

# Eastern screech owl

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The **eastern screech owl** (*Megascops asio*) is a small owl that is relatively common in Eastern North America, from Mexico to Canada.<sup>[1][2]</sup> This species is native to most wooded environments of its distribution and, more so than any other owl in its range, has adapted well to manmade development, although it frequently avoids detection due to its strictly nocturnal habits.<sup>[3]</sup>

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## Description



Illustration of the owl by Audubon

Adults range from 16 to 25 cm (6.3 to 9.8 in) in length and weigh 121–244 g (4.3–8.6 oz).<sup>[4]</sup> Among the differently sized races, length can average from 19.5 to 23.8 cm (7.7 to 9.4 in). The wingspan can range from 46 to 61 cm (18 to 24 in). In Ohio, male owls average 166 g (5.9 oz) and females 194 g (6.8 oz) while in central Texas, they average 157 g (5.5 oz) and 185 g (6.5 oz), respectively.<sup>[5][6]</sup> They have either rusty or dark gray intricately patterned plumage with streaking on the underparts. Mid-sized by screech-owl standards, these birds are stocky, short-tailed (tail averages from 6.6 to 8.6 cm (2.6 to 3.4 in) in length) and

### Eastern screech owl



Eastern screech owl - gray morph



Rufous morph

### Conservation status



Least Concern (IUCN 3.1)<sup>[1]</sup>

### Scientific classification

Kingdom: Animalia  
 Phylum: Chordata

broad-winged (wing chord averages from 14.5 to 17 cm (5.7 to 6.7 in)) as is typical of the genus. They have a large round head with prominent ear tufts, yellow eyes and a yellowish bill, which measures on average 1.45 cm (0.57 in) in length. The feet are relatively large and powerful compared to more southern screech owls and are typically feathered down to the toes, although the southernmost populations only have remnant bristles rather than full feathering on the legs and feet. The eastern screech-owl (and its western counterpart) are actually one of the heaviest screech-owls, the largest tropical screech-owls do not exceed them in average or maximal weight but (thanks to the eastern screech-owls' relatively short tail) they are surpassed in length by Balsas (*M. seductus*), long-tufted (*M. sanctaecatarinae*), white-throated (*M. albogularis*) and rufescent (*M. seductus*), in roughly that order.<sup>[7][8]</sup>

Two color variations are referred to as "red or rufous morphs" and "gray morphs" by bird watchers and ornithologists. Rusty birds are more common in the southern parts of the range; pairings of the two color variants do occur. While the gray morph provides remarkably effective camouflage amongst the bark of hardwood trees, red morphs may find security in certain pine trees and the colorful leaves of changing deciduous trees. The highest percentage of red morph are known from Tennessee (79% of population) and Illinois (78% of population). A rarer "brown morph" is known, recorded exclusively in the south (i.e. Florida), which may be the occasional product of hybridation between the morphs. In the state of Florida, brown morphs are typically reported in the more humid portions of the state, whereas they appear to be generally absent in the northern and northwestern parts of the state. A paler gray variation (sometimes bordering on a washed-out, whitish look) also exists in western Canada and the north-central United States.<sup>[9]</sup>

## Confusion with other species

In the closely related western screech owl (*Megascops kennicottii*), there are not "morphs", as all owls of the western species are gray. Besides coloration, the western screech owl is of almost exactly the same general appearance and size as the eastern. The only reliable distinguishing features are the bill color, which is considerably darker (often a black-gray) in the western and olive-yellow in the eastern, and their different voices. The eastern and western screech owls overlap in the range in the Rio Grande valley at the Texas-Mexico border and the riparian woods of the Cimarron tributary of the Arkansas River on the edge of southern Great Plains.<sup>[3]</sup> Other somewhat similar species that may abut the eastern screech owl's range in its western and southernmost distribution, like the Middle American screech owl (*Megascops guatemalae*; formerly called "vermiculated screech owl"), whiskered screech owl (*Megascops trichopsis*) and the flammulated owl (*Psiloscopus flammeolus*), are distinguished by their increasingly smaller body and foot size, different streaking pattern on breast (bolder on the whiskered, weaker on the others), different bare part coloration, and distinctive voices. Through much of the eastern United States, eastern screech owls are essentially physically unmistakable, because other owls with ear tufts are much larger and different colored and the only other small owl, the northern saw-whet owl (*Aegolius acadicus*) is even smaller, with no ear tufts, a more defined facial disc, and browner overall color.<sup>[9]</sup>

