



Plate 1 Little Owl habitat of East Kazakhstan. Photo Paklina & Van Orden. See Figure 6.8.



Plate 2 East Kazakhstan where Little Owls occupy natural cavities. Photo Paklina & Van Orden. See Figure 6.9.



Plate 3 Kyrgyzstan. Photo Paklina & Van Orden. See Figure 6.10.



Plate 4 Ladakh, India between Stok and Shey. Photo Paklina & Van Orden. See Figure 6.11.



Plate 5 Little Owl habitat in Kruiskerke, Flanders, northern Belgium. Photo Marc De Schuyter. See Figure 6.14.



Plate 6 Little Owl habitat in Butten, the northern Vosges, France. Photo Jean-Claude Génot. See Figure 6.15.



Plate 7 Little Owl habitat in Brakel, Flanders, northern Belgium. Photo Marc De Schuyter. See Figure 6.16.



Plate 8 Little Owl habitat in Kemmel, Flanders, northern Belgium. Photo Marc De Schuyter. See Figure 6.17.



Plate 9 Little Owl habitat in Slovenia. Photo Milan Vogrin. See Figure 6.18.



Plate 10 Little Owl habitat in the Tofino mountains, Italy. Photo Duccio Centili. See Figure 6.19.



Plate 11 Little Owl habitat with old Almond trees in Luberon, France. Photo Jean-Claude Génot. See Figure 6.20.



Plate 12 The monastery of Stakna as breeding habitat of Little Owl in Ladakh, India. Photo Paklina & Van Orden. See Figure 6.21.



Plate 13 Open holm oak “woodland”/parkland (Cabeça da Serra, Castro Verde, Portugal).
Photo Ricardo Tomé. See Figure 6.22.



Plate 14 Steppe-like area featured by scattered stone heaps Portugal. Photo Ricardo Tomé.
See Figure 6.23.



Plate 15 Little Owl habitat in Lozère, France. Photo Jean-Claude Génot. See Figure 6.24.



Plate 16 Little Owl habitat in Toscana, Italy. Photo Marco Mastroianni. See Figure 6.25.



Plate 17 Little Owl habitat in Lombardia, northern Italy. Photo Marco Mastroianni. See Figure 6.26.



Plate 18 Little Owl habitat near Milano, northern Italy. Photo Marco Mastrorilli. See Figure 6.27.

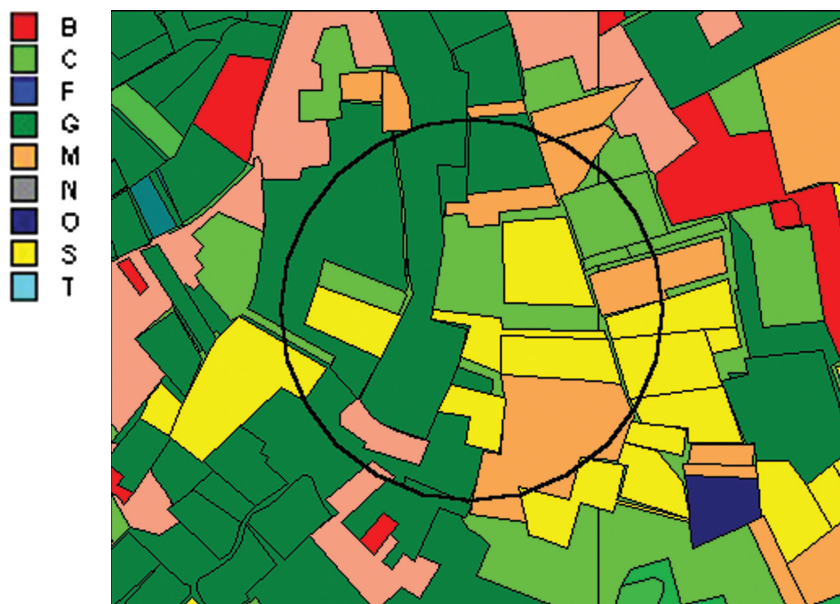


Plate 19 Seven main types of occupied habitats in Flanders (after Van Nieuwenhuyse & Leysen 2001). Grasslands around farms. B: buildings; C: row crops; F: orchards; G: grass; M: maize; N: fallow land; O: other; S: cereals; T: silvaculture. Circle includes 25 ha. See Figure 6.29a.

