

Don't Light Up The Night.



Owl

Deer

Coyote

Raccoon

Rabbit

Chipmunk

Mouse

PLEASE BE CAREFUL



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A Public Service Of The U.S.D.A. Forest Service, And Your State Foresters
U.S. Department of Agriculture—Forest Service and Your State Forester

*The Sparrow
Residence.*

RESIDENTIAL AREA

*The Hummingbird
Residence.*

Please be careful.

The Robin Residence.

*The Lazuli Bunting
Residence.*

*The Cliff Swallow
Residence.*

*The Golden Winged
Warbler Residence.*

The Baltimore Oriole Residence.

*The Morning Dove
Residence.*

*The Marsh Wren
Residence.*

The Eider Duck Residence.

The Swan Residence.

The Flamingo Residence.





Bull Snake
Pituophis melanoleucus sayi

Speckled King Snake
Lampropeltis getulus holbrooki

☒ Southern Pacific Rattlesnake
Crotalus viridis helleri

Corn Snake
Elaphe guttata

Red-spotted Garter Snake
Thamnophis sirtalis concinnus

Pacific Gopher Snake
Pituophis melanoleucus catenifer

☒ Eastern Coral Snake
Micruurus fulvius fulvius

Yellow Rat Snake
Elaphe obsoleta quadrivittata

☒ Southern Copperhead
Agkistrodon contortrix

California King Snake
Lampropeltis getulus californiae

☒ Canebrake Rattlesnake
Crotalus horridus atricaudatus

Checkered Garter Snake
Thamnophis marcianus

Western Yellow-bellied Racer
Coluber constrictor mormon

Banded Water Snake
Nerodia fasciata fasciata

Milk Snake
Lampropeltis triangulum

Rough Green Snake
Opheodrys aestivus

☒ Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake
Crotalus adamanteus

Arizona Mountain King Snake
Lampropeltis pyromelana

California Mountain King Snake
Lampropeltis zonata



Snakes alive!
Be careful with fire in the forest.

☒ Venomous
Of the 115 species of snakes that may be seen north of Mexico, 17 species are venomous. Learn to recognize them. And leave them alone. Do not attempt to catch them. A bite from a venomous snake can be fatal.

The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Reptiles and Amphibians by John L. Behler and F. Wayne King, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1979.

A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians by Robert C. Stebbins, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1965.

A Field Guide to Eastern Reptiles and Amphibians by Roger Conant, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1965.

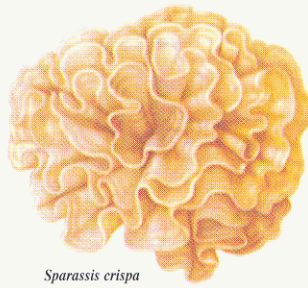
PHOTOGRAPHY: PATRICE MEIGNEUX

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U.S. Department of Agriculture—Forest Service and Your State Forester

Have fungi. But be careful.
Some of these mushrooms may not be edible.



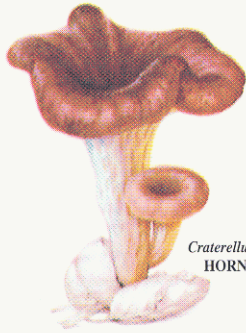
Cortinarius alboviolaceus



Sparassis crispa



Morchella esculenta
MOREL



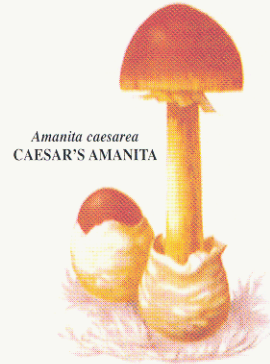
Craterellus cornucopioides
HORN OF PLENTY



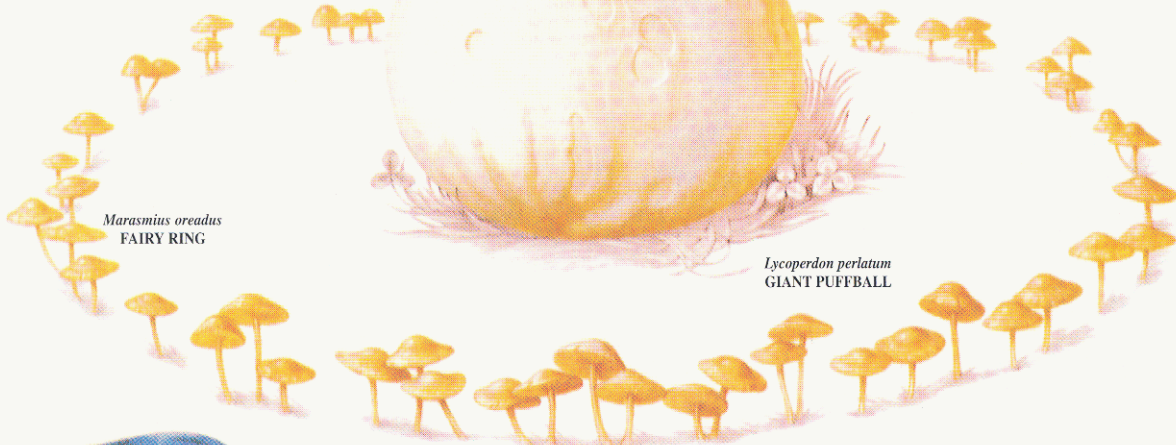
Hygrophorus coccineus



Leota lubrica
JELLY BABIES

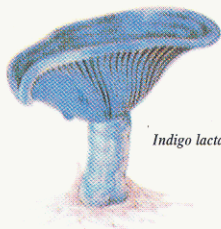


Amanita caesarea
CAESAR'S AMANITA

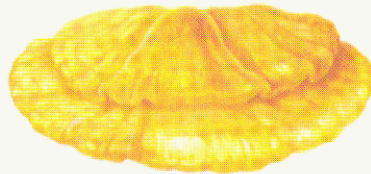


Marasmius oreadus
FAIRY RING

Lycoperdon perlatum
GIANT PUFFBALL



Indigo lactarius



Polyporus sulphureus



Clitocybe odora

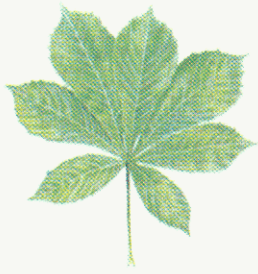
Clitocybe odora pacifica



Please.



