# Short-eared Owl

ASSESSING HABITAT QUALITY FOR PRIORITY WILDLIFE SPECIES IN COLORADO WETLANDS





Short-eared owls (Asio flammeus, Family Strigidae) use both grasslands and wetlands for habitat. They hunt small mammals within the vegetation of wet meadows and marshes.

# Species Description

## Identification

At 15 inches long, the short-eared owl is considered a medium-sized owl. They hunt mostly at dawn and dusk and nest on the ground. They have a wide array of vocalizations, including a rapid *hoo-hoo-hoo-hoo-hoo-hoo* song.

## **Preferred Habitats**

Short-eared owls use emergent marshes, playas, and wet meadows, where they sometimes hunt. Extensive grasslands may represent their most important habitat; therefore, the wetland habitats closest to large tracts of grasslands will be of highest value to short-eared owls.

## **Diet**

The diet of short-eared owls consists almost entirely of small mammals, especially voles, mice, and shrews. Less frequently, they eat birds.

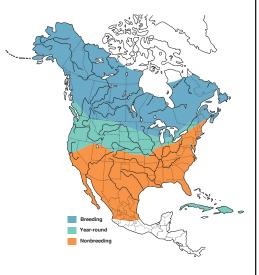
## **Conservation Status**

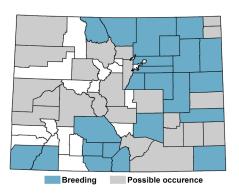
Although populations of short-eared owls have significantly declined in many areas, including the United States and Canada, the International Union of Conservation of Nature identifies them as a species of least concern because the large global population and extensive range do not justify placing them in a more vulnerable category. In Colorado, they are listed as a Tier 2 Species of Greatest Conservation Need (CPW 2015).

## Species Distribution

## Range

Short-eared owls exist throughout much of the world. In Colorado, both their breeding distribution and migratory distribution appear sporadic, but in general, they are more common in the grasslands of eastern Colorado.





North America map used by permission from Cornell Lab of Ornithology's Birds of North America Online (http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna). Colorado map based on Andrews and Righter (1992), Kingery (1998), COBBAII (2015), and CFO (2015).

## **Preferred Habitat Conditions**

Dominant vegetation	grasses
Height of vegetation	<20 inches
Landscape context	mosaics of grasslands, agricultural fields, and preferred wetlands
Percent herbaceous cover	70–100%
Residual cover	2-8 years old and 40-60%
Size of habitat	>125 acres
Water depth	0 for nest sites

# Management Recommendations

This fact sheet contains easy-to-use guidelines for understanding habitat needs of Colorado Parks and Wildlife priority wetland-dependent wildlife. A number of practical steps can be taken to improve habitat for short-eared owls.

## **Vegetation**

Mow, burn, or occasionally graze as appropriate to maintain 2–8 years of accumulation of residual vegetation.

## **Land Use**

- Reduce amount of land continually grazed.
- Hang streamers from fences to avoid collisions.
- Remove unused fences.

## Conservation

- Protect large open areas, especially native grassland.
- Preserve wetland/grassland mosaic on landscape scale.
- Use Conservation Reserve Program to protect habitat for nesting and foraging.











Acknowledgements

Rick Schnaderbeck (U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service) reviewed an earlier version and provided input on preferred habitat conditions.

#### Suggested Reading and Citations

- Andrews, R., and R. Righter. 1992. *Colorado Birds*. Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado.
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- CFO (Colorado Field Ornithologists). 2015. Colorado county birding. Maps available at http://coloradocountybirding.org/ CountySelector.aspx.
- CPW (Colorado Parks and Wildlife). 2015. State Wildlife Action Plan: A Strategy for Conserving Wildlife in Colorado. Denver,
- Dechant, J. A., M. L. Sondreal, D. H. Johnson, L. D. Igl, C. M. Goldade, M. P. Nenneman, and B. R. Euliss. 1998 (revised 2001). Effects of management practices on grassland birds: short-eared owl. Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, North Dakota. 10 pages.
- Herkert, J. R., S. A. Simpson, R. L. Westemeier, T. L. Esker, and J. W. Walk. 1999. Response of northern harriers and short-eared owls to grassland management in Illinois. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 63:517-523.
- Kingery, H. E., Editor. 1998. Colorado Breeding Bird Atlas. Colorado Bird Atlas Partnership and Colorado Division of Wildlife, Denver, Colorado.

# Habitat Scorecard for Short-eared Owl (v. Jan 2016)

Assessment of habitat before and after restoration or management actions

Project Name:	Date(s) of Assessment:
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<u>Instructions</u>: Enter <u>one</u> value that best describes early to mid-summer conditions of each habitat variable, using the numbers in the value column. Habitat variables are in shaded boxes; ranges of condition are directly below each variable. If condition is outside range or is not described, enter a zero.

Key habitat variable and conditions	Value	Before	After
Height of herbaceous vegetation			
8 – 20 inches	15.9		
>20 - 40 inches	10.6		
>40 inches	5.3		
Estimate of percent of grasslands or grasslands with some agriculture within	5 miles		
>35%	15.9		
<35%	5.3		
Percent herbaceous vegetation (e.g., grasses; do not include woody vegetati	on)		
>70 - 100%	15.9		
>50 - 70%	10.6		
30 – 50%	5.3		
Percent residual cover			
>40 - 60%	14.3		
>20 - 40%	9.5		
10 – 20%	4.8		
Size of habitat			
>250 acres	14.3		
>125 - 250 acres	9.5		
60 – 125 acres	4.8		
Dominant vegetation			
Grasses (tall and short)	11.9		
Open canopy trees <50% cover	7.9		
Predominant depth of water			
0 or dry nesting sites with residual cover available	11.8		
<1 inch	7.9		
1 – 8 inches	4.0		