

NATURE NOTES FROM
CALIFORNIA STATE REDWOOD PARKS



BY JOHN B. ALLARD

ILLUSTRATED BY JULIE K. HOWARD

PRICE 50¢

NATURE NOTES FROM CALIFORNIA STATE REDWOOD PARKS

By John B. Allard, Illustrated by Julie K. Howard

SACRAMENTO STATE COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS

Natural History Series No. 4

June 1, 1951

HUBERT O. JENKINS, *Professor of Life Sciences, Editor*

This series of publications is issued as a means of placing before the public the results of research conducted by students and others into the Natural History of the Sacramento area. Popular as well as technical material will be presented. Papers are published in serial numbers, and no attempt is made to bring out issues at any regular times. The revenue derived from sale of papers will be turned back into an enlarged publication fund. Persons interested are invited to add to this fund through purchase of publications or by donation. To initiate the series, a generous gift has been received from C. M. Goethe.

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NATURE NOTES FROM CALIFORNIA STATE REDWOOD PARKS

By John B. Allard

June 1, 1951

Illustrated by Julie K. Howard

50 cents

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PUBLICATIONS IN PREPARATION

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In the California north land
There is a spot sublime;
It's right next door to heaven,
A mystic holy shrine.

The towering trees reach upward
To pierce the ethereal blue,
And teach the aspiring soul of man
Where he may find the true.

And God's eternal spirit
Revealed within these trees,
Speaks to the weary souls of men
Of courage, faith, and peace.

Here come the tired pilgrims
From out life's noisy ways,
To find for souls a sweet release
Throughout the passing days.

There is within this sacred grove
The heart of God revealed,
And seeking men, embracing Him,
Are now forever healed.

Back to the busy marts of trade,
With new found strength, they go,
Their courage as the strength of ten,
And faces all aglow.

Oh lovely trees, Oh glorious forms,
To all our hearts so dear,
Inspire our souls through all the days,
Till we come back next year.

—Herbert Brooke



When the early morning dew is sparkling on the leaves
And the golden rays of sunlight are sifting through the trees
I stand in awe and the tears bedim my eye
As I gaze at God's cathedral in the Redwoods 'neath the sky

Jean Horn

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JOHN B. ALLARD

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**SACRAMENTO STATE COLLEGE PUBLICATION
NATURAL HISTORY SERIES No. 4**

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SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA



When fires pass and leave their deep
Black scars within your soul, be strong
And silently reclaim your wounds
Until your faith avenges wrong.

Lift up your eyes, and match your soul
With these tall trees, that there remain
A monument of life that shall
Endure and make men hope again.

—M. G. Berglund

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≡≡≡ FOREWORD

I long ago learned to love the Redwoods and all the folks that dwell therein. But in 1942-3-4 when my assignment was to serve as Nature Guide in Richardson Grove State Park, I came to know some of the finest in trees and folks. And of all the folks, none came finer than the Allard family. John B. Allard, with his two brothers and sister and parents, occupied a cabin adjoining the Park every summer. John grew up in an environment where he could not help but learn and love the ways of the forest and of the evening campfire. I recommend him most highly for the job he has undertaken in interpreting the life of the forest, and I have enjoyed watching his progress as he worked on this project while a student at the Sacramento State College.

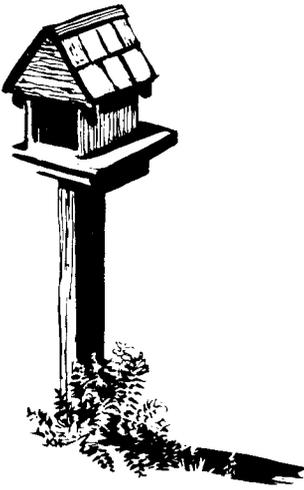
Julie K. Howard came to us like a spirit from another world whose pen is a wand that makes loveliness unfold. She is responsible for the art work and design. From now on anyone in our department who is working on a publication is "counting on Julie."

The poetry is entirely by Richardson Grove visitors. Anyone who fears to let his spirit soar above the lesser things, had better stay away from the Park. The place is enchanted.

Hubert O. Jenkins,
Professor of Life Sciences
Sacramento State College.



Mountain Iris



PREFACE

It took many years for the people of California to realize fully the importance of protecting the natural resources within her boundaries. A very material advance in public opinion was shown in 1928 when the voters approved the expansion of the State Park System by passing a bond issue of six million dollars to further the acquisition of land. These parks were to be accumulated through one-half State funds and one-half private funds or land of matching value.

The State Park Commission has the authority to purchase and preserve land for the enjoyment of present and future generations. The Division of Beaches and Parks in the Department of Natural Resources is the administrative agency responsible for carrying out the policies adopted by the commission for the development, operation, and protection of the park system. This division has expanded from a few employees to a well knit organization of nearly four hundred working together in a great conservation

program. At the present time the Division of Beaches and Parks is responsible for the administration of more than 581,000 acres of land valued at almost twenty-nine million dollars.

The Save-the-Redwoods League has been of immeasurable value in conservation of the Redwoods, both by building up public interest and by actually raising funds and purchasing tracts of land valuable for State Park purposes for transfer to the State. Thus many fine groves that were threatened with destruction before the State could legally act were saved for the public.

The State through its Division of Forestry began purchasing tracts of Redwood forest for park purposes in southern Humboldt County as early as 1921. During the next ten years, land with an estimated value of three and a half million dollars was brought into the State Park System. Since 1931, land grants and monetary gifts from sources other than the State have more than doubled the acreage of the parks. The Redwood groves within the State Parks of Humboldt County alone now have a value of over six million dollars and include almost 30,000 acres. Every acre is well worth the money spent to preserve it.

Trees one thousand or more years old will not be replaced for many generations of man, and if all of the older trees are allowed to be cut, man might never again view one of these giants. Many lumber companies are replacing wasteful clear-cutting practices with scientific methods of selective cutting as provided for by the State Forest Practices Act. This practice has proved beneficial to all concerned in that it provides for future timber crops.

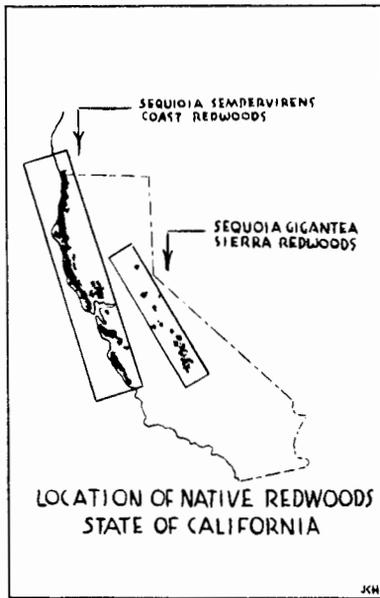
The Redwood belt would not be complete without the birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, flowers, trees, and shrubs that are associated with the giant Redwoods. Each of these helps to make the woods more beautiful and interesting. It is intended that this handbook will give its readers more of an idea of the natural wonders of the Redwood Parks in Humboldt County. If the reader understands the importance of his position in the conservation program, the material included herein will have accomplished its intended purpose.

I wish to acknowledge the advice and encouragement given by the Sacramento State College faculty, and particularly the departments of life sciences, art, and English. Dr. Hubert O. Jenkins, Professor of Life Sciences and former Nature Guide at Richardson Grove State Park, was a great help and inspiration. It was a pleasure to watch Julie Howard as she gave life to the pen which inked sketches on the scratchboard. I am deeply grateful to that devoted naturalist and humanitarian, Mr. C. M. Goethe, who has given so much of his self and substance toward promoting the ideals of State and National Parks, and who has had faith enough in this publication to aid materially in placing it before the public.