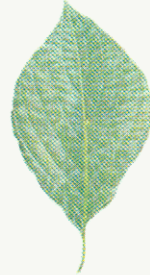
Lepiota procera
PARASOL



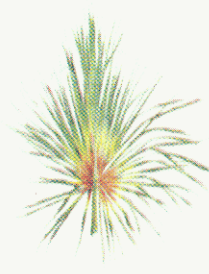
Horsechestnut



Douglas fir



Flowering dogwood



Cabbage palmetto



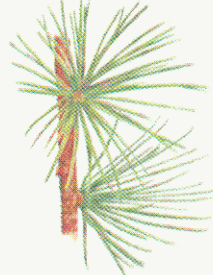
Ginkgo



Eastern redcedar



Paper birch



Tamarack



Southern magnolia



White ash



American holly



Rocky Mountain juniper



American sycamore



Redwood



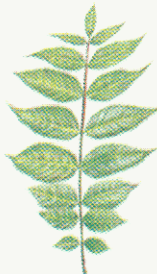
Osage orange



Eastern white pine



Black cherry



Black walnut



Tulip tree



Red spruce



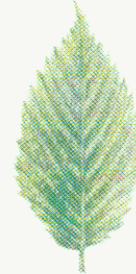
Eastern cottonwood



White oak



Shagbark hickory



American elm



Sugar maple

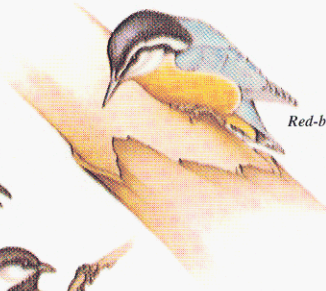


Think

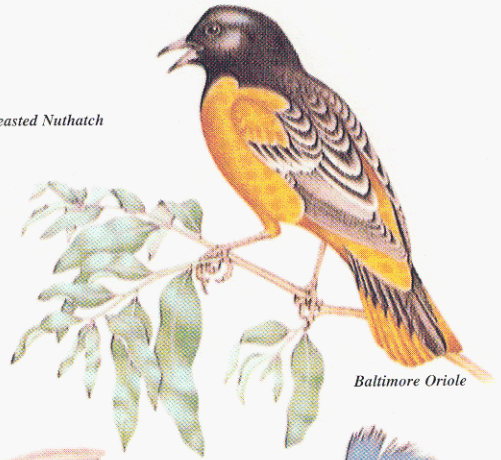
"Thanks to you, we still have a home."



Blue Jay



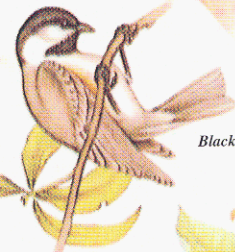
Red-breasted Nuthatch



Baltimore Oriole



Rufous-sided Towhee



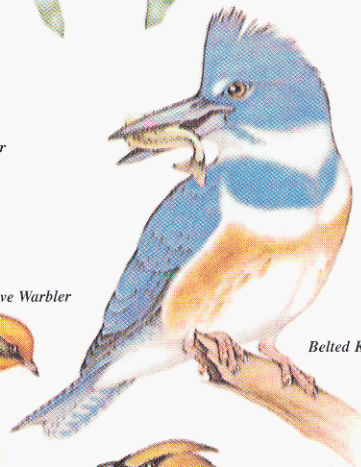
Black-capped Chickadee



Canada Warbler



Olive Warbler



Belted Kingfisher



Eastern Bluebird



Eastern Meadowlark



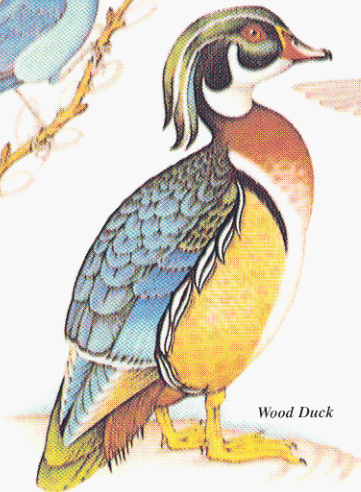
American Goldfinch



Indigo Bunting



Rufous Hummingbird



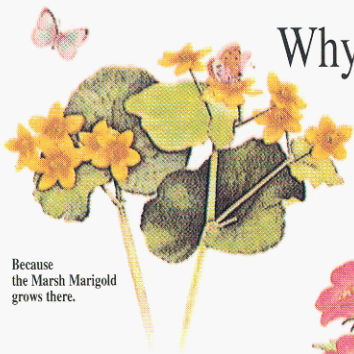
Wood Duck



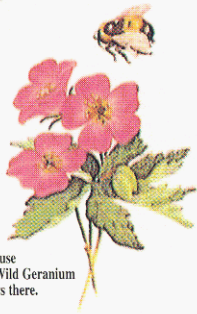
Red-winged Blackbird



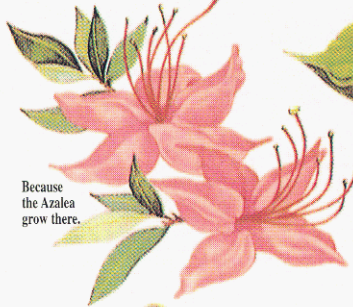
Why be careful with fire in the forest? Pick a reason.