## Subspecies

Five subspecies are typically treated for the eastern screech owl but the taxonomy in the species is considered "muddled". Much of the variation may be considered clinal, as predictably, the size tends to decrease from north to south and much of the color variation is explainable by adaptation to habitat.

- *M. a. asio* (Linnaeus, 1758). Includes previously described races no longer considered valid such as *M.*

Class:	Aves
Order:	Strigiformes
Family:	Strigidae
Genus:	<i>Megascops</i>
Species:	<i>M. asio</i>

### Binomial name

*Megascops asio*

(Linnaeus, 1758)

### Subspecies

See text.

*a. carolinensis*, *M. a. naevius* and *M. a. striatus*. Resident from eastern Minnesota to southwestern Quebec and southern New Hampshire south to Missouri, Tennessee and northern South Carolina. Dorsal color is cold gray; red morph common (~39% of overall population).<sup>[10]</sup> The nominate's markings are coarse and sparse and its toes are densely feathered. primary song has a terminal tremulous whinny. This is a medium-to-large race, measuring 14 to 18 cm (5.5 to 7.1 in) in wing chord length. The owls of southern Ontario are on the larger end of the scale, of similar size to the relatively big owls of Colorado and Wyoming.<sup>[11]</sup>

- *M. a. maxwelliae* (Ridgway, 1877). Includes *M. a. swenki*. Resident from central Montana, southeastern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to western Kansas. This race is similar to *M. a. asio* but dorsal color tends to be a paler gray, the ventrum being whiter and less heavily marked and red morphs tending to paler and rarer (~7% of population<sup>[10]</sup>). With a wing chord length of 15 to 18 cm (5.9 to 7.1 in), this is the largest race in average linear measurements.<sup>[12]</sup> This subspecies was named in honor of Martha Maxwell by ornithologist Robert Ridgway of the Smithsonian Institute.<sup>[13]</sup>
- *M. a. hasbroucki* (Ridgway, 1914). Replacement name for the formerly described *M. a. trichopsis*. This subspecies is a resident from Oklahoma panhandle and southern Kansas south to Edwards Plateau of central Texas. This subspecies is also similar to *M. a. asio* but the dorsal color is buffy gray, the red morph being rare (~5% of population), and markings coarse and dense. This race averages at a similar size as the first two, at 14 to 18 cm (5.5 to 7.1 in) in wing chord length.
- *M. a. mccallii* (Cassin, 1854). This includes previously described races like *M. a. enano* and *M. a. semplei*. Resident from southern Texas (Big Bend to lower Rio Grande Valley) and northwestern Chihuahua and northern Coahuila southeast to eastern San Luis Potosí. This race is similar to *M. a. hasbroucki* but its markings fine and dense so the dorsum looks heavily mottled, with red morph being rare (apparently entirely absent in south Texas). Its body size is smaller than the northern races, with a wing chord length of 13 to 17 cm (5.1 to 6.7 in). Unlike other subspecies, the primary song of *M. a. mccallii* lacks a terminal whinny.
- *M. a. floridanus* (Ridgway, 1873). Resident in Florida and southern Georgia west through Gulf Coast states to western Louisiana and north in Mississippi River valley to southeastern Arkansas. This race has a dorsal color that's often rusty-brown (red morph equally common), with fine and dense markings. As described above, this subspecies may come in a true "brown morph". It is the smallest race of eastern screech owl, ranging in wing chord length from 13 to 16 cm (5.1 to 6.3 in).

