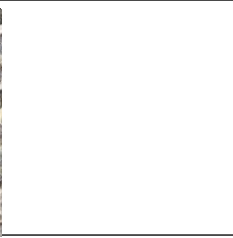


Pacific Northwest Nature Hunt

1. Douglas Squirrel



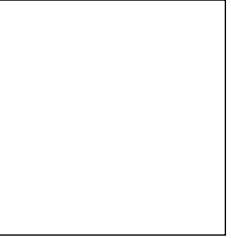
2. Banana Slug



3. Salmonberry



4. Beetle



5. Oregon Oxalis



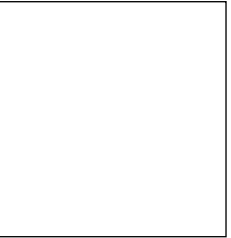
6. Thimbleberry



7. Snail (This is a Pacific Sideband)



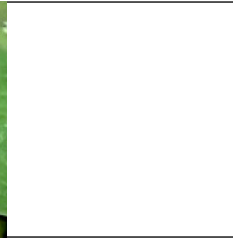
8. Dark-eyed Junco



9. Feather



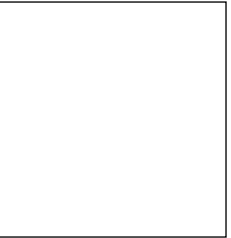
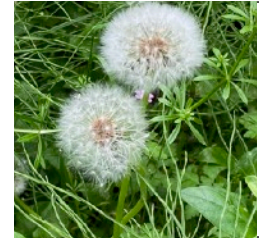
10. Bumble Bee



11. Wooden Bridge



12. Dandelion



13. Stellar's Jay



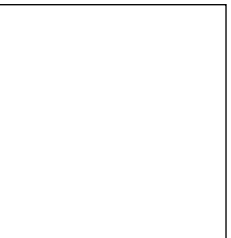
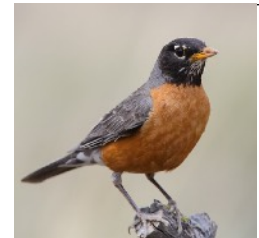
14. Animal Burrow



15. Western Trillium



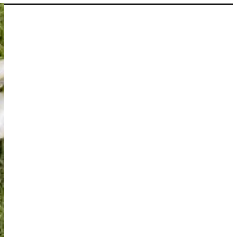
16. Robin



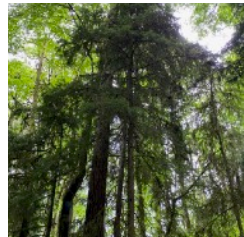
17. Lady Fern



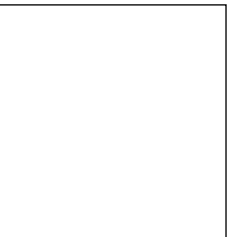
18. Tree Fungus



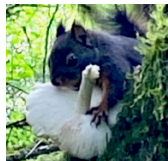
19. Conifer Tree



20. Maidenhair Fern



Nature Hunt Facts



1. Douglas Squirrel: Builds nests of mosses, lichens, twigs & shredded bark. Eats mushrooms, acorns, seeds, fruits, and berries.



2. Banana Slug: May be brown, green, yellow, white with and without spots. They eat dead plant material and fungi.



3. Salmonberry: Hummingbirds like to drink flower's nectar. They grow orange/red berries in the summer.



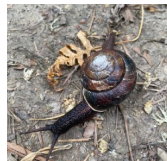
4. Beetle: Cannot see very well, so they communicate using pheromones, sounds or vibrations.



5. Oregon Oxalis: Three, heart-shaped leaves that fold downwards in direct sun and reopen in shade.



6. Thimbleberry: Produce berries that turn red when ripe. The berries have a thimble shape to them.



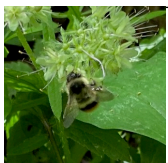
7. Pacific Sideband Snail: Two retractable tentacles off forehead, & two ones off sides of mouth. Forehead tentacles end in eyes.



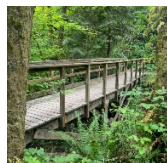
8. Dark-eyed Junco: Forages on ground & in trees, for seeds, insects. Likes to scratch at ground with its feet.



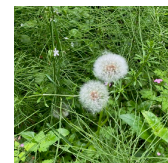
9. Feathers: Protect birds from the elements, thorns and insects, and repel water, provide camouflage & help birds attract mates.



10. Bumble Bee: Beat their wings more than 130 times per second. They don't make much honey but are important pollinators.



11. Wooden Bridge: Wooden bridges are found all over Forest Park used for crossing small streams.



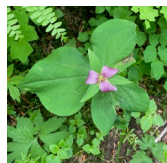
12. Dandelion: In stories the yellow flower is the sun, the puff is the moon and the dispersing seeds are stars. Flowers open in morning, close in the evening.



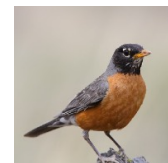
13. Stellar's Jay: Are noisy and curious and hop on the forest floor with its long legs looking for food.



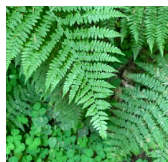
14. Animal Burrow: Squirrels, chipmunks, & moles are some of the small mammals that burrow underground in Oregon.



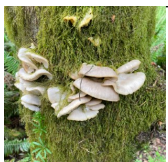
15. Western Trillium: Bloom white flowers in spring that turn purple to brown in summer.



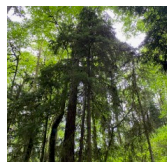
16. American Robin: Eat earthworms in the morning and fruit later in the day and lay blue eggs.



17. Lady Fern: Grows in wet forests, meadows, streambanks. Elk, deer, grizzly bears eat them.



18. Tree Fungus: Help decay forest material create healthy soil. Oyster fungus only grows on wood.



19. Conifer Tree: Evergreen trees that bare cones. Douglas fir (conifer tree) is the most common tree in Oregon



20. Maidenhair Fern: Grow in shady, moist, humid forests, or on rocks and cliffs, often near waterfalls.