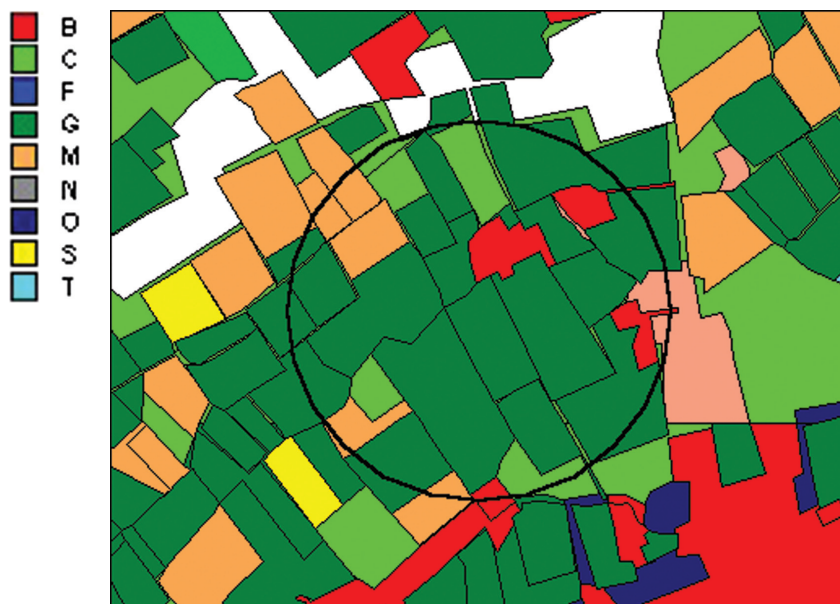


Plate 20 Seven main types of occupied habitats in Flanders (after Van Nieuwenhuyse & Leysen 2001). Urbanized cattle breeding. B: buildings; C: row crops; F: orchards; G: grass; M: maize; N: fallow land; O: other; S: cereals; T: silvaculture. Circle includes 25 ha. See Figure 6.29b.



Plate 21 Seven main types of occupied habitats in Flanders (after Van Nieuwenhuyse & Leysen 2001). Horticulture. B: buildings; C: row crops; F: orchards; G: grass; M: maize; N: fallow land; O: other; S: cereals; T: silvaculture. Circle includes 25 ha. See Figure 6.29c.



Plate 22 Seven main types of occupied habitats in Flanders (after Van Nieuwenhuyse & Leysen 2001). Rural cattle breeding. B: buildings; C: row crops; F: orchards; G: grass; M: maize; N: fallow land; O: other; S: cereals; T: silvaculture. Circle includes 25 ha. See Figure 6.29d.



Plate 23 Seven main types of occupied habitats in Flanders (after Van Nieuwenhuyse & Leyen 2001). Half-open grasslands. B: buildings; C: row crops; F: orchards; G: grass; M: maize; N: fallow land; O: other; S: cereals; T: silvaculture. Circle includes 25 ha. See Figure 6.29e.

