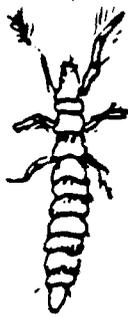


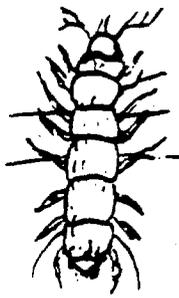
Soil Organisms



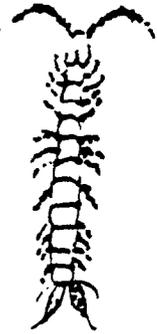
PROTURAN



DIPLURAN



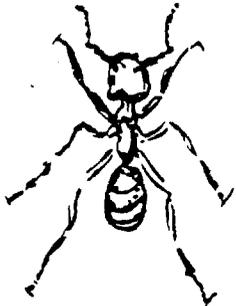
PAUROPOD



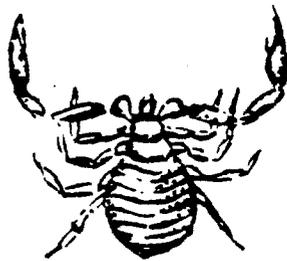
SYMPHYLAN



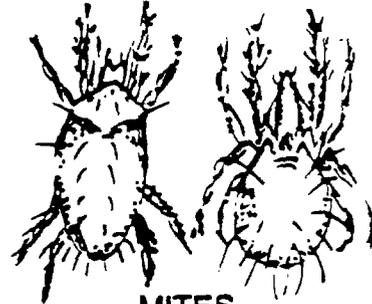
EARTHWORM



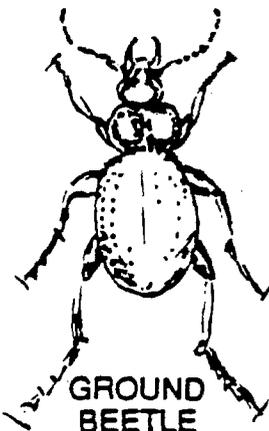
ANT



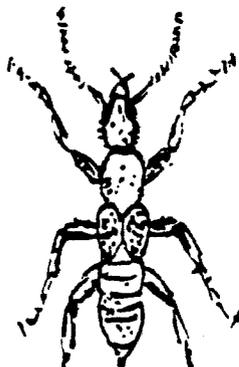
PSEUDOSCORPION



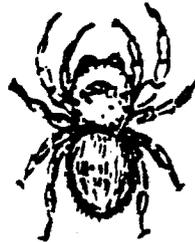
MITES



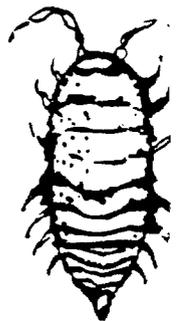
GROUND BEETLE



ROVE BEETLE



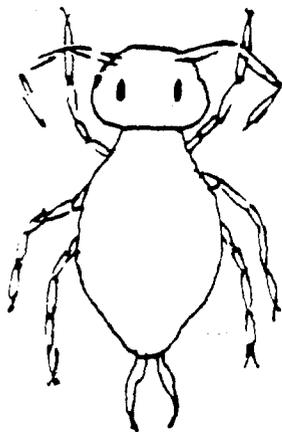
SPIDERS



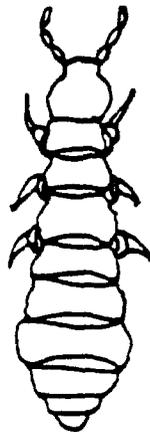
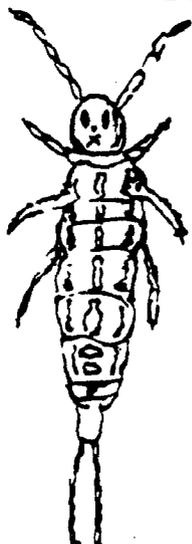
PILLBUG



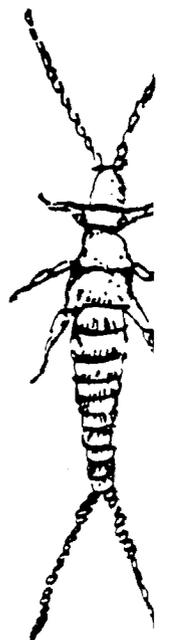
MILLIPEDE



SPRINGTAILS



CENTIPEDE



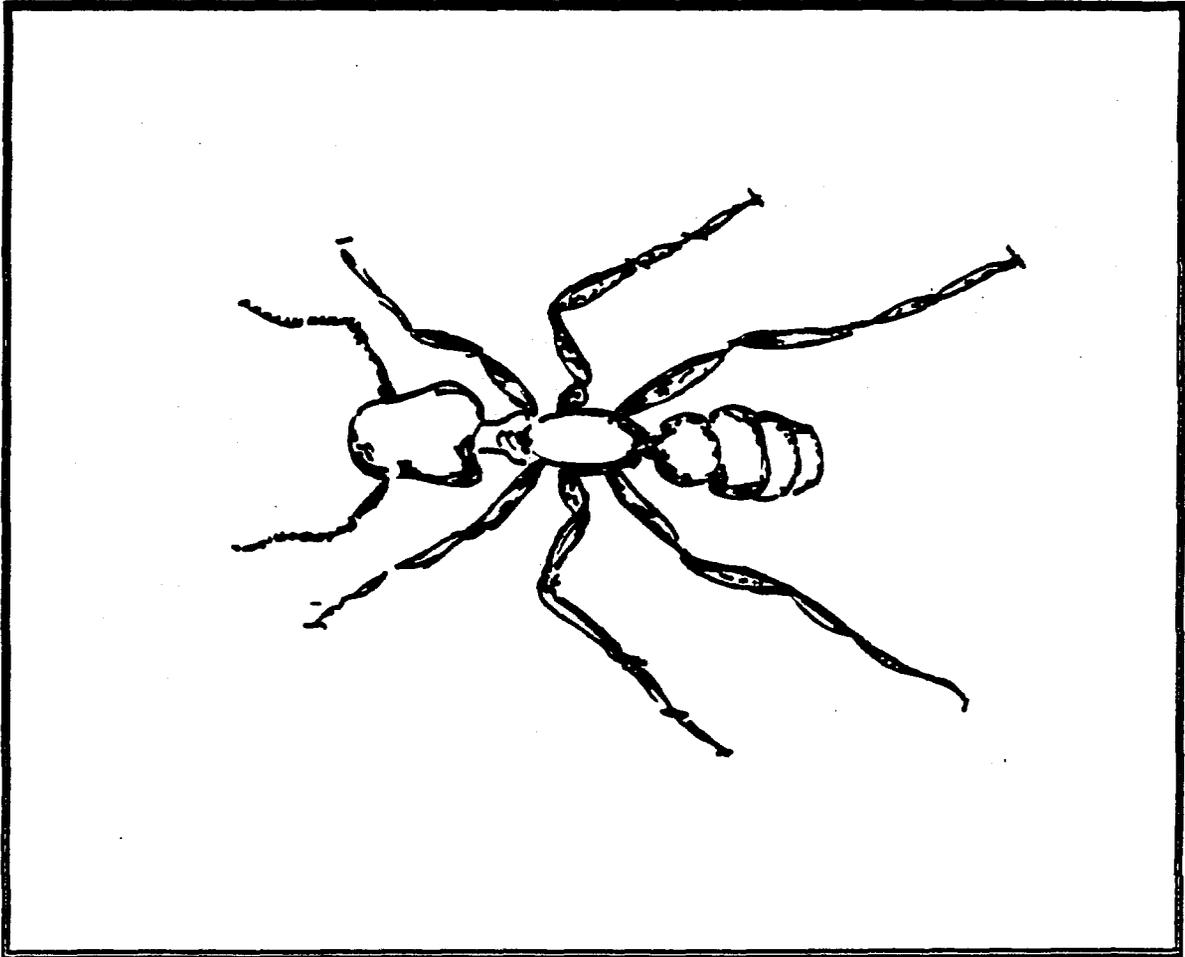
DIPLURAI

Wanted Posters

1.	Ant	425
2.	Centipede	427
3.	Dipluran	429
4.	Dipluran	431
5.	Earthworm	433
6.	Ground Beetle	435
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9.	Mite	441
10.	Pauropod	443
11.	Pillbug	445
12.	Proturan	447
13.	Pseudoscorpion	449
14.	Rove Beetle	451
15.	Spider	453
16.	Spider	455
17.	Springtail	457
18.	Springtail	459
19.	Springtail	461
20.	Springtail	463
21.	Springtail	465
22.	Symphylan	467

WANTED

For Being
an
Omnivore



Ant

This organism has been known to eat:

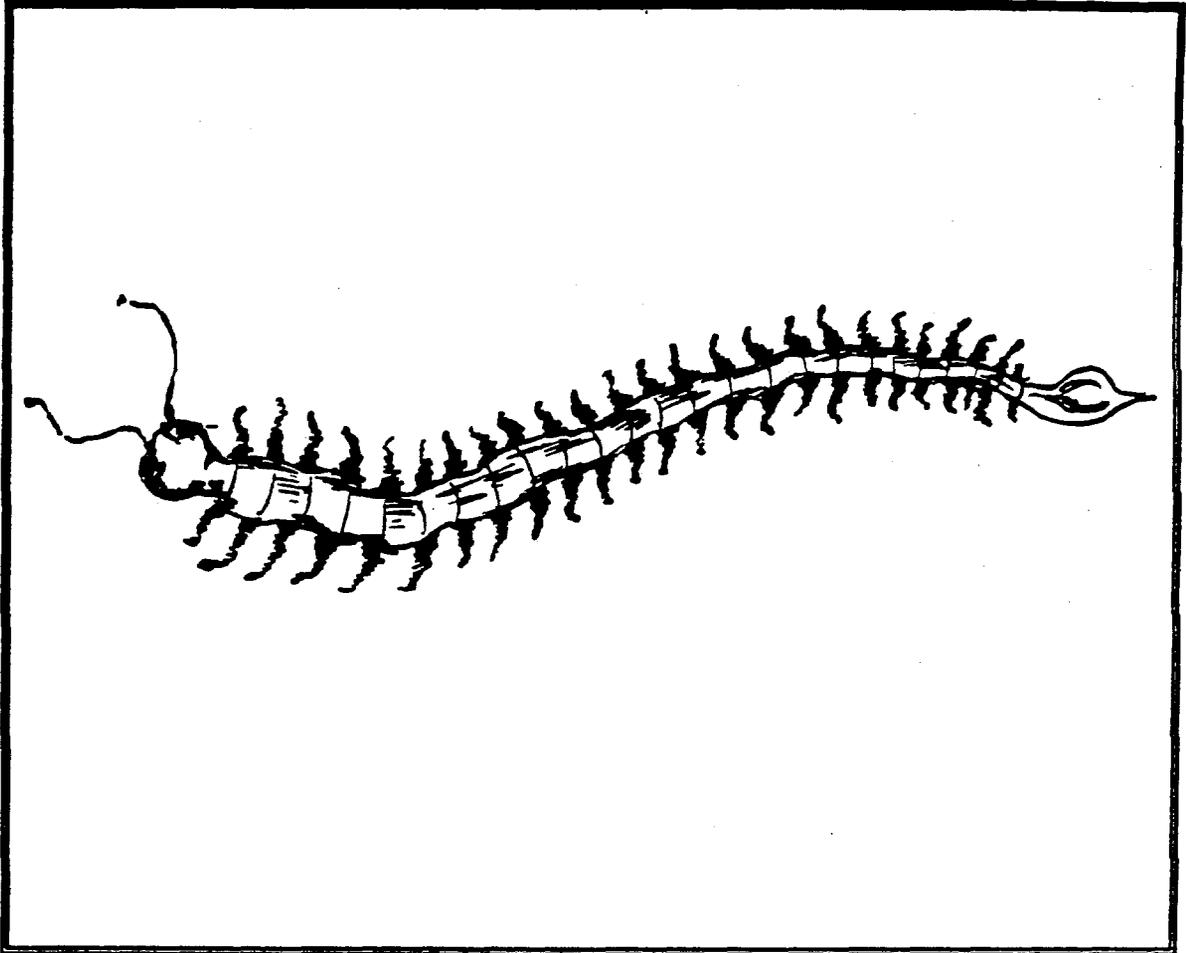
Plants, animals, and fungus.

Classification:

Kingdom..... Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Insecta
Order Hymenoptera
Family Formicidae

WANTED

For Being
a
Predator, Carnivore



Centipede

This organism has been known to eat:

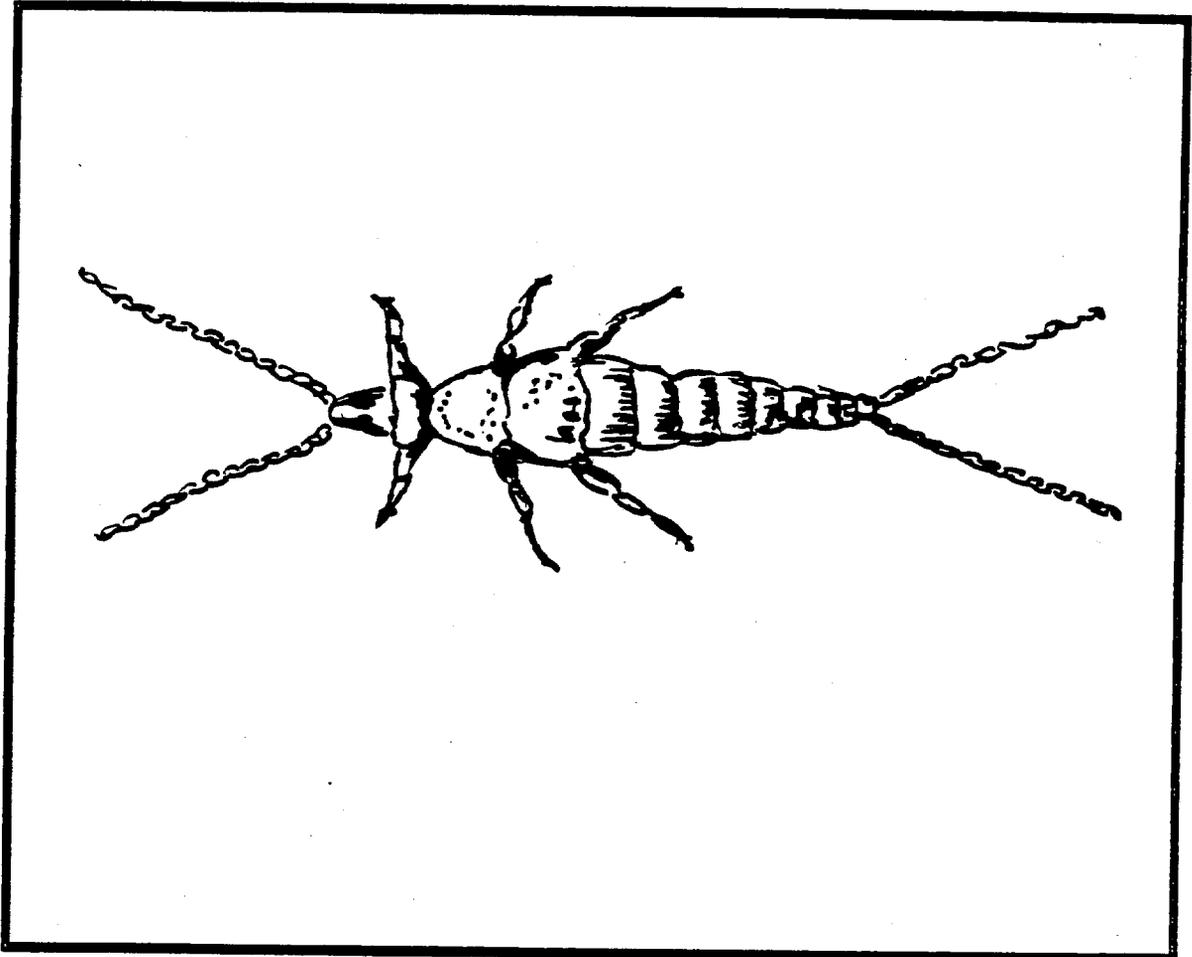
Insects

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Chilopoda

WANTED

For Being
a
Herbivore



Dipluran

This organism has been known to eat:

