



Steelhead Trout
Oncorhynchus mykiss

Food



Water Insects

Habitat



Riparian

Nest

Pebbles in stream

Food: aquatic insects, ants and grasshoppers, crayfish

Nest: lays eggs on pebbles in stream

Facts:

1. The steelhead trout can grow as large as 55 pounds.
2. Their bodies change as they grow to allow them to move from the streams to the ocean, and back again.
- 3: They like clean, healthy creeks that have shady trees and shrubs that keep the water cool.



California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii*

Food



Insect Food

Habitat



Riparian

Habitat



Pond

Nest

Lays eggs in
plants growing in
ponds and slow
moving water.

Food: adult frogs eat insects, small mice, and small frogs. Tadpoles eat algae.

Nest: lays eggs on plants that grow in slow moving water

Facts: 1. They use their long sticky tongue to pull prey into their mouths.
2. Their stomach and back legs are red.
3. They are a threatened species, which means scientists are worried about them.



California Tiger Salamander *Ambystoma californiense*

Food



Insect Food

Habitat



Riparian

Habitat



Pond

Nest

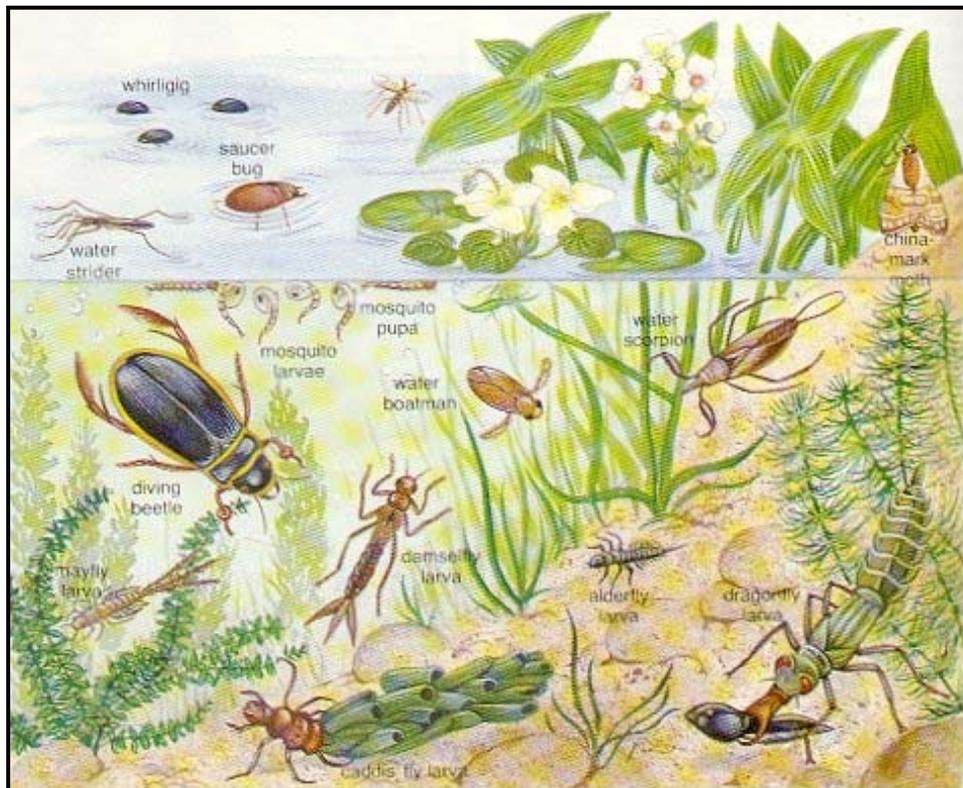
Lays eggs in
plants growing in
ponds and slow
moving water.

Food: adults eat insects; larvae (babies) eat algae and tadpoles.

Nest: lay eggs on plants that grow in slow moving water

Facts:

1. They spend most of their life living in underground burrows made by other animals, like squirrels.
2. They are called "tiger" salamanders because of the white and yellow spots and bars on their body.
3. Large birds, like herons and egrets, like to eat them.



Aquatic Invertebrates (water animals without a backbone)

Food



Water plants

Habitat



Riparian

Habitat



Pond

Food: plant leaves, fungus, bacteria

Nest: on aquatic plants

Facts:

1. Aquatic invertebrates need aquatic plants and tree roots so that they can hide under them.
2. Many birds, amphibians, and small animals eat aquatic invertebrates.
3. They have many adaptations so that they can live in a specific spot within a stream.



Rough Skinned Newt
Taricha granulosa

Food



Water plants

Habitat



Riparian

Habitat



Forests

Food: aquatic plants

Nest: lay eggs on leaves and stems of aquatic plants

Facts: 1. They are poisonous—their skin has a toxin that makes most animals sick if they eat it.
2. The San Francisco Garter Snake can eat these newts without getting sick.
3. They need forested stream habitat with plenty of trees.



Red-shouldered Hawk
Buteo lineatus

Food



Rodents

Food



Small animals

Habitat



Riparian

Nest



Trees

Food: mice, bunnies, lizards, salamanders, frogs

Nest: near the top of a tall tree

Facts: 1. They often use the same nest from past years.
2. They like to build their nests near a stream or pond.
3. The oldest known Red-shouldered Hawk lived to be 22 years old. On average they live between 2-3 years.