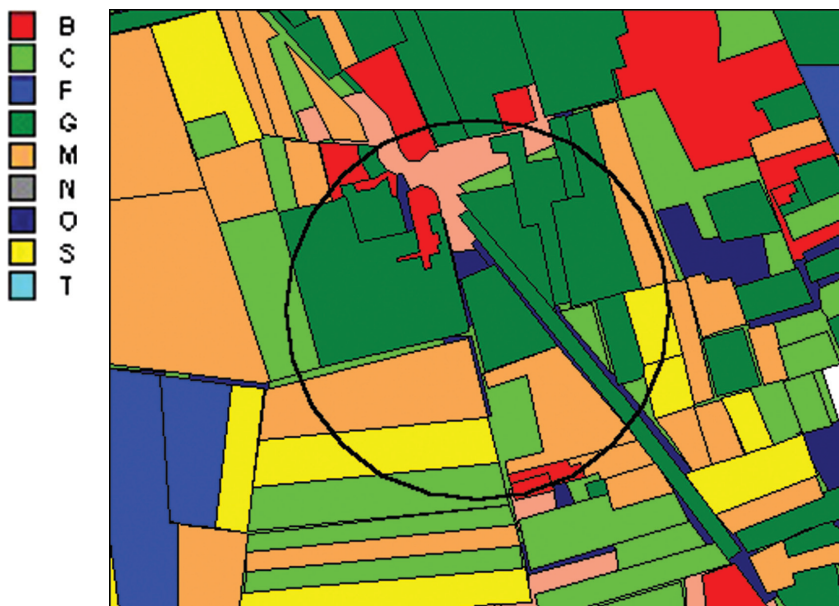


Plate 24 Seven main types of occupied habitats in Flanders (after Van Nieuwenhuyse & Leyen 2001). Remote cereals and orchards. B: buildings; C: row crops; F: orchards; G: grass; M: maize; N: fallow land; O: other; S: cereals; T: silvaculture. Circle includes 25 ha. See Figure 6.29f.

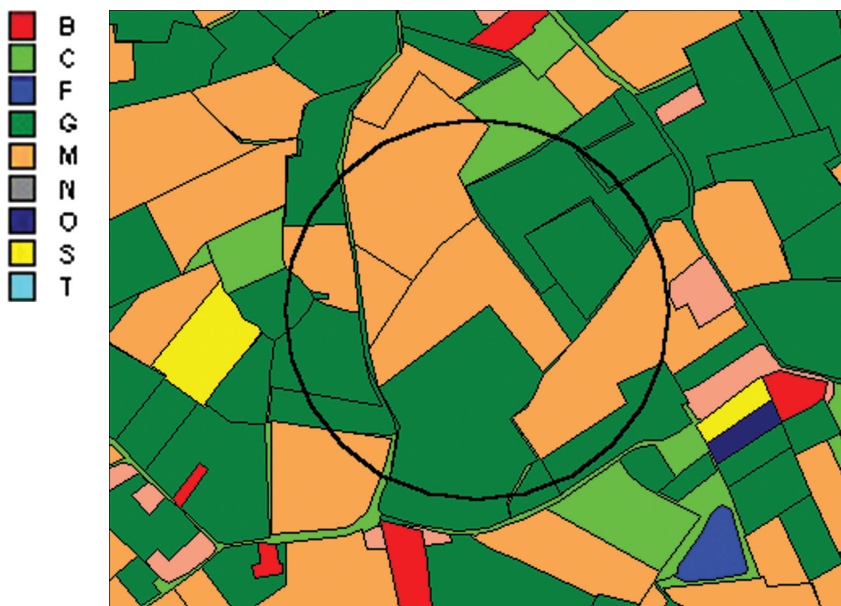


Plate 25 Seven main types of occupied habitats in Flanders (after Van Nieuwenhuyse & Leysen 2001). Farmless cattle breeding. B: buildings; C: row crops; F: orchards; G: grass; M: maize; N: fallow land; O: other; S: cereals; T: silvaculture. Circle includes 25 ha. See Figure 6.29g.

