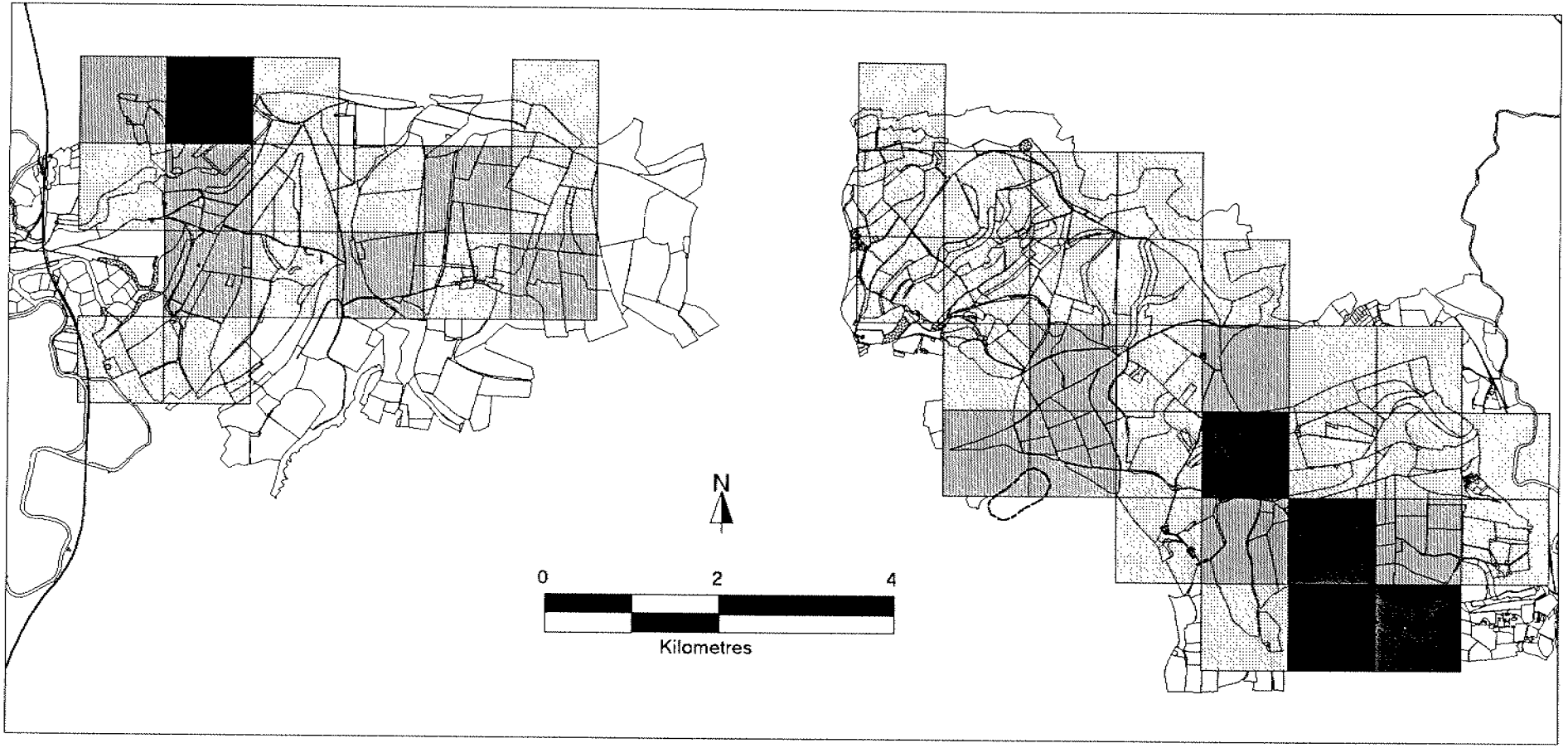

Fig. 12. Density of singing male Corn Buntings in each 1x1-km grid square across the area surveyed between 31st May and 22nd June 1994.