I hereby dedicate this booklet to that public, whose love for the Parks is the best guarantee that the Parks shall be forever preserved.

John B. Allard

Park Naturalist, Richardson Grove State Park, 1951



REDWOOD

The one tree dominating all of the others in Humboldt County is the Redwood. This huge tree has very small leaves and cones, for neither is more than an inch in length. The leaves, or needles, are olive-green, flat, and have pointed ends. The oval cones are purplish-brown, less than an inch long, and about a half of an inch wide. Under each scale of the cone are four or five seeds which are shed slowly and carried by the wind. The bark is reddish-brown and becomes deeply furrowed as the tree grows older. The bark on some of these Redwoods is more than a foot thick. Many other distinctive features could be described, but the best picture is the one seen through the eyes of a visitor of the park.

"Redwood" was the name given to these trees on October 10, 1769, by the Portola expedition when they saw some very tall, reddish colored trees. Since that time, when other groups have found the same trees, the identical name has been applied without any knowledge of its previous use.

Sequoia is the scientific name of the Redwoods. It was selected as a tribute to a half-breed Cherokee Indian, "Sequo-yah", who had developed an alphabet of eighty-six characters for use by his native tribe. He, by the way, never saw the trees which bear his name. *Sempervirens*, a Latin word literally meaning "always living", helps to describe the age attained by the Redwoods.

Another species of *Sequoia* is the Sierra Redwood or Big Tree which is found in a limited range in the Sierra Nevada. This *Sequoia gigantea*, as it is known scientifically, achieves a size unequalled by any other living thing in the world. Most of the Sierra Redwoods are within the boundaries of either State or National Parks, but their value as a lumber tree is not as great as that of the Coast Redwood. The Sierra Redwood has a foliage similar to that of the Juniper or Cypress and has a larger cone than the coastal variety. The age of the Sierra Redwood is greater than that of its brother, and some are reported to be about 4,000 years old. In the remainder of this book the name "Redwood" will be used to designate the trees of the Coast, not of the Sierras.

The Coast Redwoods are limited to an area from sea level to three thousand feet and within forty miles of the Pacific Ocean. The most abundant growth seems to appear within the fog belt, where excessive drying is prevented during California's rainless summers. The winters give the trees up to a hundred inches of rain, which keep them supplied with all important moisture. The Redwoods are found from Monterey County to the Oregon border with three small groves located in Curry County, Oregon.

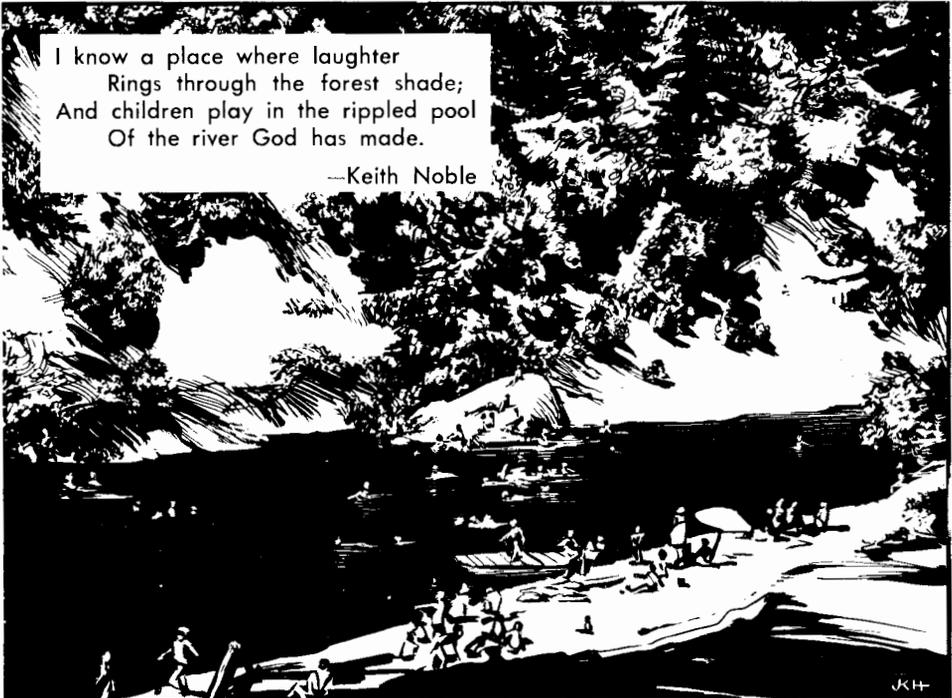
There are authentic data that some trees are as old as 2,200 years, although this is exceptional. Many trees have been alive since the birth of Christ. Many are but youngsters of a thousand years. One of these youngsters which fell in 1933 can be seen in an exhibit in Richardson Grove. The ring count shows that this one was 1,204 years old. The root system, the life history, and the story told by the rings of the trees, are marveled at by many tourists.

The height of the Redwoods exceeds that of any other living thing. "The Founders' Tree", located about eight hundred feet east of the Dyerville Bridge, soars to the three hundred and sixty-four foot mark and is only a few feet taller than many of its neighbors. The Sierra Redwood is generally larger in diameter. There are, however, trees in the Humboldt Redwoods State Park which boast diameters of almost twenty feet. These measurements are enough to stagger the thoughts of those who are accustomed to the sight of the two foot sprouts found in city parks. One Redwood growing in Bull Creek Flat has a height of three hundred and forty-five feet, a base diameter of sixteen feet six inches, and a base circumference of seventy-two feet. It contains two hundred and thirty-five thousand board feet of lumber or enough to build almost twenty average-sized homes.

Very few plants are able to compete with the Redwood because of its height and almost complete monopolization of the sunlight of the area. These plants manage to survive on what is left after their giant neighbors make use of what they need.

"SWIMMING HOLE". From photo of Richardson Grove by Hubert O. Jenkins.

I know a place where laughter
Rings through the forest shade;
And children play in the rippled pool
Of the river God has made.
--Keith Noble





DOUGLAS FIR

The second most important lumber tree in Humboldt County is the DOUGLAS FIR. Many of these trees attain heights surpassed only by their neighbors, the Redwoods. The wood of this tree is sometimes sold as Oregon Pine, Red Fir, and Yellow Fir.

The Douglas Fir has thick, furrowed bark of a smoky-brown color. The needles, which grow around the branch, are usually deep blue-green and average about one inch long. The cones which hold the small winged seeds are from two to four and a half inches long. Conspicuous are the three-pointed bracts protruding beyond the cone scales.

This tree can be found mixed with the Redwood or in groves by itself. It favors moist mountain slopes but can stand somewhat drier conditions than the Redwood and there becomes dominant. The Redwood, however, responds so readily to the more moist conditions of the deeper canyons and the flats bordering the streams, that the Douglas Fir may there become crowded out completely.

The TANOAK grows from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet tall and can be distinguished by its reddish-tan bark, by its flowers, like those of the chestnut, and by its oak-like acorn seated in a cup that resembles the bur of a chestnut. This indicates that the Tanoak may be the connecting link between the oaks and chestnuts.

The bark of this tree is used commercially in the tanning industry. In many flats of the surrounding area the work of the bark-cutters may be seen. In these spots entire groves of Tanoaks have been stripped of their bark and left to die. The wood is an excellent hardwood, and a better conservation practice would be to utilize both bark and wood.