## Habitat

Eastern screech owls inhabit open mixed woodlands, deciduous forests, parklands, wooded suburban areas, riparian woods along streams and wetlands (especially in drier areas), mature orchards, and woodlands near marshes, meadows, and fields. They try to avoid areas known to have regular activity of larger owls, especially great horned owls (*Bubo virginianus*). Their ability to live in heavily developed areas outranks even the great horned and certainly the barred owl (*Strix varia*); screech owls also are considerably more successful in the face of urbanization than barn owls (*Tyto alba*) following the conversion of what was once

farmland.<sup>[3]</sup> Due to the introduction of open woodland and cultivated strips in the Great Plains, the range of eastern screech owls there has expanded.<sup>[3]</sup> Eastern screech owls have been reported living and nesting in spots such as along the border of a busy highway and on the top of a street light in the middle of a busy town square. In such urban environments, they often met their dietary needs via introduced species that live close to man such as house sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) and house mice (*Mus musculus*).<sup>[3]</sup> They occupy the greatest range of habitats of any owl east of the Rockies. Eastern screech owls roost mainly in natural cavities in large trees, including cavities open to the sky during dry weather. In suburban and rural areas, they may roost in manmade locations such as behind loose boards on buildings, in boxcars, or on water tanks. They will also roost in dense foliage of trees, usually on a branch next to the trunk, or in dense scrubby brush. The distribution of the species is largely concurrent with the distribution of eastern deciduous woodlands, probably discontinuing at the Rocky Mountains in the west and in the northern Mexico in the south due to the occupation of similar niches by other screech owls and discontinuing at the start of true boreal forest because of the occupation of a similar niche by other small owls (especially boreal owls (*Aegolius funereus*)). Eastern screech owls may be found from sea level up to 1,400 m (4,600 ft) in elevation in the eastern Rocky Mountains and up to 1,500 m (4,900 ft) in the eastern Sierra Madre Oriental Mountains, although their altitudinal limits in the Appalachian Mountains, near the heart of their distribution, is not currently known.<sup>[3][7]</sup>



Screech owls can easily avoid detection during the day due to their effective camouflage amongst the bark of deciduous trees

## Behavior

Eastern screech owls are strictly nocturnal, roosting during the day in cavities or next to tree trunks. They are quite common, and can often be found in residential areas. However, due to their small size and camouflage, they are much more frequently heard than actually seen. These owls are frequently heard calling at night, especially during their spring breeding season. Despite their name, this owl (nor most "screech-owls") doesn't truly screech. The eastern screech owl's call is an eerie tremolo with a descending, whinny-like quality. They also a monotone purring trill lasting 3–5 seconds. Their voice is unmistakable and follows a noticeably different phrasing than that of the western screech owl. The lugubrious nature of the eastern screech owl's call has warranted description such as "A most solemn graveyard ditty, the mutual consolation of suicide lovers remembering the pangs and delights of the supernal love in the infernal groves, *Oh-o-o-o, had I never been bor-r-r-n.* (James Hubbard Langille, 1884).<sup>[3]</sup>

## Breeding

Their breeding habitat is deciduous or mixed woods in eastern North America. Usually solitary, they nest in a tree cavity, either natural or excavated by a woodpecker. Holes must have a 7 to 20 cm (2.8 to 7.9 in) entrance to accommodate this owl. Usually they fit only in the holes excavated by northern flickers (*Colaptes auratus*) or pileated woodpeckers (*Dryocopus pileatus*), as apparently the mid-sized red-bellied woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinensis*) make holes that are not large enough to accommodate them.<sup>[14]</sup> Orchards, which often have trees with crevices and holes as well as meadow voles (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*), a dietary favorite, are often a preferred nesting habitat.<sup>[3]</sup> Eastern screech owls will also use nesting boxes erected by humans. Although some people put up nest boxes meant for screech