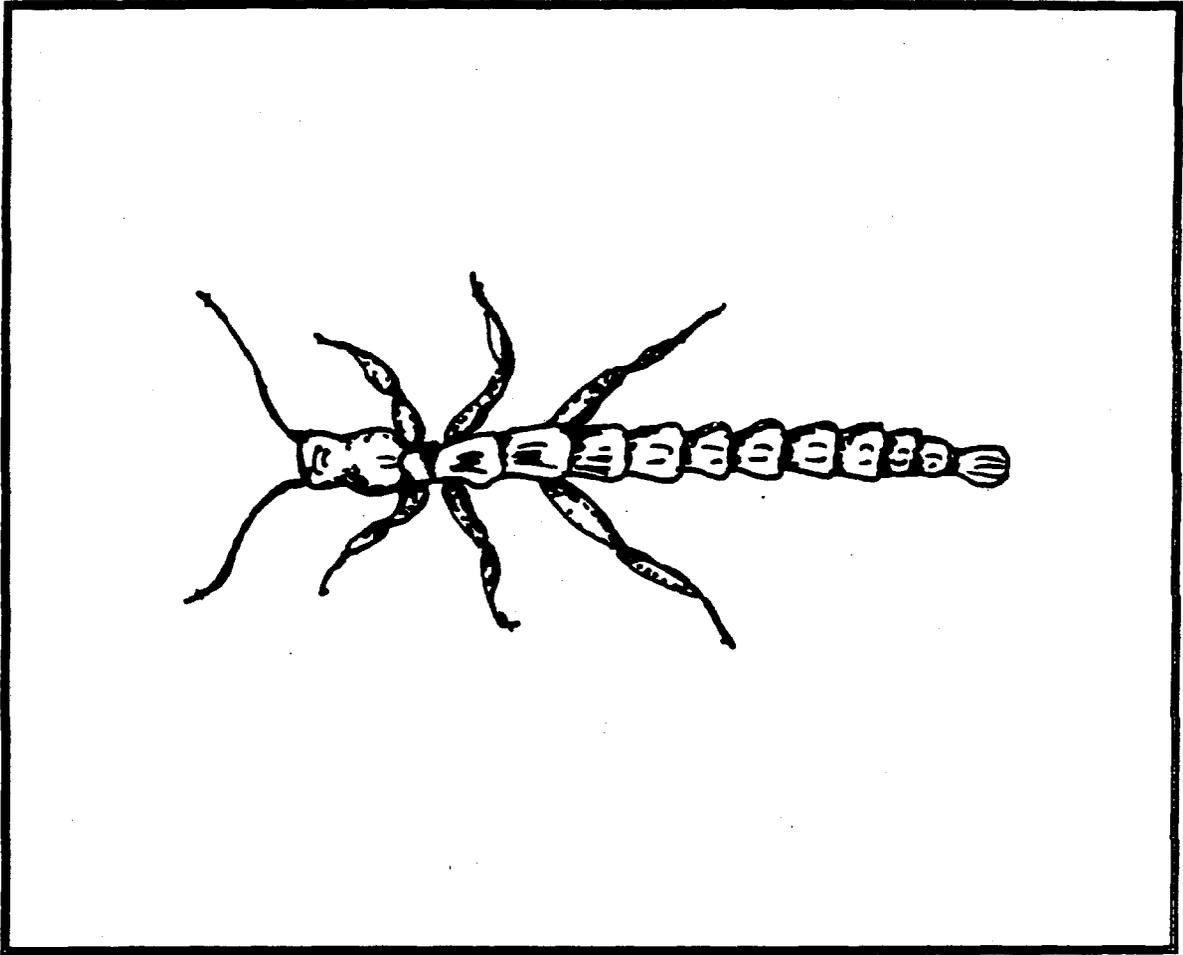
Plant material

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Insecta
Order Diplura

WANTED

For Being
a
Herbivore



Dipluran

This organism has been known to eat:

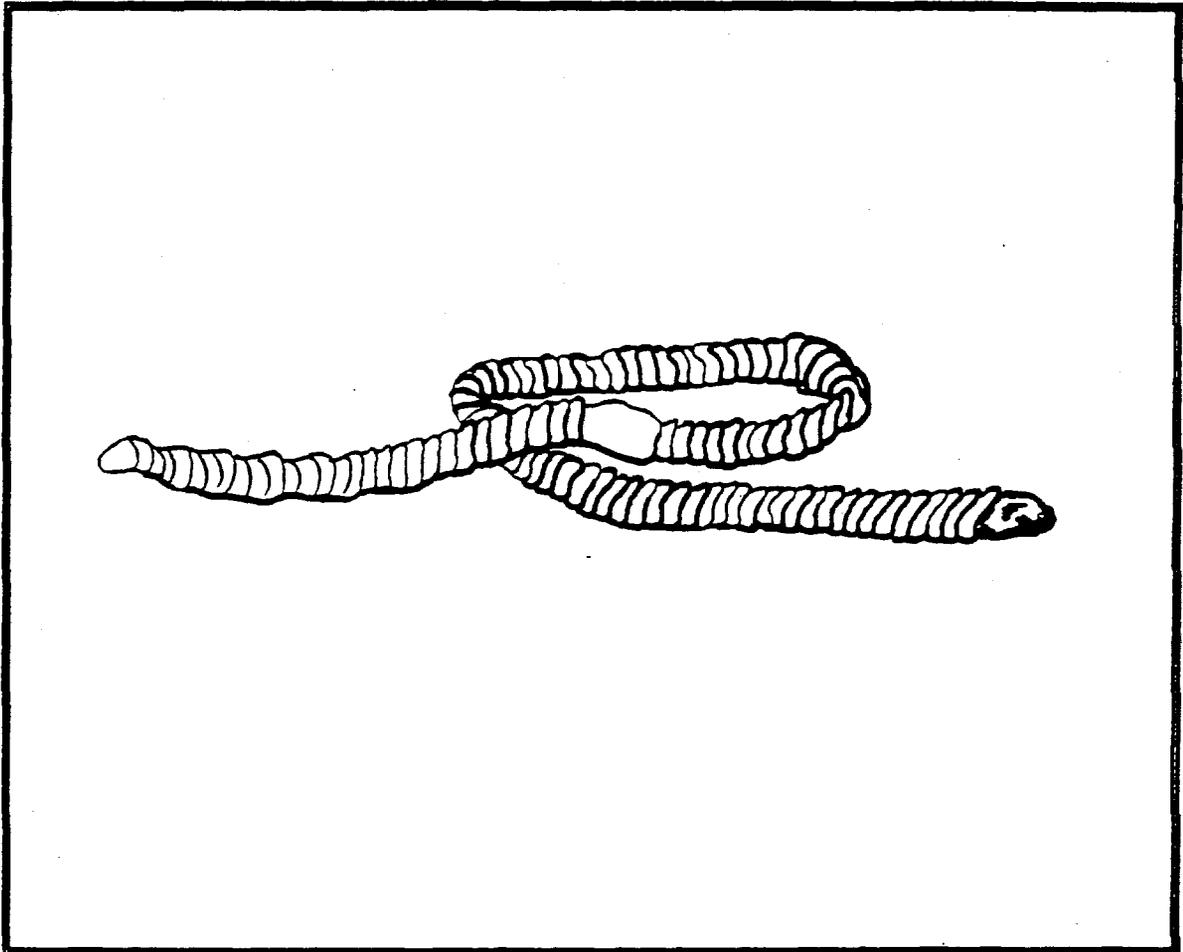
Plant material

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Insecta
Order Diplura

WANTED

For Being
a
Herbivore



Earthworm

This organism has been known to eat:

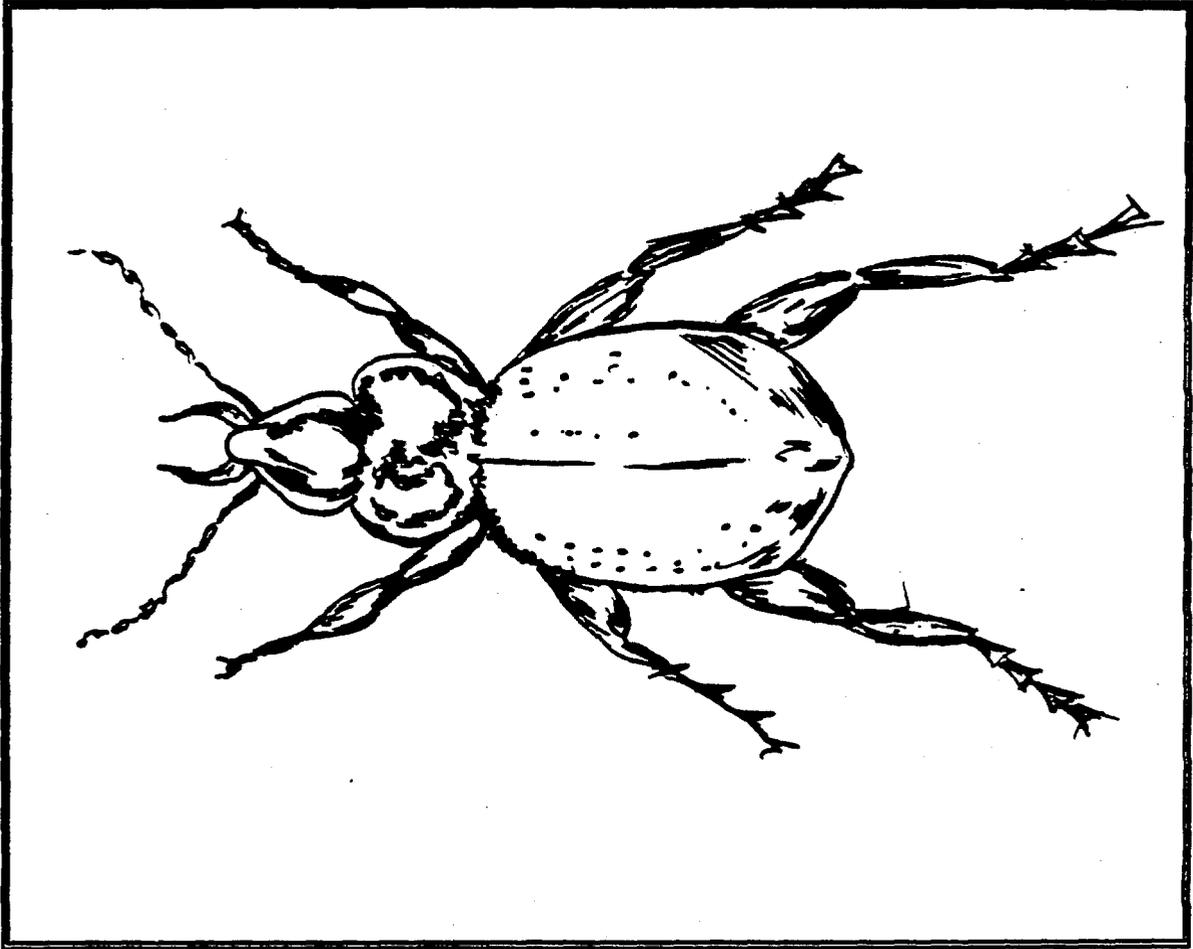
Plant material

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Annelida

WANTED

For Being
a
Predator, Carnivore



Ground Beetle

This organism has been known to eat:

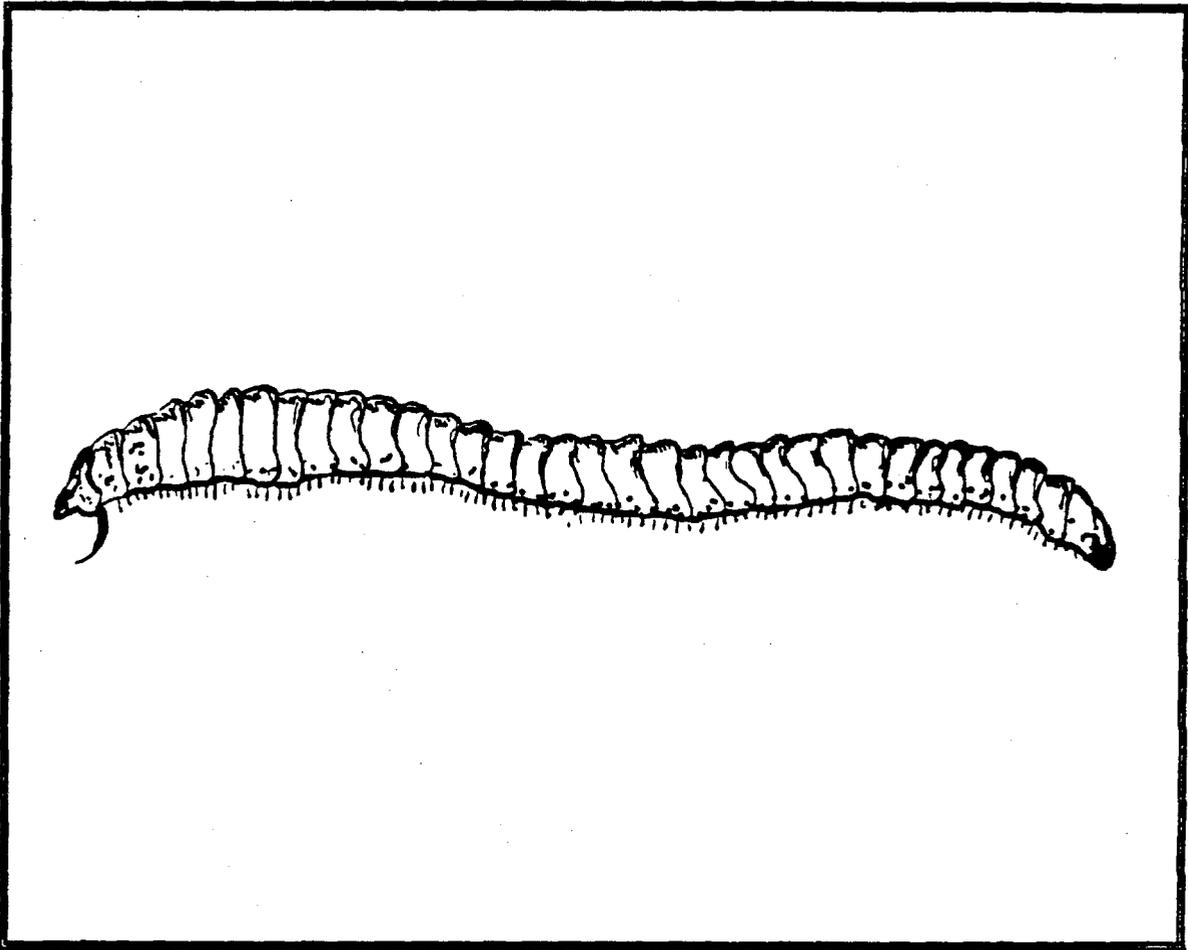
Small insects.

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Insecta
Order Coleoptera
Family Carabidae

WANTED

For Being
a
Herbivore



Millipede

This organism has been known to eat:

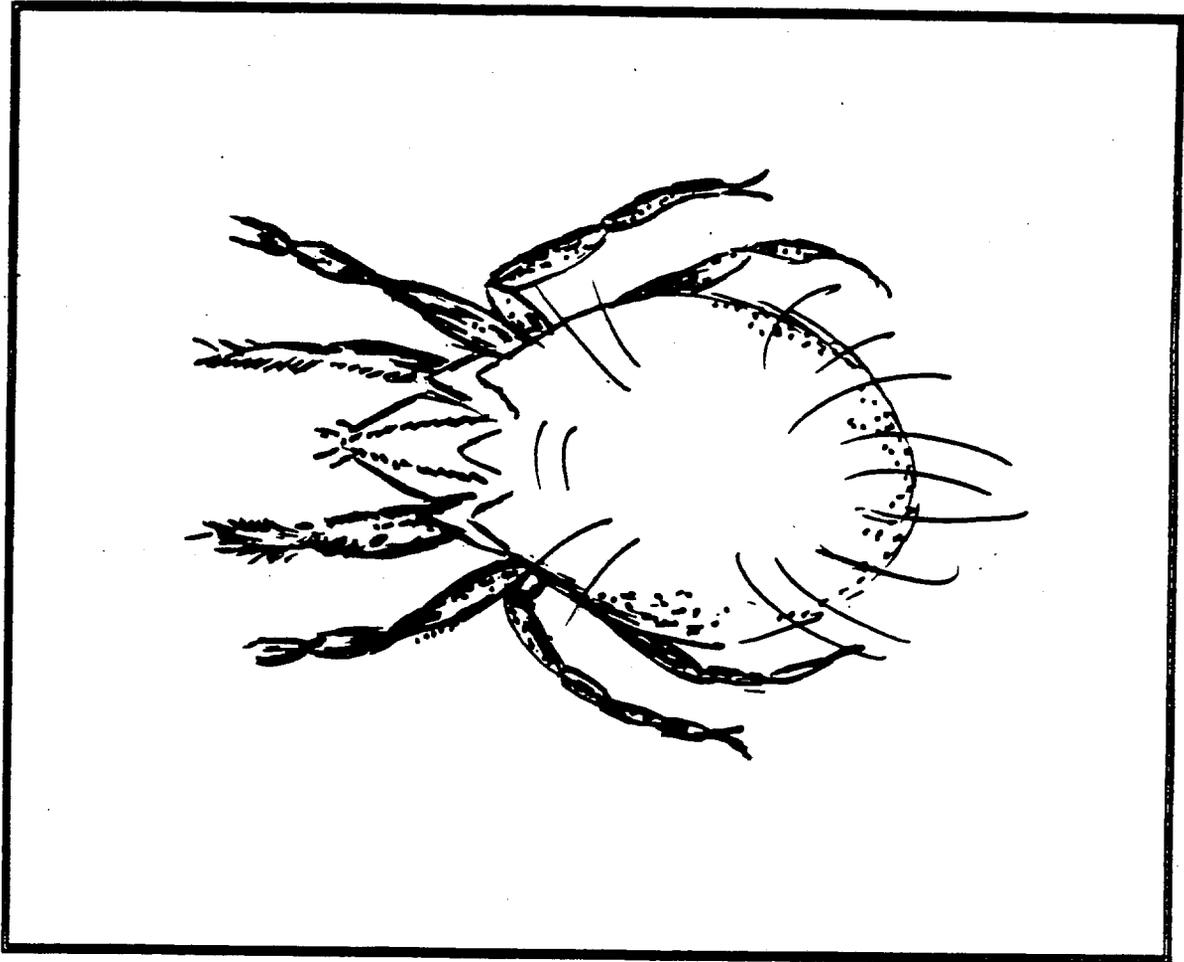
Plant material

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Diplopoda

WANTED

For Being
a / an
Predator, Carnivore, Omnivore, Parasite, Scavenger, Herbivore



Mite

This organism has been known to eat:

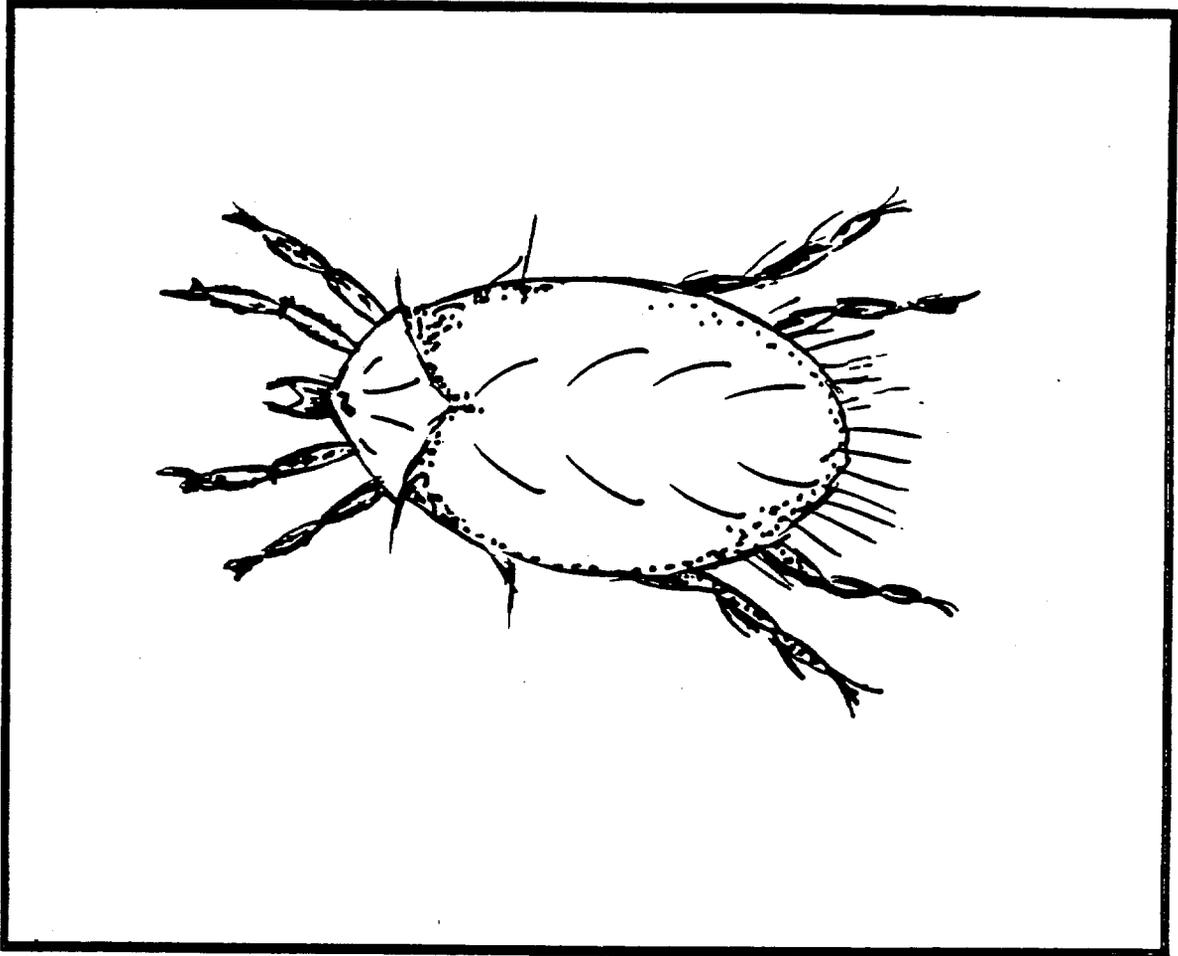
Most anything, depending on the species: small insects, plants, as parasites on larger animals including man.

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Arachnida
Order Acari

WANTED

For Being
a / an
Predator, Carnivore, Omnivore, Parasite, Scavenger, Herbivore



Mite

This organism has been known to eat:

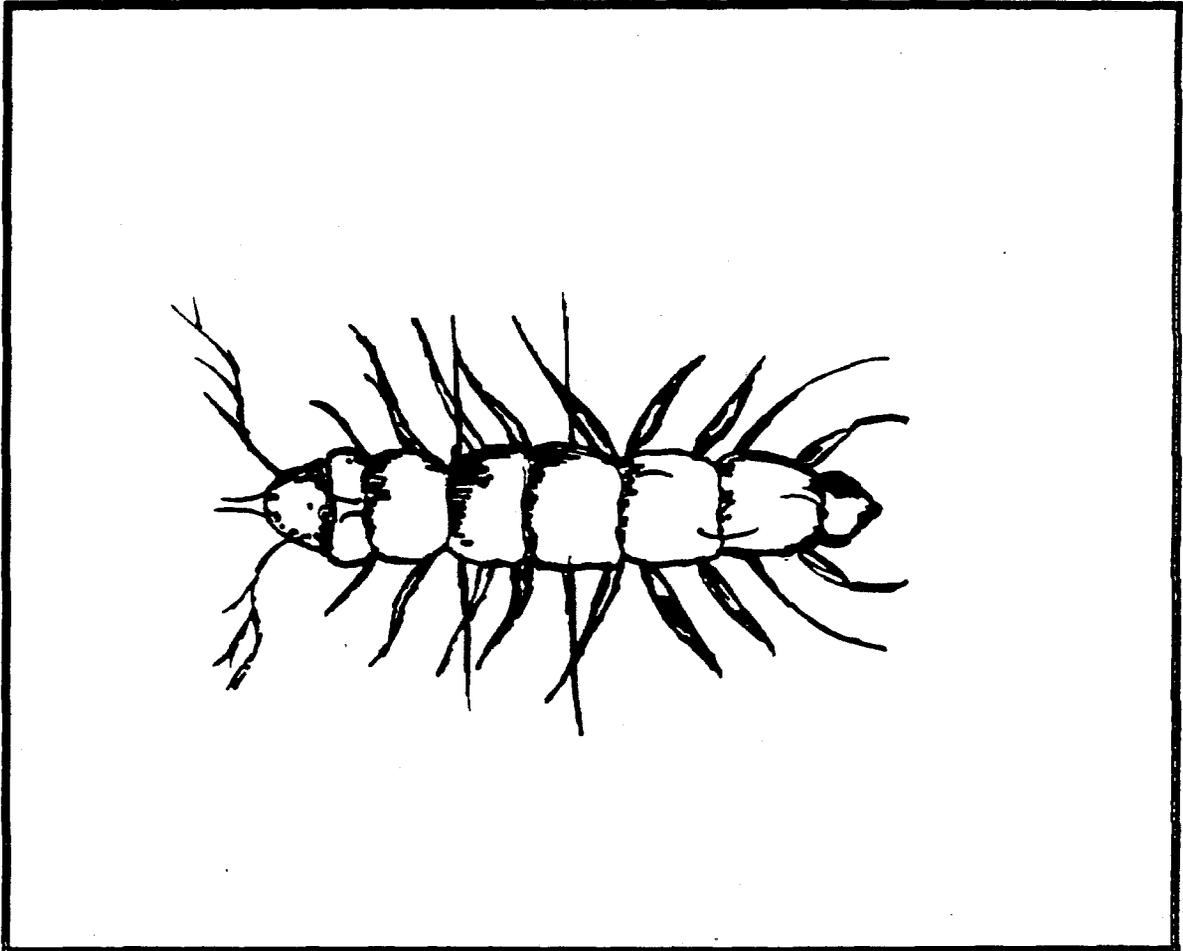
Most anything, depending on the species: small insects, plants, as parasites on larger animals including man.

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Arachnida
Order Acari

WANTED

For Being
a
Herbivore



Pauropod

This organism has been known to eat:

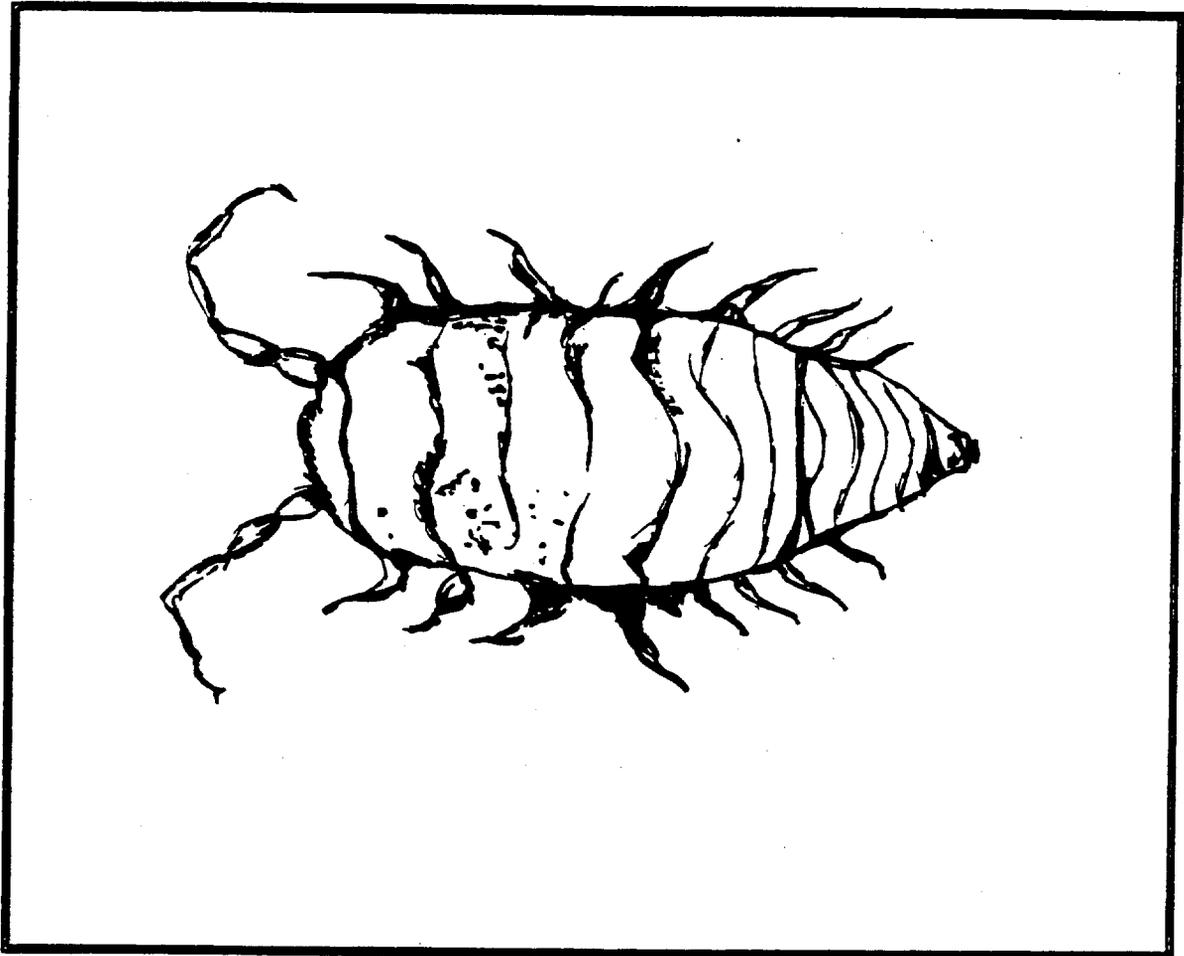
Plant material

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Pauropoda

WANTED

For Being
a
Herbivore



.Pillbug, Sowbug

This organism has been known to eat:

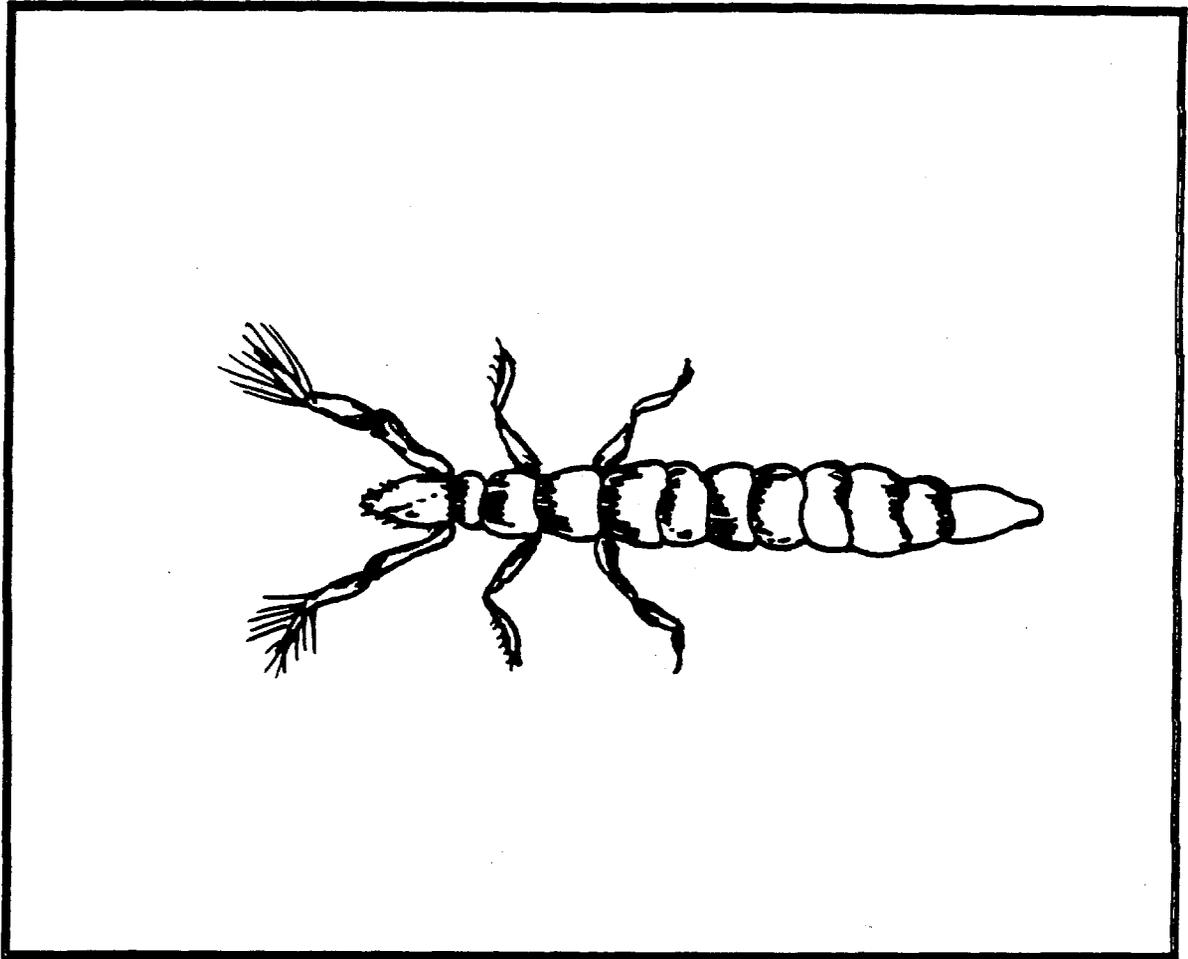
Plant material

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Crustacea
Order Isopoda

WANTED

For Being
a
Scavenger



Proturan

This organism has been known to eat:

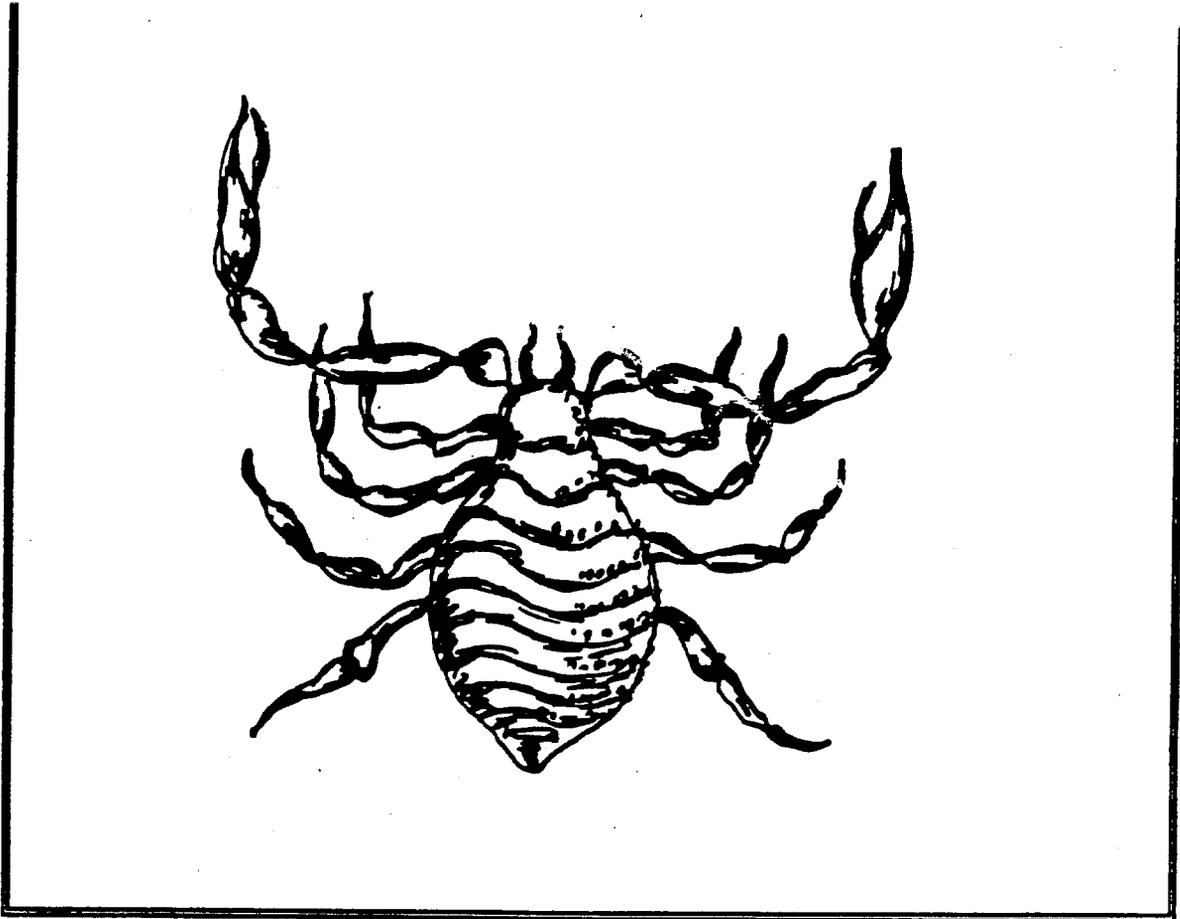
Decaying plant and animal material.