The leaves are about three inches long, with teeth on the edges, coming to a point at the end. On the under side of the leaves is a powdery substance which rubs off readily. The cup with its slender spreading scales holds the acorn of the Tanoak. Many times the Squirrels and Chipmunks remove all of the green acorns before they fall to the ground and store them for the winter.



Douglas Fir



MADRONE



The trees seen peeling their thin red outer-bark every summer are the MADRONES. These trees with their shiny leaves and reddish bark can be identified from a distance by these two outstanding characteristics. On the floor of the forest under the Madrones may be found many pieces of parchment-like bark which have curled away from the tree, dried, and broken off. This tree is not as aggressive as the others, and its twisted trunk shows how it grows toward any opening in the forest cover to take advantage of the sunlight available.

The CALIFORNIA LAUREL, another inhabitant of the Redwood belt, has an odor similar to the bay leaves found in the kitchen of your home. The true bay, however, is an European tree. The wood of the Laurel is very hard and is almost impossible to split after it becomes dry. The long narrow dark green leaves and the dark reddish brown and scaly bark help to set this tree off from the others which surround it on the river flats and moist slopes. The many names given to this tree confuse a person who hears them at different times. The California Laurel is also known as Bay Tree, Pepperwood, and in Oregon it is called the Oregon Myrtle. A visitor to Oregon may hear the expression that this tree occurs "only in Oregon and in the Holy Land." It may be meant that California is the Holy Land, for the tree is distributed throughout California and southwestern Oregon.

The CANYON LIVE OAK, a full rounded tree with holly-like leaves, is found on the ridges, slopes, and canyons throughout the park. This tree has a smooth bark covering a very strong and close-grained wood considered the most valuable wood of the oak family in the West.

There are many other trees to be found quite frequently in the Redwood forest, and while not quite as prominent, they are just as important in making the park the beautiful spot it is.

HUCKLEBERRY

The abundantly growing HUCKLEBERRY, which ranges from four to eight feet high, is found on many of the flats and north slopes in the Redwood belt. It forms much of the underbrush occupying the shaded portions of the ground under the tree-filled sky. The shiny leaves hide the black berries when they ripen toward the middle of July and throughout the month of August. These berries are eaten by many a deer, bird, squirrel, or other animal as well as by the campers who gather enough to make a pie or some jam for their pancakes. Huckleberries are tart at first, almost disagreeably so, but after you eat a few, you find it hard to leave them alone.

POISON OAK

Another conspicuous shrub in the company of the Redwoods is the POISON OAK. This plant grows in every form. It may be found as a very small plant growing only a few inches above the ground, as a shrub the size of a Huckleberry, or as a vine climbing into the heights of the trees. Some people seem to be immune to the poisonous juice of the plant. Still it is advisable to leave it alone. The leaves, appearing in threes, are round to ovate in shape and turn bright red in the late summer months. There are numerous remedies on sale for Poison Oak rash, but residents say that washing thoroughly with a strong laundry soap immediately after contacting Poison Oak is the best way to prevent the uncomfortable itching of the rash.

MANZANITA

THE MANZANITA, another prominent shrub of the area, has very shiny red branches and light green leaves. The wood from these bushes is rarely found straight, and usually grows in a crooked, grotesque fashion. The little white or pinkish bell-shaped flowers become berries in the early summer. These green berries turn reddish brown toward the middle of August.



Manzanita





FLOWERS

The flowering plants found under the Redwood trees are those most able to live without much sunlight. The principal plant of the forest floor is the REDWOOD SORREL. This clover-like plant thrives in the deep layer of leaf and twig mould which covers the ground immediately surrounding the base of each Redwood. The pink to purple colored blossoms add to the green of the leaves to make a beautiful carpet for the shady groves of giant trees.

The thin leaves of the STAR-FLOWER which spread out horizontally about six inches from the ground, take advantage of the pale sunbeams that filter through the tent of Redwood trees. Standing about an inch above the three leaves is the dainty flower resembling a six-pointed pink star. The blossoms gradually disappear in June, and only the early visitors enjoy these dainty pink flowers.

The COAST TRILLIUM, or Wake Robin, rises above the Redwood Sorrel and its shorter associates. This three-leaved plant grows from eight to twelve inches high on a naked stem. Just above the long pointed leaves stands the white flower of three petals, which turn to a deep rose later in the summer.

The small amount of sunlight that finally reaches the ground is welcomed by the INSIDE-OUT FLOWER, which attains a height of eight to ten inches. Although growing with the Sorrel, the Inside-out Flower stands above and absorbs all of the available rays of sun that are within its grasp.

The Mountain Iris, Alum Root, Glade Anemone, Slim and Fat Solomon, Redwood Violet, White-Veined Shin-Leaf, Redwood Lily, and all of the others are helpful in adding more color to the carpet of green that completes the picture of the Redwood groves. All of this undergrowth seems insignificant when seen beside the gigantic Redwoods, really the rulers of the area. Each different plant has its own distinctive green shading, causing it to stand by itself even as it blends in with the world of living things in the groves. The combination of the plant and animal life makes these beautiful groves seem much closer to Heaven than any other spot in the world.



Coast Trillium



Star-Flower



Redwood Sorrel

Osprey

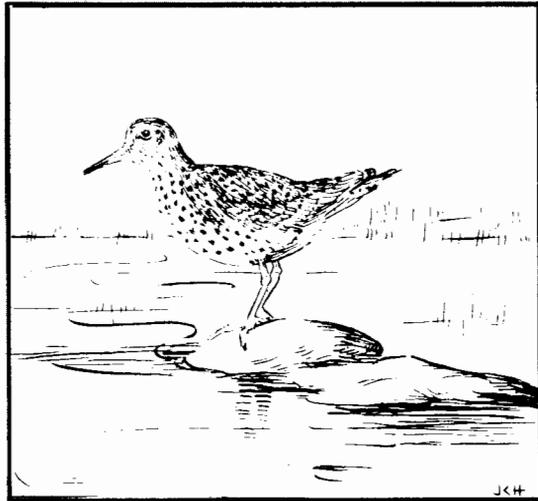

From photo by Hubert O. Jenkins.

When walking down the river trail, one might hear a whistled "ki-ik, ki-ik, ki-ik" and, looking up, see a hawk-like bird with white underparts, hovering over a nest built of a pile of sticks stacked on the broken top of a Douglas Fir snag. This OSPREY, or Fish-hawk, is on his way to find a meal of fish. We find that he does not choose the trout that we would prefer, but rather selects one of the suckers from the large pools along the river. The Osprey selects these fish because they are much easier to catch than the fast moving trout.

One nest used by a pair of Ospreys has been occupied for many summers, and numerous nature-lovers at Richardson Grove have watched for and seen the young birds hatched there. These birds are some of the few Ospreys remaining in the area, and every precaution should be taken to insure the future campers an opportunity of witnessing the actions of this harmless and interesting bird.

We wonder, this year, if the Osprey
 Came back to raise its young
 On the old tree stump by the river's edge
 Where its morning cry was sung.

—Mrs. L. Baird


Spotted Sandpiper

Another bird you might see along the river is the SPOTTED SANDPIPER. This bird seems to teeter as it stands on the river bank. Even as it runs along you think that its legs are too delicate to hold the body because of the way it wavers between steps. The large round brown spots on its throat and breast and the "peet-weet" accompanying its flight over the water make it easy to identify. The flight pattern of the Spotted Sandpiper is very interesting in that his wings stroke only a few times. Then he soars with the help of very weak wing movements as he picks up the insects flying over the surface of the water.