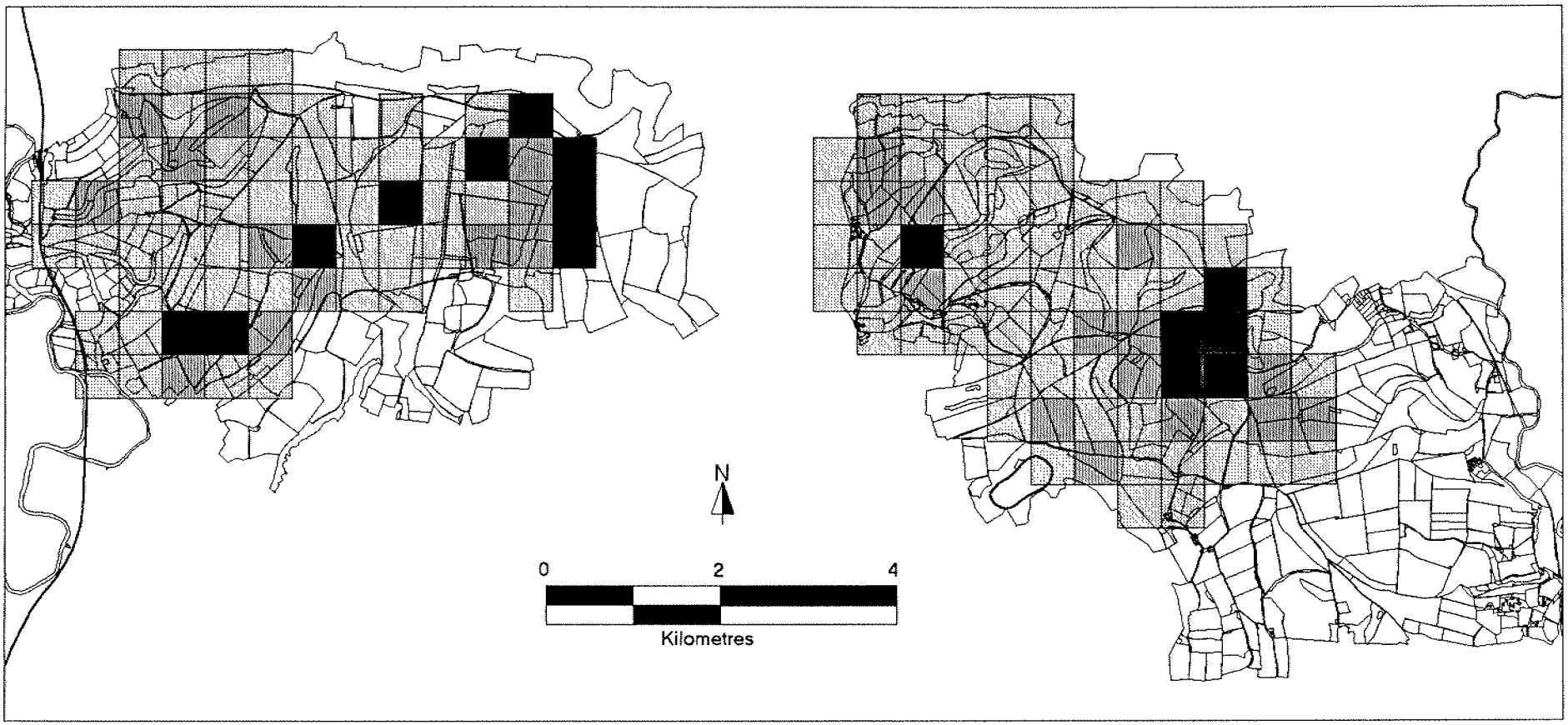

Fig. 13. Density of singing male Corn Buntings (numbers per km^2) across the area surveyed in March 1970, for each 0.5x0.5-km grid square.

