

American Crow

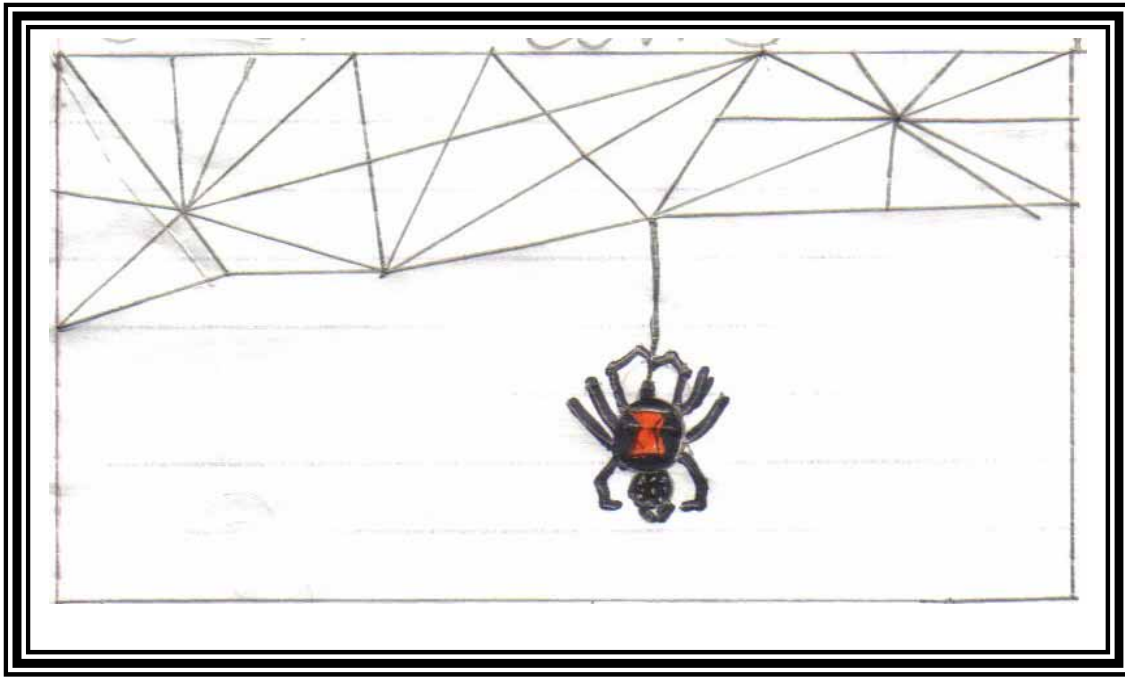
by Andrew Williams

Look for a glossy black bird with a black bill. The legs and feet are black too. It has rounded wings and a rounded tail. The habitats are a forest, woods near water, open areas, farmlands, and suburbs. They like to live around water. It likes a lot of open area so it can fly. The American Crow likes to eat berries. If you leave berries out an American Crow might come eat it. The American Crow only eats once a day. The American Crows enemy is the Fish Crow. The Fish Crow is more intelligent than the American Crow. The American Crow is bigger than the Fish Crow.

## BAT RAY

### BY MARCUS

Bat rays are mostly found in the gulf California to Oregon. A betrays can go to surface water depth of 150ft. The largest betray was 4ft in width 9inches and 181 pounds. The type of habitat a betray lives in is a shallow and sandy environment. They feed on mollusks and crustaceans. But they feed mostly on shrimp and crabs. Bat ray come from a family called myliobtidae meaning eagle rays. Adult Bat rays are loaded with stingers that if you get hit with, you won't be able to move. A bat ray has more names like sting ray or batfish, or a bat sting ray. Their mating season starts in the summer. The youngsters are born alive on the following summer when they are 12 to 14 inches in width and Weigh 9 pounds. Baby bat ray wings are always born with theme up over their body and are born tall first. A baby bat ray comes already with a stinger and can cause some serious damage. The females weigh more than a boy before they are mature. Females are 50 To 60 pounds have two to four kids. Females of 130 to 140 pounds may have 10 to 12 kids.