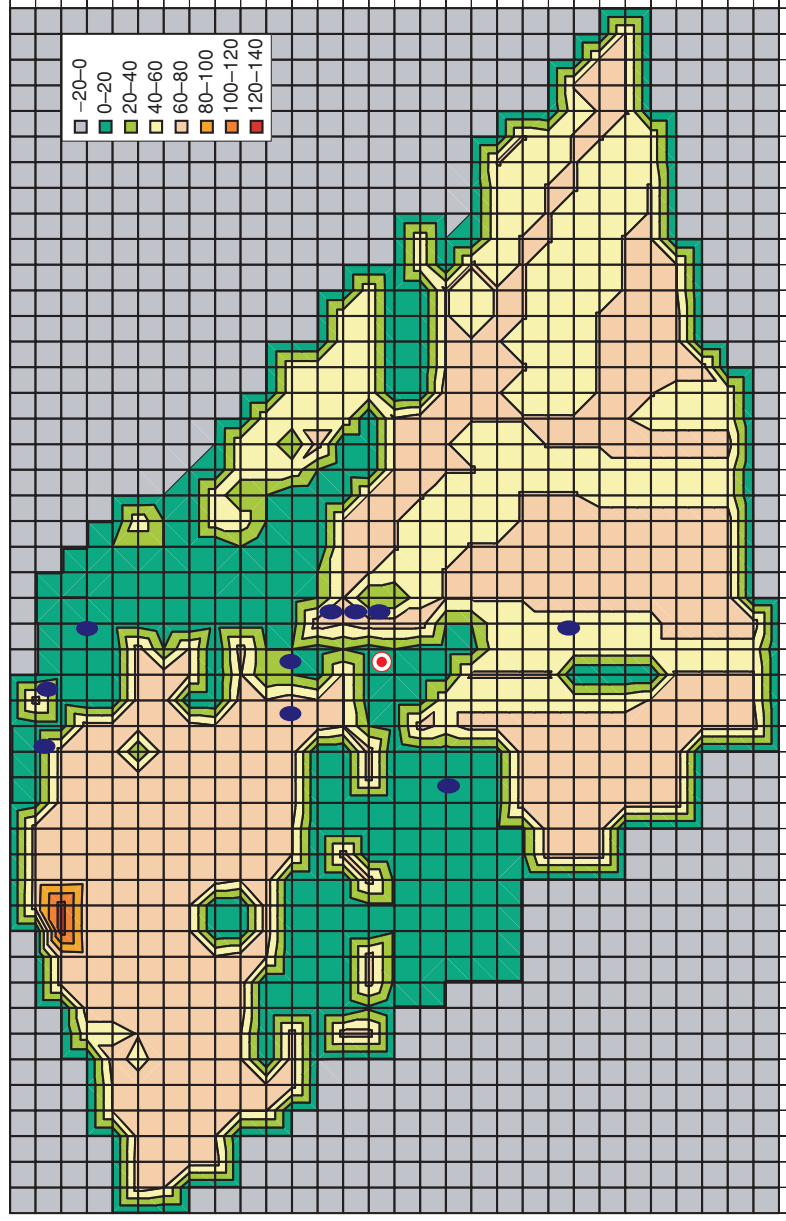


Plate 26 Vegetation height (cm) and owl observations at a Little Owl territory in Kolnia Dominów (51° 70' N 22° 31' E), Lublin Region, Poland in 2001 (G. Grzywaczewski, personal communication). During the incubation period 21 April–11 May.

● Nest site. See Figure 6.32a.

