





NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL

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Owls use their disc-shaped faces and big eyes to hunt small animals at night. They live in forests with really old trees and have lost much of their natural habitat because of logging.

Scientific Name: Strix occidentalis caurina

Where: Coast redwood forests Diet: mice, voles, woodrats Federal Status: Threatened Category: Bird





AMERICAN BLACK BEAR

2

Black bears can be found scooping salmon from rivers or clawing at redwood trunks. These bears love to strip away the bark of young trees to get to the sugary wood just underneath.

Scientific Name: Ursus americanus Where: Coast redwood and giant

Weight: 100-200 pounds

Color: Shades of blond to brown and

black

Category: Mammal





COAST REDWOOD

1

Coast redwoods are the tallest trees on Earth and one of California's state trees. Their thick bark allows them to resist fires, and their needles can take in water directly from fog. Their height is about the distance from home plate to the center fielder position.

Scientific Name: Sequoia sempervirens Where: From southern Oregon to Central California, along the coast

Tallest Tree: 380 feet Widest Tree: 29.2 feet

Oldest Tree: More than 2,500 years

Category: Plant





MOUNTAIN LION

6

Call it a puma, panther, cougar, or mountain lion—it is still a top predator in the forest! These beautiful cats can run up to 50 miles per hour and can jump 40-45 feet in one leap to catch their favorite food: deer.

Scientific Name: Puma concolor Where: Coast redwood and giant sequoia forests

Diet: Deer and some rodents **Size:** Fourth-largest cat species in the world

Category: Mammal







GIANT SEQUOIA

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Giant sequoia are the world's most massive trees and one of California's state trees. They depend on fire in order for new sequoia to grow. The trunk of the largest giant sequoia is more than 100 feet around.

Scientific Name: Sequoiadendron giganteum

Where: Along the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada

Tallest Tree: 316 feet

Widest Tree: 31.4 feet

Oldest Tree: More than 3,200 years

Category: Plant





BANANA SLUG

4

Banana slugs are the largest slugs in North America! They make slime to help them move and to protect them from predators. They breathe from a hole in the side of their head and use the teeth on their tongue to eat their food.

Scientific Name: Ariolimax californicus Where: Coast redwood forests

Diet: Any dead material (they're decomposers)

Color: Banana yellow, can also be greenish

Category: Slug / Snail





















LOU SEAL

Lou Seal became the official mascot for the San Francisco Giants in 1996. Lou's crazy sense of humor contributes high-powered enthusiasm to every game and he is known for his "Let's see what I can get away with next" philosophy.

Full Name: Luigi Francisco Seal

Where: Originally found near the Farallon Islands; now found in China Basin district of San Francisco

Weight: He could use a diet Bats: Right flipper Category: Mammal





CHICKAREE

The chickaree, also known as the Douglas squirrel, eats the soft flesh of green giant sequoia cone scales. An individual chickaree may cut and eat as many as 3,000 to 3,500 cones per year.

Scientific Name: Tamiasciurus douglasii

Where: Coast redwood and giant seguoia forests

Weight: 150-300 grams

Color: Varies by season from gray and pale orange in summer to brown and gray in winter Category: Mammal





BIG BROWN BAT

When the wings are fully open, the big brown bat is about a foot long. That is pretty big compared to a lot of other bats. Farmers really like having bats around because they eat lots of insects that are bad for their crops.

Scientific Name: Eptesicus fuscus Where: Coast redwood and giant sequoia forests

Lifespan: Can live up to 19 years Diet: Insects, primarily beetles Category: Mammal







ROOSEVELT ELK

The Roosevelt elk is the largest of the surviving subspecies of elk in North America. Each herd has its own range, which tends not to overlap with neighboring elk.

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Weight: Adult males weigh 700-1,100 pounds; females weigh 575-625 pounds

Color: Dark brown fur and cream-colored rears Category: Mammal







RED-BELLIED NEWT

With its bright red belly, this newt shows that it's poisonous. One of the few animals that can eat it is the common garter snake, which is immune to the powerful toxins that will kill almost anything else that attempts to eat this newt.

Scientific Name: Taricha rivularis Where: Coast redwood forest Lifespan: 20-30 years

Color: Brownish black above, tomato red below

Category: Amphibian







RED-LEGGED FROG

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The California red-legged frog is California's state amphibian. It eats insects and even small fish, mice, and other frogs. It captures its food by sticking out its long sticky tongue and pulling the food into its mouth.

Scientific Name: Rana draytonii Where: Mostly coast redwood forests; some giant sequoia forests Federal Status: Threatened Size: 2-5 inches long Category: Amphibian