# **BLACK WIDOW SPIDER**

By:Chelsea Calvillo 4/24/06

This spider is poisonous. Black Widows are web spiders. Female Black Widows bite if they are disturbed. The weird thing is that the males don't bite, they only move out of the way. The bite may be unnoticed and may not hurt. This Black Widow Spider is to be found in most warm parts of the world. Related species occur North to Southern Canada and also in Southern S.A. This spider eats insects that get trapped in its web. The Black Widow Spider wraps its prey. Then they suck out the blood of its prey and then eat the whole thing.

If a Black Widow Spider bites you, you are in for it. There is pain in the muscles and in the soles of the feet, but usually no swelling at the site of the bite.



# Bottas Pocket Gopher

By Edgar Villa

The Bottas Pocket Gopher is dull dark brown, buffy gray, whitish, matching local soil color. It has orange chisel-like upper and lower incisors. The Bottas Pocket Gopher's ears are small, rounded, with a dark patch behind the ears. The Bottas Pocket Gopher's forefeet have long digging claws. Its tail is rounding naked like a rat's tail. Its eyes are small, weak and near sighted. It has well-developed tear glands provided for its eyes with plenty of moisture to clean them from dirt. The Bottas Pocket Gopher's ears are hidden under its fur. The Bottas Pocket Gopher is the size of a rat. The Bottas Pocket Gopher lives in lawns, farms fields, in Coast Ranges, in the Sacramento valley, and in the Sierra Nevada. The Bottas Pocket Gopher likes to eat fleshy roots, bulbs, stems, forbs, grass, shrubs and the B.P.Gophers are really strict herbivores. Some of the threats of the B.P.Gopher are snakes, all kinds of animal traps, some food poison, people, and especially farmers because they have food that the Bottas Pocket Gophers like.