Black Phoebe

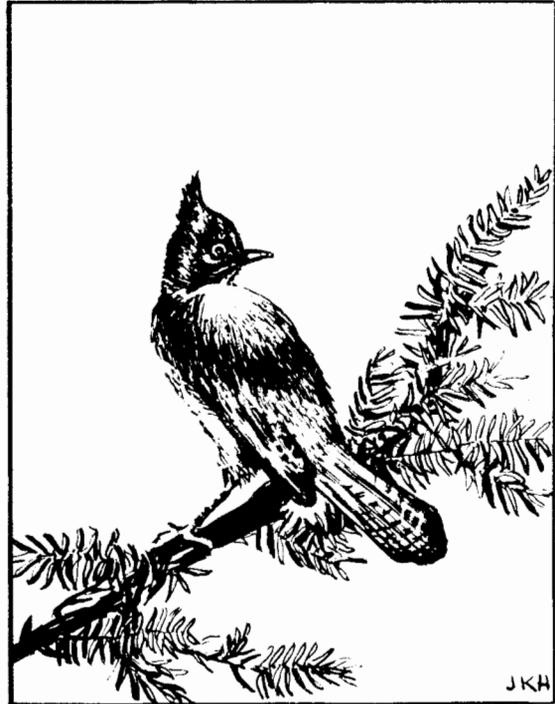
The BLACK PHOEBE is the little black bird which seems to be always dressed in his best suit. Whether he is building his mud nest or catching mosquitoes for his dinner, he always is attired in a dress suit complete with the white vest. When you observe him, you might think that he is quite nervous because of the way he is always moving his head from side to side as he sits on his perch. This constant watching is a search for the little insects the Black Phoebe eats. The only vegetable matter he eats is the leaves or berries upon which the insects were feeding when they were caught.

The little Black Phoebe, who nests on the rocks along the river, helps to rid the Redwood groves of the gnats and mosquitoes that would be very plentiful if he, as well as many other birds, were not always on the job.



If you are awakened in the morning by a squawking that could alarm the entire camp, you have been formally introduced to the STELLER JAY. The crest of this large bird added to its deep blue-black color makes it very conspicuous as it hops upward from limb to limb only to sail down and hop back up again.

Aside from table crumbs, the Steller Jay feeds largely on seeds, acorns, and berries with an occasional bird's egg to add variety to its diet. Some of his food, as you will see in reading about the Chipmunk, comes from the hiding places of this little mammal. The Steller Jay has been accused of stealing great quantities of food, but it will probably never try to take more than a slice of bread, a pancake, or a cookie that was left on your table. After all, he was there before the campers, so why is he not entitled to a little pay for the rent of his home?



Steller Jay



If you ever see a little bird with a chestnut back and a dark brown cap, you have observed the CHESTNUT-BACKED CHICKADEE. This Chickadee is one of the few birds that likes to hang from a branch rather than sit on it. He spends hours head down either on the side of the trunk or hanging from one of the lower limbs. The Chestnut-backed Chickadee flits about in the sections of the tree which are out of view of the ground, but on those occasions when he comes down, he is extremely interesting to anyone who watches his acrobatics. This bird, like many of the others, spends most of its time picking out the insects found on the trees and shrubs of the area.

Many times during the summer one will see ducks on the water, though seldom in the swimming area. The ducks, which always appear in pairs, are the AMERICAN MERGANSERS. The male is a large bird with a black back, a black head, and a brilliant scarlet bill, making him very easy to identify. The mergansers feed largely on trash or slow-moving fish, crustaceans, and other living matter found in the water.



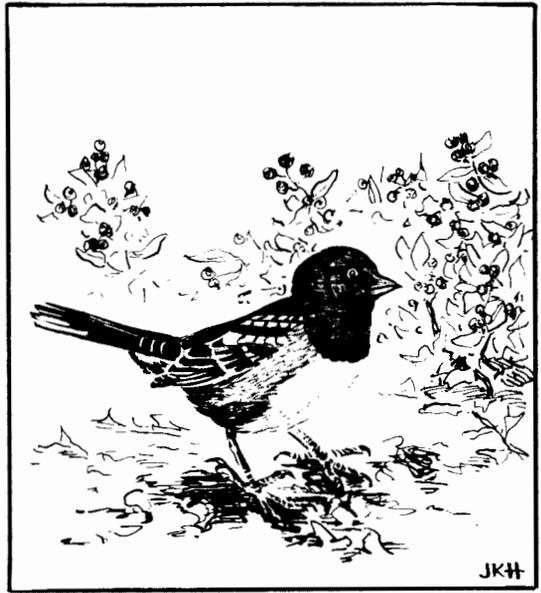
If you ever happen to notice a little bird with white neck and underparts clinging to the bark of a tree, you have seen the BROWN CREEPER. This little bird climbs the tree in its original spiral fashion as it picks insects or their eggs from the crevices in the bark. Only as it flutters to the bottom of the next tree to repeat its performance are you able to see the white of its body because while clinging closely to the tree, he seems to become a part of the bark.

An interesting practice of the Creeper is to make use of his tail as a brace as he pecks for insects. As he clings to the tree, he sings his song between pecks. He has a faint call, and only when you listen carefully can you hear his lispings voice.

Brown Creeper

Spotted Towhee

When the trail comes to a flat of huckleberry bushes, you might see something rummaging around in the dead leaves and notice a little bird dive into the underbrush. If you were very observing, you saw the characteristic reddish-brown sides, white belly, black head, tail, and neck of this bird. In a few moments this SPOTTED TOWHEE will appear at some distant point scolding you for bothering him in his search for food. The fact that he spends most of his time under the cover of a bush will cause a stranger in the park to mistake him for a chipmunk as he scratches for berries, seeds, and insects. Always disturbed by any passerby, the Towhee seems to resent completely the presence of those who trespass on his happy hunting ground, and he makes it his practice to let you know how he feels too.



The OREGON JUNCO can easily be identified by the flash of its white outer tail feathers as it flies into the lower branches of a nearby tree as soon as you approach its feeding ground. Its blackish head and neck and its flesh-colored bill make it hard to find as it blends in with the surroundings. Wherever the Junco nests, usually close to the ground, he greatly objects to being disturbed and will flutter about in anxiety until the intruder leaves.

The light quavering trill of the Oregon Junco can be heard as he hops about on the ground in search of the seeds and insects which comprise his diet. His movements suggest that he is very nervous, but he seems to be as willing to become friendly with campers as do any of the birds of the park.



Oregon Junco



MAMMALS

The BATS, found in abundance in the Redwood groves, are of many species. These little mammals live in many of the burned out trees as well as in attics of buildings. Their ability to fly, unique among the mammals, is owing to the fact that they are equipped with four long fingers on their front legs between which is stretched a very thin membrane. This membrane extends along the side of the body between the front and hind legs. The hind toes enable the bat to suspend itself in a restful hanging position.

Bats are not as frightening as they may seem to be. The blood-lapping vampire and fruit-eating bats are not found in the United States, but in South America. Very few bats have ever become entangled in women's hair, and the fault was in every case in the human and not the bat.

These little mammals are great insect eaters, and their very sensitive eyes and ears enable them to fly extremely close to structures without so much as touching them with the tip of the wing. He is able to fly between objects by sending out a shrill squeak resembling a radar signal.

The RACCOON is an animal that will seldom be seen by park visitors, although its baby-like tracks may be found in great numbers. The alternating black and gray stripes around the tail and the black mask it seems to wear between the white stripes on its face give this gray mammal a very distinctive place in the animal world.