Because the Marsh Marigold grows there.



Because the Wild Geranium grows there.



Because the Azalea grows there.



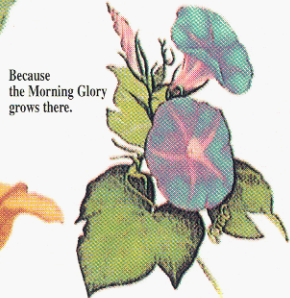
Because the White Trillium grows there.



Because the Calipso Orchid grows there.



Because the Dogtooth Violet grows there.



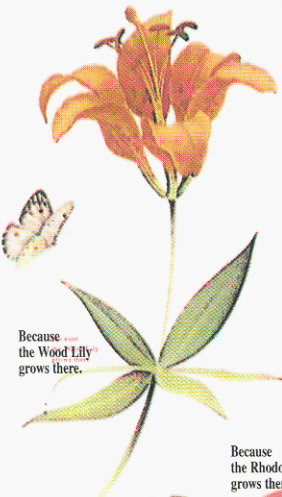
Because the Morning Glory grows there.



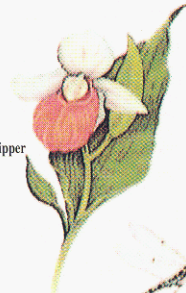
Because the Turk's Cap Lily grows there.



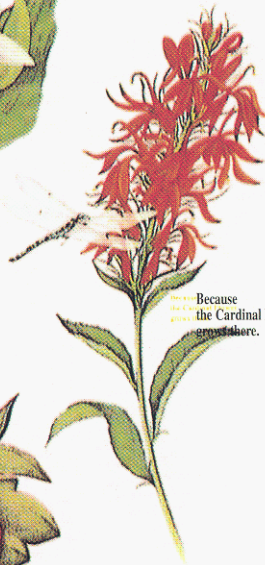
Because the Violet grows there.



Because the Wood Lily grows there.



Because the Showy Lady's Slipper grows there.



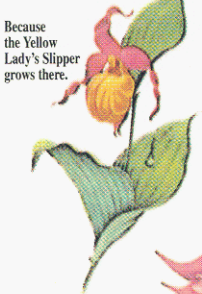
Because the Cardinal Flower grows there.



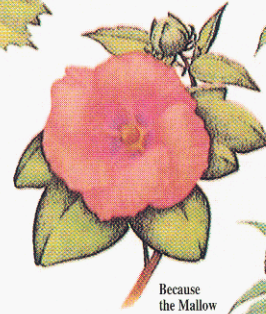
Because the May Apple grows there.



Because the Rhododendron grows there.



Because the Yellow Lady's Slipper grows there.



Because the Mallow grows there.



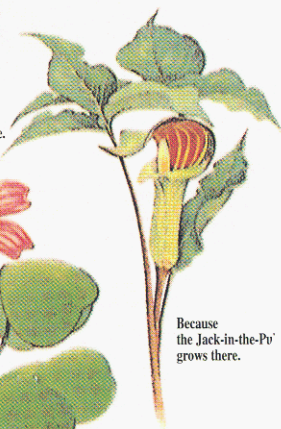
Because the Columbine grows there.



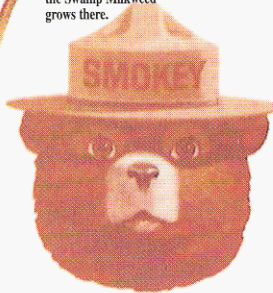
Because the Swamp Milkweed grows there.