# *Brown Garden Snail*

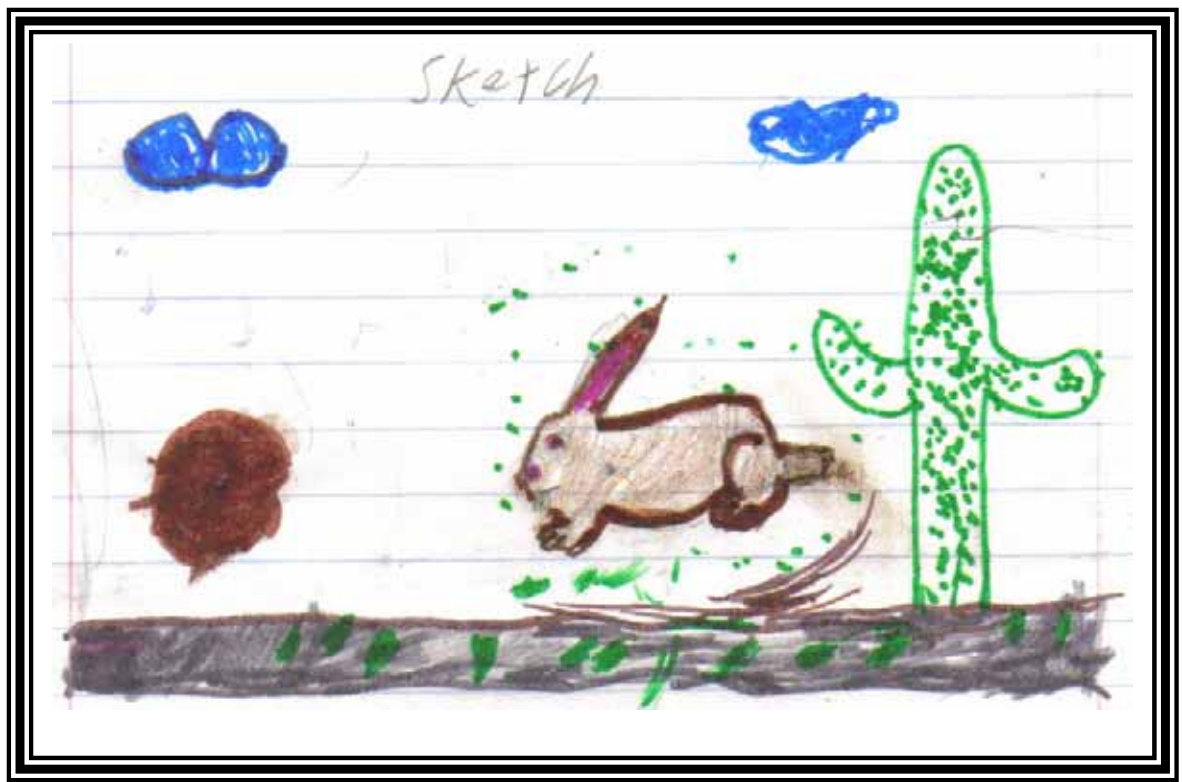
By Jose Ibarra

April 25, 2006

The length of the snail is 1 ½ centimeters. Eyes are on long dark stalks. In 1850's the United States introduced Brown Garden snails as food.

You can usually find this animal in moister places like a garden. It is usually found there because it is usually not dried and the snail is slimy and wet.

This animal usually eats vegetable fruits, leaves, and flowers because people always throw away those kinds of things and snail just eat plants that they see.



# *Brush Rabbit*

By Anthony

4/25/06

A brush rabbit has hind legs and the tails are shorter than a Desert Cottontail. The brush rabbit legs are medium length. The range of the brush rabbit is two-third of California. The habitat is chaparral, thick brush. The activity is mainly nocturnal. When the brush rabbit sees a predator they climb into the thick brush to escape predators. The brush rabbit eats green vegetation and grass. The brush rabbit's treat are carrots. The breeding is up to 5 litters of 1-7 young March - Sept. Mother covers young when leaving nest site. The sign is a maze of runaways connecting close -cropped feeding areas. The brush rabbit is a brownish species found on brush-covered hillsides.





## California Clapper Rail

By Armando

4/24/06

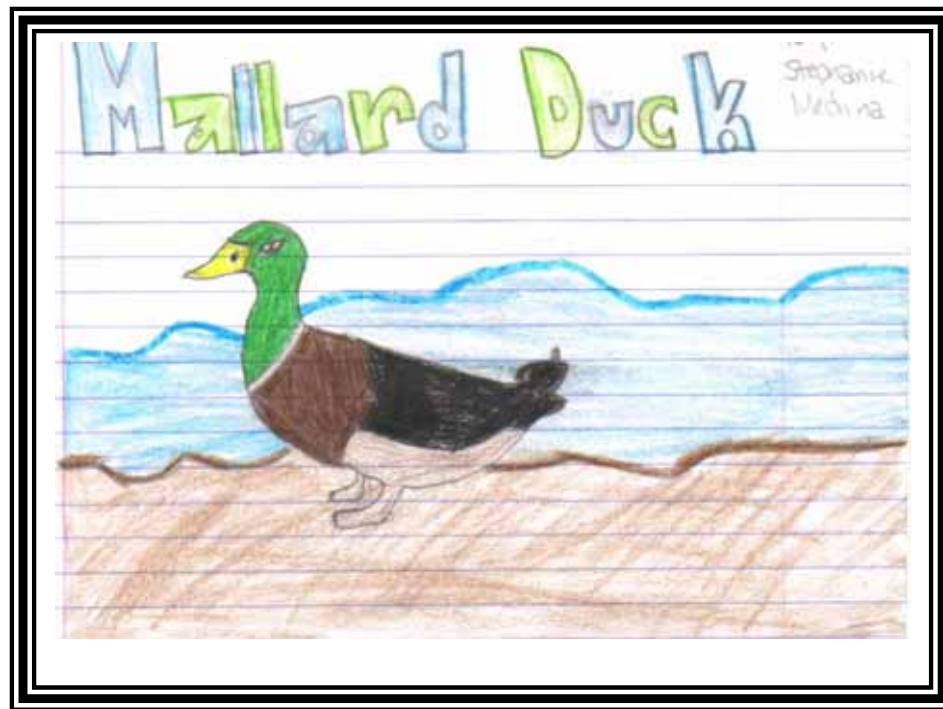
When a Clapper Rail is fully grown it is 13 to 19 inches from tail to bill. The scientific name is Rallus Longirostris. It's a kind of brown small bird. It's an endangered species. It's a rare bird in the marsh areas. The Clapper Rail is seen running beside the pickleweed. There are not even seen often by people. They are actually hiding from other Animals. It eats pickleweed to survive. The marshland is the home of the Clapper Rail. It uses pickleweed to hide from other animals. It's pretty smart of the Clapper Rail to live in the marshes because it has a lot of pickleweed to give them energy to run from big predators. That's how Clapper Rails survive. One Animal that might eat a Clapper Rail is a Hawk. A Hawk is pretty smart like a Clapper Rail. It comes flying around looking for something to eat, that might be a Clapper Rail. It sees it, Bam! It eats it. That's Information of a Clapper Rail.

