

# Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*)

*Bird Species of Concern*

**State Rank: S3B** (vulnerable, breeding), **S3N** (vulnerable, non-breeding), **Global Rank: G5** (secure)

## Identification

The Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) is a member of the family Tytonidae, the only representative of that family occurring in the United States. Barn Owls are on average 14 inches long with a wingspan of 44 inches. It is a large, nocturnal, and predatory bird with a large rounded head. It has pale facial disks with a dark frame. This species has tawny and gray upperparts with small black and white spots, and white underparts with scattered dark spots. The two sexes are similar to each other. The Barn Owl is easily distinguished from other owls by its face pattern. Flight patterns are similar to Long-eared and Short-eared Owls but lacks dark wrist marks.

## Range

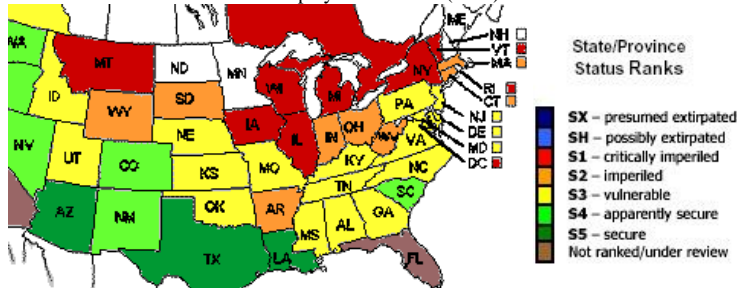
Barn Owls have a nearly worldwide distribution, being absent from only the high latitudes. It is found throughout most of the United States and it frequents open areas with suitable nesting areas in Pennsylvania.



photo source: Jim Malone

## North American State/Province Conservation Status

Map by NatureServe (2007)



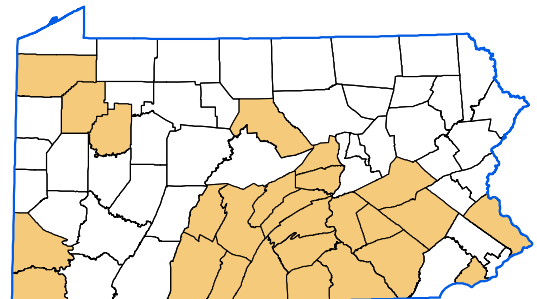
## Habitat

Barn Owls require open areas with cavities for nesting. These cavities can be natural tree cavities or human-made structures such as church steeples, barns, abandoned buildings, or even nest boxes. This species needs a good population of small rodents, especially meadow voles (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*). In winter, Barn Owls will sometimes roost in dense conifer trees, even plantations.

## Conservation/Status

Barn Owls were undoubtedly rare in Pennsylvania before the cutting of the primeval forests. This species became common in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with many open farmlands containing optimum habitat for this species and their major prey, meadow voles. Changing land-use and agricultural practices have led to a decline in Barn Owl populations. Shifting from pasture to row crops and a loss of nesting sites are the most serious problems for this species, which also result in lower meadow vole populations. This species, despite populations being secure globally, should be monitored to ensure that the Barn Owl continues to be a breeder in Pennsylvania.

## Pennsylvania Distribution by County



Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program data 2007

## References

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