

Make a Loo Roll Bird Feeder

YOU WILL NEED...

- Empty loo roll or kitchen roll tube, 2 long sticks or wooden BBQ skewers, peanut butter (natural, no added sugar or salt), birdseed (in a tray or bowl), string.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Start by making four holes, opposite each other, equally distanced around one end of your tube. Ask an adult to help do this by making the holes with the pointed end of your wooden skewers. You will be threading your wooden skewers through the holes to form a cross shape to make perches for the birds.



2. Make two small holes opposite each other at the other end of your cardboard tube.

3. Using a spatula or a butter knife cover your cardboard tube in the peanut butter.

4. Spread some of the birdseed onto a tray or into a bowl and roll the peanut butter covered tube into the tray making sure to cover the tube with the bird seed.

5. To finish, thread the skewers through to make a cross shape on the side with 4 holes and then thread your string through the top 2 holes. You can now hang your feeder outside, a tree branch would be ideal!



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Can you spot the 5 differences?



Word Jumble

E T A E R H F S

Can you unscramble the letters above to reveal a Barn Owl related word or phrase. Here's a clue... there are lots of them in the pictures above!



Reg Charity No: 299 835
www.barnowltrust.org.uk

Waterleat, Ashburton
Devon TQ13 7HU

Barn Owl Adaptations

The Barn Owl has many specially adapted features that allow them to hear better, see more, disguise themselves and fly almost silently!

HEARING

Barn Owl hearing is one of the most sensitive of any animal ever tested! Their heart-shaped face, or 'facial disc', collects and directs sound towards their ears. The ear openings are shaped differently and one is higher than the other. Research has shown that Barn Owls are able to capture prey in total darkness by hearing alone. Very impressive!

EYESIGHT

Barn Owl eyes are, on average, twice as light sensitive as human eyes. Their nighttime vision is very sensitive to movement. Anything that moves is instantly noticed but anything that keeps still (and silent) is usually ignored. Their eyes also work well in full sunlight.

CAMOUFLAGE

When viewed from above Barn Owls are quite well camouflaged. The rough grassland over which they usually hunt is, for most of the year, the same light brown colour as their upper feathers. This helps to disguise them from predators.

FLIGHT

Compared to most birds, Barn Owls have large wings supporting a lightweight body. This means they are able to fly very slowly. Slow flight gives the birds time to locate and pinpoint prey on the ground below. Females are slightly heavier than males at around 360 grams (males usually weigh around 330 grams) although during the early breeding season females may weigh as much as 425 grams. Their light body allows them to pass through the air very gently and hover with minimal effort.

FEATHERS

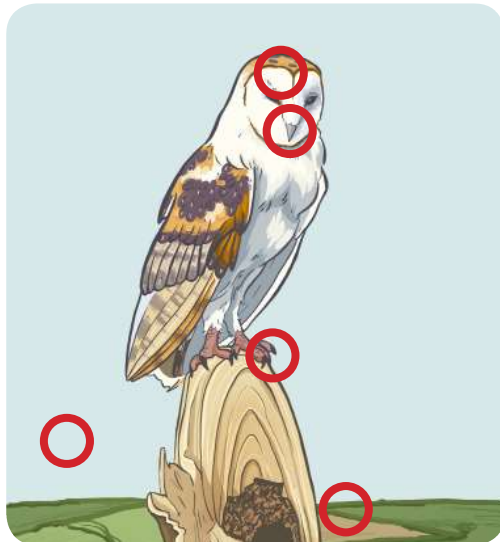
Their flight feathers are covered in a thin hair-like structure that traps air within the feather surface. This helps air to flow smoothly over the wings. Some feathers also have a row of tiny hooks that help reduce the sound of air hitting the wings.

Almost silent flight enables the birds to hear the tiny sounds produced by their small mammal prey and approach them undetected.

Compared with other birds, Barn Owl feathers are not very waterproof. They generally avoid hunting in rain as wet feathers make it more difficult to hunt.

See the picture for information >>>>>>>>>>

Spot the difference!



Spot missing on head. Bill is different colour. Extra talon. Missing hills. Field different colour.

Barn Owl Features and Adaptations

