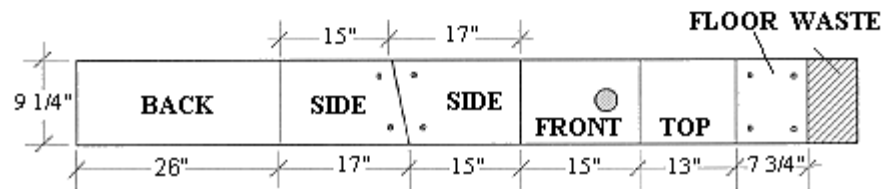


To hold the roof secure and allow for easy cleaning access, hinge the roof and use a spring-loaded safety hook. Place 3" of wood chips, wood shavings, or straw in bottom of box.

LUMBER: One 1" x 10" x 8', (#2 white pine recommended). Painting the box will increase its useful life.
 HARDWARE: Twenty-two 1 1/2" wood screws (#6), two 2" hinges and one 2" spring-loaded safety hook.



How to Build a Kestrel (or Screech Owl) Nest Box

Materials:

One 1" x 10" x 8' board
 Two hinges
 1 1/2" galvanized nails
 Wire

Design Courtesy of Minnesota DNR
 Illustration Courtesy of the USGS,
 Northern Prairie Wildlife Research
 Center

Construction:

1. Mark and cut out the pieces as shown.
2. Cut a 3" diameter entrance hole in the front piece, 11 1/2" from the bottom edge.
3. Drill two 1/4" holes near the top edge of both side pieces. Drill four 1/4" holes in the floor piece, as shown, to allow for drainage.
4. Assemble the box as shown in the diagram.
5. Attach the roof on top of the box using two hinges, for easy cleaning access.
6. Place one nail in the side of the roof and one nail in the face of the adjoining side piece, as shown in the diagram, so that they line up vertically. Use wire tied around the two nails to keep the roof closed to predators.
7. Place 2-3" of wood shavings on the bottom of the box.

Kestrel Nest Box Tips

Kestrel boxes have been shown to seriously increase the number of nesting kestrel pairs in an area. Here are some suggestions:

- Nest boxes should be placed in open fields, meadows or along hedgerows next to open areas. A grassy habitat should be near the box so kestrels can use it for hunting.
- Kestrel nest boxes should be firmly attached to a support structure, such as a tree or post, 10 to 30 feet above the ground and spaced at least half a mile apart.
- The support structure should have a sheet of aluminum secured around it to prevent squirrels from climbing and using the box.
- Place 2 to 3 inches of sawdust in the bottom of the nest box.
- Boxes should be installed no later than February 1st, to allow kestrels to find nest sites when first returning north.
- Since starlings may use the box, check the box once a week and remove the nest and eggs of any starlings present. Starlings are unprotected by law and thus you are permitted to do this. Starling eggs are white with a blue-green tint, but other species such as bluebirds (bright blue eggs) and tree swallows (white eggs) may also use the nest box. Be sure you can identify the eggs, but when in doubt, wait for one of the parents to return for positive identification.
- Clean out the kestrel box after each nesting season and replace the wood shavings for next season's nesting pair.

Louie the American Kestrel



This male American Kestrel (*Falco sparverious*) was transferred to the Humboldt Wildlife Care Center from the Cascades Raptor Center near Eugene, OR in 2003. He was found in a parking lot with a fractured wing. The bones have healed but there is nerve damage in his left wing that keeps him from flying. He weighs about as much as a cube of butter, but is a formidable hunter. Kestrels are very common in the Arcata bottoms, and other field and farm lands.

Humboldt



Wildlife Care Center

To learn more, visit the HWCC at www.humwild.org

Screech Owl Nest Box

If you live closer to trees than fields, then use your box to attract Screech owls. Except for area of placement, the same recommendations as above also apply for Screech owls. Place the box 15 – 30 ft. high in trees. The trees can be a forest, a riparian area or even a more isolated group. If you have a bird feeder, your screeches will enjoy hunting the mice that eat the seeds under the feeder at night. You might also observe them hunting insects in your porch lights. Note that nesting screech owls may be aggressive to humans and pets during nesting time, but are small enough that these attacks are more frightening than harmful.