Dogs are very often able to sneak up on animals and catch them, but the Coon, as it is sometimes called, has very good eyesight and will always see the dog first and seek shelter immediately. This shelter is usually the upper limbs of a tree. A Coon is inclined to be much more fearful of dogs than of men.

A young Raccoon makes a good pet. You may not be able to handle him safely at first, but he will become very attached to "his master" after he has been tamed.

The Coon usually washes his food before eating it, and while eating he, like the Chipmunk, makes excellent use of his hands. His meals consist of frogs, mice, fish, corn, berries, eggs, insects, and melons. Whenever possible he carefully immerses these items in water before he partakes of them.



Raccoon

The SKUNK, a cat-like animal, is unmistakably identifiable by its black and white fur. Each skunk possesses a powerful weapon which is unequalled by any other animal large or small. This means of protection is hidden at the base of the skunk's tail. When the fine yellow particles are emitted, they may be detected for many miles under favorable weather conditions. The skunk does not immediately send out this acrid scent when confronted by an enemy; he may strike the ground with his forefeet, rush at his enemy, or go through other performances such as doing a handstand before actually spraying the tormentor. The Spotted Skunk in the illustration is demonstrating this handstand. He has his back legs in the air, and his tail, in a white plume, is all fluffed up to let the intruder know that if he does not depart now, he will wish he had.

Although the Skunk is intensely disagreeable to anyone who encounters his spray, he is beneficial to all others. He eats grasshoppers, beetles, grubs, and rodents which are harmful to farmers as well as campers.

Many children have thoroughly enjoyed playing with a Skunk whose scent glands have been removed by a competent veterinarian, but a close relationship with the untreated variety is not advisable for anyone with a sensitive nose.

From Mammals of California, by Lloyd G. Ingles.
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Spotted Skunk



Striped Skunk



Chipmunk

The CHIPMUNKS of the park are a joy to everyone who has ever seen them at work. This mammal is easily identified by the four light longitudinal stripes separated by similar darker stripes which run down its back. In addition to these, there are stripes on the sides of the head of the Chipmunk. The Douglas Squirrel, often confused with the Chipmunk, does not have all of these outstanding markings.

The little Chipmunk has a pocket inside of each cheek for the purpose of carrying food. These little creatures are given credit for much of the natural reforestation because of their practice of storing food in little holes in the forest floor. Each load of food is cached in a different hole that is covered to avoid loss to other animals or birds. Many of these seeds are not recovered and grow into trees.

Mrs. W. S. Conner of Madera, while visiting Richardson Grove, observed a Chipmunk hiding its load of seeds in a little hole thinking that it would be safe until the winter months. Very carefully the Chipmunk cached its food away unaware of a Steller Jay who was watching from his vantage point on a limb of a nearby tree. Little Mr. Chipmunk covered the hole carefully and scampered off for another load when the Steller Jay sailed down, scraped away the covering, and enjoyed a meal of seeds. It is because of things such as this that the Chipmunk must bury many more seeds than he will be able to eat during the winter.

When a green Douglas Fir cone falls at your feet, and you look up, you may see a DOUGLAS SQUIRREL on the limb above. The practice of cutting cones keeps the Chickaree, another name for the Douglas Squirrel, busy every morning during the summer months. After he has several cones on the ground, he comes down, strips the scales off, and removes the seeds. Like the Chipmunk, he harvests enough seeds and nuts during the summer to last all winter. The Chickaree spends a great deal of its time in the trees and finds it necessary to come to the ground only to cache his food or to drink.

The Douglas Squirrel has a dark brown back separated by a darker line from the gray or reddish underparts. The coloration and the larger size distinguish it from the Chipmunk.



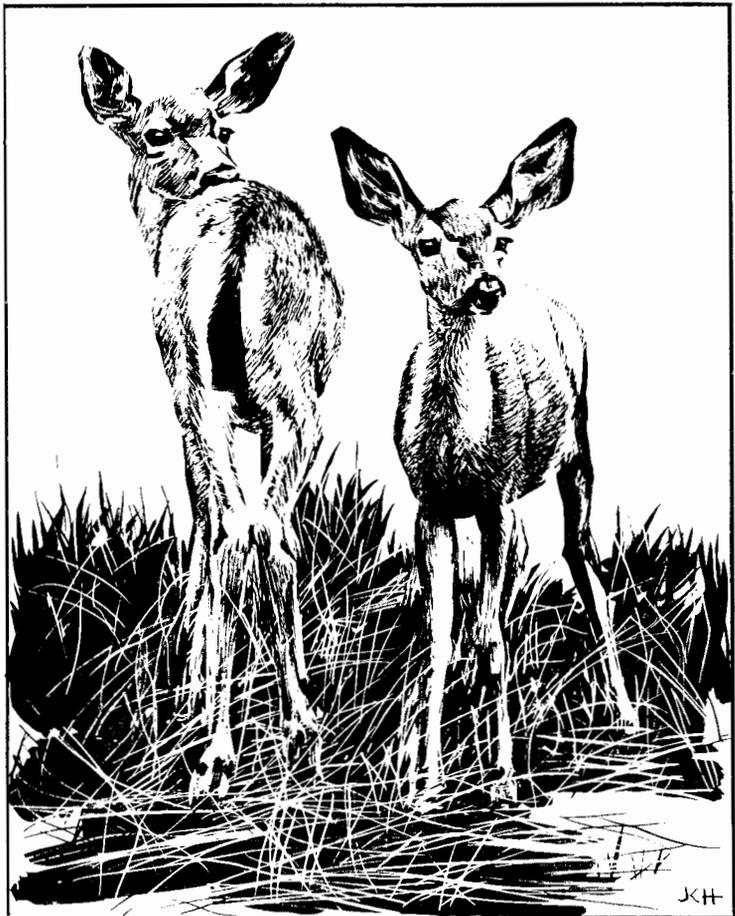
Douglas Squirrel

From *Night Shift in a Sierra Meadow*, by Lloyd G. Ingles.
With the permission of the author and publishers, Pacific Discovery.

The BLACK-TAILED DEER is the only Deer in this vicinity. In the evening as the sun leaves the river the Deer come out of the woods to get their daily drink. Many times during the summer Deer are seen feeding on huckleberry bushes in the parks. In addition to huckleberry greens and berries, the Deer eat acorns, grasses, and the tips of trees and shrubs.

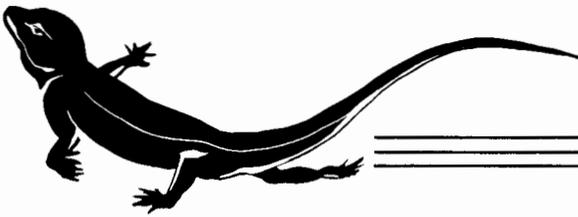
The spotted fawns are never seen far from their mothers. The completely black tail, typical of this species, is raised when this deer becomes frightened. Needless to say, Deer and all other living things, are protected in the State Parks, and it should become the responsibility of every visitor to see that no harm will come to them.

The ROOSEVELT ELK, a close relative of the Black-tailed Deer, can be seen if you travel north. In Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park the largest remaining herd of Roosevelt Elk in California may be watched from the highway. This Elk, while much larger than the Black-tailed Deer, is similar in many ways. Every visitor to this area should realize the importance of preserving this diminishing herd and should take every precaution to see that the Roosevelt Elk are not lost to those who would kill them all.



