

OWLS

Eastern Screech Owl



Owl Types

- Tyto
- Phodilus
- Otus
- Megascops
- Scotopelia
- Pyrroglaux
- Gymnoglaux
- Ptilopsis
- Mimizuku
- Bubo/Ketupa/Nyctea

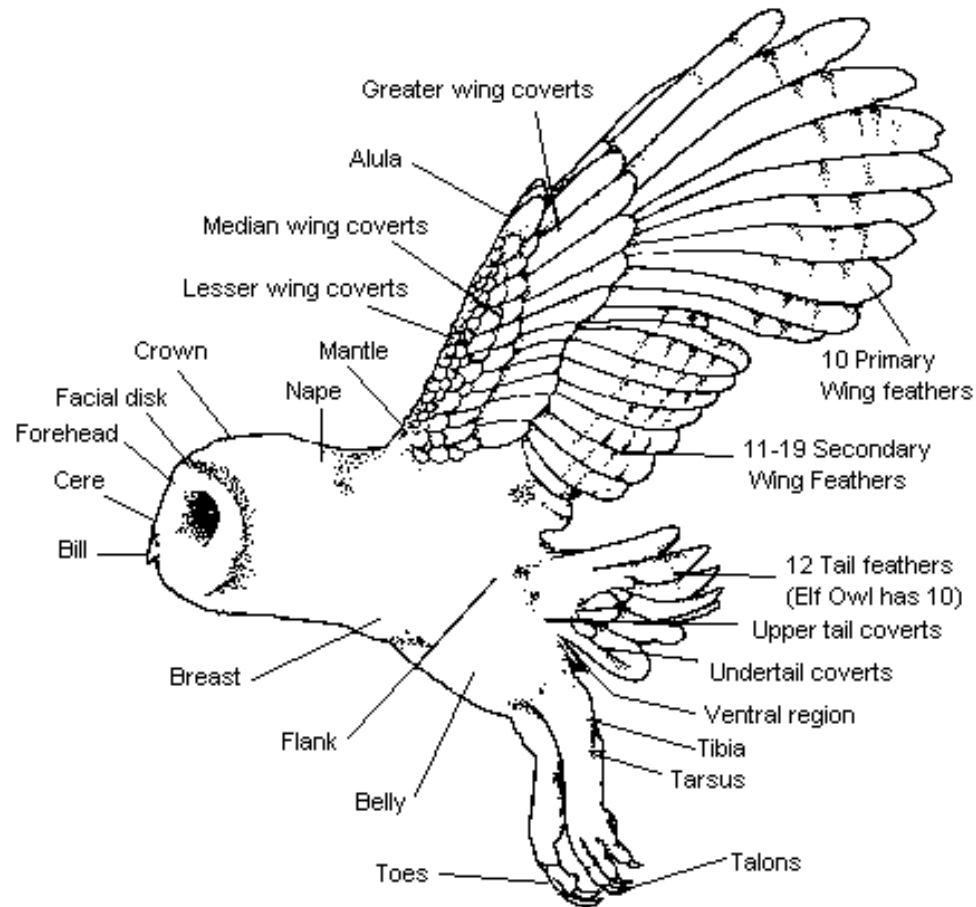
Owl Types

- Athene
- Xenoglaux
- Micrathene
- Surnia
- Glaucidium
- Strix/ciccaba
- Tubula
- Lophotrix
- Pulsatrix
- Aegolius