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Insecta
Order Protura

WANTED

For Being
a
Predator, Carnivore



Pseudoscorpion

This organism has been known to eat:

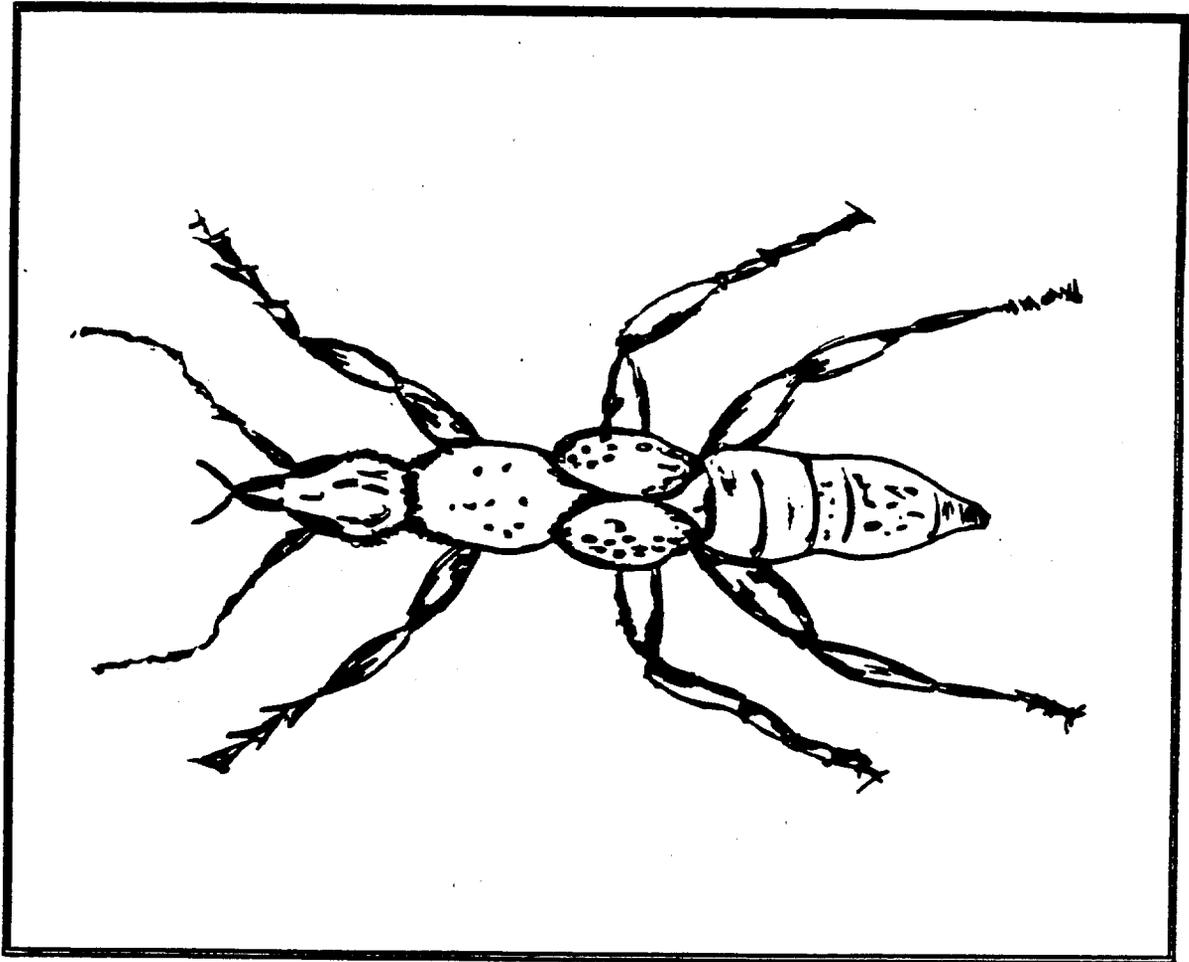
Very small insects, such as springtails.

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Arachnida
Order Pseudoscorpionida

WANTED

For Being
a
Predator, Carnivore



Rove Beetle

This organism has been known to eat:

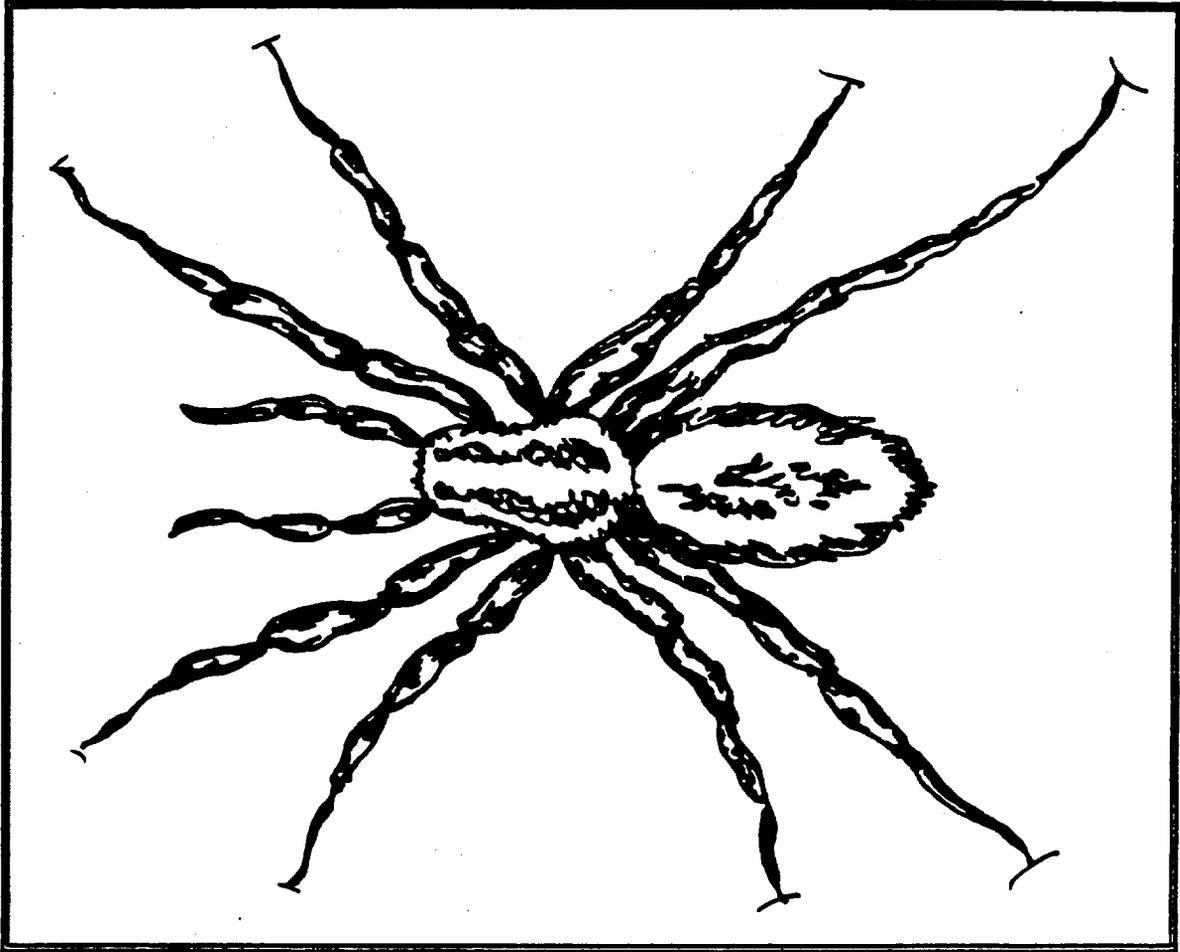
Small insects.

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Insecta
Order Coleoptera
Family Staphylinidae

WANTED

For Being
a
Predator, Carnivore



Spider

This organism has been known to eat:

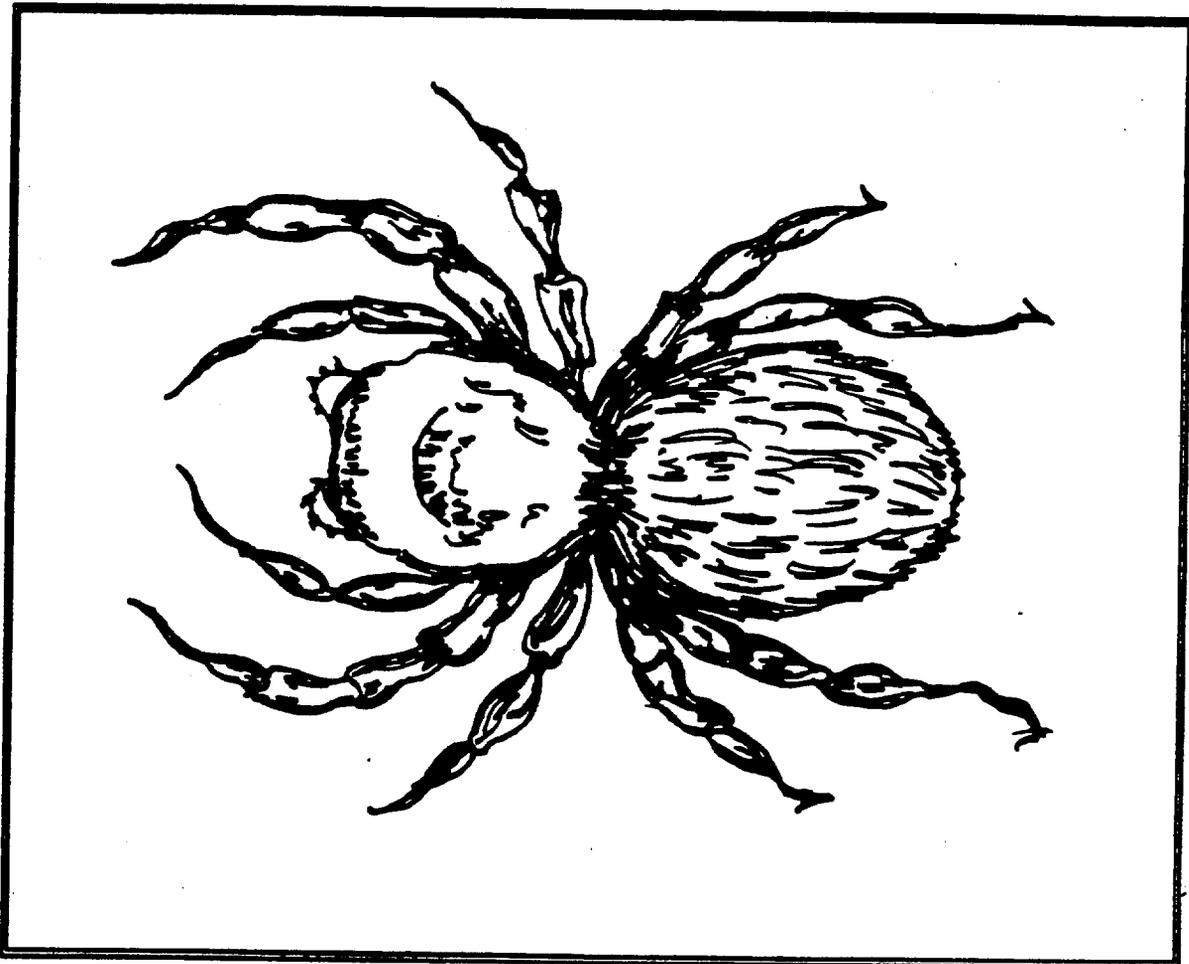
Small insects

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Arachnida
Order Araneida

WANTED

For Being
a
Predator, Carnivore



Spider

This organism has been known to eat:

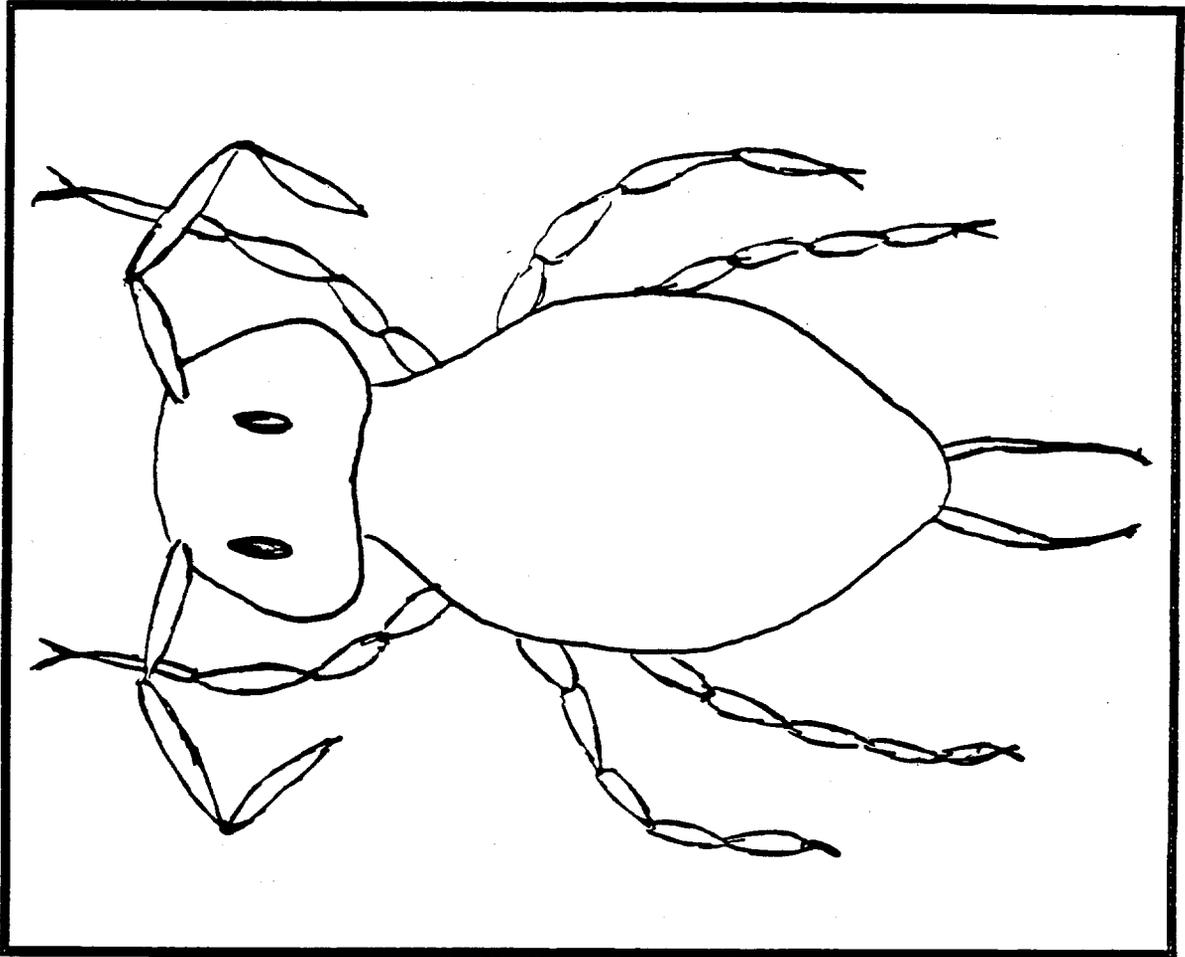
Small insects

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Arachnida
Order Araneida

WANTED

For Being
a
Scavenger



Springtail

This organism has been known to eat:

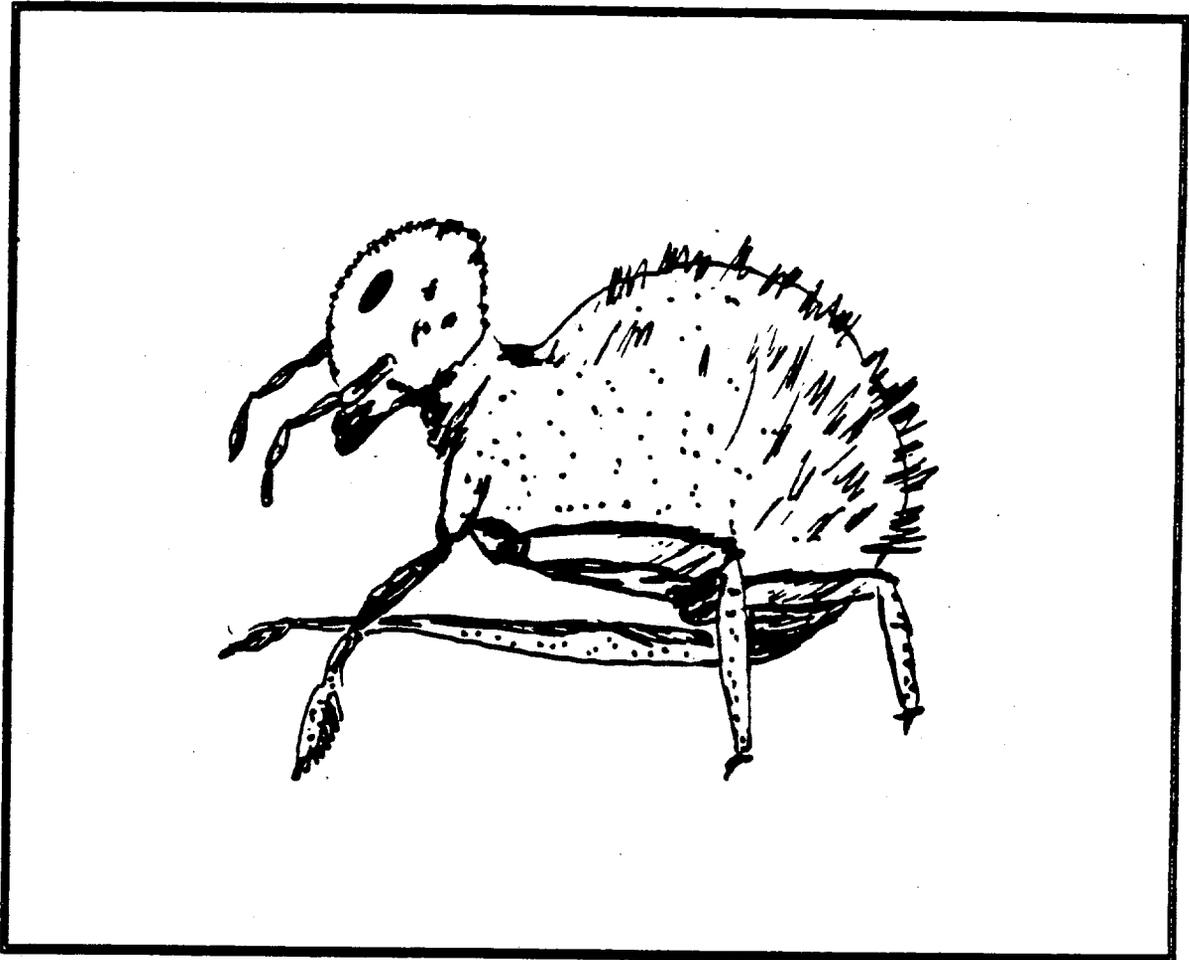
Decaying plant and animal material, fungus, feces and bacteria.

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Insecta
Order Collembola

WANTED

For Being
a
Scavenger



Springtail

This organism has been known to eat:

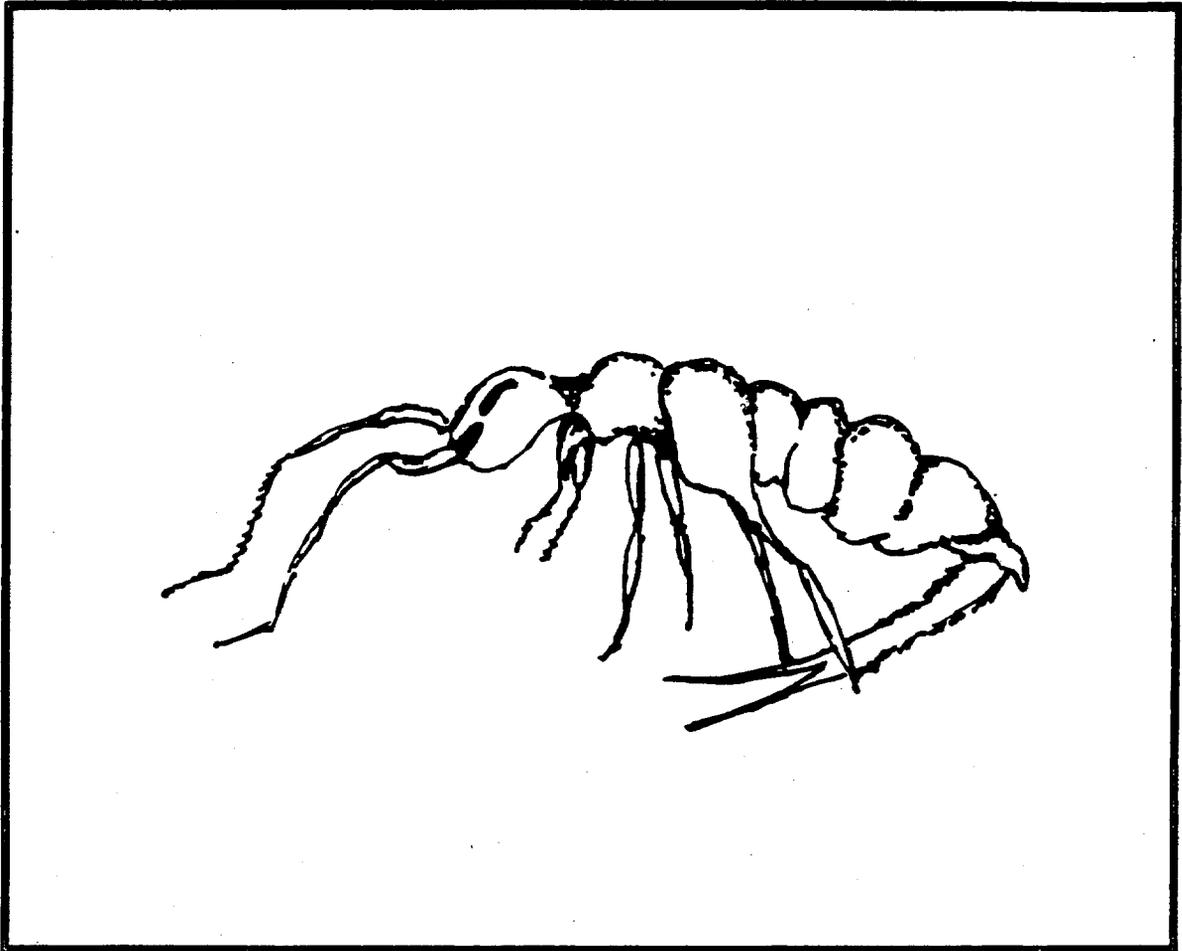
Decaying plant and animal material, fungus, feces and bacteria.

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Insecta
Order Collembola

WANTED

For Being
a
Scavenger



Springtail

This organism has been known to eat:

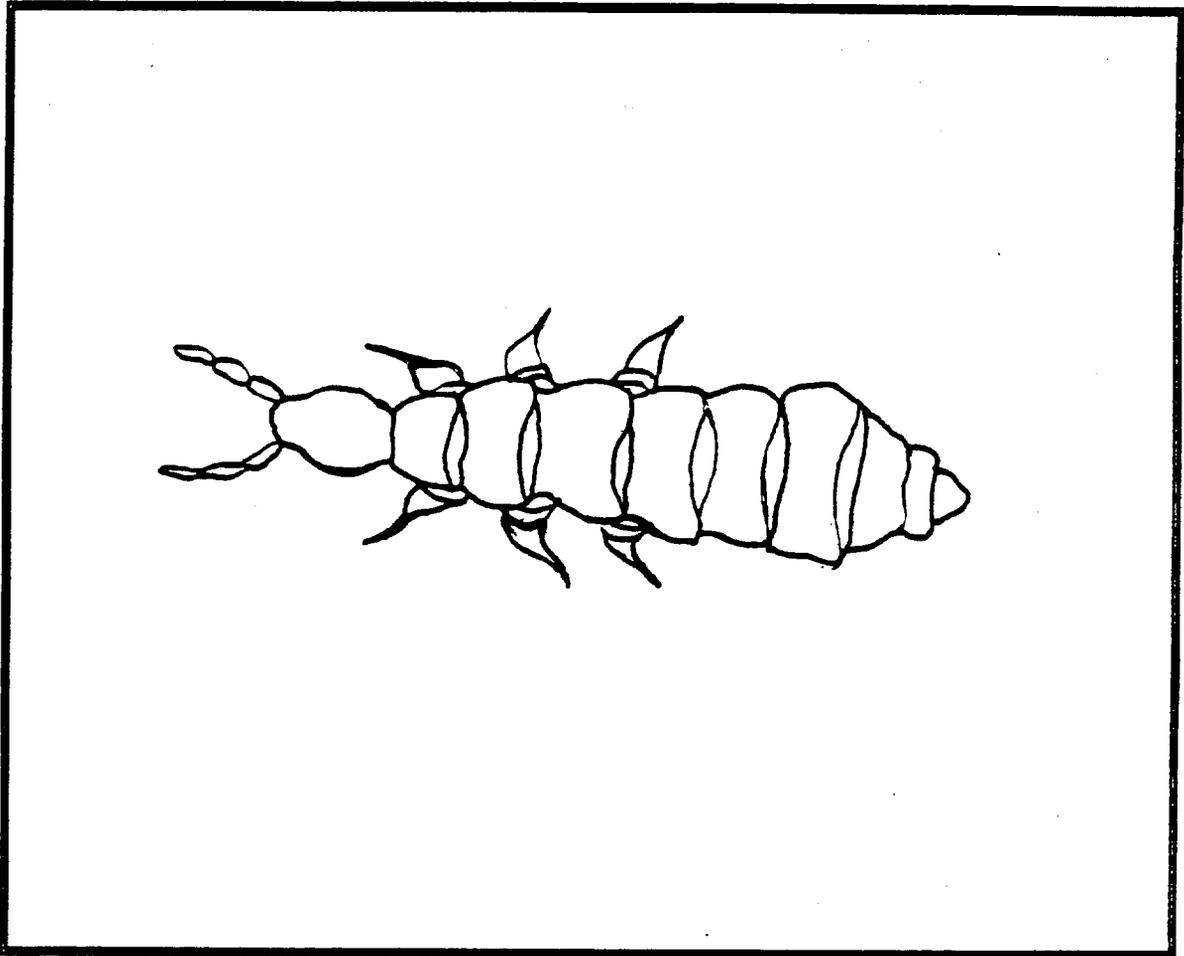
Decaying plant and animal material, fungus, feces and bacteria.

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Insecta
Order Collembola

WANTED

For Being
a
Scavenger



Springtail

This organism has been known to eat:

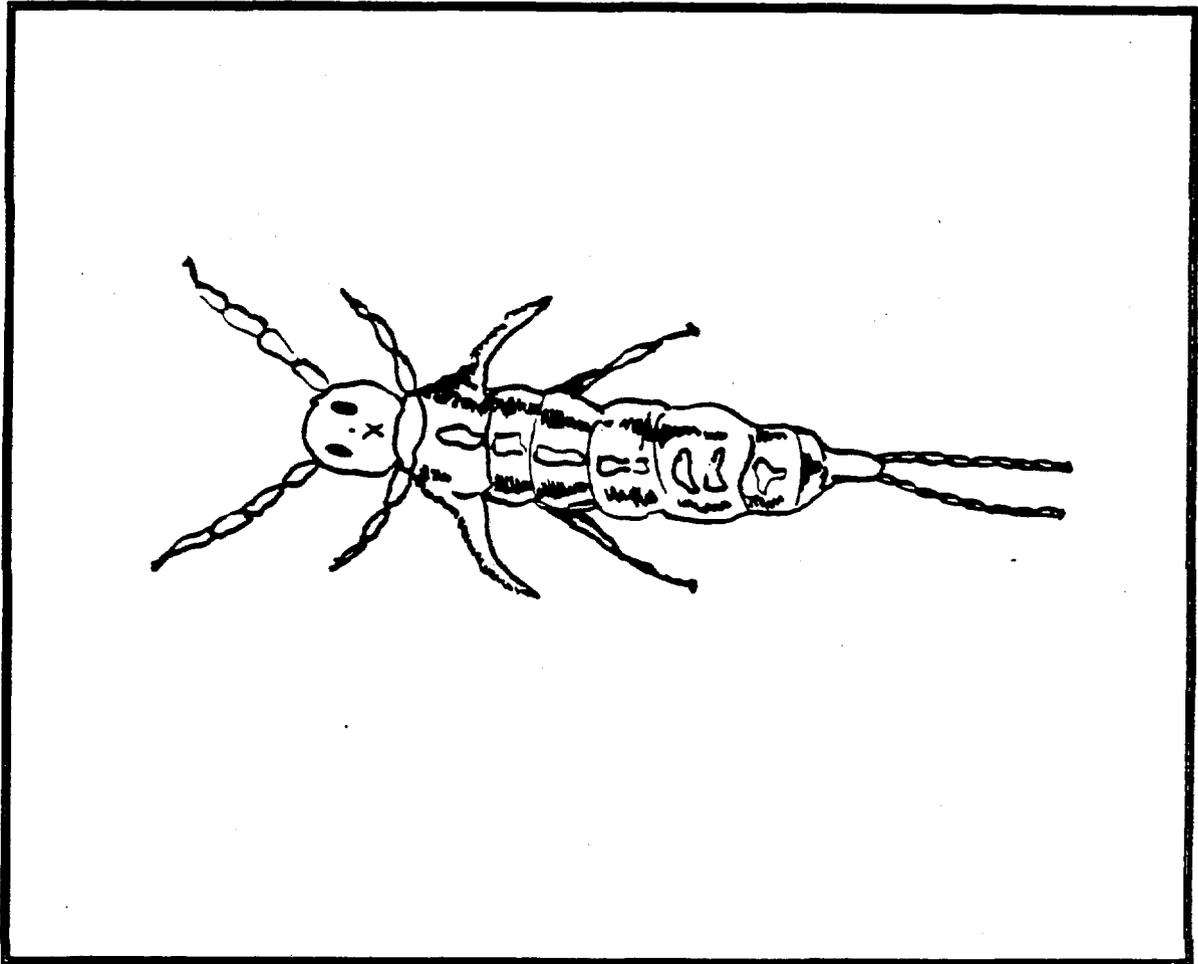
Decaying plant and animal material, fungus, feces and bacteria.

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Insecta
Order Collembola

WANTED

For Being
a
Scavenger



Springtail

This organism has been known to eat:

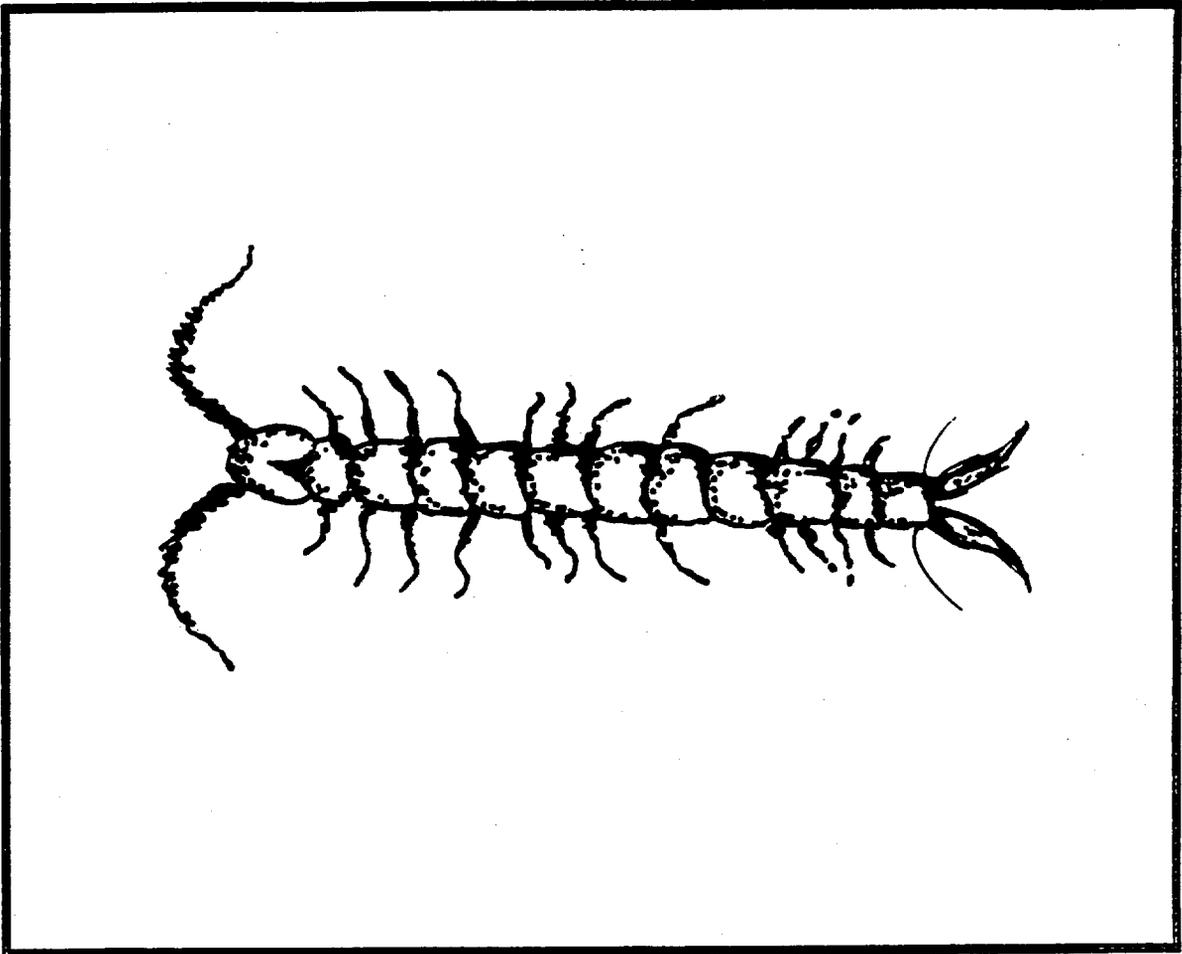
Decaying plant and animal material, fungus, feces and bacteria.