Black-tailed Deer

From *Mammals of California*, by Lloyd G. Ingles.
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REPTILES

The CALIFORNIA KING SNAKE may be seen at times in the park area. This snake is clearly marked with white stripes alternated with black. The black bands are about twice as wide as the white ones.

The fact that the King Snake is immune to the poison of the Rattlesnakes makes him a friend of man. The King Snake, usually about three feet long, may attract and kill snakes much larger than himself. After killing his prey, he eats the entire snake, as he is doing to the Rattlesnake in the illustration. The King Snake is willing to fight any snake, but he will not go out of his way to start a fight. He is very quiet and spends most of his time searching for food. Birds, mammals, eggs, or other snakes make up his entire menu.

The California King Snake lays about ten eggs in the early summer on the ground or buried under trash or brush. After the five or six weeks incubation period, the young hatch, and from the beginning they hunt for their own food and shelter.



From *Amphibians and Reptiles of the Pacific States*, by Gayle Pickwell.
With the permission of the author and the publishers, Stanford University Press.

The only poisonous snake found in the vicinity is the PACIFIC RATTLESNAKE. It is a ground color, sometimes black, with white markings on its back. The most outstanding characteristic of this snake is its rattle. This rattle is made up of a series of segments loosely hooked together to form a string. The number of rattles has no connection with the age of the snake because the segments become worn and break off as it crawls. A

new segment is added each time the skin is shed, and this process may occur three or four times a year. The rattle is shaken from side to side when the snake becomes nervous or angry.

This snake is not an inhabitant of the wooded area, but may be seen while hiking in the clearings. The Pacific Rattlesnake feeds on mice, rats, or other small mammals. The prey is killed through the use of poison, then swallowed in the typical head-first manner. The young snakes, born in broods of about ten, are an average of thirteen inches long.

The GARTER SNAKE, or Water Snake as it is known by many of the visitors of the area, is usually found near the river. The snake is usually about two feet long but varies from six inches to three feet. The young are born in the late summer, and many of them may be seen swimming during their early days. The Garter Snake is harmless, but many people are frightened by the sight of him.

The food of the Water Snake consists of frogs, toads, salamanders, earthworms, crayfish, insects, and small mammals found in the vicinity of the river. These snakes have no poison glands, but they may strike viciously when captured or frightened.

The Garter Snake usually has a central light-colored stripe down its back bordered by a darker band on each side. This snake moves very fast and can swim under water for great distances.



AMPHIBIANS

One of the interesting little creatures found either in the water or in damp places is the SALAMANDER. Many people believe that these amphibians are poisonous and should be destroyed but there is no basis for this opinion. There are many varieties of Salamanders in the area, but they are all similar in outward appearance. Most of them are dark on the upper side, and some have a beautiful orange underside. Their strong jaws allow them to hold anything that comes within reach of their tongue. The Salamander catches his food by directing his quick-moving tongue toward any insects nearby.



PLANT CHECK LIST

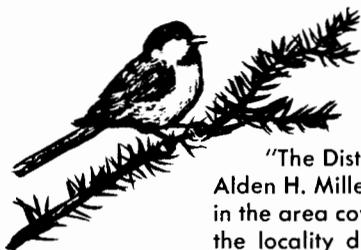
This list was taken from a thorough inspection of the literature available concerning the Redwood belt of southern Humboldt County. The method of listing the families follows "A Manual of the Flowering Plants of California" by Willis Linn Jepson. It was found necessary to omit the grasses and sedges because of the many inconspicuous plants which are included in these families. The Check List includes only those plants which are most prominent in the summer months.

	Fern Family — POLYPODIACEAE	
Fern, Gold		<i>Gymnogramme triangularis</i>
Licorice		<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>
Maiden-Hair, Common		<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>
California		<i>Adiantum emarginatum</i>
Fern, Five-Finger		<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>
Bracken		<i>Pteris equilina</i>
Fern, Deer		<i>Lomaria spicant</i>
Chain		<i>Woodwardia radicans</i>
Lady		<i>Athyrium filix-foemina</i>
Sword		<i>Polystichum munitum</i>
California Wood		<i>Aspidium rigidum</i>
Wood		<i>Aspidium spinulosum</i>
Bladder		<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>
	Horse-tail Family — EQUISETACEAE	
Scouring-Rush		<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>
	Pine Family — PINACEAE	
Hemlock, Coast		<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
Spruce, Tideland		<i>Picea sitchensis</i>
Fir, Douglas		<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>
Lowland		<i>Abies grandis</i>
	Redwood Family — TAXODIACEAE	
Redwood		<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>
	Cypress Family — CUPRESSACEAE	
Cedar, Incense		<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i>
Cypress, Lawson		<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
	Yew Family — TAXACEAE	
Yew, Western		<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>
	Lily Family — LILIACEAE	
Lily, Fire		<i>Xerophyllum tenax</i>
Grass Nut		<i>Brodiaea laxa</i>
Fire-Cracker Plant		<i>Brodiaea ida-maia</i>
Golden Lantern		<i>Calochortus pulchellus</i>
Lily, Fawn		<i>Erthronium californicum</i>
Fairy Bells		<i>Disporum hookeri</i>
Fairy Lantern		<i>Disporum smithii</i>
Slim Solomon		<i>Smilacina sessilifolia</i>
Fat Solomon		<i>Smilacina amplexicaulis</i>
Coltsfoot, Oregon		<i>Mainthemum bifolium</i>
Clintonia		<i>Clintonia andrewsiana</i>
Slinkpod		<i>Scoliopus bigelovii</i>
Trillium, Common		<i>Trillium sessile</i>
Coast		<i>Trillium ovatum</i>
	Iris Family — IRIDACEAE	
Iris, Mountain		<i>Iris douglasiana</i>
	Orchid Family — ORCHIDACEAE	
Calypso		<i>Calypso bulbosa</i>
Orchis, Rein		<i>Habenaria unalaschensis</i>
Stream		<i>Epipactis gigantea</i>
Phantom		<i>Cephalanthera austinae</i>
Choral Root		<i>Corallorrhiza maculata</i>