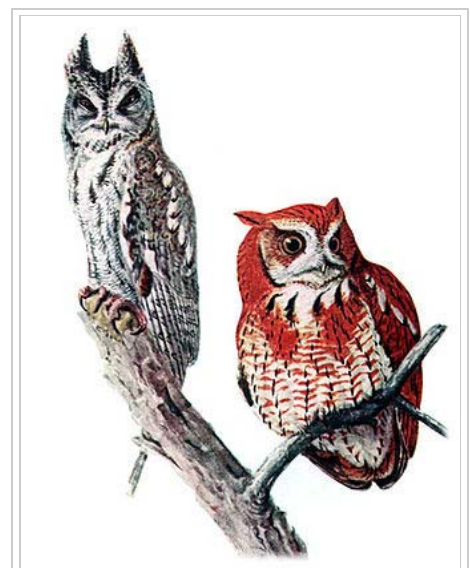
A juvenile eastern screech owl.

owls, the owls will also take over nest boxes meant for others, such as those for wood ducks (*Aix sponsa*), house put up for purple martins (*Progne subis*) and dovecotes put up for rock pigeons (*Columba livia*), occasionally killing and consuming at least the latter two in the process of taking over the nest box. In a 9 year study comparing the breeding success of eastern screech owls nesting in natural cavities and nesting in nest boxes showed that the fledging rate was essentially the same, although in some years up to 10% more success in the natural cavities.<sup>[14]</sup> Depending on the origins of the hole being used, eastern screech owl nests have been recorded at anywhere from 1.5 to 25 m (4.9 to 82.0 ft) off the ground.<sup>[3]</sup> Like all owls, these birds do not actually build a nest; instead, females lay their eggs directly on the bare floor of the nest hole or on the layer of fur and feathers left over from previous meals that lines the bottom of its den. Breeding pairs often return to the same nest year after year.<sup>[15]</sup>

This species commences egg laying on average about two months after great horned owls but about two weeks before American kestrels (*Falco sparverius*) and almost throughout the range lays its first egg at some point in April.<sup>[3]</sup> Eggs are laid at two day intervals and incubation begins after laying of the first egg. Eggs vary in size in synch with their ultimate body size, ranging from an average of 36.3 mm × 30.2 mm (1.43 in × 1.19 in) in the Northern Rockies to 33.9 mm × 29.2 mm (1.33 in × 1.15 in) in south Texas.<sup>[3]</sup> From 1 to 6 eggs have been recorded per clutch, with an average of 4.43 in Ohio, 3 in Florida and 4.56 in the north-central United States.<sup>[16]</sup> The incubation period is about 26 days and the young reach the fledging stage at about 31 days old. Females do most of the incubating and brooding but males will also occasionally take shifts. As is the typical division of labor in owls, the male provides most of the food while the female primarily broods the young, and they will stockpile food during the early stages of nesting, although the male tends to work hard nightly because many nestlings often appear to live almost entirely off of freshly caught insects and invertebrates. The male's smaller size make it a superior in its nimbleness, which allows it to caught insects and other swift prey.<sup>[3][7]</sup> Eastern screech owls are single brooded, but may re-nest if the first clutch is lost especially towards the southern end of its range. When the young are small, the female tears the food apart for them. The female, with her larger size and harder strike, takes on the duty of defending the nest from potential threats and even humans may be aggressively attacked, sometimes resulting in them drawing blood from the head and shoulders of human passers-by.<sup>[3]</sup>

## Feeding habits

Like most predators, eastern screech owls are opportunistic hunters. Due to the ferocity and versatility of their hunting style, early authors nicknamed eastern screech owls "feathered wildcats".<sup>[17]</sup> In terms of ecological niche, they have no easy ecological equivalent in Europe, perhaps the closest being the little owl (*Athene noctua*), the similar looking Eurasian scops owl (*Otus scops*) being smaller and weaker and the long-eared owl (*Asio otus*) more fully dependent on rodents. It has been theorized that the success of eastern screech (and western screech) owls in North America is the reason why long-eared owls are much more restricted to limited northern forest habitat in North America than they are in Europe.<sup>[3]</sup> Eastern screech owls hunt from dusk to dawn, with most hunting being done during the first four hours of darkness. A combination of sharp hearing and vision is used for prey location. These owls hunt mainly from perches, dropping down onto prey. Occasionally, they will also hunt by scanning through the treetops in brief flights or hover to catch prey. This owl mainly hunts in open woodlands, along the edges of open fields or wetlands, or makes short forays into open fields. When prey is spotted, the owl dives quickly and seizes it in its talons. Small prey will usually be swallowed whole on the spot, while larger prey is carried in the bill to a perch and then torn into pieces. An eastern screech owl will tend to frequent areas in its home range where it hunted successfully on previous