Owl Types

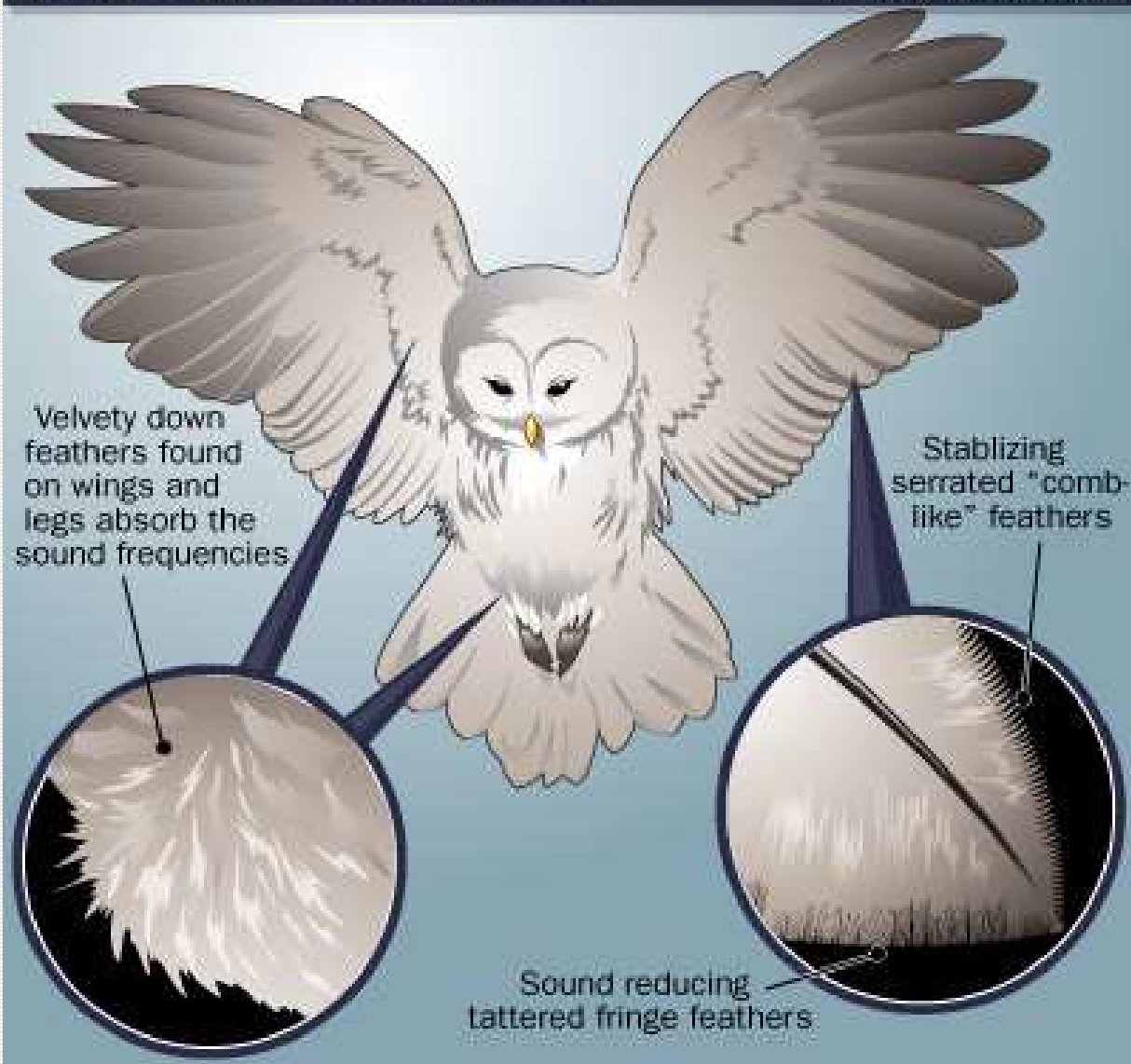
- Ninox
- Uroglaux
- Sceloglaux
- Pseudoscops
- Asio
- Nesasio

