

Lampropeltis

Getula



Guadalupe Caragoza  
English 10<sup>th</sup>  
4°



Chicory

Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*)  
Chicory is a somewhat woody, perennial herbaceous plant usually with bright blue flowers, rarely white or pink. Many varieties are cultivated for salad leaves, or for roots, which are baked, ground, and used as a coffee substitute and additive. It lives as a wild plant on roadsides in its native Europe, and now common in North America. When flowering, chicory has a tough, grooved, and more or less hairy stem, from 30 to 100 cm (10 to 40 in) tall. Root chicory contains volatile oils similar to those found in plants in the related genus *Tanacetum* which includes Tansy, and is similarly effective at eliminating intestinal worms.

Cattails



Cattails (*Typha*)  
Cattails are wetland plants with a unique flower, flowering spike, flat blade like leaves that reach heights from 3 to 10 feet. They are one of the most common plants in large marshes and on the edge of ponds. Two species are most common in us: broad leaved cattail (*T. latifolia*) and narrow leaf cattail (*T. angustifolia*). Cattails can grow and spread vigorously. Cattails prefer shallow, flooded conditions and easily get established along a pond shoreline or in waters one to 1.5 feet or less in depth.



Bellardia

Bellardia frixago is a species of flowering plant in the broomrape family known as Mediterranean linessed. This plant is native to Basin but known in other places with similar climates, such as California and Chile. This is an erect plant often reaching over half meter in height. Its foliage is rich green and dotted with glands and hairs, the sawtoothed leaves extend about halfway up the plant.



Milk Thistle

Milk Thistle (silymarin) is a flowering herb related to the daisy and ragweed family. It is native to Mediterranean countries. Some people also call it Mary thistle and holy thistle. Milk thistle is sometimes used as a natural treatment for liver problems, such as cirrhosis, jaundice, hepatitis, and gallbladder disorders. Some claim milk thistle may also provide heart benefits by lowering cholesterol levels. Help diabetes in people who have type 2 diabetes and cirrhosis.



## FILAREE

Filaree Storksbill (*Erodium cicutarium*)

This creeping desert plant is one of the first bloomers of the season. Red stems spread along the ground up to 20 inches long supporting flowers and tiny, sword-shaped fruits.

Ripening seed pods twist into a spiral. Fern-like leaves are 1/2 to 4 inches long. Filaree,

member of the Geranium family was native to Eurasia and introduced into the US by early Spanish settlers then became naturalized in the Southwest.

The Western fence lizard (*Sceloporus Occidentalis*) is a common lizard of CA. and the surrounding area. Because the ventral abdomen of an adult is characteristically blue, it is also known as the blue-belly. Western fence lizards measure 5.7-8.9cm and a total length of about 21cm. These lizards are commonly seen sunning on paths, rocks, and fence posts, and other high places, which makes them an easy target for predation by snakes, birds, and even some mammals, such as shrews. The western fence lizard eats spiders and insects like most of other lizards.



The Western Pond Turtle (*Pseudemys Marmorata*) is a small to medium-sized turtle growing to approximately 20cm (8in). It is limited to the west coast of the USA and Mexico. Females produce 5-13 eggs per clutch. They deposit eggs either once or twice a year. They may travel some distance from water for egg-laying, moving much as 0.8 km (1/2 mile) away from up to 90m (300ft) above the nearest source of water, but most nests are within 90m (300ft) of water. Western pond turtle turtles are omnivorous and most of their animal diet includes insects, crayfish and other aquatic invertebrates.

Western Pond



Turtle

Gopher snake (*Pituophis Catenifer*) members of the colubridae family, the common, large Gopher snake is usually between 36 and 96 inches long. Gopher snakes range in color from cream-yellow to green-gray, found in a wide variety of habitats including desert flats, coastal dunes and coniferous forests, but preferring grasslands and open brush areas. The Gopher snake is a slow-moving snake, climbs trees in search of prey. Prey is killed by constriction and suffocation. Mainly diurnal but become nocturnal during the intense heat of desert summers.