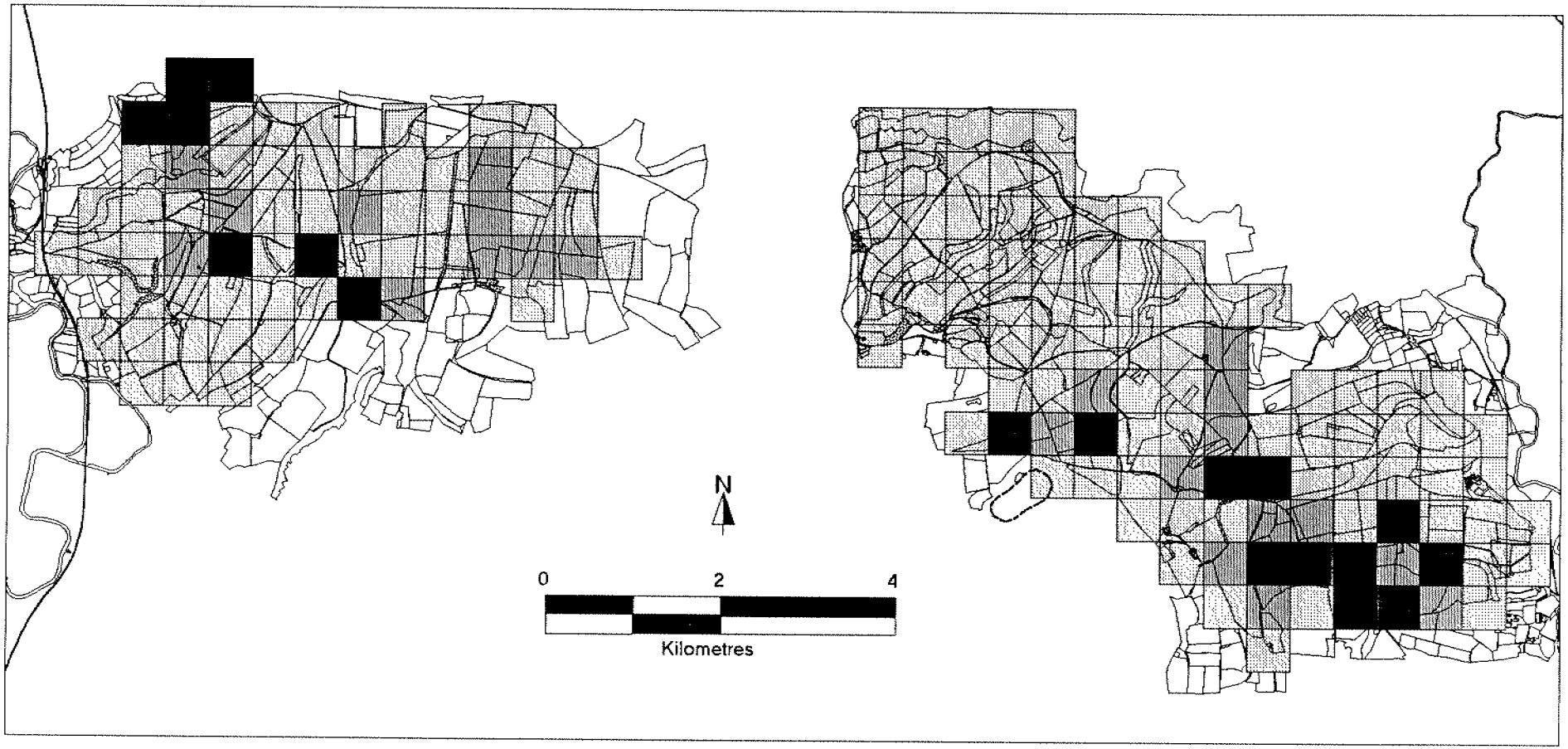

Fig. 14. Density of singing male Corn Buntings (numbers per km^2) across the area surveyed between 31st May and 22nd June 1994, for each 0.5x0.5-km grid square.

Fig. 15. Changes in the density of singing male Corn Buntings in each 1x1-km grid square between March 1970 and June 1994. The squares included on the map cover the area that was surveyed in both 1970 and 1994. A change from low density in 1970 (lowest two density categories in Figs 11-12) to high density in 1994 (highest two density categories in Figs 11-12) for an individual square is represented by a plus (+) sign within the square. A change from high density in 1970 to low density in 1994 within a square is represented by a minus (-) sign.