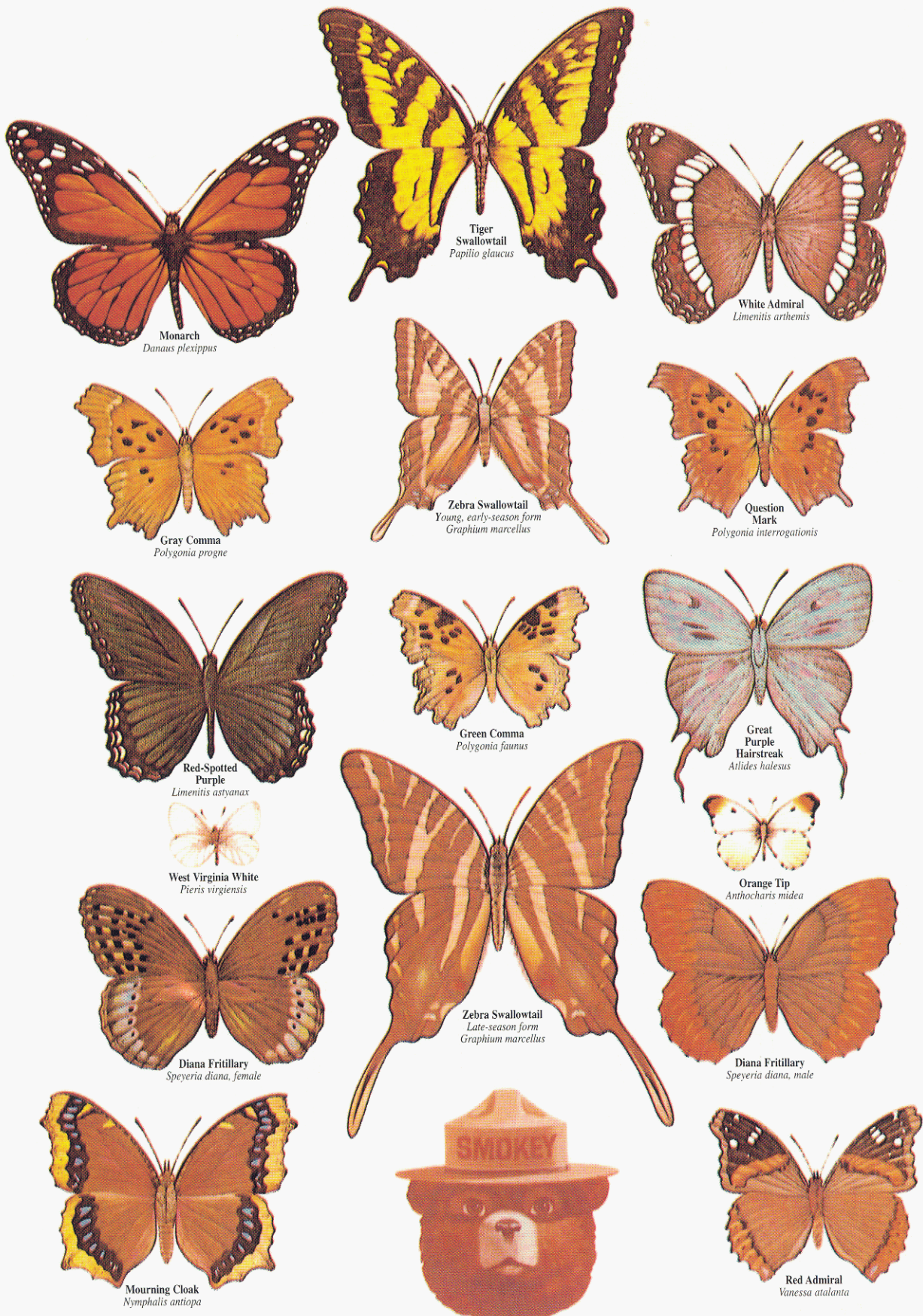
Because the Wood Sorrel grows there.



Because the Jack-in-the-Pot grows there.



Because.



Monarch
Danaus plexippus

Tiger Swallowtail
Papilio glaucus

White Admiral
Limenitis arthemis

Gray Comma
Polygona progné

Zebra Swallowtail
Young, early-season form
Graphium marcellus

Question Mark
Polygona interrogationis

Red-Spotted Purple
Limenitis astyanax

Green Comma
Polygona faunus

Great Purple Hairstreak
Ailides halesus

West Virginia White
Pieris virginiensis

Orange Tip
Anthocharis midea

Diana Fritillary
Speyeria diana, female

Zebra Swallowtail
Late-season form
Graphium marcellus

Diana Fritillary
Speyeria diana, male

Mourning Cloak
Nymphalis antiopa

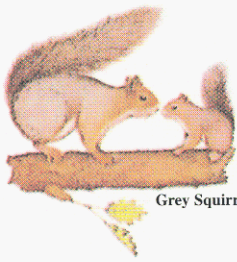


Red Admiral
Vanessa atalanta

Pretty please.

Illustrated by David Palladini

PLEASE BE CAREFUL WITH THE FUTURE.