Fuertes portrait of a red and gray morph screech owl.

nights. The eastern screech owl's sense of hearing is so acute that it can even locate mammals under heavy vegetation or snow. The bird's ears (as opposed to its ear tufts) are placed asymmetrically on its head, enabling it to use the differences between each ear's perception of sound to home in on prey. Additionally, the feathers the eastern screech owl uses to fly are serrated at their tips. This muffles the noise the bird makes when it flaps its wings, enabling it to sneak up on prey quietly. Both the specialized ear placement and wing feathers are a feature shared by most living owl species to aid them in hunting in darkness.<sup>[15]</sup>

During the breeding season, large insects are favored in their diet, with invertebrates often comprising more than half of the owls' diet. Some regularly eaten insects include beetles, moths, crickets, grasshoppers and cicadas, although they will likely consume any commonly available flying insect. Also taken are crayfish, snails, spiders, earthworms, scorpions, leeches, millipedes and centipedes. Small mammals, ranging in size from shrews to young rabbits (*Sylvilagus* spp.), are regular prey and almost always become the owl's primary food during winter. Small rodents such as microtine rodents and mice comprise about 67% of mammals taken, although rodents of a similar weight to the owl, such as rats and squirrels (especially the red squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*)) are also taken. Jumping mice (*Zapus* spp.), chipmunks, moles and bats (especially the little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*)) may be taken occasionally. Small birds such as chickadees (*Poecile* spp.), swallows, sparrows and warblers are the most common avian prey and such species are normally caught directly off of their nocturnal perches or during nocturnal migration. In Ohio, the most commonly reported avian prey species, and most common stored food items behind meadow voles, were yellow-rumped warblers (*Setophaga coronata*) and white-throated sparrows (*Zonotrichus albicollis*).<sup>[16]</sup> Abundant mid-sized avian or largish passerine prey are also not uncommon foods, such as mourning doves (*Zenaida macroura*), downy woodpeckers (*Picoides pubescens*), northern flickers, blue jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*), American robins (*Turdus migratorius*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), red-winged blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) and common grackles (*Quiscalus quiscula*). However, larger avian prey are sometimes caught, including northern bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*) and American woodcocks (*Scolopax minor*) and even rock pigeons and ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), most likely young or fledgling aged birds but all of which are likely to be heavier than the screech owls themselves. All told, more than 100 species of bird have been hunted by eastern screech owls. Irregularly, small fish, small snakes (i.e. *Heterodon* spp.), lizards, baby soft-shelled turtles (*Apalone* spp.), small frogs (i.e. tree frogs and northern leopard frogs (*Lithobates pipiens*)), toads, newts and salamanders are also preyed upon. They have even been observed hunting for fish at fishing holes made by people or cracks in ice at bodies of water during winter. The most commonly reported fish prey in Ohio were American gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*) and green sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*).<sup>[16][18]</sup> Brown bullheads (*Ameiurus nebulosus*) have been captured by eastern screech owls along coastal areas during winter.<sup>[3]</sup>