Mountain Lion *Puma concolor*

Food



Rodents

Food



Small animals

Habitat



Riparian

Habitat



Forests

Food: mice, rabbits, deer

Nest: mountain lions don't have nests! But they raise their babies in riparian forests where there are plenty of trees and water

Facts: 1. Baby mountain lions, called kittens, are born with spots but lose them as they grow.
2. Habitat corridors, such as riparian forests, allow mountain lions to travel to new areas to find food and mates.



Coyote *Canis latrans*

Food



Rodents

Food



Small animals

Habitat



Riparian

Habitat



Forests

Food: mice, squirrels, rabbits, snakes

Nest: coyotes don't have nests! But they raise their babies in dens of riparian forests where there are plenty of trees and water

Facts:

1. Coyotes are most active in the evening, night, and early morning.
2. They will often use a burrow made by another small animal and use it for their own den.
3. Habitat corridors, such as riparian forests, allow coyotes to travel to new areas to find food and mates.



Bobcat
Lynx rufus

Food



Rodents

Food



Small animals

Habitat



Riparian

Habitat



Forests

Food: mice, squirrels, rabbits, reptiles

Nest: bobcats don't have nests! But they raise their babies in dens of riparian forests where there are plenty of trees and water

Facts:

1. Bobcats are solitary, which means they live and hunt alone.
2. Baby bobcats, called kittens, open their eyes for the first time when they are 10 days old. They leave their mother when they're 8 months old.
3. Habitat corridors, such as riparian forests, allow coyotes to travel to new areas to find food and mates.



Western Gray Squirrel *Sciurus griseus*

Food



Seeds, Nuts

Habitat



Riparian

Habitat



Forests

Nest



Trees

Food: acorns, walnuts, seeds, and berries

Nest: near the top of a tall tree

Facts:

1. When startled, the Western Gray Squirrel will fan its tail to create an umbrella-like shield from predators.
2. Squirrels will alert each other that a predator is near by making loud, chirping noises.
3. A squirrel nest is called a drey.



Wilson's Warbler
Wilsonia pusilla

Food



Insect Food

Habitat



Riparian

Nest



Shrub



Ground

Food: insects and berries

Nest: usually on the ground or underneath a shrub

Facts: 1. The Wilson's Warbler's can be seen by looking for the black cap on its head, and the yellow face and body.
2. They like to build nests by native plants like ferns, nettle and California Blackberry.
3. They sometimes like to catch flies with their beaks to eat.



Song Sparrow
Melospiza melodia

Food



Insect

Habitat



Open
Woodland

Nest



Shrub

Food: seeds and small fruits, also insects like beetles and grasshoppers

Nest: they build their nests on the branch of a shrub

Facts: 1. Their feathers change depending on where it lives. In darker, wetter places, their feathers are usually darker.
2. They like to hop or walk on the ground to find food.
3. The oldest Song Sparrow lived to be 11 years old! Most live to be around 1 year old.



Chestnut-backed Chickadee
Poecile rufescens



Insects



Forest



Cavity

Food: spiders, caterpillars, wasps

Nest: they build their nests in a tree cavity

Facts:

1. They use a lot of fur to make their nests.
2. When they sing, they say their name: "chicka-dee-dee-dee!"
3. They often search for food in mixed flocks with other species like warblers and nuthatches.



American Robin *Turdus migratorius*

Food



Insects

Habitat



Open
Woodland

Nest



Tree

Food: invertebrates like worms and snails; berries

Nest: they build nests on the branches in the middle of the tree

Facts:

1. Robins can be found almost anywhere year-round, meaning they do not migrate.
2. When looking for food, robins will run a few steps, then stop to look around.
3. American Robin is the largest, most abundant, and most wide spread North American thrush.



Anna's Hummingbird *Calypte anna*

Food



Nectar

Habitat



Open
Woodland

Nest



Tree

Food: mostly nectar from flowers, but also small insects

Nest: they build small nests on a branch in the middle of a tree

Facts:

1. They like to use spider webs when making their nests.
2. They have a body temperature of 107 degrees Fahrenheit, compared to humans at 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit.
3. The first European explorers thought they might have been insects.



Pacific-slope Flycatcher
Empidonax difficilis

Food



Insects

Habitat



Forest

Nest



Cavity

Food: insects

Nest: they build their nest in tree cavities

Facts: 1. They like to fly up and catch flies and other insects out of the air, which is why they're called flycatchers.
2. When looking at this bird, notice how it has a white ring around its eyes and it has bars on its wings.



Least Bell's Vireo
Vireo bellii pusillus

Food



Insects

Habitat



Riparian

Nest



Shrub

Food: insects like grasshoppers, beetles, and caterpillars

Nest: they build their nests in shrubs

Facts: 1. They like to build their nests in shrubs like mulefat, California wild rose, and mugwort.
2. The Least Bell's Vireo is considered endangered and scientists are worried that it will become extinct. Planting trees and shrubs can help provide more habitat.



California Quail
Callipepla californica

Food



Seeds

Habitat



Scrub

Nest



Ground

Food: seeds, leaves, and flowers; sometimes they will eat beetles and caterpillars

Nest: they build nests on the ground next to shrubs or rocks

Facts:

1. A flock of quails is called a covey.
2. The California Quail is California's State Bird.
3. The quail's head plume is called a topknot. It looks like one feather but it is actually a cluster of six feathers.