

Wood Owl 3 4

Diameter X 6 1 2

Owls are divided into two families: the true (or typical) owl family, Strigidae, and the barn owl and bay owl family, Tytonidae. Owls hunt mostly small mammals, insects, and other birds, although a few species specialize in hunting fish. They are found in all regions of the Earth except the polar ice caps and some remote islands. 2164d2e421 While related to polecats and other members of the weasel family, skunks have as their closest relatives the Old World stink badgers. 2164d2e421

Snowy owl The composition of brown markings about the wing, although not foolproof, is the most reliable technique for aging and sexing individual snowy owls. Juvenile male snowy owls have dark markings and may appear similar to females until maturity, at which point they typically turn whiter. One of the largest species of owl, it is the only owl with mainly white plumage. It has a number of unique adaptations to its habitat and lifestyle, which are quite distinct from other extant owls. Snowy owls are native to the Arctic regions of both North America and the Palearctic, breeding mostly on the tundra. Snowy owls are The snowy owl (*Bubo scandiacus*), also known as the polar owl, the white owl and the Arctic owl, is a large, white owl of the true owl family. Males tend to be a purer white overall while females tend to have more extensive flecks of dark brown. snowy owl (*Bubo scandiacus*), also known as the polar owl, the white owl and the Arctic owl, is a large, white owl of the true owl family 2164d2e421

In ornithological study, the great horned owl is often compared to the Eurasian eagle-owl (*Bubo bubo*), a closely related species, which occupies the same ecological niche in Eurasia despite its notably larger size. The great horned owl is also compared to the red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), with which it often shares similar habitat, prey, and nesting habits by day; thus the red-tailed hawk is something of a diurnal ecological equivalent. The great horned owl is one of the earliest nesting birds in North America, often laying eggs weeks or even months before other raptorial birds. 2164d2e421

Ural owl The Ural owl is a member of the genus *Strix*. The Ural owl (*Strix uralensis*) is a large nocturnal owl. However, this species has an extremely broad distribution that extends as far west as much of Scandinavia, montane eastern Europe, and, sporadically, central Europe, thence sweeping across the Palearctic broadly through Russia to as far east as Sakhalin and throughout Japan. The Ural owl (*Strix uralensis*) is a large nocturnal owl. The Ural owl is a member of the genus *Strix*, that is also the origin of the family's name under Linnaean taxonomy. It is a member of the true owl family, Strigidae. Both its common name and scientific name refer to the Ural Mountains of Russia where the type specimen was collected. It is a member of the true owl family, Strigidae. The Ural owl may include up to 15 subspecies, but most likely the number may be slightly fewer if accounting for clinal variations 2164d2e421

Long-eared owl owl (*Asio otus*), also known as the northern long-eared owl or, more informally, as the lesser horned owl or cat owl, is a medium-sized species of owl. The long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), also known as the northern long-eared owl or, more informally, as the lesser horned owl or

cat owl, is a medium-sized species of owl with an extensive breeding range. The genus name, *Asio*, is Latin for "horned owl", and the specific epithet, *otus*, is derived from Greek and refers to a small eared owl. This species is a part of the larger grouping of owls known as typical owls, of the family Strigidae, which contains most extant species of owl. The species breeds in Europe and the Palearctic, as well as in North America

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Barred owl 4 in) in diameter and 7. A member of the true owl family, Strigidae, they belong to the genus *Strix*, which is also the origin of the family's name under Linnaean taxonomy. 2 cm (2. The pellet of the barred owl averages about 3. Their diet consists mainly of small mammals, but this species is an opportunistic predator and is known to prey upon other small vertebrates such as birds, reptiles, and amphibians, as well as a variety of invertebrates. Carolina. 5 cm (1. Mature forests are their preferred habitat, but they can also acclimatise to various gradients of open woodlands. 8 in) in length. Barred owls are largely native to eastern North America, but have expanded their range to the west coast of North America where they are considered invasive. The barred owl has been known to consume a diversity The barred owl (*Strix varia*), also known as the northern barred owl, striped owl or, more informally, hoot owl or eight hooter, is a North American large species of owl

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The species of this genus use either blackflies (*Simulium* species) or a biting midge as their definitive host and birds as their intermediate host. There are over 100 species in this genus. Over 100 species of birds have been recorded as hosts to these parasites. 2164d2e421 Most owls sleep during the day and hunt at night, but the

snowy owl is often active during the day, especially in the summertime. The snowy owl is both a specialized and generalist hunter. Its breeding efforts and global population are closely tied to the availability of tundra-dwelling lemmings, but in the non-breeding season, and occasionally during... 2164d2e421

Skunk They are known for their ability to spray a liquid with a strong, unpleasant scent from their anal glands. Different species of skunk vary in appearance from black-and-white to brown, cream or ginger colored, but all have warning coloration. Skunks Skunks are New World mammals in the family Mephitidae. range for skunks is 0. 5 to 2 miles (1 to 3 km) in diameter, with males expanding during breeding season to travel 4 to 5 miles (6 to 8 km) per night 2164d2e421

