Owl

Classification

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata

Class: Aves

Order: Strigiformes (Owls)



For further details link

Habit and habitat

Nocturnal Behavior: Most owls are nocturnal, meaning they are most active at night, using their keen senses to hunt for prey.

Specialized Hunting: Owls hunt in various ways. Some, like barn owls, soar over open fields to catch rodents. Others, like woodland owls, launch themselves from perches to catch prey. Some specialized owls, like fish owls, even catch fish.

Diverse Environments: Owls occupy a vast array of habitats, from the arctic tundra and dense rainforests to open grasslands, deserts, and agricultural fields.

Urban & Rural Settings: Some species, like the barn owl, thrive in rural and even urban environments, using structures such as barns, abandoned buildings, and church steeples for nesting and roosting.

Characteristics

- Owls are one special category in the bird family. It is famous as a nocturnal bird that hunts during the night.
- The general characteristics of all types of owl include large forward-facing eyes and ear-holes, a hawk-like curved beak and a flat face.
- the eyes are not true eyeballs. Their eyes extend into fixed tubular structures which are different from the usual prey birds of the group Strigiformes.
- They are also exceptionally habitable, found in polar ice caps and lesser-known islands. Another interesting feature of the Owls is their dimorphic behavior.
- Their favorite diet includes small mammals and rodents which helps the farmers effective protection of their agricultural field. Owls also include fish in their diet and fish hunting is quite a view to observe.
- The reproduction period of owls is limited to a particular time of the year known as the breeding season. Three to four eggs are laid in each breeding season.
- Owls are sexually dimorphic i.e. the male and female of the species have different features apart from just different sex organs.
- Owls nest in buildings, in trees, or on the ground.