

Beaver

Beavers, or *Castor canadensis*, are sometimes called the “engineers of the wild.” They are probably best known for the elaborate dams they construct. Beavers have bad eyesight, but a strong sense of smell and very good hearing. They do most of their construction work at night.



Anna Hummingbird

Tiny among birds, Anna's are medium-sized and stocky for a hummingbird. They have a straight, shortish bill and a fairly broad tail. When perched, the tail extends beyond the wingtips. These birds feed on nectar from flowers using a long extendable tongue. They also consume small insects caught in flight or gleaned from vegetation.



Great Blue Heron

Large and lanky with extremely long neck and long legs. Gray-blue overall with dagger-like bill. Great Blue Herons feed on fish, amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates, small mammals, and even other birds. Herons nest mainly in trees (50-100ft high) but will also nest on the ground on bushes.



Mycorrhizae

Mycorrhiza (or mycorrhizas) is a symbiotic association between a fungus and a plant. The term mycorrhiza refers to the role of the fungus in the plant's rhizosphere, its root system. Mycorrhizae play important roles in plant nutrition, soil biology and soil chemistry.



Garden Spider

Oregon has at least 500 species of spiders. Most spiders are small and rarely encountered, living in forest litter, rock crevices, rotten logs, and similar habitats. Although all spiders have fangs very few are either known or thought to have bites harmful to people.



Red Tail Hawk

The red-tailed hawk is a bird of prey that breeds throughout most of North America. They soar above open fields, slowly turning circles on their broad, rounded wings. Mammals such as voles, rats, rabbits, and ground squirrels often major prey; also eats many birds (up to size of pheasant) and reptiles, especially snakes.