# GREY FOX

By

The grey fox has gray black, tawny sides, neck and legs a white belly and a black stripe along its long black tail. They grey fox does not have a threat, sorry. Grey foxes are forest dwellers, and are the only canid to climb trees. They prefer deciduous woodlands or partially open brush land with little human activity. While diet varies depending upon time or year, they prey mainly upon cottontail rabbits and small rodents. Birds and insects are staples as well. These foxes also forage for fruits and berries and tend to eat more vegetable material than does the red fox.





# MALLARD DUCKS!

By Stephanie Medina

Mallard ducks have green heads, white neck ring, and cinnamon chest. Female is brown streaked. Both sexes have purple iridescent wing patch bordered white. The best known duck has a resounding classical "QUACK". Many barnyard ducks are domesticated versions of mallard that can take off almost vertically from water. The habitat of a mallard duck is in ponds, rivers, marshes and lots of towns. Mallard duck are located in places like two-thirds of California. A mallard consumes a wide variety of foods, including vegetation insects, worms, gastropods and or arthropods. They also take advantage of human food sources, such as gleaning grain from crops. Mallards usually eat seeds, snails, insects, fish eggs and small fish. The threats of a mallard duck is a hawk. Hawks and other predators eat the eggs and hatchlings, and hunters harvest adult mallards during the hunting season.