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Insecta
Order Collembola

WANTED

For Being
a
Herbivore



Symphylan

This organism has been known to eat:

Plant material

Classification:

Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Arthropoda
Class Symphyla

Quadrat Study Keys and Field Guides

Prairie Forb Identification Key

1. Plants with leaves that have parallel veins and leaves that are usually long and thin...**Gramineae** (Grass family) See Prairie Grass Identification Key.
1. Plants with leaves that do not have parallel veins (except one) and leaves that are not usually long and thin...**forbs**.....2
 2. Stems that have four edges (square)...Mints.....3
 3. Opposite, larger leaves, arrow-shaped, velvety, and pink to lavender flowers in a concentric arrangement, blooms in July, August, 1 to 3 feet tall...**Wild bergamot, Monarda fistulosa** (mint family)
 3. Opposite, thin, grass-like leaves and tiny white cluster of flowers in a flattish head. Blooms in July, August. Crushed leaves smell very mint-like, 1 to 3 feet tall...**Mountain mint, Pycnanthemum virginianum** (mint family)
 2. Stems that do not have four edges, but are round.....4
 4. Leaves that are parallel-veined.....5
 5. Leaves that are long, thick, yucca-like, with teeth or spines along the margin, parallel-veined, with conspicuous teeth or spines that look sharp (but are not). Flowers are very small clustered in a very dense head the size of a quarter, blooms July, August, 3 feet or more. . .
Rattlesnake master, Eryngium yuccifolium (carrot family)
 4. Leaves not parallel-veined.....6
 6. Leaves large (usually much larger than a slice of bread), flowers yellow.....7
 7. Leaves large and mainly basal, feel like sandpaper, yellow flowers near the top of a tall stem (3 to 10 feet tall).....8
 8. Leaf heart-shaped, basal-serrated, rough like sandpaper, (looks like an elephant ear) flowers on a tall, hairless stalk that resembles a sunflower, blooms July to September, 3 to 10 feet tall... **Prairie dock, Silphium terebinthinaceum** (sunflower family)

8. Leaf upright, basal, deeply divided, sandpapery, points north and south. Flowers on a tall, hairy stalk that resembles a sunflower, blooms July to September, 3 to 10 feet tall...**Compass plant, Silphium laciniatum** (sunflower family)
6. Leaves not basal, not large (usually smaller than a slice of bread), and grow along an upright stem.....9
9. Leaves in whorls of 4 or more, flowers on a spike, stems and leaves velvety.....10
10. Flowers white, tiny, attached to a central spike near the top of the plant, blooms June, July, 2 to 6 feet tall...**Culver's root, Veronicastrum virginicum** (figwort family)
9. Leaves not in whorls, flowers pink, orchid or yellow (not white) flowers on a spike or cluster.....11
11. Flowers pink or orchid, leaves very narrow, similar to grass leaves.....12
12. Spikes of small, pink or orchid-colored, small flowers in clusters.....13
13. Flowers arranged closely along spike, blooms July, August, 2 to 6 feet tall...**Marsh blazing star, Liatris spicata** (smooth stem) or **Prairie blazing star, Liatris pycnostachia** (hairy stem)
13. Flowers arranged and spaced like buttons along the spike, blooms August, September, 1 to 5 feet tall...**Rough blazing star, Liatris aspera** (sunflower family)
11. Flowers yellow, not appearing spike-like, but clustered at the top of a stem.....14
14. Yellow flowers smaller than a dime15
15. Flowers in clusters forming a cap-like head16

- 16. Velvety leaves, small yellow flowers clustered at the top, blooms August, September, plants to 6 feet...**Stiff goldenrod, Solidago rigada** (sunflower family)
- 16. Alternate, longer grass-like leaves, much longer than wide, numerous, flowers arranged on a cone-like inflorescence, plants to 6 feet tall...**Tall goldenrod, Solidago altissima**, (sunflower family)
- 14. Flowers not forming dense clusters, larger than a dime, flowers with visible yellow petals17
- 17. Opposite, compound, smooth leaves, 3 to 5 leaflets or more, yellow flowers the size of a quarter, sunflower shaped plants to 2 to 7 feet, blooms August, September...**Tall coreopsis, Coreopsis tripteris** (sunflower family)
- 17. Opposite or alternate, simple, somewhat hairy, leaves that are sometimes serrated, yellow flowers the size of a silver dollar near the top of a 2 foot stem, blooms August, September...**Saw-toothed sunflower, Helianthus grosseserratus**, (sunflower family)

SUNFLOWER FAMILY

- Prairie dock
- Compass plant
- Prairie blazing star
- Rough blazing star
- Stiff goldenrod
- Tall goldenrod
- Tall coreopsis
- Saw-toothed sunflower

CARROT FAMILY

- Rattlesnake master

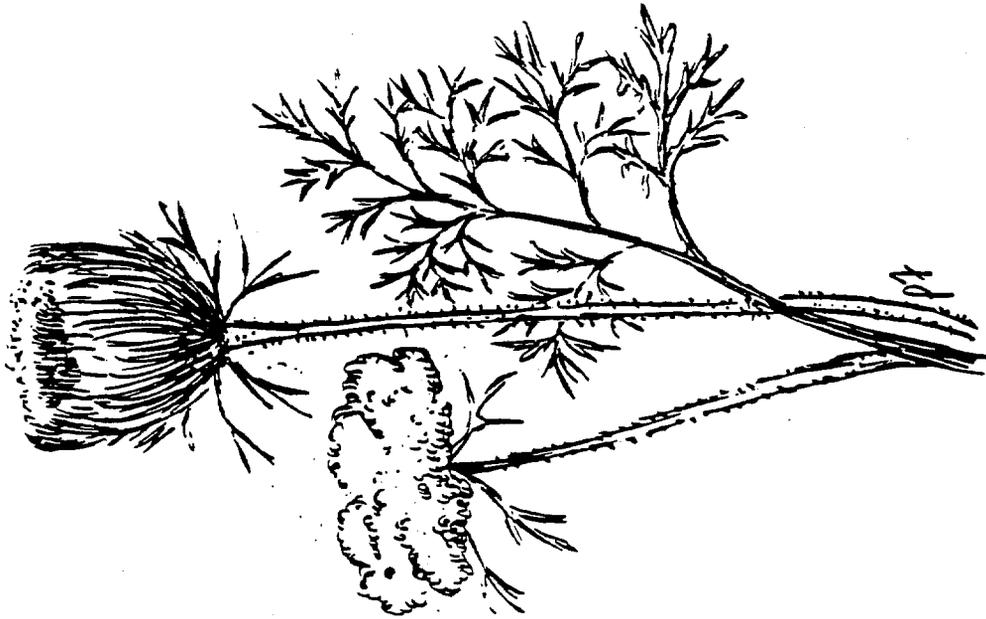
MINT FAMILY

- Wild bergamot
- Mountain mint

FIGWORT FAMILY

- Culver's root

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



WILD CARROT: WEED

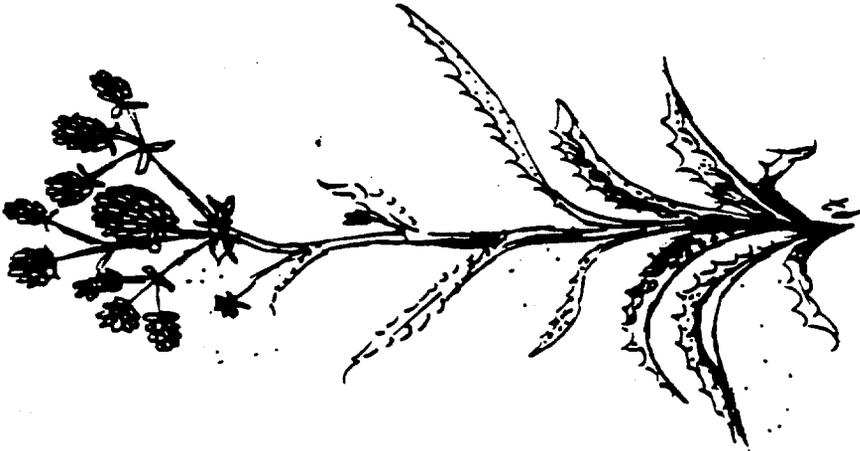
- Flower white, flat topped,
often a small purple flower in center
- Leaves alternate, finely divided
- Stems hairy
- Height 2-3 ft.



WHITE SWEET CLOVER: WEED

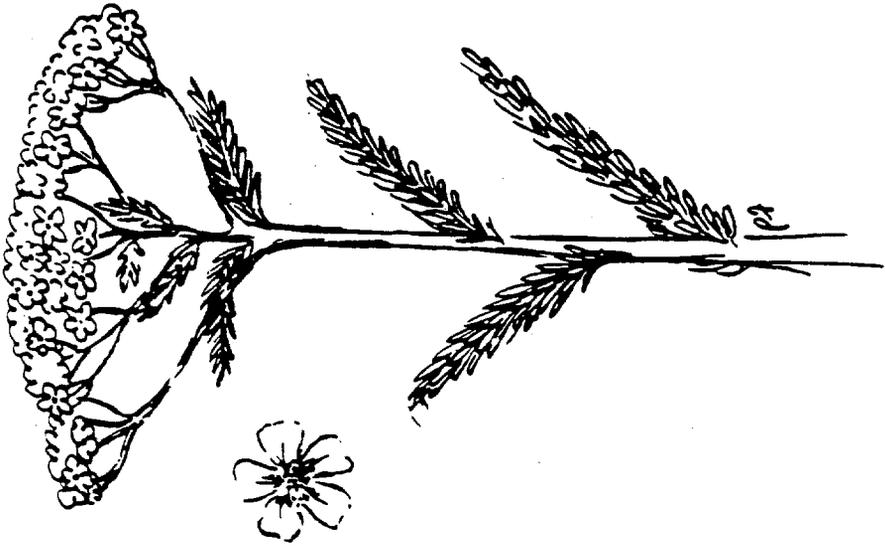
- Flower white, slender tapering clusters
- Leaves alternate, in three parts, toothed
- Stem smooth
- Height 2-8 ft.

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



RATTLESNAKE MASTER: PRAIRIE

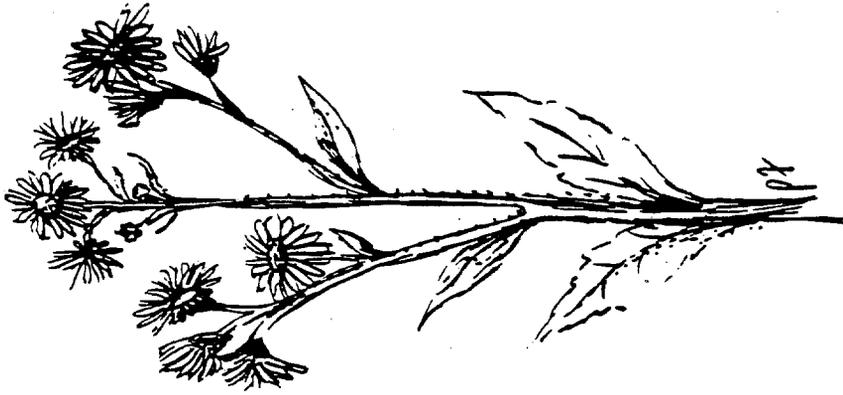
Flower white, ball-like
 Leaves alternate, spiny-edged, yucca-like
 Stem smooth
 Height 1.5 - 4 ft.



YARROW: WEED

Flower white, flat cluster, five petals
 Leaves alternate, fern-like, much-dissected
 Stem smooth
 Height 1-3 ft.

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



DAISY FLEABANE: WEED

Flower	white
Leaves	alternate, toothed
Stem	hairy
Height	1-3 ft.



BLACK RASPBERRY: WEED

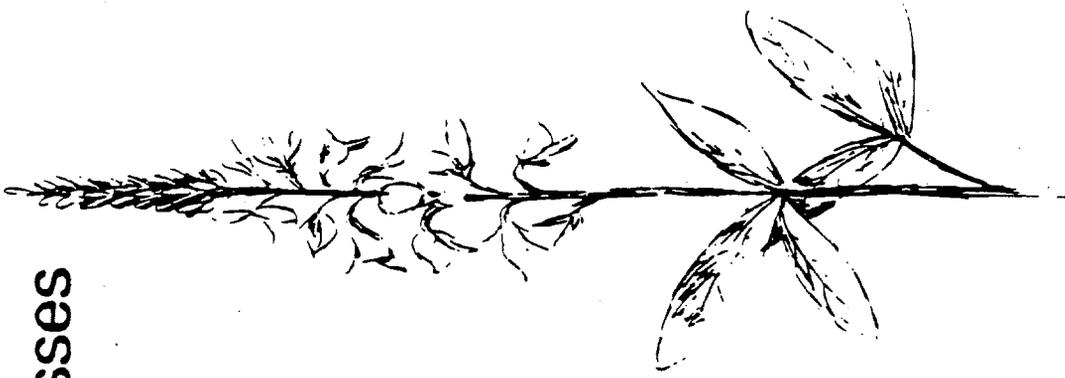
Flower	white
Leaves	alternate, usually white beneath
Stem	has thorns
Height	up to 3 feet

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



WILD BERGAMOT: PRAIRIE

Flowers	purple
Leaves	alternate, almost opposite
Stem	square
Height	2-3 ft.



SHOWY TICK TREFOIL: PRAIRIE

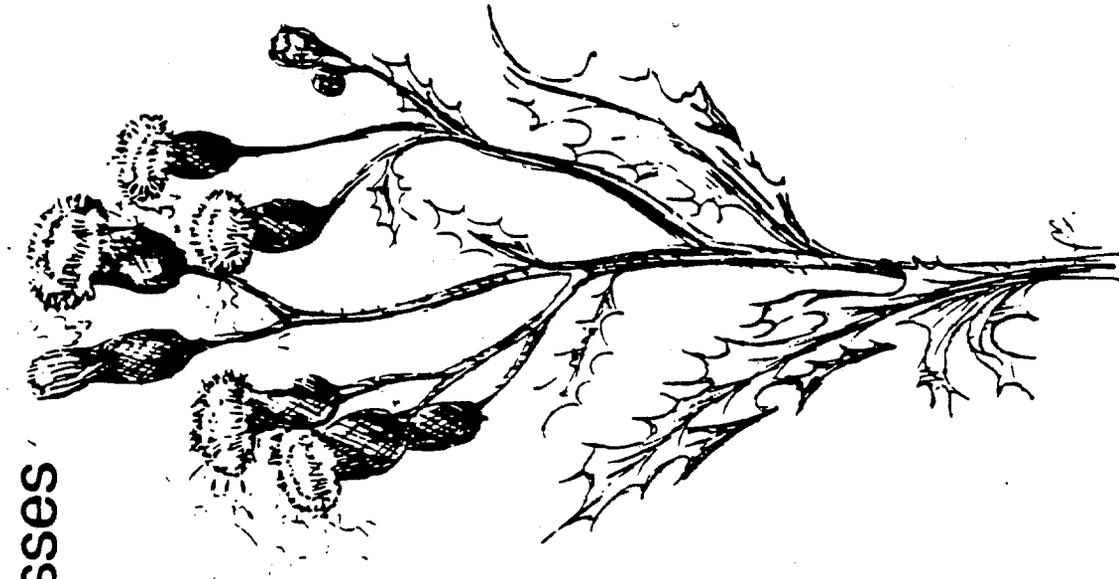
Flowers	pink
Leaves	alternate, divided into three parts, hairy
Stem	hairy
Height	2-6 ft.