	Willow Family — SALICACEAE	
Willow, Black		<i>Salix nigra</i>
Nuttall		<i>Salix scouleriana</i>
Cottonwood, Black		<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
	Birch Family — BETULACEAE	
Alder, Red		<i>Alnus rubra</i>
	Hazel Family — CORYLACEAE	
Hazel, California		<i>Corylus rostrata</i>
	Oak Family — FAGACEAE	
Oak, Oregon White		<i>Quercus garryana</i>
Canyon Live		<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>
California Black		<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>
Tanoak		<i>Lithocarpus densiflora</i>
Chinquapin, Giant		<i>Castanopsis chrysophylla</i>
	Birthwort Family — ARISTOLOCHACEAE	
Ginger, Wild		<i>Asarum caudatum</i>
	Buckwheat Family — POLYGONACEAE	
Tibinagua		<i>Eriogonum nudum</i>
	Saltbush Family — CHENOPODIACEAE	
Tea, Mexican		<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>
	Purslane Family — PORTULACACEAE	
Lettuce, Indian		<i>Montia parvifolia</i>
	Pink Family — CARYOPHYLLACEAE	
Pink, Indian		<i>Silene californica</i>
	Buttercup Family — RANUNCULACEAE	
Baneberry, Western		<i>Actaea spicata</i>
Columbine		<i>Aquilegia truncata</i>
Wind Flower		<i>Anemone deltoidea</i>
Crowfoot, Creeping		<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
	Barberry Family — BERBERIDACEAE	
Grape, Oregon		<i>Berberis nervosa</i>
Deer-Foot		<i>Achlys triphylla</i>
Inside-Out Flower		<i>Vancouveria parviflora</i>
	Laurel Family — LAURACEAE	
Laurel, California		<i>Umbellularia californica</i>
	Fumitory Family — FUMARIACEAE	
Bleeding Heart		<i>Dicentra formosa</i>
	Mustard Family — CRUCIFERAE	
Radish, Wild		<i>Raphanus sativus</i>
Cress, Western Yellow		<i>Radicula curvisiliqua</i>
Milk-Maids		<i>Dentaria integrifolia</i>
	Saxifrage Family — SAXIFRAGACEAE	
Youth-On-Age		<i>Saxifraga mertensiana</i>
Sugar Scoop		<i>Tiarella unifoliata</i>
Fringe Cups		<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>
Alum Root		<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>
Orange, Mock		<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>
Yerba Salva		<i>Whipplea modesta</i>
Currant, Flowering		<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>
Gooseberry, Straggly		<i>Ribes divaricatum</i>
	Rose Family — ROSACEAE	
Nine-Bark		<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>
Cream Bush		<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>
Thimble-Berry		<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>
Salmon-Berry		<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>
Raspberry, Western		<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>
Blackberry, California		<i>Rubus vitifolius</i>
Strawberry, Wood		<i>Fragaria californica</i>
Silver-Weed		<i>Potentilla anserina</i>
Rose, Wood		<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>
Plum, Sierra		<i>Prunus subcordata</i>
Toyon		<i>Photinia arbutifolia</i>

	Pea Family — LEGUMINOSAE	
Clover, Sweet		<i>Melilotus alba</i>
Deer-Weed		<i>Lotus scoparius</i>
	Oxalis Family — OXALIDACEAE	
Sorrel, Redwood		<i>Oxalis oregana</i>
	Geranium Family — GERANIACEAE	
Geranium		<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Cranesbill		<i>Geranium molle</i>
	Meadow Foam Family — LIMNANTHACEAE	
Meadow Foam		<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i>
	Polygala Family — POLYGALACEAE	
Milkwort		<i>Polygala californica</i>
	Spurge Family — EUPHORBIACEAE	
Mullein, Turkey		<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>
Spurge, Thyme-Leaf		<i>Euphorbia serpyllifolia</i>
	Sumac Family — ANACARDIACEAE	
Poison Oak		<i>Rhus diversiloba</i>
	Maple Family — ACERACEAE	
Maple, Big-Leaf		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
	Buckeye Family — SAPINDACEAE	
Buckeye		<i>Aesulus californica</i>
	Buckthorn Family — RHAMNACEAE	
Cascara Sagrada		<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>
Coffee Berry		<i>Rhamnus californica</i>
Lady-Bloom		<i>Ceanothus parryi</i>
Blue Blossom		<i>Ceanothus thyriflorus</i>
Thorn, White		<i>Ceanothus incanus</i>
	Vine Family — VITACEAE	
Grape, California Wild		<i>Vitis californica</i>
	St. John's Wort Family — HYPERICACEAE	
Klamath Weed		<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
	Violet Family — VIOLACEAE	
Violet, Wood		<i>Viola sargentosa</i>
Yellow		<i>Viola glabella</i>
Heart's Ease, Western		<i>Viola ocellata</i>
	Loasa Family — LOASACEAE	
Blazing Star		<i>Mentzelia laevicaulis</i>
	Loose-Strife Family — LYTHRACEAE	
Grass Poly		<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
	Evening Primrose Family — ONAGRACEAE	
Balsamea, Mexican		<i>Zauschneria californica</i>
Fire-Weed		<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
Boisduvalia		<i>Boisduvalia densiflora</i>
Summer's Darling		<i>Godetia amoena</i>
	Aralia Family — ARALIACEAE	
Elk Clover		<i>Aralia californica</i>
	Dogwood Family — CORNACEAE	
Dogwood, Mountain		<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>
	Heath Family — ERICACEAE	
Pine, Prince's		<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>
Shin-Leaf, White-Veined		<i>Pirola picta</i>
Tea, Labrador		<i>Ledum glandulosum</i>
Azalea, Western		<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>
Rose Bay, California		<i>Rhododendron californicum</i>
Salal		<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>
Madrone		<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>
Manzanita, Parry		<i>Arctostaphyos manzanita</i>
Huckleberry, California		<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>
Bilberry, Red		<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>
	Primrose Family — PRIMULACEAE	
Star Flower		<i>Trientalis europaea</i>
Poor Man's Weather Glass		<i>Angallis arvensis</i>

	Ash Family — OLEACEAE
Ash, Oregon	<i>Fraxinus oregana</i>
	Dogbane Family — APOCYNACEAE
Hemp, Mountain	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>
	Gilia Family — POLEMONIACEAE
Collomia	<i>Collomia grandiflora</i>
Skunkweed	<i>Navaretia squarrosa</i>
	Phacelia Family — HYDROPHYLLACEAE
Water-Leaf, Western	<i>Hydrophyllum tenuipes</i>
	Verbena Family — VERBENACEAE
Verbena	<i>Verbena prostrata</i>
	Mint Family — LABIATAE
Turpentine Weed	<i>Trichostema laxum</i>
Camphor Weed	<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>
Skull-Cap	<i>Scutellaria angustifolia</i>
Self Heal	<i>Brunella vulgaris</i>
Yerba Buena	<i>Micromeria chamissonis</i>
Nettle, Hedge	<i>Stachys chamissonis</i>
Nettle, Hedge	<i>Stachys bullata</i>
Mint, Coyote	<i>Monardella villosa</i>
Tule-Mint	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>
	Nightshade Family — SOLANACEAE
Thorn-Apple, Purple	<i>Datura tatula</i>
	Figwort Family — SCROPHULARIACEAE
Snap Dragon	<i>Antirrhinum vagans</i>
Penstemon, Red	<i>Penstemon corymbosus</i>
Monkey-Flower, Bush	<i>Diplacus aurantiacus</i>
Monkey-Flower	<i>Mimulus moschatos</i>
Monkey-Flower	<i>Mimulus dentatus</i>
Monkey-Flower, Cardinal	<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>
Synthyris	<i>Synthyris rotundifolia</i>
Brooklime, American	<i>Veronica americana</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Paint Brush, Indian	<i>Castilleja parviflora</i>
Indian Warrior	<i>Pedicularis densiflora</i>
	Plantago Family — PLANTAGINACEAE
Plantain, English	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
	Madder Family — RUBIACEAE
Bed Straw	<i>Galium parisiense</i>
Elderberry, Red	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>
Snow Berry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>
Honeysuckle, California	<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>
	Sunflower Family — COMPOSITAE
Malacothriz	<i>Malacothriz obtusa</i>
Dandelion	<i>Agoseris gracilis</i>
Brickellia	<i>Brickellia californica</i>
Golden Rod, Western	<i>Solidago occidentalis</i>
Common	<i>Solidago californica</i>
Chrysopsis	<i>Chrysopsis oregana</i>
Skevish	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>
Coyote Brush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>
Adenocaulon	<i>Adenocaulon bicolor</i>
Everlasting, Pearly	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>
Tarweed	<i>Hemizonia congesta</i>
Cockle Bur	<i>Xanthium caradense</i>
Rosilla	<i>Helenium puberulum</i>
Mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Daisy, Ox-Eye	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
Coltsfoot, Sweet	<i>Petasites palmata</i>
Thistle, Swamp	<i>Cirsium breweri</i>
Thistle, Yellow Star	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>



BIRD CHECK LIST

"The Distribution of the Birds of California" by Joseph Grinnell and Alden H. Miller was used as the pattern for the listing of the birds found in the area covered by the plant check list. The birds which are found in the locality during the summer months were the only ones listed; the addition of the winter birds would have made the list longer and less effective. Those birds which are extremely rare were also omitted.