Gopher Snake



California Kingsnake  
*Lampropeltis Getula Californiae* is a nonvenomous colubrid snake endemic to the western United States & northern Mexico. It is a small subspecies of the common kingsnake and is found in a wide variety. The California kingsnake is diurnal but they become more nocturnal if the weather is too hot. The California kingsnakes are opportunistic feeders, feeding on almost any vertebrate they can constrict.



California King Snake

to a genus belonging to the family Emydidae. It is a subspecies of the pond slider. It is the most popular pet turtle in the USA. It has, therefore, become the most commonly traded turtle in the world. It is native to the Southern USA and northern Mexico. The red-eared slider is included in the list of the world's 100 most invasive species. The carapace of this species can reach up to 30cm in length, they can live between 20 & 30 years. The diet should be balanced and include a variety of meat, based protein sources and fresh plants material.



Red-Eared Slider

Brown-headed bird C  
The Brown-headed Cowbird is north America's most common. A female cowbird makes no nest of her own, but instead lays her eggs in the nests of about 220 bird, who then raise the young cowbirds. Brown-headed Cowbirds usually forage on the ground in mixed flocks of black birds, grackles and starlings. Brown-headed birds feed mostly on seeds from grasses and weeds, with some crop grains. They occur in grasslands with low and scattered trees as well as woodland edges. They make around three dozen of eggs a summer.



The Great egret (Ardea Alba) is a large, widely distributed egret. Like all egrets, it is a member of the heron family, Ardeidae. Distributed across most of the tropical and warmer temperate regions of the world, there are four subspecies in various parts of the world, which differ but little. The great egret feeds in shallow water or drier habitats, feeding mainly on fish, frogs, small mammals, and occasionally small reptiles and insects spearing them with its long, sharp bill.





Hooded  
Oriole  
Juvenile

Hooded Oriole Juvenile (Genus Icterus)  
This slim oriole has a fondness for palms. The species is expanding north in CA, but population have decreased in southern Texas. It measures about 8" (20cm). Their breeding habitat is open areas with trees, specially palms, across the southwestern USA and northern Mexico. The nest is a tightly woven pouch attached to the underside of a leaf or tree branch. IS a member of the oriole family of passerine birds.

Winged  
Black-  
Bird



The red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius Phoeniceus*) is a passerine bird of the family Icteridae found in most of North and much of Central America, moving south to Mexico and the southern USA. The red-winged blackbird aggressively defends its territory from all animals. It will attack much larger birds. Males have been known to swoop at humans who encroach upon their nesting territory during breeding. The maximum longevity of the red-winged blackbird in wild is 15.8 years. The red-winged blackbird is omnivorous. It feeds primarily on plant material including seeds from weeds and waste grain such as corn and rice, but about a quarter of its diet consists of insects and other small animals.



Brewer's  
Black  
Bird



The Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*)  
Adult males have black plumage with  
an iridescent purple head and neck and  
glossy bluish-green highlights on the rest of  
the body. These birds are often permanent  
residents in the west. Other birds migrate  
to the southeastern United States and Mexico.  
Their breeding habitat is open and semi-open  
areas, often near water. They forage in  
shallow water or in fields, mainly eating  
seeds, and insects, some berries.

Black Tailed  
Jack Rabbit



The black-tailed Jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*)  
is a common hare of the west USA and Mexico,  
where it is found at elevations from sea level  
to up to 10,000 feet (3,000 m). Reaching a length of  
about 2 feet (61 cm) and weight from 3 to 6 pounds.  
Their breeding depends on the location;  
It typically peaks in spring, but may continue  
all year round in warm climates.  
Its diet is composed of shrubs, small tree  
grasses, and forbs. Throughout the course of a  
year, they feed on most if not all of the important  
plant species in a community.



## Black-Tailed Deer.

Black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) is found in western North America, from North California into the Pacific Northwest and coastal British Columbia. This species thrives on the edge of the forest, as the dark forest lacks the underbrush and grasslands the deer prefers as food, and completely open areas lack the hiding spots and cover it prefers for harsh weather.

One of the plants that black-tailed deer browse is western poison oak. Deer are browsers.

During the winter and early spring, they feed on Douglas fir, western red cedar, red huckleberry, salal, deer fern, lichens growing on trees.