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



TALL GOLDENROD: WEED

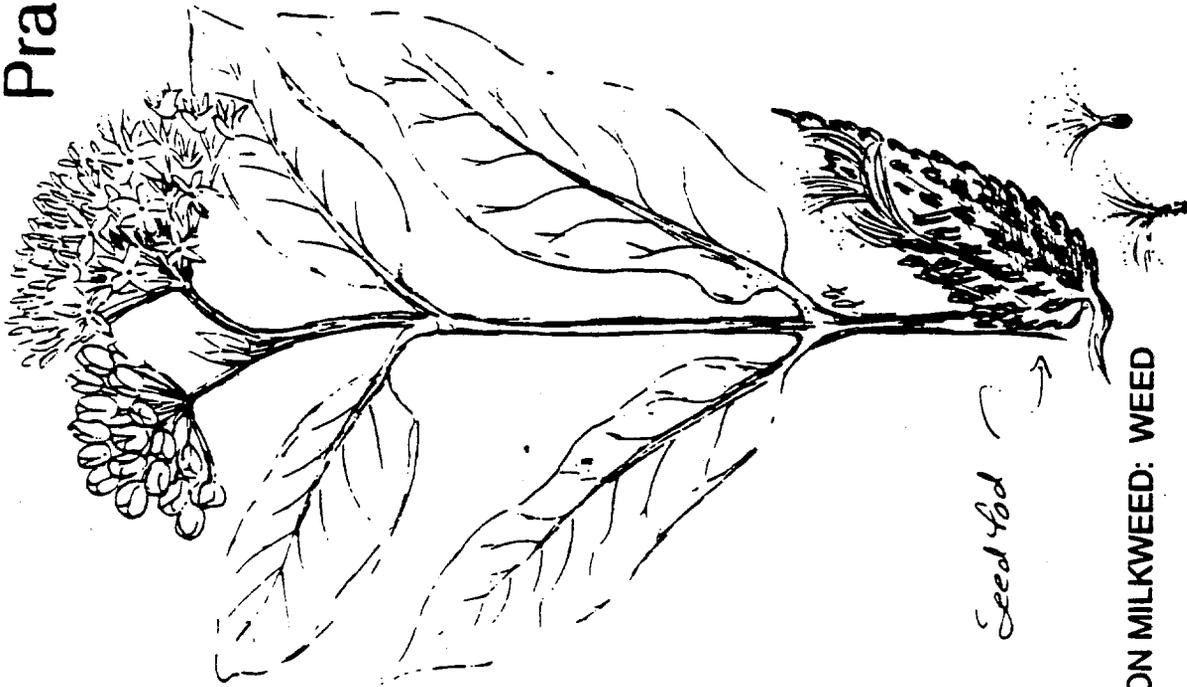
Flower	yellow
Leaves	alternate, toothed, hairy beneath
Stem	hairy
Height	3-6 ft.



CANADA THISTLE: WEED

Flower	red or pink, many small flowers
Leaves	sharp, pointed, with wavy edges
Stem	smooth
Height	1-5 ft.

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



COMMON MILKWEED: WEED

Flower purple, ball shaped cluster
 Leaves opposite, soft hair feels like wool, milky juice,
 Stem hairy
 Height 3-5 ft.



RED CLOVER: WEED

Flower red-purple, small ball-like
 Leaves alternate, have three parts, have triangular markings
 Stem some hairs
 Height 6-16 inches

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



STIFF GOLDENROD: PRAIRIE

Flower	yellow
Leaves	alternate, small upper leaves
Stem	hairy
Height	1-5 ft.



BLACK-EYED SUSAN: PRAIRIE

Flower	yellow, brown center
Leaves	alternate, hairy
Stem	large lower leaves hairy
Height	1-3 ft.

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



ROSINWEED: PRAIRIE

- Flower yellow, sunflower-like
- Leaves opposite, tooth, rough to the touch
- Stem smooth and hairy
- Height 2-6 ft.



TALL COREOPSIS: PRAIRIE

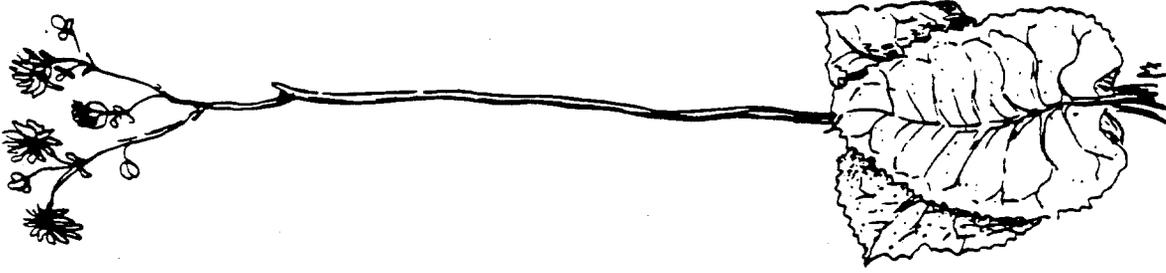
- Flower yellow
- Leaves opposite, divided into three or five parts
- Stem smooth, has a light green or white look
- Height 3-9 ft.

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



COMPASS PLANT: PRAIRIE

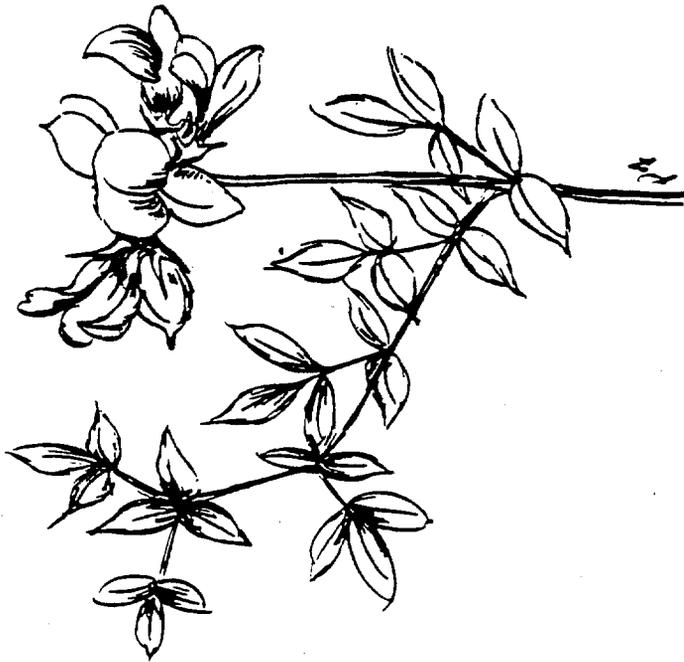
Flower yellow, sunflower-like
Leaves huge, oak-like, deeply cut
Stem hairy
Height 4-10 ft.



PRAIRIE DOCK: PRAIRIE DOCK

Flower yellow, sunflower-like
Leaves huge, "heart" shaped
Stem smooth
Height 4-10 ft.

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



BIRDFOOT TREFOIL: WEED

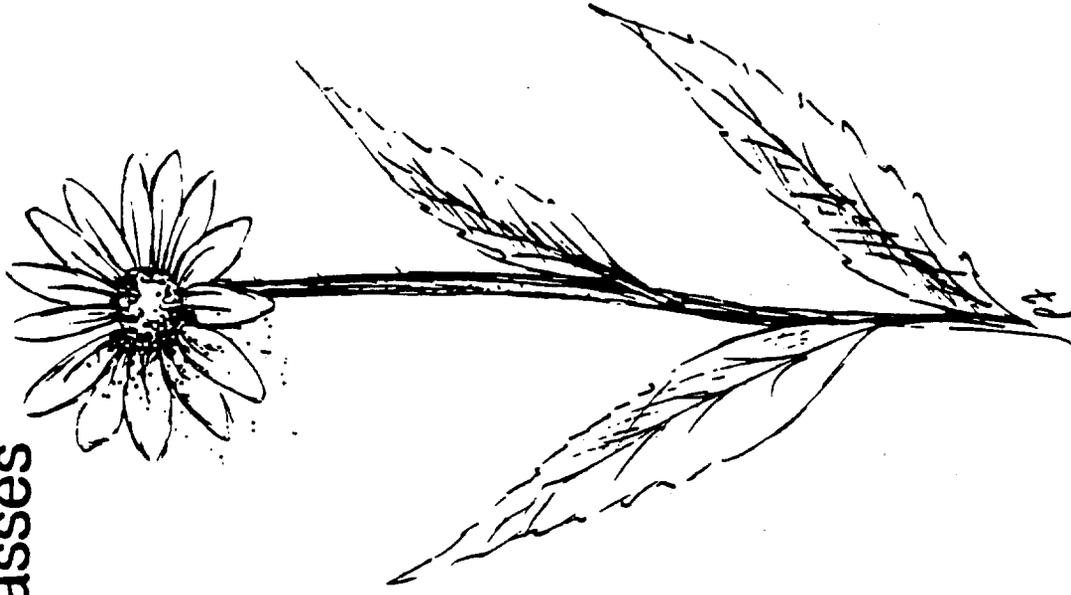
Flower	yellow
Leaves	alternate, but looks opposite
Stem	smooth
Height	6-24 inches



GROUND CHERRY: WEED

Flower	yellow, bell-like, forms papery bladder with a yellow "cherry" inside
Leaves	alternate because they are divided into five parts
Stem	smooth or hairy
Height	1-5 feet

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



SAW-TOOTHED SUNFLOWER: PRAIRIE

Flower yellow
Leaves tooth, often white beneath
Stem smooth
Height 4-10 ft.



YELLOW CONEFLOWER: PRAIRIE

Flower yellow
Leaves deeply cut, white hairs beneath
Stem hairy
Height 3-5 ft.

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



CURLED DOCK: WEED

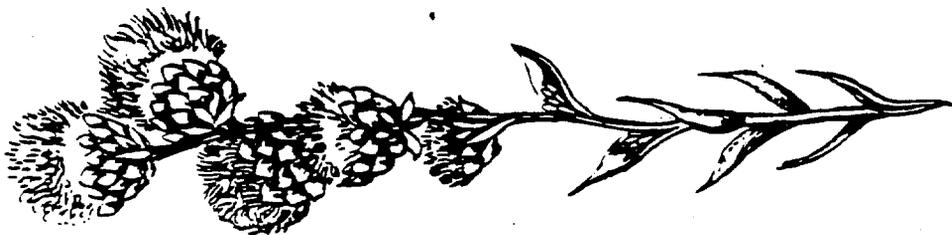
Flower green to brown
Leaves alternate, leaf edges wavy
Stem smooth
Height 1-4 ft.



COMMON RAGWEED: WEED

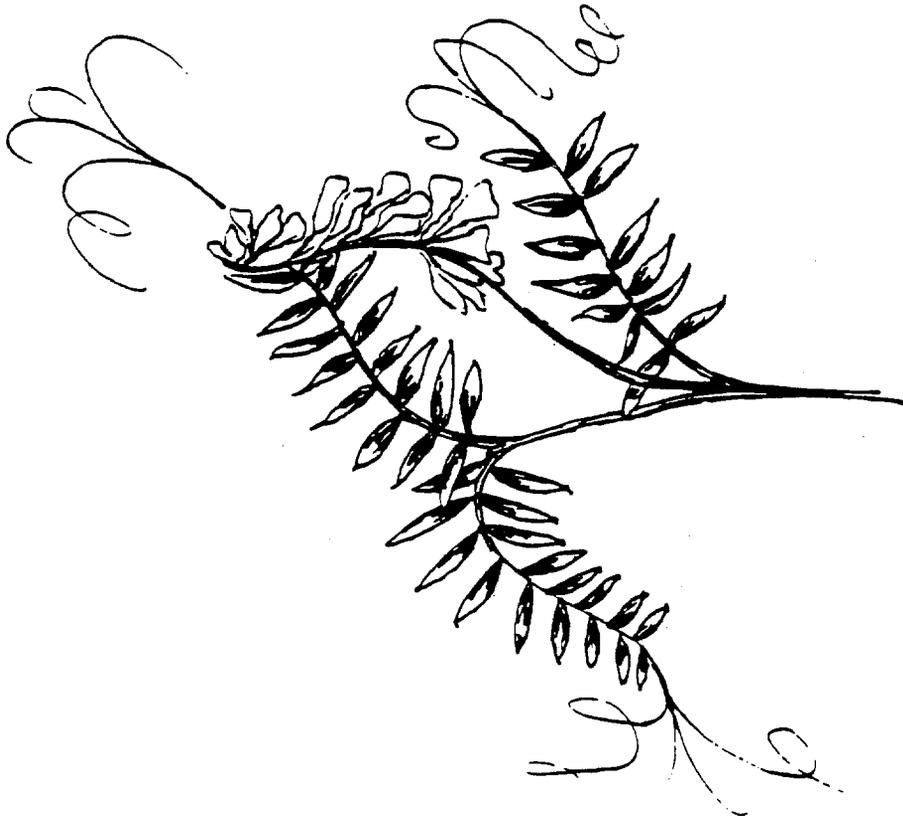
Flower green
Leaves alternate, deeply cut
Stem smooth
Height 1-5 ft.

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



ROUGH BLAZING STAR: PRAIRIE

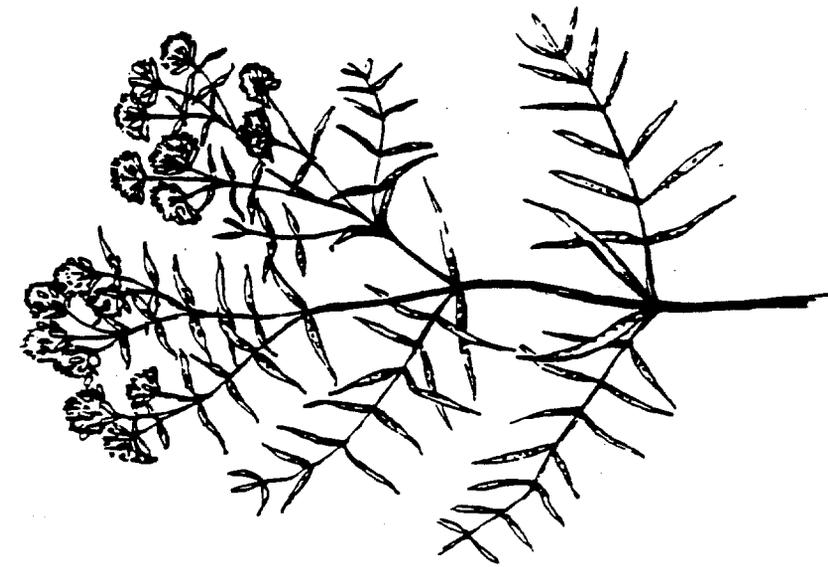
Flower pink to purple
Leaves alternate, narrow
Stem smooth
Height 6-30 inches



HAIRY VETCH: WEED

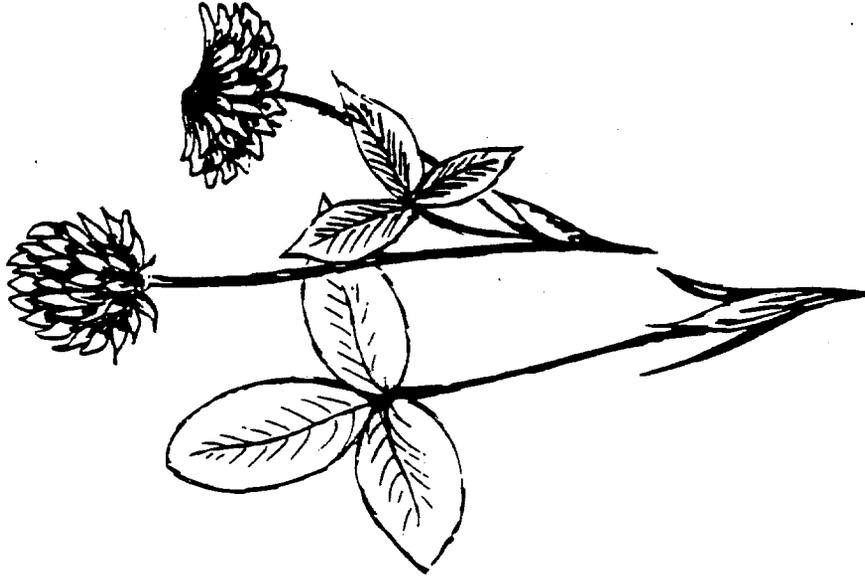
Flower blue with some white
Leaves alternate, 6 to 8 pairs of leaflets
Stem hairy
Height 2-3 feet

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



MOUNTAIN MINT: PRAIRIE

Flower	white, flat-topped
Leaves	opposite, broad at base
Stem	square
Height	1-2 1/2 ft.



ALSIKE CLOVER: WEED

Flower	white to pink, small ball-like
Leaves	alternate, have three parts, have no markings on leaflets
Stem	smooth
Height	1-2 ft.

Prairie Grass Identification Key

- 1. Plants with leaves not parallel-veined... **Forbs**
- 1. Plants with narrow, long leaves that are parallel-veined... **Grasses**.....2
 - 2. Inflorescence (flower cluster) arching... **Prairie brome grass** (1 to 3 feet)
 - 2. Inflorescence not arching.....3
 - 3. Inflorescence shape like a turkey's foot... **Big bluestem** (3 to 7 feet)
 - 3. Inflorescence not shaped like a turkey's foot.....4
 - 4. Inflorescence appearing fuzzy, growing in a clump... **Little bluestem** (1 to 3 feet)
 - 4. Inflorescence not appearing fuzzy.....5
 - 5. Clump, with long, narrow basal leaves only and smells like burnt popcorn when in bloom... **Prairie dropseed** (1 to 3 feet)
 - 5. Basal leaves present, but the flowering stem is taller and contains a few leaves.....6
 - 6. Inflorescence appearing feather-like... **Indian grass** (3 to 6 feet)
 - 6. Inflorescence not appearing feather-like.....7
 - 7. Inflorescence widely branched, leaf edges not sharp... **Switch grass** (3 to 6 feet)
 - 7. Inflorescence not widely branched.....8
 - 8. Inflorescence appearing cone-like with leaf edges very sharp... **Prairie cord grass** (3 to 6 feet)

Note: Inflorescence - the discrete flowering portion or portions of a plant.

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



TIMOTHY: WEED

Inflorescence very dense. Height: 1.5-3 ft.