== Taxonomy == 2164d2e421 == Life cycle == 2164d2e421

Dietary biology of the tawny owl (1982). Their middle talon, the most enlarged claw on owls, measures an average of 19. Tawny owl's hunting from a perch or pole can recall a buzzard and the two take similar prey sizes as well. Normally this owl hunts from a perch. Perching bouts usually last from about 8 to 14 minutes depending largely on habitat. , & Lowe, V. N. While not as large as those of the Ural owl, the talons are extremely sharp, stout and quite decurved. 75 in). 1 mm (0. The claws are considered to be visibly. Peak hunting activity tends to occur largely between dusk to midnight, with owls often following an erratic hunting pattern, perhaps to sites where previous hunts were successful. Based on hand-reared young owls that re-released into the wild, hunting behaviour is quite innate rather than learned. Predation by

tawny owls (*Strix aluco*) on bank voles (*Clethrionomys glareolus*) and wood mice (*Apodemus*). The tawny owl (*Strix aluco*) is an opportunistic and generalized predator. When feeding young, hunting may need to be prolonged into daylight in the early morning. P. Southern, H. The tawny owl is capable of lifting and carrying off in flight individual prey weighing up to at least 320 g (11 oz). W. However, high initial speed and maneuvering among trees and bushes with great dexterity may allow it to surprise relatively large prey, more like a goshawk. Behavior, 1-4 2164d2e421

Breeding biology of the tawny owl Young birds select territories and look for mates in autumn and tend to be very vocal, especially males. tawny owls in 1970-1975, natural tree hole use decreased in same period from 48% to 3%, on top of stumps from 4% to 1% and in buildings from 15% to 1%. Due to their highly territorial behaviour, young birds frequently struggle to establish a territory unless a nearby adult dies. In Switzerland for example, a study of 137 nestings found that only one, or 0. Laying Tawny owls are monogamous and territorial year around. Of 34 males in Wytham, only one male moved off of territory, due to being disturbed by humans. Territories have been known to have been maintained by single tawnys for up to 10 years in Russia and 13 years in Berlin. It appears to be largely up to the male to select territorial boundaries. Cases of bigamy were reported at Wytham in 6 of 34 males, in situations where apparently. Males routinely engage in territorial fights. Despite the aforementioned territorial behaviour, active nests of two separate pairs at as close as 100 m (330 ft), in the Tegel forest, have been reported. This species shows very little extrapair parentage. 7%, were from a different father than the mate, females cannot

generally raise young without male contribution so the pair structure of these highly residential owls insures little instance of cuckoldry
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Owl hawk-owl and the gregarious burrowing owl. Exceptions include the diurnal northern hawk-owl and the gregarious burrowing owl. Owls are divided into two families: the true (or typical) owl family, Strigidae, and the barn owl and bay owl family. Owls are birds from the order Strigiformes (), which includes over 200 species of mostly solitary and nocturnal birds of prey typified by an upright stance, a large, broad head, binocular vision, binaural hearing, sharp talons, and feathers adapted for silent flight
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The word skunk is dated from the 1630s, adapted from a southern New England Algonquian language word squunck, from Proto-Algonquian *šeka:kwa, from *šek- 'to urinate' + *-a:kw 'fox'. Skunk has historic use as an insult, attested from 1841. 2164d2e421 A group of owls is called a "parliament" in English venery. 2164d2e421 == Anatomy == 2164d2e421 Barred owls are brown to gray overall, with dark striping on the underside. Barred owls have typical nesting habits for a true owl, tending to raise a relatively small brood often in a tree hollow or snag (but sometimes also in other nesting sites) in forested areas. As a result of the barred owl's westward expansion, the species has begun to encroach on the range of the related and threatened...
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Leucocytozoon PMID 18818949. doi:10. Res. Parasitol. 1007/s00436-008-1207-x. haematozoa (Protozoa) parasitizing eagle owls, *Bubo bubo* S2CID 29793321. Sato
Leucocytozoon (or Leukocytozoon) is a genus of

parasitic alveolates belonging to the phylum Apicomplexa (which also includes the malaria parasites). 104 (2): 467-70 2164d2e421

== Etymology == 2164d2e421 In 1634, a skunk was described in The Jesuit Relations:

2164d2e421 This forest owl is typical associated with the vast taiga forest in Eurosiberia, although it ranges to other forest types, including mixed forests and temperate deciduous forest. The Ural owl is something of a dietary generalist like many members of the *Strix* genus, but it is usually locally reliant on small mammals, especially small rodents such as voles. In terms of its reproductive habits, Ural owls tend to vigorously protect a set territory on which... 2164d2e421

Great horned owl 2 cm (3. 5 in) thick, and have The great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), also known as the tiger owl (originally derived from early naturalists' description as the "winged tiger" or "tiger of the air") or the hoot owl, is a large owl native to the Americas. 8 cm (1. 0 in) long and 3. consumed. 6 to 10. Great horned owl pellets are dark gray or brown in color and very large, 7. It is an extremely adaptable bird with a vast range and is the most widely distributed true owl in the Americas. 0 to 4. Hunting also includes rodents, larger mid-sized mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates. Its diet consists primarily of rabbits and hares, rats and mice, and voles; it remains one of the few regular predators of skunk 2164d2e421

This owl prefers semi-open habitats, particularly woodland edge, as they to roost and nest within dense stands of wood but prefer to hunt over open ground. The long-eared owl is a specialized predator, focusing its diet on small rodents, especially voles. Under some circumstances,

such as population cycles of their regular prey, arid or insular regional habitats or urbanization, this species can adapt to a diversity of prey, including birds and insects. The long-eared owl utilizes nests built by other animals, in particular by corvids. Breeding success in this species is correlated with prey populations and predation risks. Unlike many... 2164d2e421

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