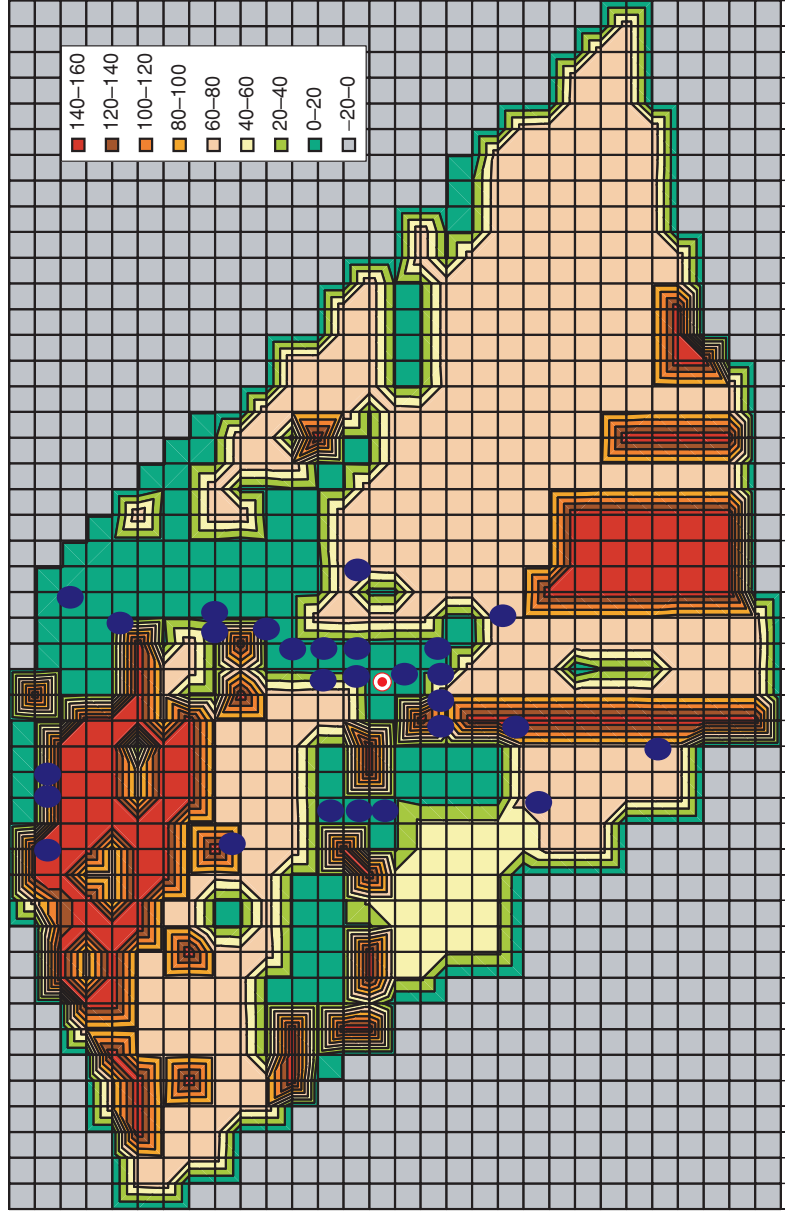


Plate 27 Vegetation height (cm) and owl observations at a Little Owl territory in Kolnia Dominów ($51^{\circ} 70' N$ $22^{\circ} 31' E$), Lublin Region, Poland in 2001 (G. Grzywaczewski, personal communication). During the nestling period 12 May–25 June.

● Nest site. See Figure 6.32b.

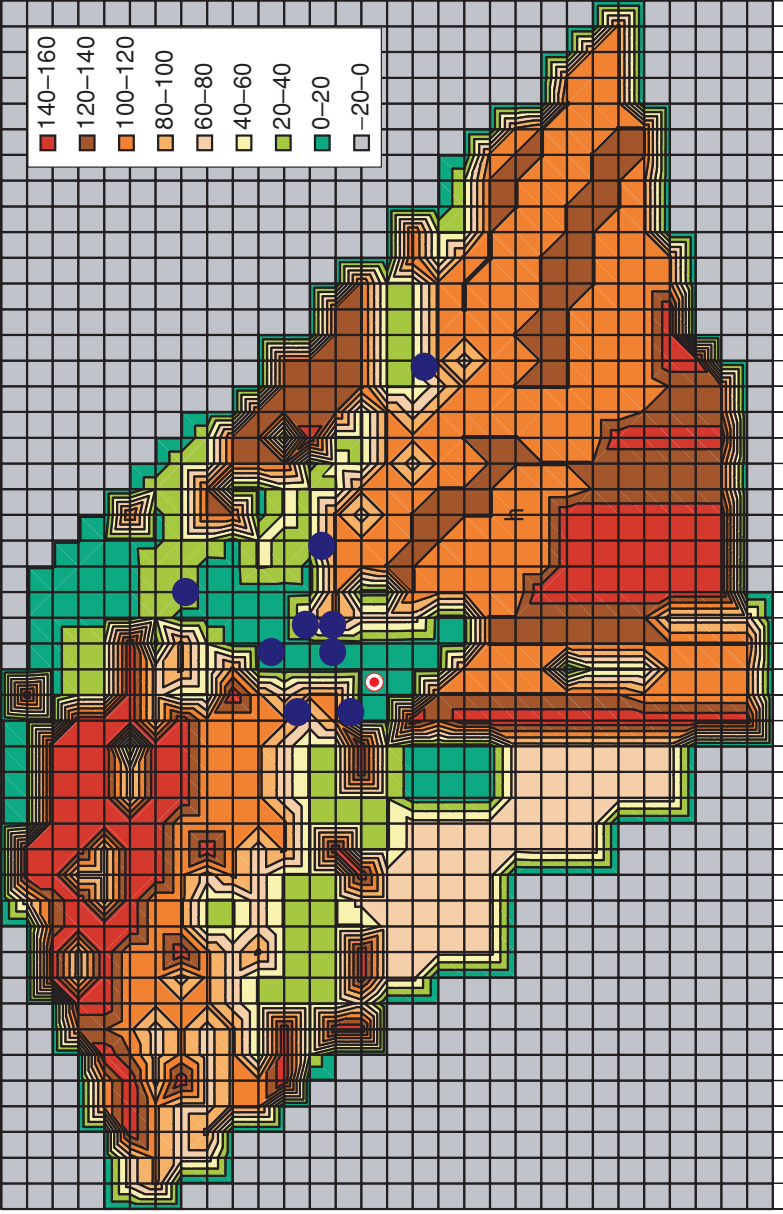


Plate 28 Vegetation height (cm) and owl observations at a Little Owl territory in Kolnia Dominów (51° 70' N 22° 31' E), Lublin Region, Poland in 2001 (G. Grzywaczewski, personal communication). During the early fledgling period 26 June–30 July.