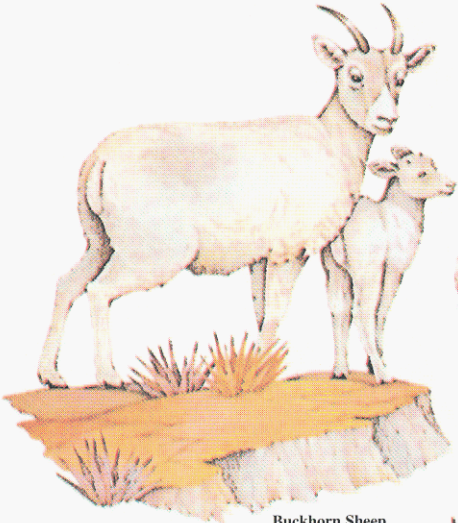
Grey Squirrel



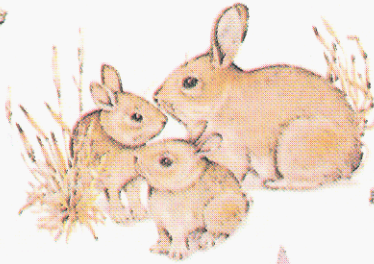
Opossum



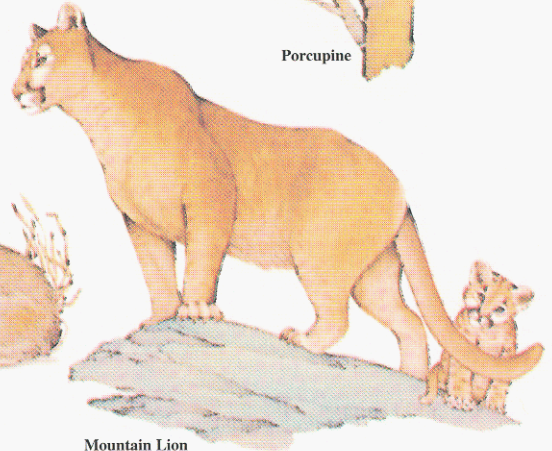
Porcupine



Buckhorn Sheep



Cottontail Rabbit



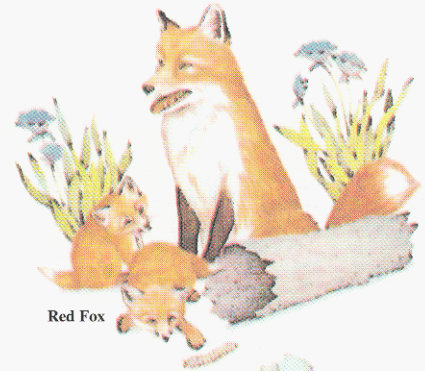
Mountain Lion



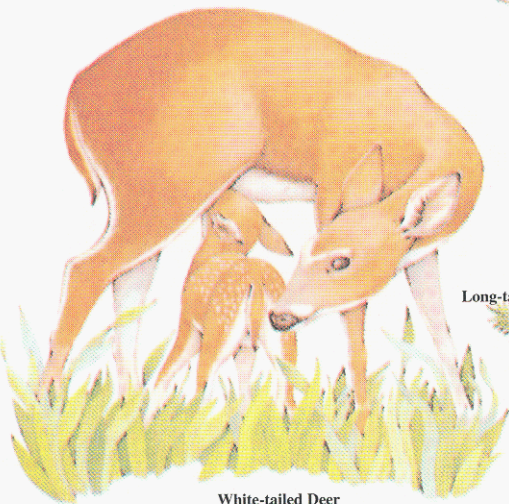
Striped Skunk



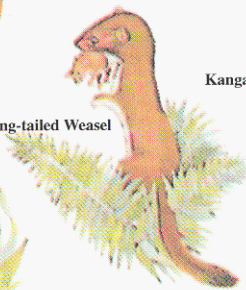
Black Bear



Red Fox



White-tailed Deer



Long-tailed Weasel



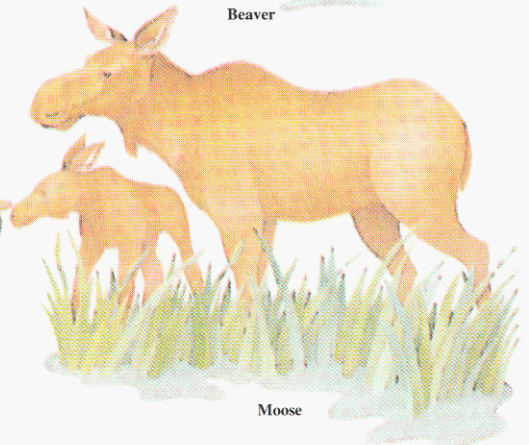
Kangaroo Rat



Beaver



Raccoon



Moose

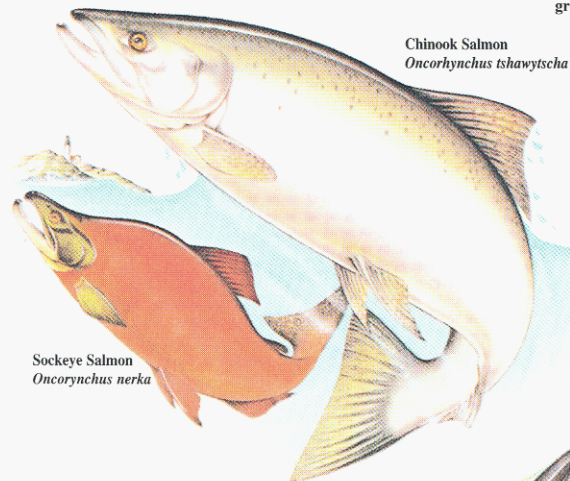
Be careful with our stately treasures.



PLEASE

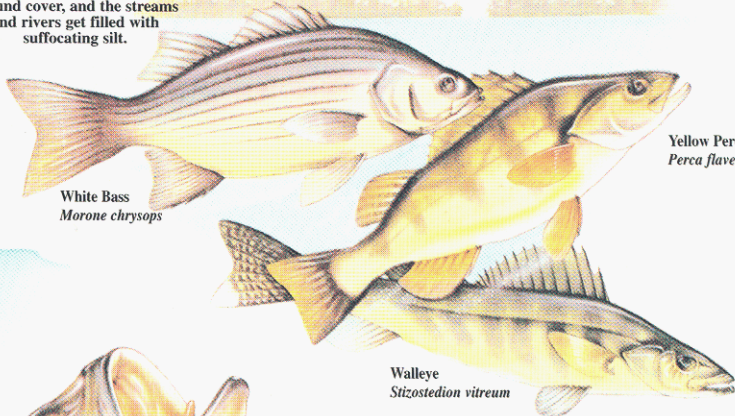
Forest fires catch fish, too.

Fish die *after* forest fires. Because the fire destroys the ground cover, and the streams and rivers get filled with suffocating silt.