From hundreds of prey remains from Ohio, 41% were found to be mammals (23% of which were mice or voles), 18% were birds and 41% were insects and other assorted invertebrates. Of vertebrates taken in the nesting season, 65% were birds (of approximately 54 species), 30% were mammals (11% meadow voles; 8% each of house mice and deermice (*Peromyscus* spp.)), 3% were fish and less than 2% were reptiles and amphibians.<sup>[16]</sup> In Michigan, amongst winter foods 45-50% were meadow voles, 45% were white footed mice (*Peromyscus leucopus*) and 1-10% were birds; during the summer, these respective numbers changed to 30%, 23% and 19%, with as much as 28% of the food in summer being crayfish (*Cambarus* spp.).<sup>[19]</sup> Due to meeting the needs of their nestlings, eastern screech owls frequently consume less per day during summer than they do during winter. Five owls captured in April, averaging about 160 g (5.6 oz) in males and 190 g (6.7 oz) in females, gained on average 28 g (0.99 oz) when captured in fall (October–December) and 13 g (0.46 oz) when captured in winter (January–February).<sup>[16]</sup> In Michigan, screech owls consumed about 25% of their own weight per day during winter against 16% of their weight in summer. The average weight of vertebrate prey for screech owls in Michigan is 26 g (0.92 oz).<sup>[19]</sup> In Wisconsin, the average weight of vertebrate prey is 28 g (0.99 oz).<sup>[20]</sup> While much of their insect prey can weigh only a fraction of a gram, their largest prey, such as adult rats and pigeons and juvenile rabbits and gamebirds, can weigh up to at least 350 g (12 oz).<sup>[3]</sup>

## Mortality

While eastern screech owls have lived for over 20 years in captivity, wild birds seldom, if ever, live that long. Mortality rates of young and nestling owls may be as high as 70% (usually significantly less in adult screech owls). Many losses are due to predation. Common predators at screech owl nests including Virginia opossums (*Didelphis virginiana*), American minks (*Neovison vison*), weasels (*Mustela* spp.), raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), ringtails (*Bassariscus astutus*), skunks, snakes, crows (*Corvus* spp.), and blue jays.<sup>[3][9][21]</sup> Eastern fox squirrels (*Sciurus niger*) may raid the tree holes being used by eastern screech owls, not only destroying or consuming the eggs but also displacing the adult owls from the hole to use the hole from themselves.<sup>[19]</sup> Adults have fewer predators but larger species of owl do take them, since they have similar periods of activity. Larger owls known to have preyed on eastern screech owls have included great horned owls, barred owls (*Strix varia*), spotted owls (*Strix occidentalis*), long-eared owls (*Asio otus*), short-eared owls (*Asio flammeus*) and snowy owls (*Bubo scandianus*). Diurnal birds of prey may also kill and eat them, including Cooper's hawks (*Accipiter cooperii*), northern harriers (*Circus cyaneus*), red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaciensis*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) and rough-legged hawks (*Buteo lagopus*).<sup>[3][17]</sup> Most prolific by far of the eastern screech owl's avian predators is the great horned owl, which can destroy up to 78% of a local population, but locally Cooper's hawks and barred owls are almost as serious of a threat.<sup>[19][22]</sup> A most dramatic case illustrating the owl food chain involved a barred owl, which up examination after being shot in New England contained a long-eared owl in its stomach that, in its own stomach, contained an eastern screech owl.<sup>[17]</sup> All other common owls in this species range also live off of similar rodent prey but direct competition is obviously disadvantageous to the screech owl. One exception is the even smaller northern saw-whet owl, on which eastern screech owls have been known to prey.<sup>[3]</sup> In rural Michigan, 9 different species of owl and diurnal raptor including the screech owl fed primarily on the same four species of small rodent from the *Peromyscus* and *Microtus* genera.<sup>[19]</sup> Eastern screech owls have had nesting attempts fail due to biocide poisoning, which causes the thinning of eggs and failure of nests, but seemingly not to the overall detriment of the species. Collisions with cars, trains and windowpanes kill many screech owls, the earlier especially while feeding on road-side rodents and road-kills.<sup>[23][24]</sup>

## Parasites

This species has the potential to be infected by several parasites including *Plasmodium elongatum*, *Plasmodium forresteri* and *Plasmodium gundersi*.

