

Attracting Birds of Prey for Rodent Control

Living on
The Land

Rodents are common pests for farmers and gardeners. Most people who have tried growing a crop know the damage these pesky creatures cause.

Conventional methods of rodent control include trapping, poison baits, or destroying tunnels. These techniques are labor intensive and costly, and can harm non-target species. They may even be outlawed in some areas.

As environmental awareness increases, many people are looking for other methods of rodent control. One excellent option in areas where there are large rodent populations is to attract their natural predators.

Raptors are a group of predatory birds including hawks, owls, eagles, and falcons. These birds often prey upon rodents. Raptors alone don't completely eliminate a rodent problem. But, attracting raptors as part of an integrated pest management strategy can reduce the cost of conventional control methods. And, it's a rewarding, environmentally-friendly way to reduce rodent populations.

There are many important and useful predatory birds in Oregon. Two of the most important for controlling rodents in agricultural lands are barn owls and kestrels. Kestrels hunt by day, and barn owls hunt at night.

Barn Owl

The barn owl has been called the "cat with wings." This beneficial bird preys on rodents, particularly gophers, mice, and voles. A family of barn owls eats about 3,000 gophers each year. An adult will catch and eat 10 to 12 gophers per night while brooding, between March and July.

Barn owls are about the size of a small cat, but only weigh a pound. Their wings have soft fringe-edged feathers and a slow, silent flight that makes them especially efficient at catching unsuspecting rodents.

Barn owls have adapted to man-made structures like barns, attics, silos, and nest

boxes. They don't show strong territorial instincts and sometimes nest in colonies. So, you can put up barn owl nest boxes as close as several yards apart.

Barn owls will not harm game birds like pheasants or quail and are not a threat to chickens or cats.

You can find more information about the habits and needs of barn owls at these websites:

Barn Owl (Cornell Lab of Ornithology)

Barn Owl (Audubon)

Barn Owl (State of Montana Field Guide)

American Kestrel

The American kestrel is the smallest falcon in North America (about the size of a mourning dove). It has a diverse diet, but its main foods are rodents and insects. It also eats small birds, so if you are attracting songbirds to your land, kestrels are not the best choice.

Kestrels readily take to nest boxes, but they are highly territorial. Be sure to place nest sites at least half a mile apart.

For more information on the American kestrel, refer to these publications:

American Kestrel (USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service)

American Kestrel (Oregon State University Extension Service)



©2003, Bert Kersey, www.barnowls.com
Used with permission.



© Greg Gillson, <http://www.pbase.com/gregbirder/>
Used with permission.

How to Attract Raptors

Suitable habitat for raptors includes food, cover and nest sites, water, and perches from which to hunt. The key factor that limits most raptor populations is suitable nest sites.

Nest boxes and perches can increase raptors' success in places that lack nest, roosting, and hunting sites. For centuries, humans have successfully attracted raptors to help control pests by providing perches and nest boxes in areas that offer enough food, cover, and water.

For more information, refer to these publications:

Artificial Nesting Structures (USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service)

The Wildlife Garden: Build Nest Boxes for Wild Birds (Oregon State University Extension Service)

Monitoring and Maintenance

Once you have a plan to attract raptors, be sure to monitor the plan's success and keep your nest boxes in good condition. Also, monitoring and maintenance can help you take care of problems before they become serious, such as starlings taking up residence in nest boxes intended for raptors.

Concerns about Pesticide Use

If you want to attract wild raptors, be careful with rodenticides. Poison baits that contain anticoagulants will kill a rodent in 3 to 10 days due to internal bleeding. During this time, the poisoned rodent may be eaten by a raptor. Depending on how many poisoned rodents a raptor eats, it too can become ill and die.

If you decide to use poisonous baits, then take all necessary precautions to ensure that children, domestic animals, and non-target wildlife can't eat or come in contact with the poisonous bait or poisoned rodents.

All things considered, if you want to attract and rely on raptors for rodent control, it's safest to forego the use of poison baits altogether.

Concerns About Health and Safety

It's best to clean out nest boxes at least once a year, but be sure to take precautions to avoid exposure to germs. Barn owls regurgitate owl pellets that contain the undigested hair and bones of their prey. Along with pellets, nest boxes may hold uneaten rodents. This debris in an owl nest box can be infected with diseases harmful to humans. Be sure to wear rubber gloves and a dust mask when cleaning out a nest box.



Barn owl nest box.
© Jeremy Maestas, Natural Resources Conservation Service.
Used with permission.

If you think you've found a sick or injured raptor, don't approach it. Instead, contact your local state wildlife agency or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office. All owls, hawks, and eagles are federally-protected species. Only licensed individuals may handle or keep them, although most states have "good Samaritan laws" that allow the public to transport injured wildlife to a licensed rehabilitation facility.

Keep in mind that it's common in spring to see fledgling raptors on the ground or on low branches, because they are still learning how to fly. The parents keep feeding them outside of the nest at this stage. They are not abandoned and are usually not in any physical distress. It's best to leave them alone and let the parents keep feeding them. It's an important part of their early learning and development of hunting skills.

For more information on attracting birds of prey for rodent control, contact your local Extension agent, Natural Resources Conservation Service, or Soil and Water Conservation District. Technical and financial assistance is available for landowners wishing to address resource concerns on their property.

The phrase "Living on The Land" is used with permission from *Living on The Land Stewardship for Small Acreage*, © 2008, UNCE/WSARE.

© 2012 Oregon State University. Extension work is a cooperative program of Oregon State University, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Oregon counties. Oregon State University Extension Service offers educational programs, activities, and materials without discrimination based on age, color, disability, gender identity or expression, marital status, national origin, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, or veteran's status. Oregon State University Extension Service is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Published December 2012.

Shilah Olson,
Conservation
Planner, Wasco
County Soil &
Water Conservation
District, OR

Karen Lamson,
Conservation
Planner, Wasco
County Soil &
Conservation
District, OR

Mike Omeg, Omeg
Orchards, Wasco
County, OR

Brian Tuck, Oregon
State University
Extension Service,
Wasco County

Susan Kerr,
Washington State
University Extension,
Klickitat County

Ellen Hammond,
Water Quality
Specialist, Oregon
Department of
Agriculture



Listen to our
Living on The Land
podcasts
at iTunes U.