

Avery
12-14-18
Nonfiction Narrative

Great Horned Owl's Life

Autumn dusk sets in a Sierra Nevada forest, giving a family of Great Horned Owls a view of the comely mountains. Bitter winds rushed across their nest. They could hear the diurnal birds calling their mates that it was dinner time, while the mates begged to fly around their nest just a few more times and smell the damp pine trees from the storm the night before. Two owletes had hatched two weeks earlier and were huddling against their parents soft fur to keep warm while they slept. When the owlets woke up, they became very hungry. Once the sun went down, their parents went to hunt the raccoon that had been bothering them for weeks because it was scratching at the tree down below them. The family had guessed that he had been scratching at the tree to hollow it out, that way it would be able to nest in it. Afterward, the Great Horned Owlets parents came back with one of their many choices of food; the racoon as promised, and broke it into bite-sized pieces for the owletes . Paying attention to their parents, the owletes watched how they hunted, knowing that they would be on their own

someday. As the young hatchlings thought, the next week their parents left them to live the rest of their life alone.

Feeling very alone without their parents living with them, the Owllets decided that if they worked together, they would be able to live on their own. The next night, one went hunting, while the other stayed to watch the nest. Coming back with a squirrel the hunter found in a forest, and holding it so tight that if it were alive and it would fall into his talons and die instantly, they had a delicious dinner and quickly fell asleep just as dawn broke.

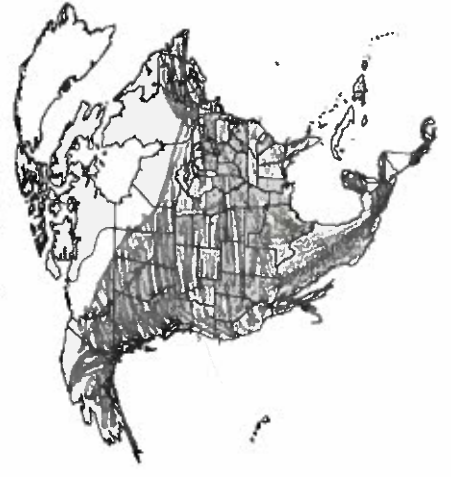
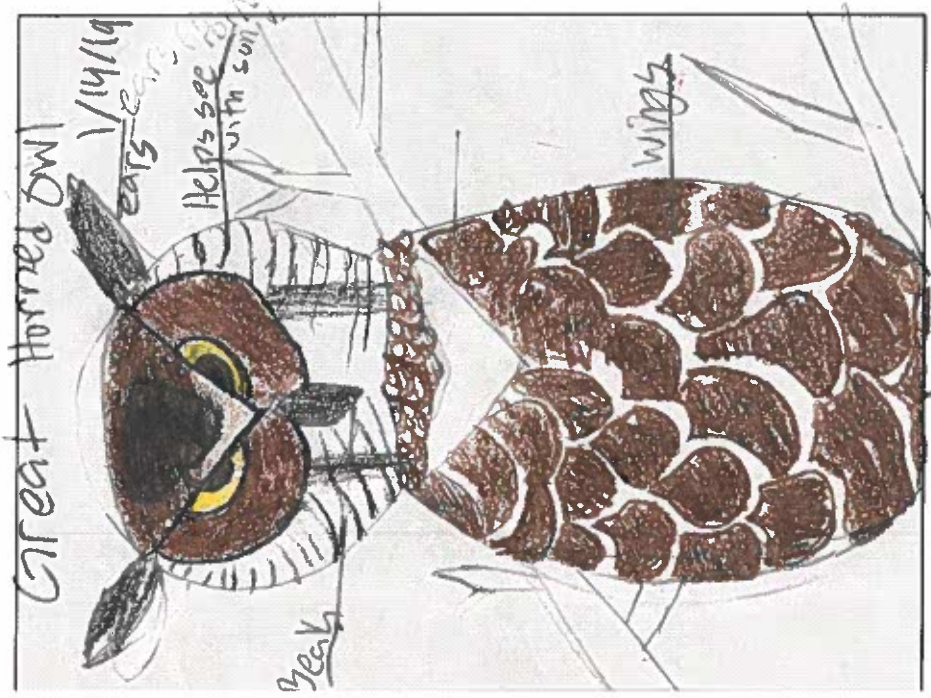
Nightfall came, and the same Great Horned Owllet went hunting while the other stayed keeping the nest safe from other birds of prey. Then, the next night in the middle of the night, as they were making sure nothing messed with their nest, a falcon came. The falcon was roosting in the area where the Great Horned Owllet's nests were, as if it was threatening them to give up their nests. One of the Great Horned Owllet swooped down and acted as if he was trying to hunt him for a meal, though he was just trying to scare the falcon away. He scared the falcon so much that he flew away and went back to wherever he came from.

