

Common Barn Owl

Tyto alba

Found almost throughout the world, the Common Barn Owl is possibly the best known bird of prey species in the world. They are absent from permanently cold areas like Russia, Antarctica and Alaska.

The Common Barn Owl is still the most common of the Owl species and is found in most habitat types except forest, desert areas and severely cold regions. They prefer open lowlands with some trees, including farmland with hedges, ditches, ponds and banks, roadside verges and related rougher terrain, and young conifer plantations; also around towns, villages and suburbs.

They have been known to nest in many different natural and man-made structures and will raise up to 2 clutches of young a year. There have been as many as 16 eggs recorded in one nest and this happens when there is lots of food available. In times when food is scarce, the Barn Owls may not choose to breed at all. The young stay with the parents for around 15 weeks and can breed at 1 year.



Lifespan: 20 Years
Weight: 187 - 700 g (Varies in Regions)
Size: 29 - 44 cm (Varies in Regions)
Breeding Season: Varies according to area
Incubation Period: 29 - 34 Days
Number of Chicks: 4 - 7
Diet: Mostly Small Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Frogs, Insects and occasionally Fish.
Problems They Face: Deliberate and Accidental Poisoning.
Conservation Status: Not Globally Threatened - CITES App. II