

Kestrel



Kestrels are most easily distinguished by their typical hunting behavior which is to hover at a height of around 35–65 ft. over open country and swoop down on prey, usually small mammals, lizards or large insects. Kestrels do not build their own nests, but use nests built by other species.

Bumble Bee

The family Apidae includes the well-known honey bees and bumble bees, as well as carpenter bees, cuckoo bees, digger bees, stingless bees, and orchid bees. Bumble bees are important pollinators of wild flowering plants and crops. As generalist foragers, they do not depend on any one flower type.



Farmer

Human body, the physical substance of the human organism is composed of living cells and extracellular materials, and organized into tissues, organs, and systems.



Mushroom

Mushrooms are fungi, or rather, the reproductive part of fungi that live in the soil. Mushrooms grow from spores—not seeds—that are so tiny you can't see them with the naked eye. Some are poisonous so never eat one in the forest.



Gopher

Pocket gophers, commonly referred to as just gophers, are burrowing rodents of the family Geomyidae. There are about 35 species, all widespread in North and Central America. They are commonly known for their extensive tunneling activities and their ability to destroy farms and gardens by eating plant roots.



Mole

Moles are small mammals adapted to an underground lifestyle. They have cylindrical bodies; velvety fur; very small, inconspicuous ears and eyes; reduced hindlimbs; and short, powerful forelimbs with large paws adapted for digging. They eat worms.