● Nest site. See Figure 6.32c.

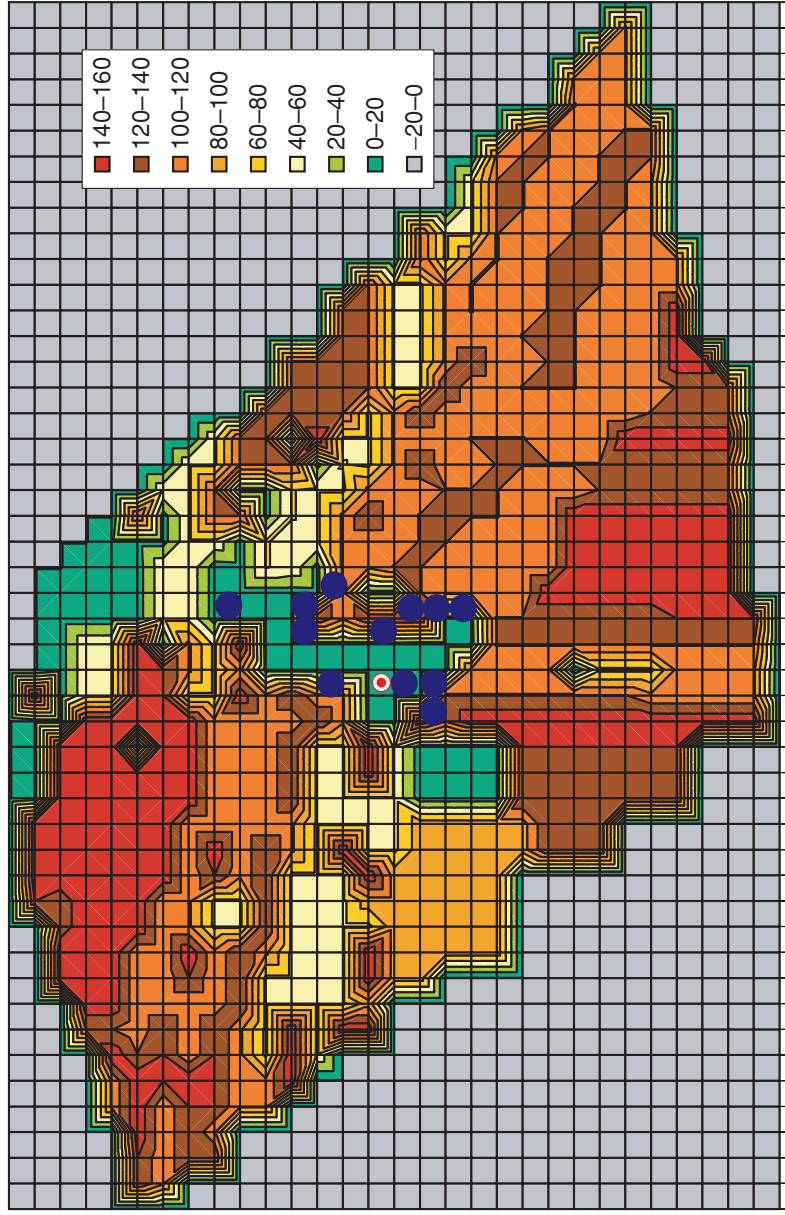


Plate 29 Vegetation height (cm) and owl observations at a Little Owl territory in Kolonia Dominów (51° 70' N 22° 31' E), Lublin Region, Poland in 2001 (G. Grzywaczewski, personal communication). During the dispersion period 31 July–15 August.

● Nest site. See Figure 6.32d.



Plate 30 Small-scaled landscapes as favorable Little Owl habitat Flanders, northern Belgium. Photo Ludo Goossens. See Figure 6.34.



Plate 31 Little Owl with moth. Photo Ludo Goossens. See Figure 7.3.



Plate 32 Juvenile Little Owl on pole. Photo Ludo Goossens. See Figure 8.13.



Plate 33 Juvenile Little Owl at nest site. Photo Bruno d'Amicis. See Figure 8.14.