	Heron and Bittern Family — ARDEIDAE
Heron, Great Blue	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>
	Duck, Goose, and Swan Family — ANATIDAE
Merganser, American	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
	New World Vulture Family — CATHARTIDAE
Vulture, Turkey	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
	Hawk and Eagle Family — ACCIPITRIDAE
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
Hawk, Sharp-Shinned	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Red-Tailed	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Eagle, Bald	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
	Osprey Family — PANDIONIDAE
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
	Grouse Family — TETRAONIDAE
Grouse Sooty	<i>Dendragapus fuliginosus</i>
Ruffed	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>
	Quail Family — PHASIANIDAE
Quail, Mountain	<i>Oreortyx picta</i>
California	<i>Lophortyx californica</i>
	Plover Family — CHARADRIIDAE
Killdeer	<i>Oxyechus vociferus</i>
	Sandpiper Family — SCOLOPACIDAE
Godwit, Marbled	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>
Sandpiper, Spotted	<i>Actitis macularia</i>
Least	<i>Erolia minutilla</i>
	Pigeon and Dove Family — COLUMBIDAE
Pigeon, Band-Tailed	<i>Columba fasciata</i>
	Horned Owl Family — STRIGIDAE
Owl, Screech	<i>Otus asio</i>
Horned	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Pigmy	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>
Spotted	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>
	Goatsucker Family — CAPRIMULGIDAE
Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
	Hummingbird Family — TROCHILIDAE
Hummingbird, Allen	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>
	Kingfisher Family — ALCEDINIDAE
Kingfisher, Western Belted	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>
	Woodpecker Family — PICIDAE
Flicker, Red-Shafted	<i>Colaptes cafer</i>
Woodpecker, Pileated	<i>Ceophloeus pileatus</i>
California Acorn	<i>Balanosphyra formicivora</i>
Sapsucker, Red-Breasted	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>
Woodpecker, Hairy	<i>Dryobates villosus</i>
Downy	<i>Dryobates pubescens</i>
	Flycatcher Family — TYRANNIDAE
Phoebe, Black	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
Flycatcher, Western	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>
Pewee, Wood	<i>Myiochanes richardsonii</i>

	Swallow Family — HIRUNDINIDAE	
Swallow, Violet-Green		<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>
Bank		<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Barn		<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Cliff		<i>Petrochelidon albifrons</i>
Martin, Purple		<i>Progne subis</i>
	Jay and Crow Family — CORVIDAE	
Jay, Steller		<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>
California		<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>
Raven		<i>Corvus corax</i>
Crow		<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
	Tit Family — PARIDAE	
Chickadee, Black-Capped		<i>Parus atricapillus</i>
Chestnut-Backed		<i>Parus rufescens</i>
Bush-Tit		<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>
	Nuthatch Family — SITTIDAE	
Nuthatch, Red-Breasted		<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
	Creeper Family — CERTHIIDAE	
Creeper, Brown		<i>Certhia familiaris</i>
	Wren-Tit Family — CHAMAEIDAE	
Wren-Tit		<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>
	Dipper Family — CINCLIDAE	
Dipper		<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>
	Wren Family — TROGLODYTIDAE	
Wren, Winter		<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Bewick		<i>Thyomanes bewickii</i>
	Mockingbird and Thrasher Family — MIMIDAE	
Thrasher, California		<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>
	Thrush Family — TURDIDAE	
Robin		<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Thrush, Hermit		<i>Hylocichla guttata</i>
Swainson		<i>Hylocichla ustulata</i>
Bluebird, Mexican		<i>Sialia mexicana</i>
	Kinglet Family — SYLVIIDAE	
Kinglet, Golden-Crowned		<i>Regulus strapa</i>
	Vireo Family — VIREONIDAE	
Vireo, Hutton		<i>Vireo huttoni</i>
	Wood Warbler Family — COMPSOTHYLPIDAE	
Warbler, Yellow		<i>Dendroica aestiva</i>
Audubon		<i>Dendroica auduboni</i>
Black-Throated Gray		<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>
Hermit		<i>Dendroica occidentalis</i>
Tolmie		<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>
Yellow-Throat		<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
Warbler, Pileolated		<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>
	Blackbird Family — ICTERIDAE	
Meadowlark		<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>
Blackbird, Brewer		<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>
	Tanager Family — THRAUPIIDAE	
Tanager		<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>
	Finch and Sparrow Family — FRINGILLIDAE	
Grosbeak, Rose-Breasted		<i>Hedymeles ludovicianus</i>
Black-Headed		<i>Hedymeles melanocephalus</i>
Bunting, Lazuli		<i>Passerina amoena</i>
Finch, Purple		<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>
House		<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>
Siskin, Pine		<i>Spinus pinus</i>
Towhee, Green-Tailed		<i>Oberholseria chlorura</i>
Spotted		<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>
Brown		<i>Pipilo fuscus</i>
Junco, Oregon		<i>Junco oregonus</i>
Sparrow, Chipping		<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Song		<i>Melospiza melodia</i>



REPTILE CHECK LIST

Lizard, Leopard	<i>Gambelia wislizenii</i>
Western Fence	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>
Swift, Small Scaled	<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>
Skink, Western	<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>
Lizard, Whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus tesselatus</i>
Alligator	<i>Gerrhonotus coeruleus</i>
Rough-scaled Alligator	<i>Gerrhonotus multicarinatus</i>
Snake, Rubber	<i>Charina bottae</i>
Ring-necked	<i>Diadophis amabilis</i>
Racer, Blue	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>
California	<i>Coluber lateralis</i>
Snake, Gopher	<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>
California King	<i>Lampropeltis getulus</i>
Coral King	<i>Lampropeltis multicincta</i>
Sharp-tailed	<i>Contia tenuis</i>
Narrow-headed Garter	<i>Thamnophis ordinoides</i>
Pacific Garter	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>
Spotted Night	<i>Hypsiglena ochrorhyncha</i>
Rattlesnake, Pacific	<i>Crotalus viridis</i>
Turtle, Pacific Mud	<i>Clemmys marmorata</i>



AMPHIBIAN CHECK LIST

Newt, Oregon	<i>Triturus granulosus</i>
Western Red-bellied	<i>Triturus rivularis</i>
California	<i>Triturus torosus</i>
Salamander, Pacific Giant	<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i>
Olympic	<i>Rhyacotriton olympicus</i>
Long-toed	<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i>
Tiger	<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>
Northwestern	<i>Ambystoma gracile</i>
Red	<i>Ensatina eschscholtzii</i>
Slender	<i>Batrachoseps attenuatus</i>
Rusty	<i>Aneides ferreus</i>
Black	<i>Aneides flavipunctatus</i>
Arboreal	<i>Aneides lugubris</i>
Toad, American Ribbed	<i>Ascaphus truei</i>
Western	<i>Bufo boreas</i>
Tree-toad, Pacific	<i>Hyla regilla</i>
Frog, Red-legged	<i>Rana aurora</i>
Yellow-legged	<i>Rana boylei</i>
Western Spotted	<i>Rana pretiosa</i>
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>