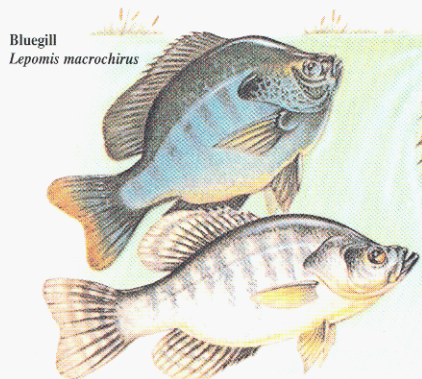
Chinook Salmon
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha

Sockeye Salmon
Oncorhynchus nerka



White Bass
Morone chrysops

Yellow Perch
Perca flavescens



Bluegill
Lepomis macrochirus

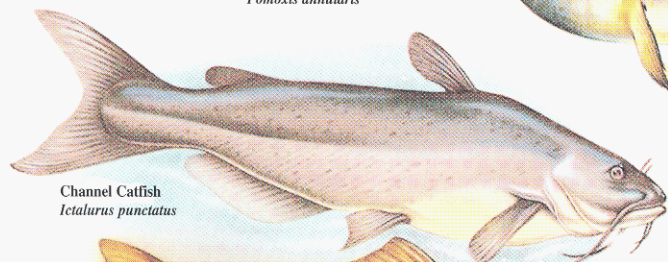
White Crappie
Pomoxis annularis



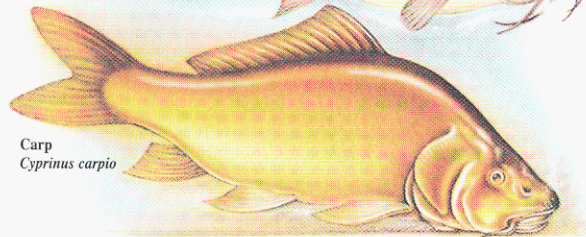
Largemouth Bass
Micropterus salmoides



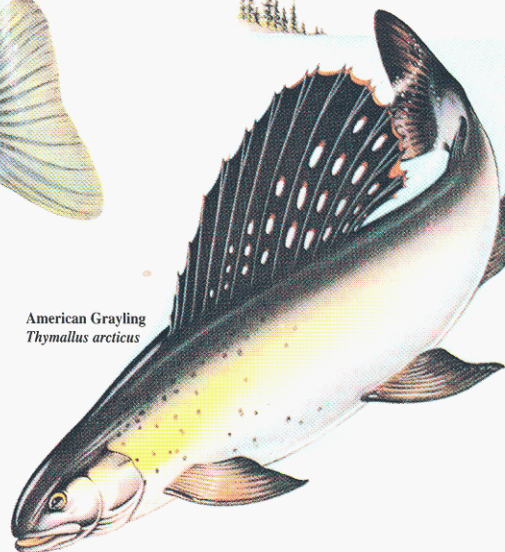
Redear Sunfish
Lepomis microlophus



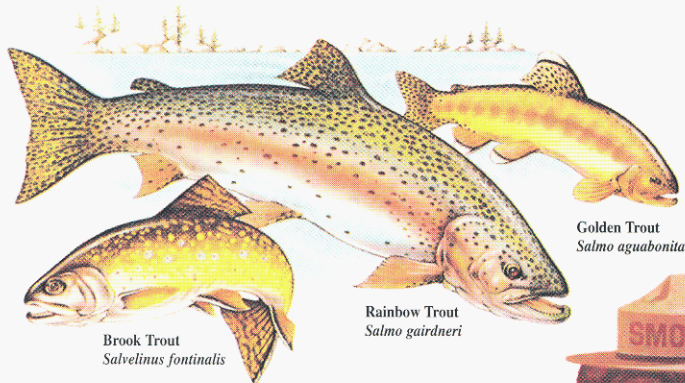
Channel Catfish
Ictalurus punctatus



Carp
Cyprinus carpio



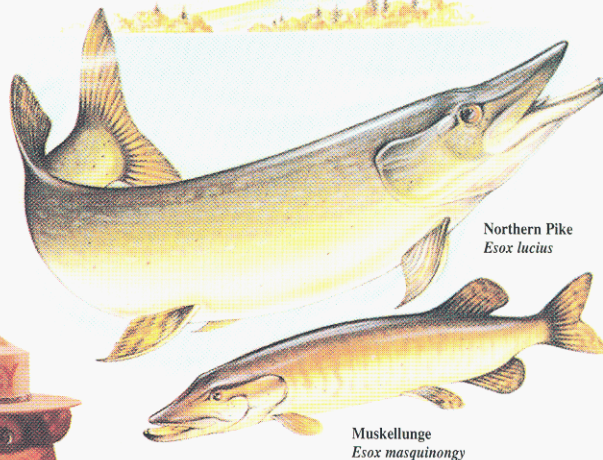
American Grayling
Thymallus arcticus



Golden Trout
Salmo aguabonita

Rainbow Trout
Salmo gairdneri

Brook Trout
Salvelinus fontinalis

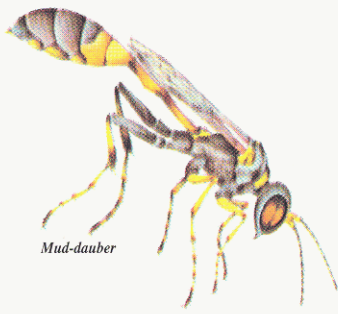


Northern Pike
Esox lucius

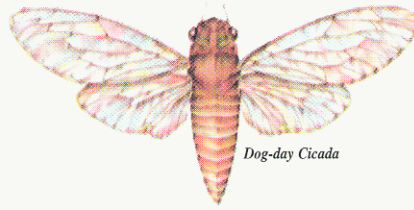
Muskellunge
Esox masquinongy



The forest belongs to every living thing.



