

# GET STARTED

## STEP 1: GET SOME GLUE

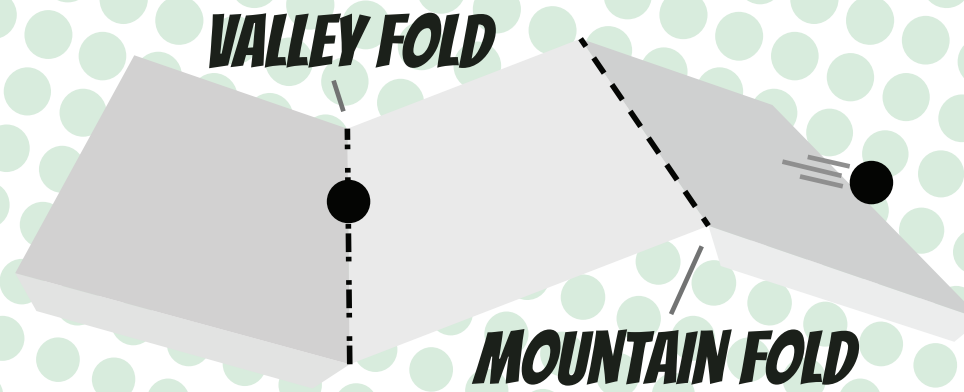
We prefer to use super glue with a nozzle and brush applicator. White wood glue (PVA) and tacky art glue is also fast drying and strong.

## STEP 2: SORTING



The pieces are labeled with the part of the bird and by the assembly scheme number. These labeling systems will help you assemble your model. The assembly scheme numbers are recommended, but are not the only way to assemble the model.

## STEP 3: FOLDING



Folding is important. Dash lines represent mountain folds and should be folded downwards or away from you. Dot-dash lines represent valley folds and should be folded upwards or towards you. Fold the pieces according to their type of fold.

## STEP 4: GLUING

Start with the assembly scheme piece 1. The gluing numbers are the small numbers around the edges of each piece. The gluing numbers match each other and must be glued together. If gluing numbers are on the same piece, glue them first before attaching them to the next piece.

## ASSEMBLY TIPS:

Be precise when gluing the parts together and make sure edges align perfectly with the flaps. Make sure the flaps are always glued on the inside of the model. Be patient when gluing and allow glue to dry. Take a break if needed. Don't apply too much glue or it will get on parts you don't want it to. If you can't reach a flap to press together use a pencil.

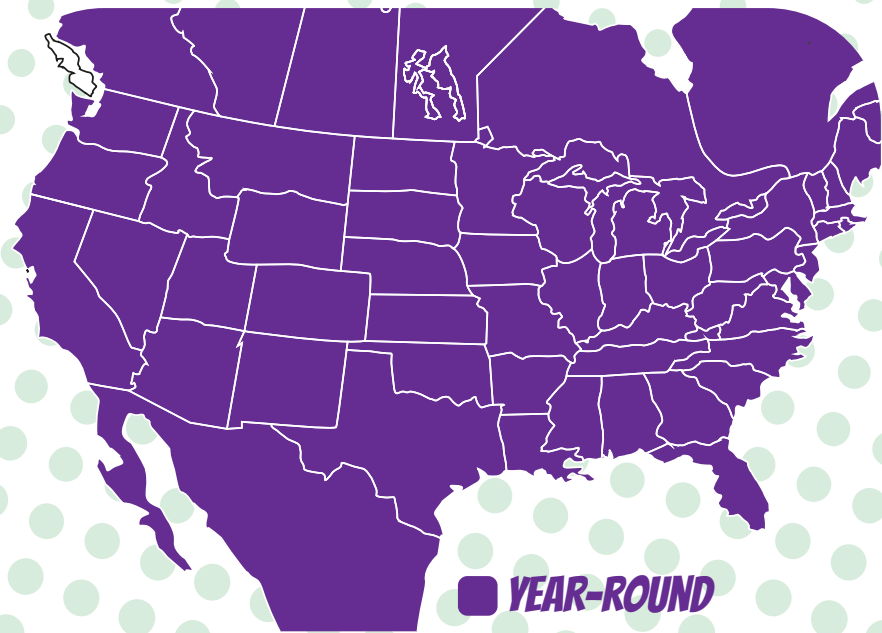
# BIRD WATCHING ACADEMY & CAMP



# GREAT HORNED OWL PAPER MODEL

[BirdWatchingAcademy.com](http://BirdWatchingAcademy.com)

# GREAT HORNED OWL



## RANGE AND MIGRATION

Great Horned Owls live throughout North America. You'll find them across the United States, far north into Canada, and in many parts of Alaska. They are also present in most of Mexico and some Central American countries. They are some of the most common owls in North America, and they live in just about any semi-open habitat from near the equator up to the Arctic region. The Great Horned Owl doesn't migrate regularly, but some individuals may head south some in the fall and winter. So wherever you're at in North America, there's a good chance that there are Great Horned Owls somewhere nearby.

## DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

One of the most distinguishing characteristics of a Great Horned Owl is its deep hoot. You can hear the sound over long distances. Its eyes are yellow, and they can stare down any prey that dares to challenge it. They have tufts on their heads that look like two long ears. Their wings are full and rounded, and they have rounded heads with short bills. They have thick bodies as well, and, in size, they are somewhat bigger than a Red-Tailed Hawk, or somewhere between a crow and a goose. They are about 18 to nearly 23 inches in length, and weigh between 32 and 88 ounces. Their wingspan is between 40 and just over 57 inches. Their coloring ranges with white, black, and warm brown plumage.

## HABITAT

Great Horned Owls like to hang out in secondary-growth woodlands, agricultural areas, orchards, and swamps. You can spot them in mixed, coniferous, and deciduous forests. They tend to gravitate toward old-growth stands in some places, like the southern Appalachians. Great Horned Owls are present in fields, pastures, agricultural areas, and wetlands, which are all open areas, but you'll also find them in forested areas. If you live in the suburbs or the city, keep a lookout because they live in these areas, too. If you're ever in the desert, you may see their nests in junipers and on cliffs.

## FOOD

The diet of Great Horned Owls varies greatly, and they are raptors that eat meat. They eat many kinds of mammals and birds. They typically eat rabbits, mice, hare, American Coots, and a wide range of other animals. Some of them include chipmunks, voles, gophers, rats, woodchucks, marmots, prairie dogs, bats, skunks, house cats, porcupines, loons, grebes, owls, hawks, crows, ravens, doves, and mergansers. While these form the central part of their diets, they also eat insects, reptiles, invertebrates, fish, and carrion at times. You may see them hunting during the day, even though they typically hunt at night. They watch prey from up high and then fly down to capture it. They may stalk small animals around ground obstacles by walking. In the winter, they may store prey they don't eat, allowing it to freeze and then eating it later by warming it with their bodies.

## NESTING

Great Horned Owls may start nesting in the last part of winter in the north. This could be so young can learn how to hunt before winter begins again. The male Great Horned Owl shows off his flight skill to and feeds the female. These owls usually may use nests of other big birds, like crows, hawks, herons, or eagles, and their nests are high off the ground, typically between 20 and 60 feet. They usually don't add much in the way of nest material, except for perhaps some feathers. You may also find their nests on the edges of cliffs, in tree stumps, and maybe on the ground. If you find a cave, don't be surprised if you see a nest of a Great Horned Owl in there!