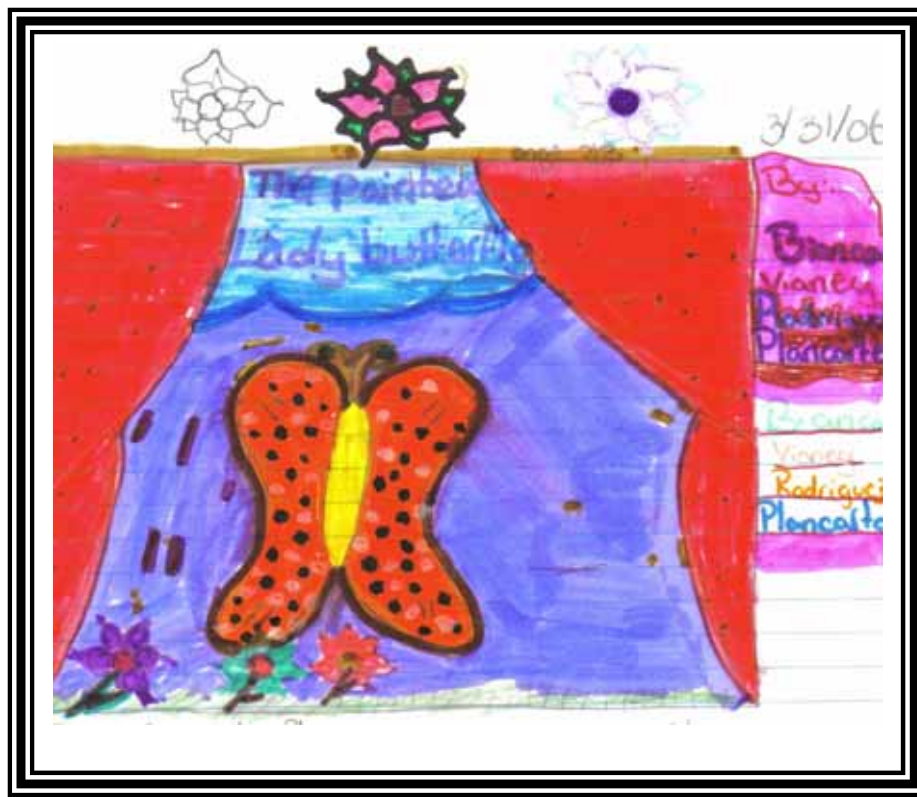


## Marsh Hawk

By Karina Jimenez

4/25/06

My animal is a Marsh Hawk and a male hawk is gray, so a female hawk is tan. A female hawk lays six eggs in a nest of grass. It builds on a platform of twigs in Marshes or meadows. Marsh hawk hunts in open marshes and a hawk has a beak that has strong talons. A marsh hawk lives in shallow fresh water with cattails fish. The males passes food to the female when they are flying. Other hawks search in dry lands. Cooler marshes have fewer up drafts. The males give food to the female. So then the female eats it in her nest. Their nest is in the open marsh. A marsh hawk doesn't have any threats. A marsh hawk is a threat to other animals.



## Painted Lady Butterfly

Bianca R.

4/24/06

The painted lady butterfly is orange above with black marking and white spots, hind wings have a row of small blue, black primed spots below, fore wings are rose with black, white, and olive markings, hind wings have eyes spots. Most widespread butterfly in the world. Mass migrations from Mexico happen every few years. The habitat of the butterfly is coasts, deserts, and others places. The butterfly eats mallow family, thistles, fiddle necks, stinging nettle, and sometimes they eat flowers. Animals that could attack the butterfly are: bears, birds, and sometimes frogs eat the butterfly, and some people try to killed them when they are eating.