Mud-dauber



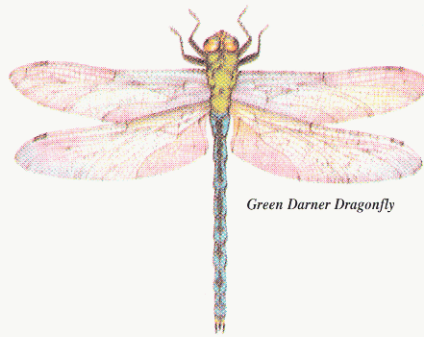
Dog-day Cicada



Scorpionfly



Green Bottle Fly



Green Darner Dragonfly



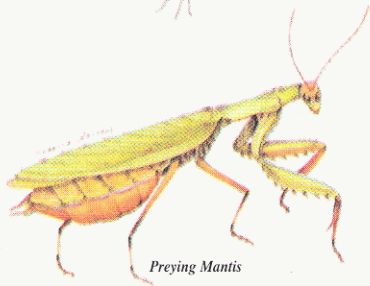
Honeybee



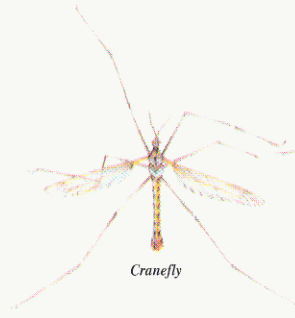
Midge



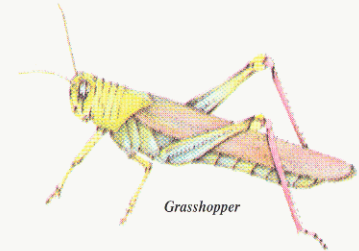
Mosquito



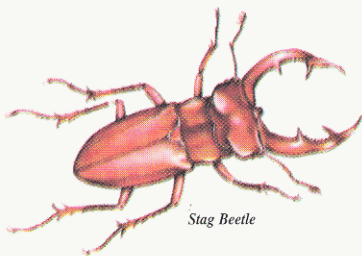
Preying Mantis



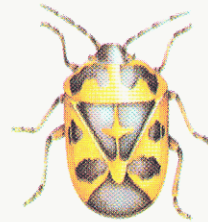
Crane fly



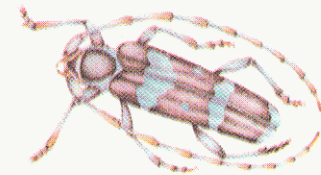
Grasshopper



Stag Beetle



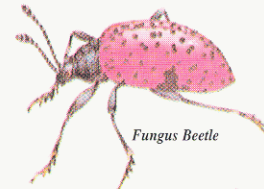
Harlequin Bug



Long-Horned Borer



Ladybird Beetle



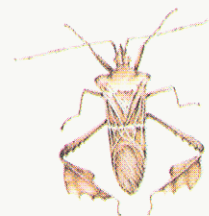
Fungus Beetle



Colorado Potato Beetle



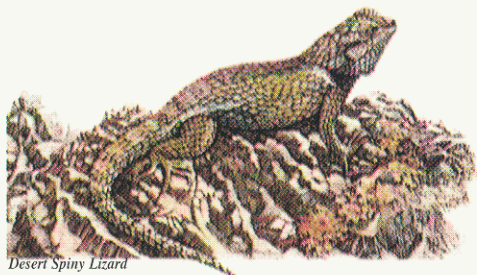
Ants



Leaf-footed Bug



Leave a good impression
in the forest.



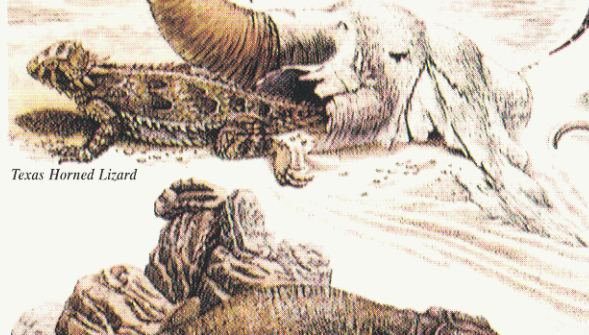
Desert Spiny Lizard



Eastern Fence Lizard



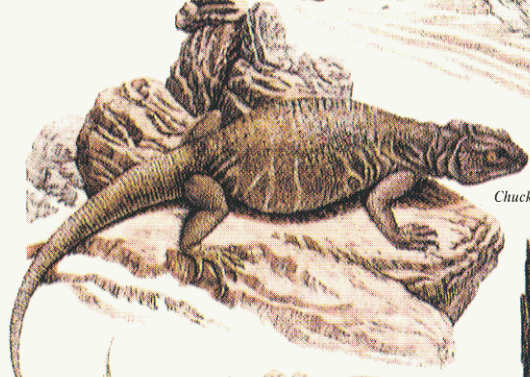
Collard Lizard



Texas Horned Lizard



Speckled Earless Lizard



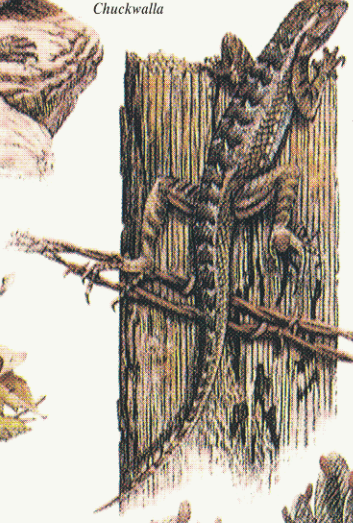
Chuckwalla



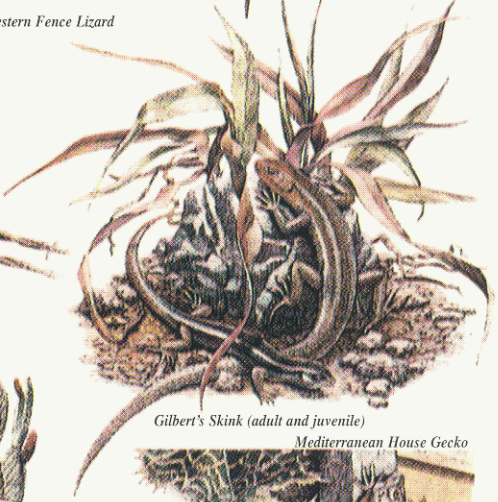
Northern Alligator Lizard



Five-lined Skink



Western Fence Lizard



Gilbert's Skink (adult and juvenile)