Feather Anatomy

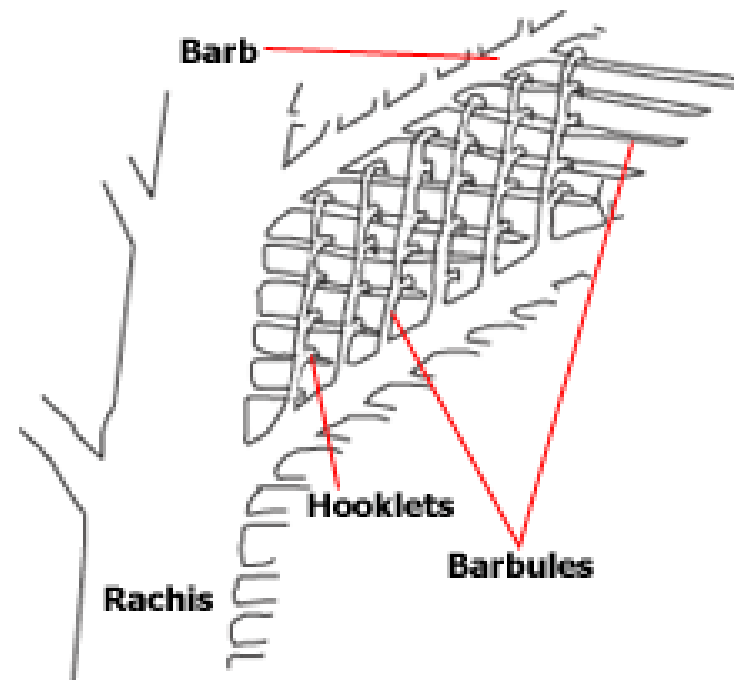
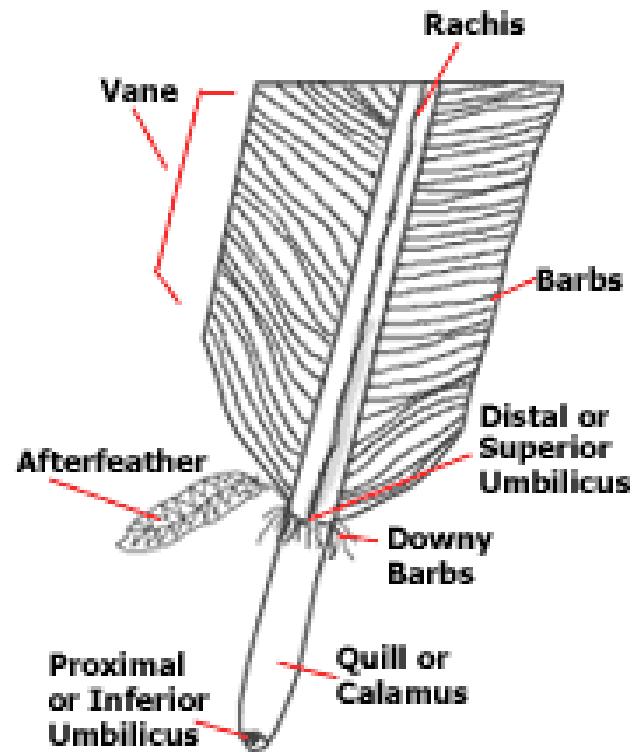


How Owl Feathers Work

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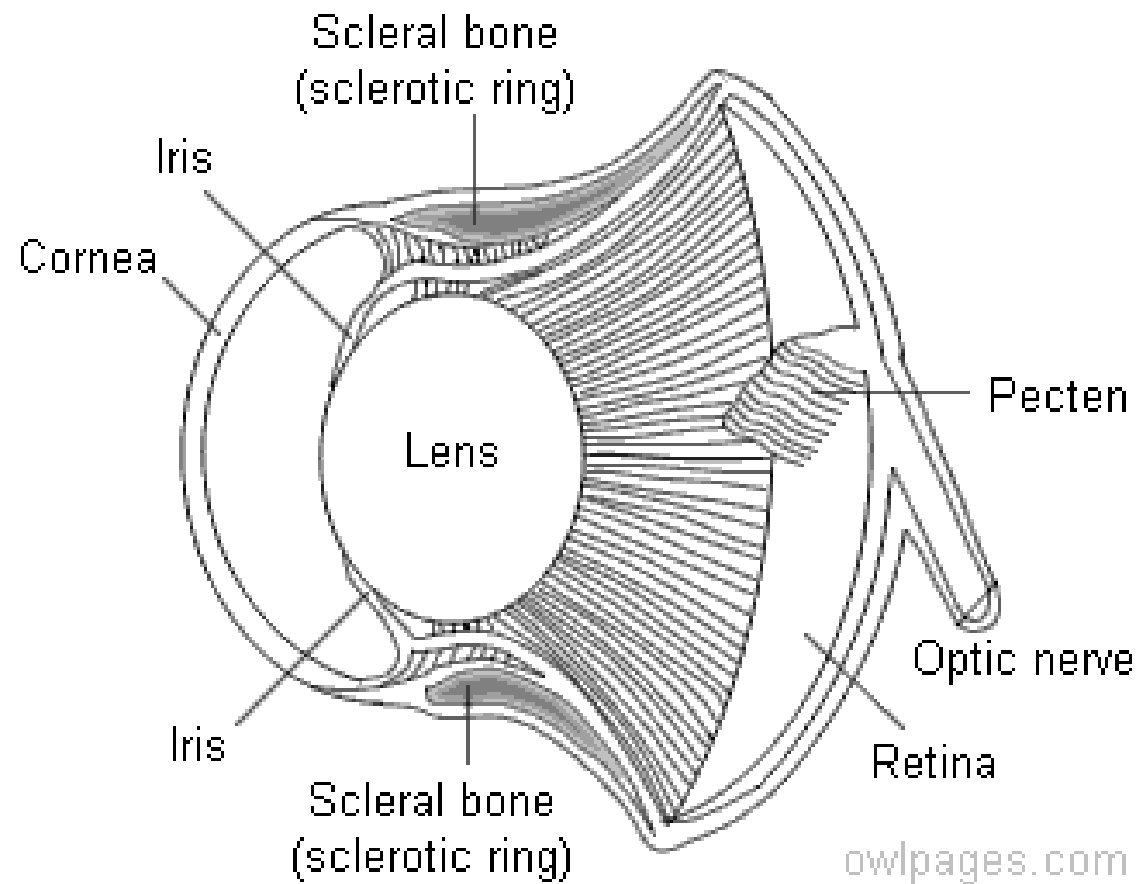


