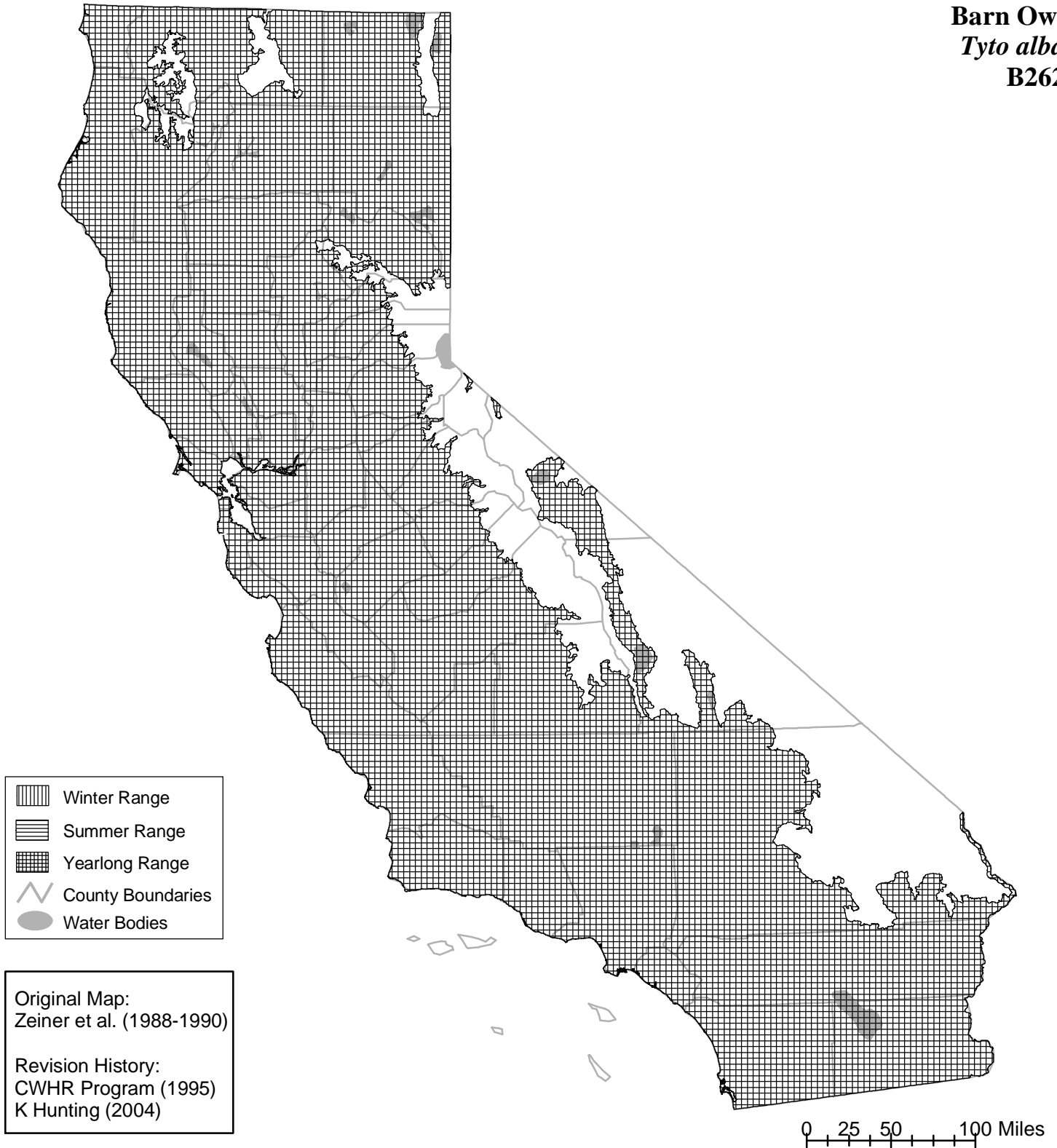


# California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System

California Department of Fish and Game

California Interagency Wildlife Task Group

**Barn Owl**  
*Tyto alba*  
**B262**



Range maps are based on available occurrence data and professional knowledge. They represent current, but not historic or potential, range. Unless otherwise noted above, maps were originally published in Zeiner, D.C., W.F. Laudenslayer, Jr., K.E. Mayer, and M. White, eds. 1988-1990. California's Wildlife. Vol. I-III. California Depart. of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California. Updates are noted in maps that have been added or edited since original publication.

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BARN OWL

*Tyto alba*

Family: TYTONIDAE  
B262

Order: STRIGIFORMES

Class: AVES

Written by: C. Polite  
Reviewed by: L. Kiff  
Edited by: L. Kiff

#### DISTRIBUTION, ABUNDANCE, AND SEASONALITY

Common, yearlong resident in open habitats including grassland, chaparral, riparian, and other wetlands. Occurs throughout the state from sea level to 1680 m (0-5500 ft), avoiding dense forests and open desert habitats. Often found in vicinity of human communities (Grinnell and Miller 1944). Resident of all Channel Islands except San Nicolas (Garrett and Dunn 1981).

#### SPECIFIC HABITAT REQUIREMENTS

**Feeding:** Feeds primarily upon mice, rats, voles, pocket gophers, and ground squirrels. Also eats shrews, insects, crustaceans, reptiles, and amphibians. Small birds, such as blackbirds, important food in winter. Hunts on the wing, from a perch, hovers, stoops, in open fields, wetlands, and grasslands.

**Cover:** Dense foliage of trees and shrubs, buildings, and cliffs used for roosting cover.

**Reproduction:** Usually nests on ledges, crevices, or other sheltered areas of cliffs or human-made structures. Also nests in cavities in trees or snags, burrows, culverts, or nest boxes (Reese 1972, Call 1978).

**Water:** Most water needs apparently met by food.

**Pattern:** Uses open habitats for hunting near cliffs, ledges, human-made structures, or trees or snags, which provide roost and nest sites.

#### SPECIES LIFE HISTORY

**Activity Patterns:** Active yearlong. Primarily a nocturnal hunter, with limited crepuscular activity.

**Seasonal Movements/Migration:** Not migratory.

**Home Range:** Pair retains roughly the same home range throughout the year. Evans and Emlen (1947) reported a hunting range of about 67 ha (165 ac) near Davis. Minimum home range in Oregon was estimated to be 2.0 km<sup>2</sup> (0.8 mi<sup>2</sup>) per pair (Thomas 1979).

**Territory:** In Utah, an area 5-9 m (15-30 ft) around the nest was defended (Smith et al. 1974).

**Reproduction:** Monogamous; most breeding occurs January through November. Clutch size 3-11, usually 5-7. Often produces 2 broods per yr. Brood size averaged 2.8 to 4.7 in southern California (Henny 1969). Gallup (1949) found a mean of 4.2 young per nest from

1928-1946 in San Diego Co. Incubation 21-24 days (Bent 1938, Smith et al. 1974); young fledge at 52-70 days (Pickwell 1948). Male feeds female during incubation; male and female brood. Clutch size and fledging success apparently affected by prey availability and severity of preceding winter.

Niche: Predators of young include prairie falcons, great horned owls, and golden eagles (Bent 1938, Carnie 1954). Great horned owls apparently are strong competitors for food in some areas (Smith and Marti 1976).

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