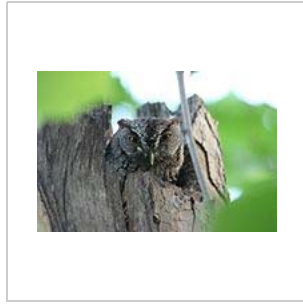
## In popular culture

The 1992 comedy *My Cousin Vinny* starring Joe Pesci and Marisa Tomei has a scene with a screech owl. During the scene, the owl disturbs the main characters' sleep with its call. The bird's call is not realistically portrayed in the movie; the movie audio has the call as a loud, abrasive "screech" similar to that of a barn owl.

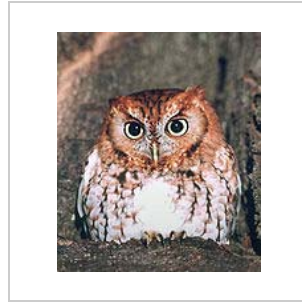
## Image gallery



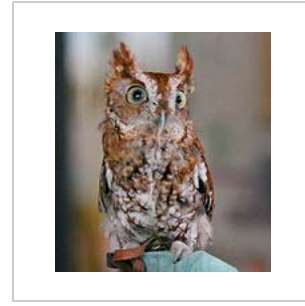
Gray morph



Gray morph



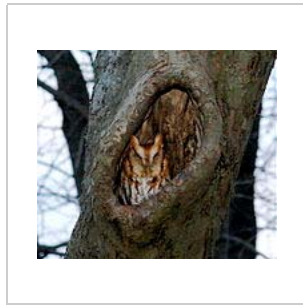
Red morph



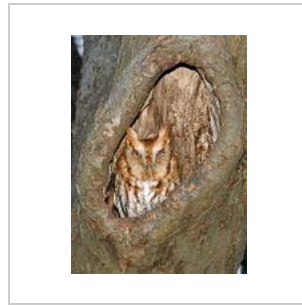
Red morph



Red morph and gray morph



Red morph



Red morph

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## External links

- Eastern Screech Owl - *Otus asio* (<http://www.mbr-pwrc.usgs.gov/id/framlst/i3730id.html>) - USGS Patuxent Bird Identification InfoCenter
- Eastern Screech Owl Species Account (<http://www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/BirdGuide>)



/Eastern\_Screech-Owl.html) - Cornell Lab of Ornithology

- Eastern Screech Owl (<http://www.enature.com/fieldguides/detail.asp?recnum=BD0156>) - eNature.com (<http://www.enature.com>)
- Eastern Screech Owl videos, photos, and sounds (<http://ibc.lynxeds.com/species/eastern-screech-owl-otus-asio>) at the Internet Bird Collection
- *Otus asio* species account ([http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/accounts/information/otus\\_asio.html](http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/accounts/information/otus_asio.html)) at Animal Diversity Web (<http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu>)
- Eastern Screech Owl profile - The Peregrine Fund ([http://www.peregrinefund.org/Explore\\_Raptors/owls/escreech.html](http://www.peregrinefund.org/Explore_Raptors/owls/escreech.html))
- Eastern Screech Owl - Megascops (*Otus*) asio ([http://www.owling.com/Eastern\\_Screech.htm](http://www.owling.com/Eastern_Screech.htm)) at owling.com (<http://www.owling.com>)
- Eastern Screech Owl Bird Sound ([http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/index.php/download\\_file/view/1242/724/](http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/index.php/download_file/view/1242/724/)) at Florida Museum of Natural History
- Eastern Screech Owl - *Megascops asio* (<http://www.owlpages.com/owls.php?genus=Megascops&species=asio>) at owlpages.com (<http://www.owlpages.com>)
- Interactive range map of *Megascops asio* (<http://maps.iucnredlist.org/map.html?id=22688758>) at IUCN Red List maps (<http://maps.iucnredlist.org/index.html>)



Wikispecies has information related to: ***Megascops asio***

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Categories: IUCN Red List least concern species | Megascops | Birds of Canada

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