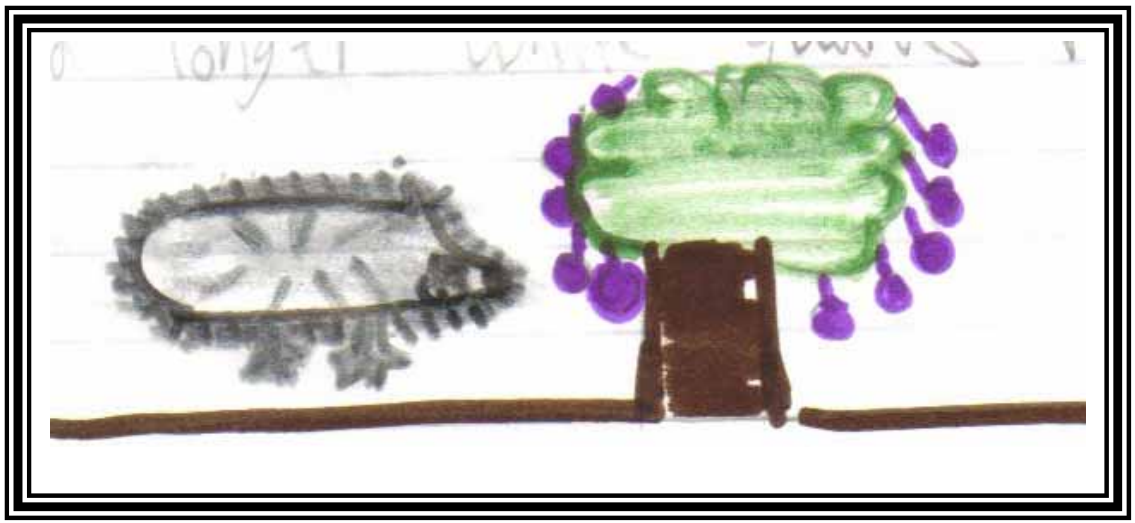


## *Peregrine Falcon*

Johanna Tapia

1/24/06

The flight reveals the bird's wings. It is a gray color. It is also white. It also has sharp claws for capturing little animals. The Peregrine Falcon also has a sharp beak. The Peregrine Falcon is a very curious bird. The bird flies low. It also flies slowly. It has a good eye sight. It has bright colored feathers. It is also is a good animal to do research on. The head is black. The tail is a square shape. It mostly lives in marshlands. It also lives in canyons, coast, and cities. It has strong feet. It prefers eating other small animals. It also does eat bugs. It mostly eats injured animals. It makes a sound that sounds like kak, kak, kak. It's a cool bird. It is a curious animal. The Peregrine Falcon is a great bird!



# Opossum

Aman

4/24/06

This animal has a lot of spikes on it. It also likes to live in trees. The colors of a opossum is gray, black, and white. The habit of this animal is broadleaf woods, watersides, farms residential areas. The Opossum is nocturnal; much less active in winter. The range of a Opossum is west of sierras to 3,300. This animal likes to eat lots of fruits, nuts, bird eggs, large insects, and carrion. The Opossum hangs from braches using a wraparound, prehensile tail. If surprised at close range, it may " play possum" ( play dead). The Opossum has grizzled gray with mix of black under fur and longer white guard hairs. The Opossum has a head pointed, nose long, face white, with long whiskers, ears small, round, black with white tip.





# Snowy Egrets

By :Carlos Castillo

A Snowy Egret is a beautiful bird. The head and neck of a Snowy Egret is shaped like a number 2. It is a white bird. The length of the bird is 24 inches. These birds are really pretty. Its legs are like a black stick that has three yellow sticks at the end. They are huge birds. Its wings spread when it starts to fly. These are the habitats of these animals. The Snowy Egrets lives in marches and ponds. You can find these beautiful birds at this place. The birds love to live here because it has every thing it needs to survive. It is the perfect place for the Snowy Egrets to live. It is a beautiful place to live at if you are a Snowy Egret. They get there food and water here. This is what a normal Snowy Egret eats. The Snowy Egret mainly eats small fish. The Fish are about 4 inches long. They look for these fish in shallow water. The Snowy Egrets eat these fish because to them it tastes really good. They also eat small vertebrates. These are the threats for the Snowy Egrets that they face today. When someone pollutes in the wetlands and marshes, they are putting the Snowy Egrets at risk. If chemicals, pesticides, or just plain garbage get into the animals' habitats, the Egret's nesting sites could be destroyed which would cause a reduction in the number of successful nestlings. This is what I wrote about the Snowy Egrets!