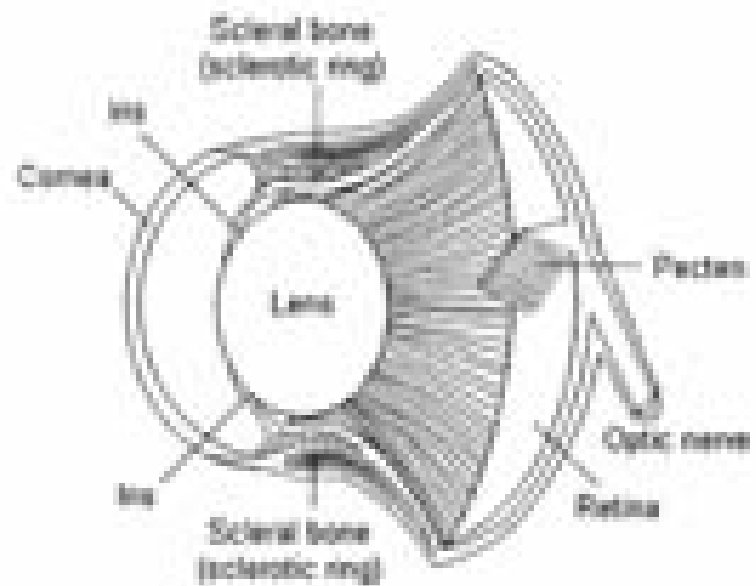
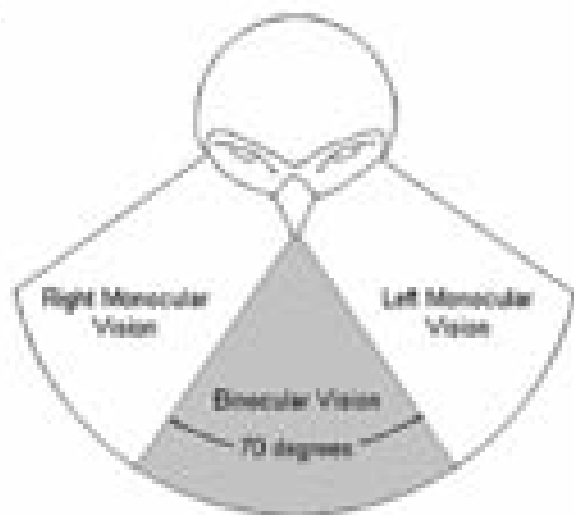
Feather Anatomy



- Covering the bird's body are different types of feathers for insulation, for preening, for tactile sensitivity, and of course, for flying. Unique among owls are those feathers that allow for silent flight.

Owl Vision





- All owls have a unique physiology specifically adapted to hunting their prey. Characteristics that all owls share are their large eyes and ears, downward curving beaks, muffled feathers, and sharp talons. It is a design created to gather light and sound, while keeping their own presence hidden, a design of stealth and power.

Sense of Smell

- Great Horned Owls enjoy wallowing in the perfume of skunks. They have been observed rubbing themselves in the skunks carcasses and their behavior has been described as appearing that the owl was enjoying the experience.
- --Steve Sample
(<http://www.newton.dep.anl.gov/askasci/zo000/zoo00571.htm>)

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