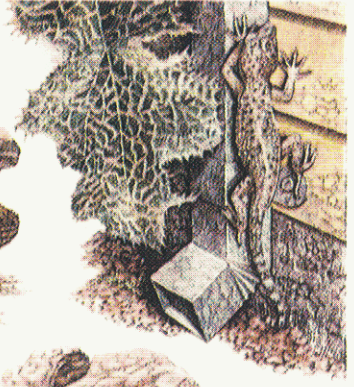
Mediterranean House Gecko



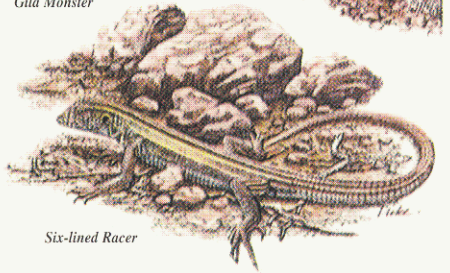
Green Anole



Gila Monster



Broadheaded Skink



Six-lined Racer



Leapin' Lizards!
Be careful with fire in the forest.

These foods can keep you alive in the forest.
But only if you keep the forest alive.



CATTAIL
They grow 7 or 8 feet tall in marshes. The young underground shoots taste like celery and cucumber. Eat them raw, broiled or baked.



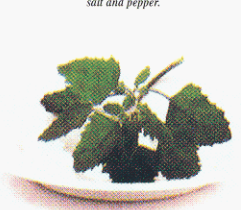
DANDELION
The young leaves of this familiar weed are good in salads. The older leaves need cooking—and butter salt and pepper.



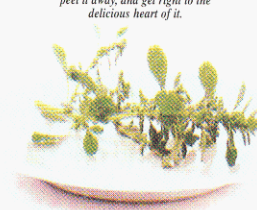
THISTLE
This relative of the artichoke has a good heart, but be careful with the pricklers. Cook the whole flower, then peel it away, and get right to the delicious heart of it.



SOW THISTLE
Choose the lower, large leaves and cook in a pot with onions and butter. Add rice for a hardier meal.



LAMBS QUARTER
Strum the leaves with onions or garlic. Season with herbs. And enjoy one of the most delicious wild dishes in the great outdoors.



AMARANTH
Cook the leaves and tender stems with a touch of onion. This plant also called "pigweed" tastes better than spinach.



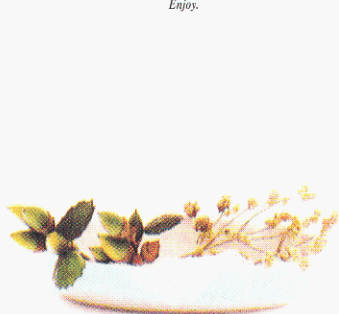
ONION
If it does not have that old familiar onion smell, do not cut it. It could be poisonous. But if it does smell strong of onion you can cut it in soup, salads or any way you like. Enjoy.



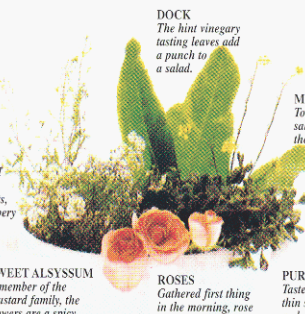
WATERCRESS
Here's a recipe—heat 3 cups milk with 1 1/2 teaspoons salt. Add 1 cup chopped watercress to milk and simmer, covered for 3 minutes. Add 1 cup milk or cream, cover and heat for 3 minutes. Do not boil. Add paprika and enjoy!



ASPARAGUS
Make soup. Or steam and eat with butter, salt and pepper. Either way it's a treat



SHEPHERD'S PURSE
Tastes like a mild watercress. The seed pods look like pretty little Valentine hearts, but they have a peppery taste.



WILD SALAD

DOCK
The hint vinegary tasting leaves add a punch to a salad.

MUSTARD
Toss young leaves in a salad. Garnish with the yellow flowers.



PURSLEANE
Tastes great with thin sliced onion rings and a dressing of oil and vinegar.



BLACKBERRIES
A sweet treat if you're lucky enough to find some.

ACORNS
You can process acorn flour and add it to other flour to make bread. But you need a book to tell you how.

WILD BUCKWHEAT
The old browned flowers can be crumbled and used half and half with wheat or corn flour for muffins or pancakes.

SWEET ALSYSSUM
A member of the mustard family, the flowers are a spicy addition to a salad.

ROSES
Gathered first thing in the morning, rose petals make a tasty and beautiful topping for a tossed salad.

GRAPES
A juicy snack to quench your thirst.



WHITE SAGE
A lovely after-dinner drink.



PINE
All pine needles are rich in Vitamin C, and they are pleasant to chew on. Or steep them in boiling water and drink a tea that smells like Christmas.



HOREHOUND
Make tea from the leaves. It has strong, bitter, minty taste. Honey makes it better.



SPEARMINT
Others like peppermint and burgomont mint, all make wonderful aromatic tea.



Eat, drink, and be careful.
Please.