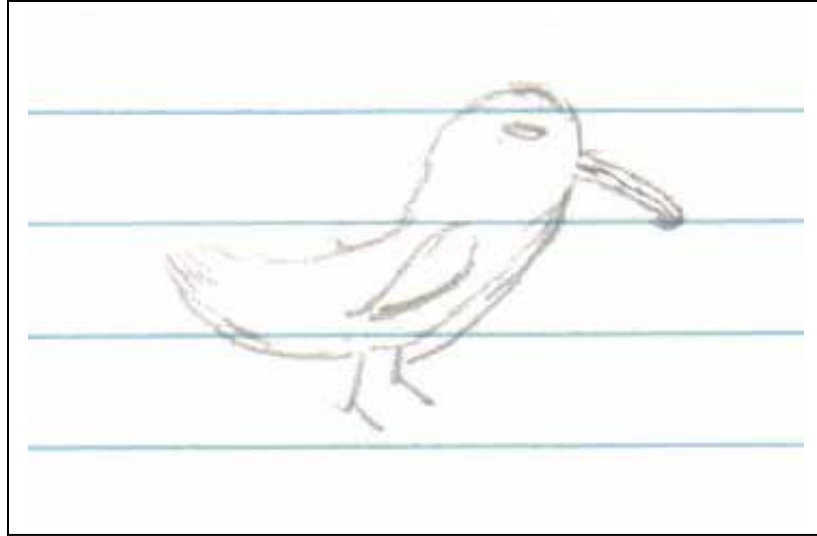




## THE RED FOX

By Adrian

The Red Fox is orange and its rusty under parts are reddish. It is from the dog family. Some foxes are gray. The Red Fox has a striped tail. Its habitat is in a bushy area and a place that is open to them. The Red Foxes like the wetlands. The Red Fox eats rodents, rabbits, insects, birds, and berries. The Red Fox has a strong scent so it can smell its food. They are chicken thieves. The Red Fox has a better chance to live



# **WESTERN SANDPIPER**

BY: MONAE

4/25/06

THE ANIMAL THAT I AM WRITING ABOUT IS A WESTERN SANDPIPER. IT IS RUSTY ABOVE; FOREPARTS HAVE FINE BLACK DOTS. NON BLACK, DROOPS AT TIP, LEGS BLACK & IT IS ON SIDES OF BACK. THE HABITAT IS COASTAL INLAND MUDFLATS. BREEDS IN ALASKA AND EASTERN ASIA. THE WESTERN SANDPIPER EATS LARVAE. IN THE WINTER IT EATS MOLLUSKS, MARINE WORMS, AND OTHER AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES. THEY ARE THREATENED BY HABITAT LOSS AND POULATION DEVELEMENT ESPECIALLY IN THEIR BREEDING TERRITORIES & MIGRATION ROUTES.



## Western Harvest Mouse

Flavio Garcia

The Western Harvest Mouse has little ears and a brown body. The mouse's hair is fluffy. The tail is dusky. The Western Harvest Mouse is fast. The whiskers are little, the nose is little and the eyes are black. The habitats of the mouse are common. One place you can find the Western Harvest Mouse is in a farm. Another place you can find the Western Harvest Mouse is in the woods hiding from owls. The last place you can find a Western Harvest Mouse is where people don't cut the grass and let it grow. The W. H. Mouse eats grass in the summer. He only eats new grass. He eats seeds in the fall and winter. He only eats seeds in the winter and fall because if it's big it would take up almost all the space of where he lives. The threats of the W. H. Mouse are dangerous. One of the threats of the W. H. Mouse are people starting a forest fire, also cutting hay. The last threat is if they don't find food.



## WILLET

Lupita Velazquez 4-25-06

A Willet is brownish gray, non breeding plain gray, bill thick based, fairly long straight blue and yellow and gray legs. Its tail is gray, and flight reveals startling black wings with broad white central stripe. A Willet's voice song is like this :pill-will-willet. A Willet's call is like this: kip-kip-kip. Willets are 14-17 inches big. Willets habitats are salt marshes, coast, and inland mudflats. Salt marshes, coast, and inland mudflats are Willets habitat because they love to live in those kinds of places. They love the salt marshes because they might like the salt of the marshes. They love the coast because it's not that hot neither that cold. They also love the mudflats because that's where they get most of the food they eat. A Willet eats the little animals that live under dirt. Like worms and other little animals. It gets all those little animals to eat by using its long pointy beak.