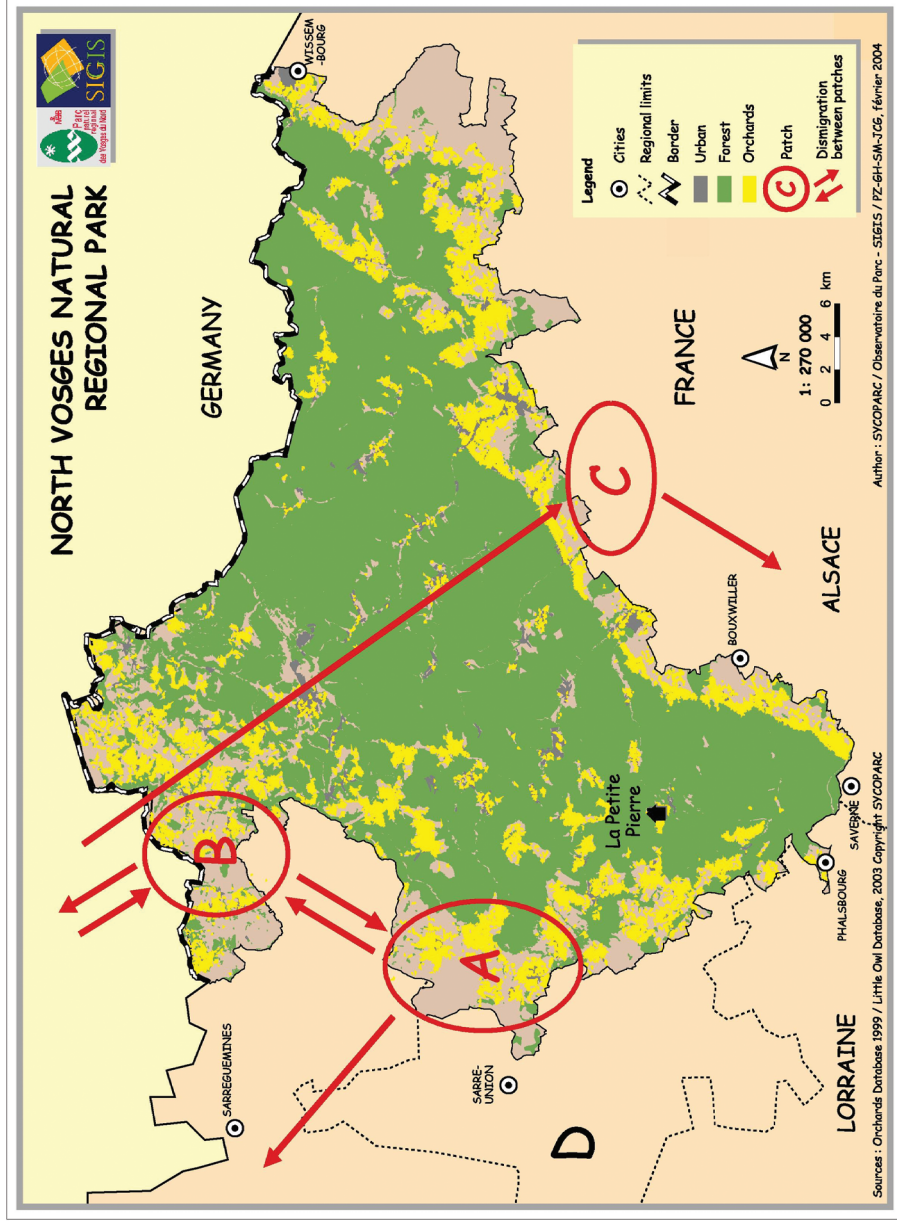


Plate 34 Subpopulations and immigration of Little Owls in Northern Vosges, France (after Génot 2001). See Figure 10.9.



Plate 35 Little Owl habitat in Flanders near Halle, northern Belgium. Photo Marc de Schuyter. See Figure 11.5.



Plate 36 Little Owl habitat in Flanders near Wakken, northern Belgium. Photo Marc de Schuyter. See Figure 11.6.



Plate 37 Adult Little Owl at nest site. Photo Bruno d'Amicis. See Figure 12.2.



Plate 38 Little Owl adult. Photo Bruno d'Amicis. See Figure 13.3.



Plate 39 Little Owl on a fence pole. Photo Ludo Goossens. See Figure 14.8.