Returning with better food each night, the hunter bragged about how successful he was with preying on delicious food each night. He so much that bragged the other Great Horned Owllet got jealous and quickly decided that they

would switch jobs that night. At dusk the next night, the nest watcher owl told it's brother owl that they should switch jobs. The other Great Horned Owllet agreed with him and he got his wish to come true. Once the owl came back he had a frog, which is not much of a real meal for two hungry Great Horned Owls. After a few nights of going hungry, the new hunter thought "this isn't my kind of job we are both going hungry because of me!" So he went to the original hunter and decided that he shouldn't have this job and he wasn't that good at it. They switched jobs again and they never went hungry.

Great Horned owls were bothered again the next night. A Red Tailed Hawk had come upon their path and was trying to eat them, so the Great Horned Owls used what usually scared away their predators, showing their talons to scare them off. It worked! The Red Tailed Hawk was long gone and would hopefully never come back again! The Great Horned Owls have a huge advantage on their last fight, because Great Horned Owls are the only falcons that are nocturnal. They were not bothered again for the rest of their days.

The End



1. Great Horned Owl
2. Bubo virginianus

Identification:

The Great Horned Owls have yellow eyes, tufts on their head that makes it look like it has horns, it's wings are broad and rounded, they have reddish-brown faces, and they have deep hoots.

Size:

The Great Horned Owls are usually 5 inches tall to 2 feet tall.

Habitat:

The Great Horned Owls are Arctic to South America, Suburbia, farms, and woodlands.

Feeding:

Great Horned Owls usually eat rodents, reptiles, domestic birds, amphibians, other owls, and invertebrates.

Physical adaptations:

The Great Horned Owls are nocturnal predators, they have quiet wings, and serrated wing edges.

Behavioral Adaptations:

The Great Horned Owls like to hide in trees then swoop down to gather their prey.

Avery Brisbin

Great Horned Owls fall under a category called raptors. Unlike other raptors Great Horned Owls are the only kind of raptors that are nocturnal. Great Horned Owls are very strong when their talons are clenched it takes a force of 28 pounds to open them. Great Horned owls are very good at camouflaging they have reddish-brownish faces that help them camouflage so well.

Great Horned Owl
 calm intimidating
 flying swooping, screeching
 Owl



Rubric to Evaluate Student Drawing

Name: Avery Period: _____

(4)

Check the items that will be graded on your sketching assignment. Each is worth 5 points on a scale 0-5 (0=no evidence to 5=exceeds expectations). Total points for assignment: (4)

IDENTIFY YOUR SKETCH

- Name of item (identify with correct name and spelling)
- Date (Day and Date)
- Time of day (hour, minute AM or PM)
- Place (in classroom or other location)
- Lighting conditions (artificial inside light or natural from window or outside light)
- Make all of the above easy to find, correctly spelled and neat.

SKETCH

- Try for likeness of the object (looks very much like it).
- Show details of parts (completeness: including observation of smaller parts).
- Use color (used various colored pencils, included shades and depth).
- Include the true habitat in the background (real or researched and created).
- Make all the above easy to view. Not too small or large. Centered.

LIST and WRITE

- Label of all the parts that are sketched, easy to identify with arrows.
- Indicate the measurement in Metric and Standard. Height, width, weight if possible.
- Indicate any part of the sketch that is life-sized "Life-sized" If magnified, indicate the strength of magnification
- Make notes about the color (does it change during the sketch? Etc.)
- Make notes and descriptions of unusual things you observed.
- Make notes about connections you made about the object to other things in the sketch or outside.
- Write questions you have about the object.
- All of the above are easy to find and neatly written with correct grammar.

Scientific Drawings Checklist

You don't have to be an artist to create an awesome scientific drawing! Your observations, thoroughness, and completeness are the factors which make your scientific drawing complete and realistic!

Make Sure You Include The Following Items in Your Drawing:

IDENTIFICATION OF SKETCH

- Name of Item and Clear Title (Create a clear title with correct spelling!)
- Date (Day of the week, date, and year)
- Time of Day (Hour, minute, AM/PM)
- Location of Drawing (Classroom Number, Science Lab, etc.)

SKETCH

- Likeness of Object (Make your drawing similar looking to the actual object or scene)
- Details, Details, Details!!! (Use lots of details! Include both large and small details for all parts of the drawing)
- Use Colour (If appropriate!)
- Include Background (If there are objects in the background that are important to the drawing, you need to include those too)
- Size (Make sure your drawing is easy to view! Not too small, not too large, make good use of the size of your page!)
- Drawn on white, unlined, unwrinkled, clean paper
- Use pencil! No pen on scientific drawings! Use an eraser if you need one!

LIST AND WRITE

- Label all essential parts of the sketch. This is very important! Clear labels with lines drawn with a ruler and labels on the right hand side whenever it's possible!
- Indicate measurement if necessary
- Indicate magnification if necessary
- Make notes about additional changes or information if you need them