

Moore owls & nocturnal birds

Owls are natural-born predators that primarily hunt at night with their keen night vision and stealth. **On an average night, these hunters can eat up to 12 mice which makes them an excellent bird to assist in pest control on farms and properties.** Owls will also eat other rodents, small marsupials, small birds, lizards, frogs, and night insects like beetles and moths.

There are several human induced factors affecting owl health & populations including:

- ☹️ Poisoning from rodenticides especially Second-generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides (SGARs).
- ☹️ Vehicle strikes
- ☹️ Habitat loss

Please help look after our owls & nocturnal birds

Got a sick or injured owl, contact

Chittering Wildlife Carers
and they will help you

[https://](https://chitteringwildlifecarers.org.au/emergency-contacts/)

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Southern Boobook



Barking owl



Masked owl

Owls & nocturnal birds Midwest WA



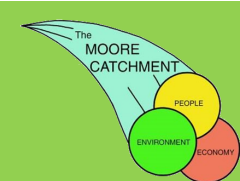
Owlet-nightjar



Barn owl



Tawny Frogmouth



Moore owls & nocturnal birds

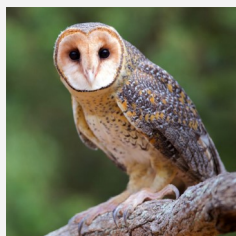
Be a citizen scientist. Report your Moore owl sightings on INaturalist

<https://www.inaturalist.org/projects/moore-owl-project>



Boobook Owl *Ninox novaeseelandiae*

The boobook owl is a common resident in woodland, mallee and shrubland of the wheatbelt. It feeds on centipedes, cockroaches, mantids, grasshoppers, crickets, cicadas, beetles, frogs, moths, freshwater crayfish, spiders, geckoes, birds and small mammals. **It breeds in spring in a tree hollow.** The boobook is nocturnal and is heard more often than seen. The boobook may have declined in abundance over the last 50 years as a result of destruction of habitat. *More info:* <https://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Ninox-novaeseelandiae>



Masked Owl *Tyto novaehollandiae*

The masked owl is a rare resident of woodland in the wheatbelt. It feeds on beetles, moths and mammals. **It breeds in spring in a tree hollow.** *More info:* <https://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Tyto-novaehollandiae>



Owlet Nightjar *Agotheles cristatus*

The owlet nightjar is an uncommon resident in woodland and mallee throughout the wheatbelt. It feeds on millipedes, cockroaches, earwigs, grasshoppers, bugs, beetles, maggots, caterpillars, ants and spiders. **The owlet nightjar breeds in a tree hollow in spring.**

More info: <https://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Agotheles-cristatus>



Barking Owl *Ninox connivens* The barking owl is a rare resident in woodland and mallee in the wheatbelt. It feeds on grasshoppers, beetles, lizards, birds and small mammals. **It breeds in late winter and spring in a tree hollow.** *More info:* <https://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Ninox-connivens>



Tawny Frogmouth (*Podargus strigoides*)

(Not a true owl!) The tawny frogmouth is an fairly common resident of woodland, mallee and shrubland throughout the wheatbelt. It feeds on seed, millipedes, centipedes, dragonflies, cockroaches, mantids, earwigs, grasshoppers, crickets, phasmids, bugs, beetles, cicadas, moths, caterpillars, wasps, sawfly larvae, ants, scorpions, spiders, frogs, lizards, birds, and small mammals. **The tawny frogmouth breeds on a stick nest in a tree.** *More info:* <https://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Podargus-strigoides>



Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*)

The barn owl is a common resident of woodland and farmland throughout the wheatbelt. It feeds on cockroaches, grasshoppers, caterpillars, crickets, beetles, bees, wasps, spiders, frogs, lizards, birds and mammals. **The barn owl breeds in winter and spring in a tree hollow.** *More info:* <https://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Tyto-alba>

Don't poison our owls & nocturnal birds !

Mice and rat destruction on farms and properties have been a trying issue for people in recent times so reaching for the rodenticide poisons has seemed like a good option. **But did you know you could be killing your owls and nocturnal birds also?** In recent times there has been mass promotion of what are known as **Second-generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides (SGARs)**. So why are these bad for our wildlife?

- ⊗ SGARs are potent chemicals that cause internal bleeding in animals
- ⊗ SGARs don't kill immediately, and they can take years to break down in animals, meaning poisoned animals become walking time bombs spreading poison around
- ⊗ Wildlife like owls, magpies, and quolls, and beloved pets like cats and dogs, can themselves be poisoned when they eat animals that ingested SGARs

The 1st line of defence is prevention of rat/mice infestation—keep them out, remove food/water/and use traps.

If using rodenticides, look out for the active ingredients **warfarin, coumatetralyl and diphacinone**. These are what's known as **First-Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides**, and pose less risk to non-target species—example *Ratsak Naturals* on right.

Avoid products with the ingredients **brodifacoum, bromadiolone, difethialone, difenacoum or flocoumafen** as they are SGARs.

For a whole list of rodenticides to avoid, please see Birdlife info [here](#)

For information on Owl Friendly Margaret River see [here](#)