LITTLE BLUESTEM: PRAIRIE

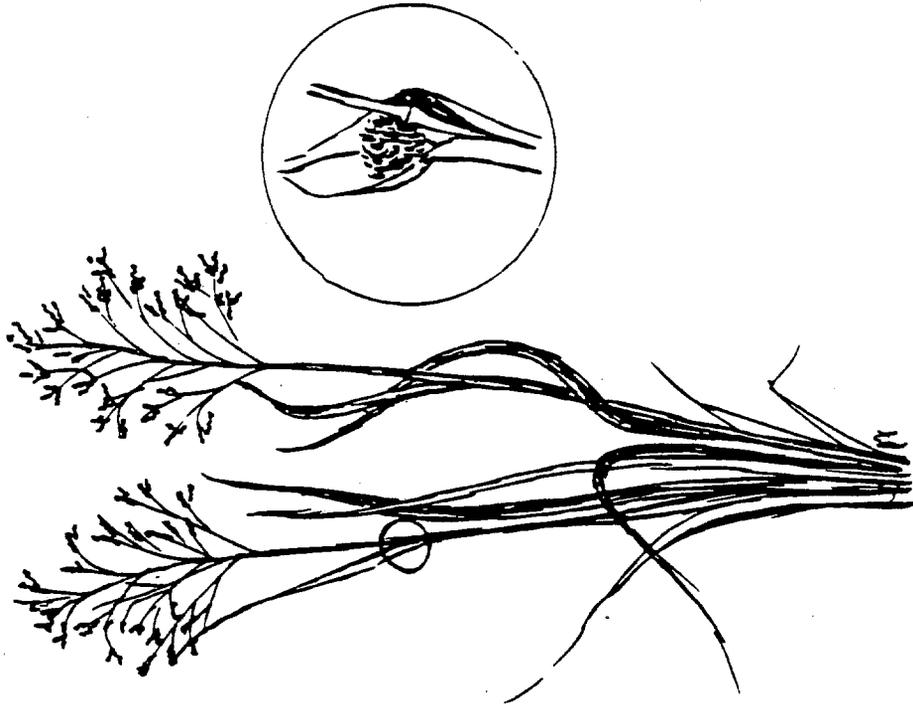
Usually grows in clumps. Height 1-3 ft.

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



BIG BLUESTEM: PRAIRIE

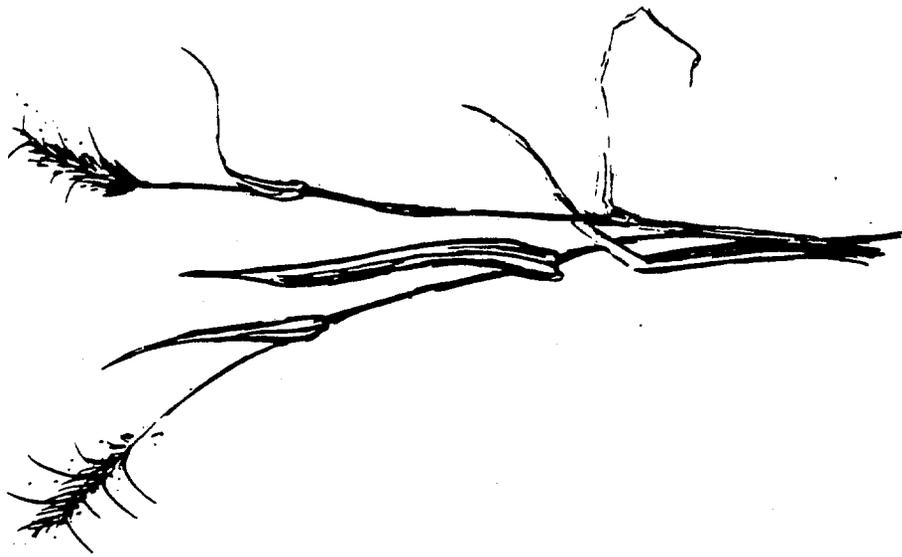
The inflorescence or flowering area is divided into three parts like the foot print of a turkey; thus its other common name turkey foot. Height up to 8 feet.



SWITCH GRASS: PRAIRIE

A loose flower head, flowers or seeds on short stems away from main stem
Height: 3-6 ft.

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



SQUIRREL TAIL: WEED

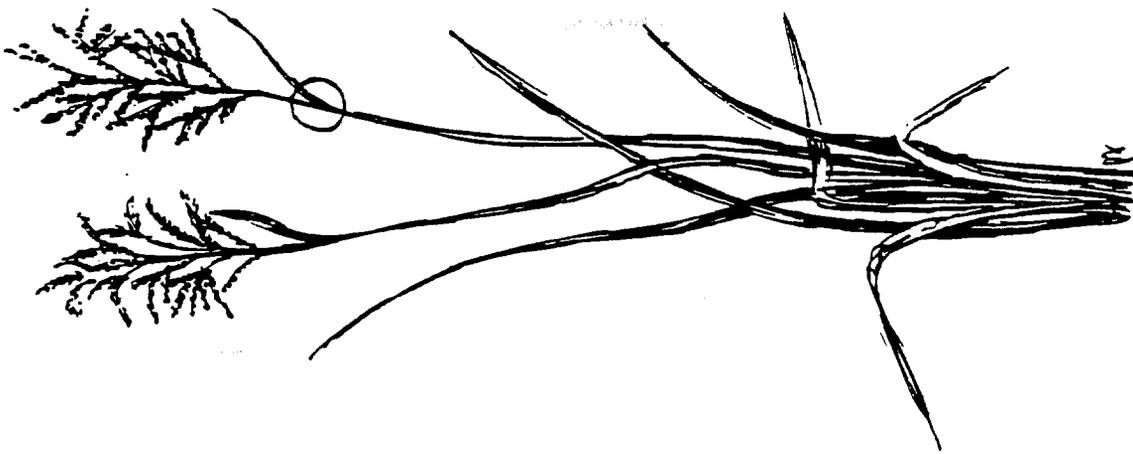
Looks like the tail of a squirrel. Height: 1-2 ft.



REED CANARY GRASS: WEED

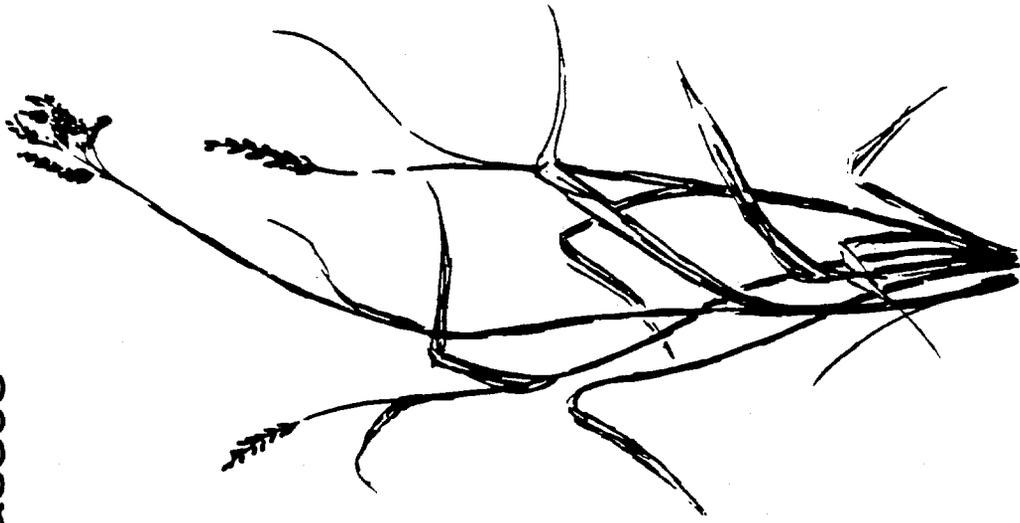
Very dense inflorescence. Height: 1.5-4.5 ft.

Prairie Forbs and Grasses



INDIAN GRASS: PRAIRIE

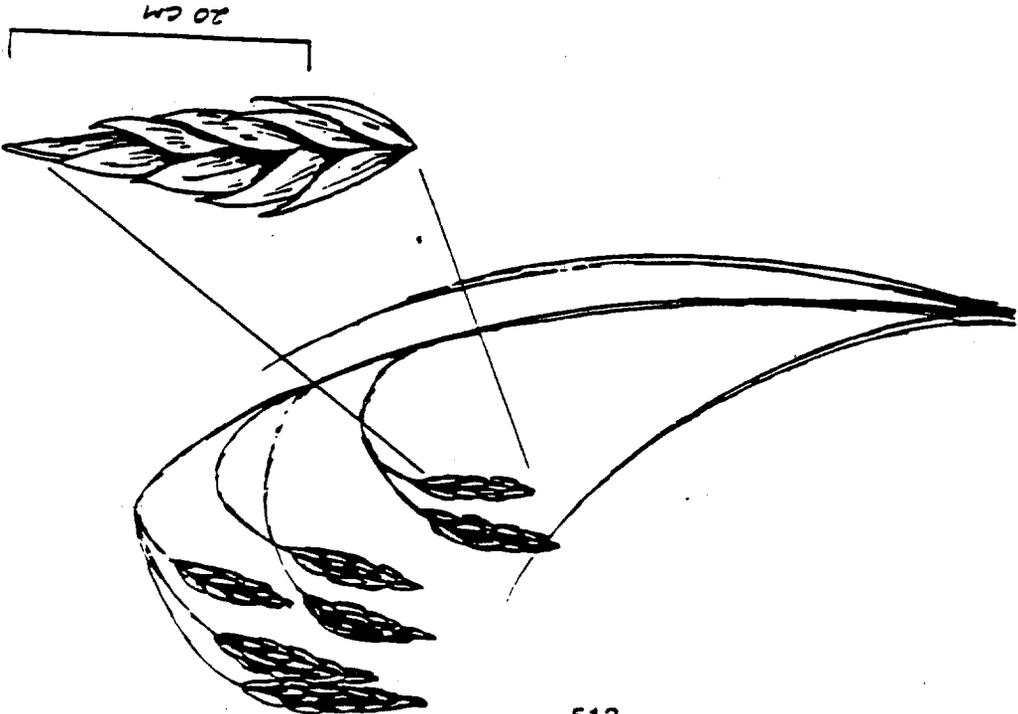
The inflorescence looks somewhat like a feather.
Height: 2.5-6 ft.



PRAIRIE CORD GRASS: PRAIRIE

A very rough coarse plant. The edges of the leaves are like a saw and will cut you if you are not careful. Height: 3-6 ft.

Prairie Forbs and Grasses

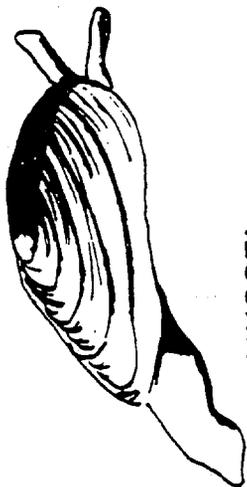


PRAIRIE BROME: PRAIRIE

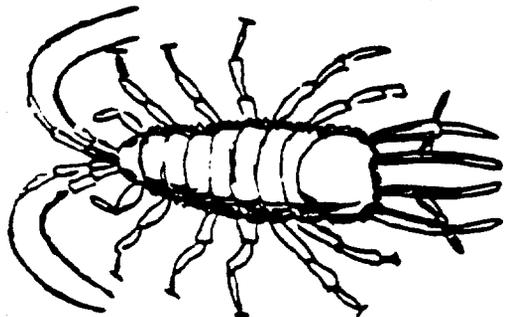
Inflorescence hanging down. Height: 1.5- 3 ft.

Water: Aquatic Diversity

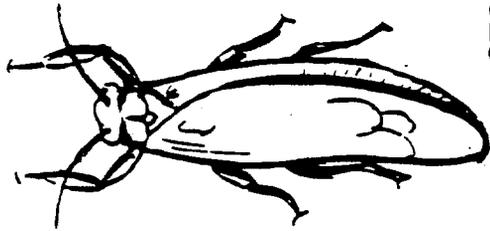
Aquatic Invertebrates



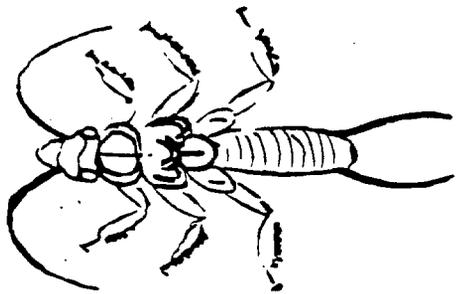
MUSSEL



DAPHNIA

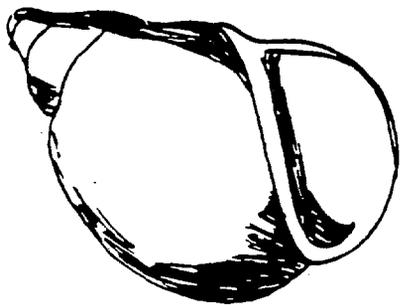


ADULT



STONEFLY

NYMPH



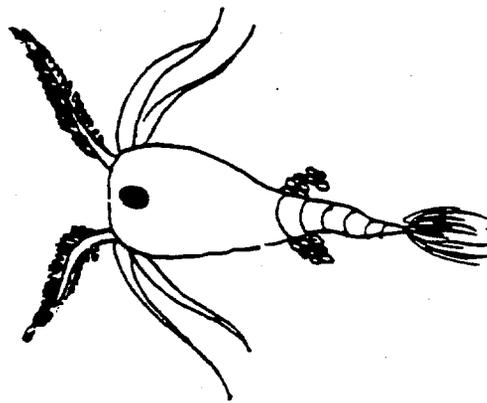
SNAIL



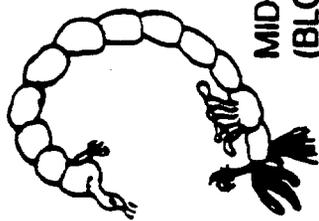
ASELLUS



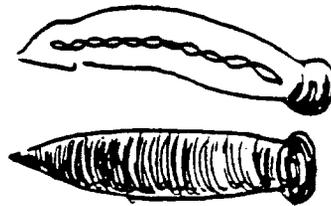
CADDIS FLY



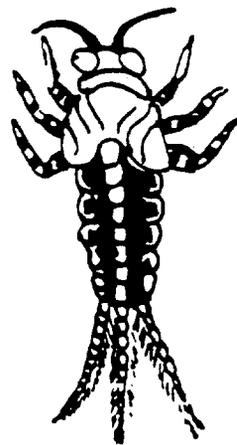
CYCLOPS



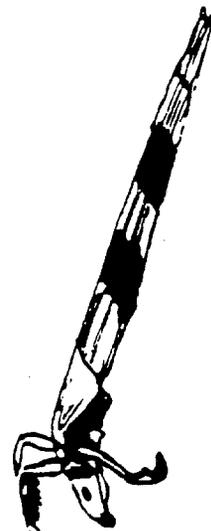
MIDGE LARVA
(BLOODWORM)



LEECHES



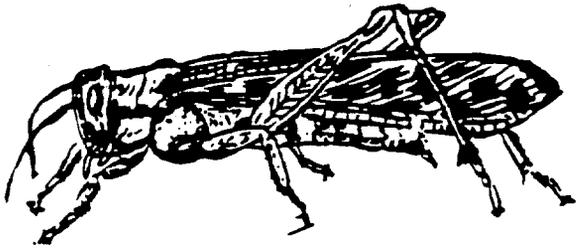
MAYFLY LARVA



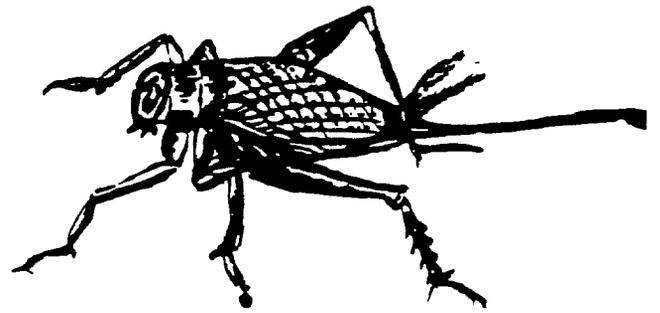
CADDIS FLY LARVA

Nature Walk and Prairie Insects

Terrestrial Invertebrates



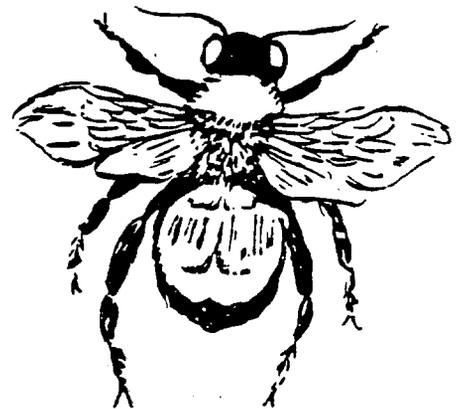
GRASSHOPPER



CRICKET



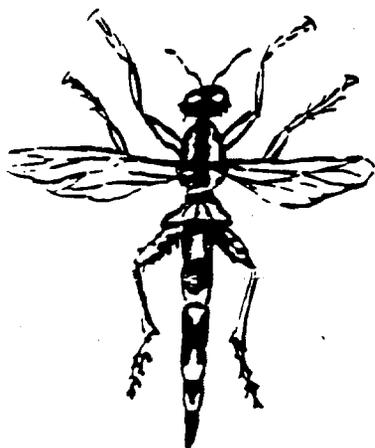
PAINTED LADY BUTTERFLY



BUMBLE BEE

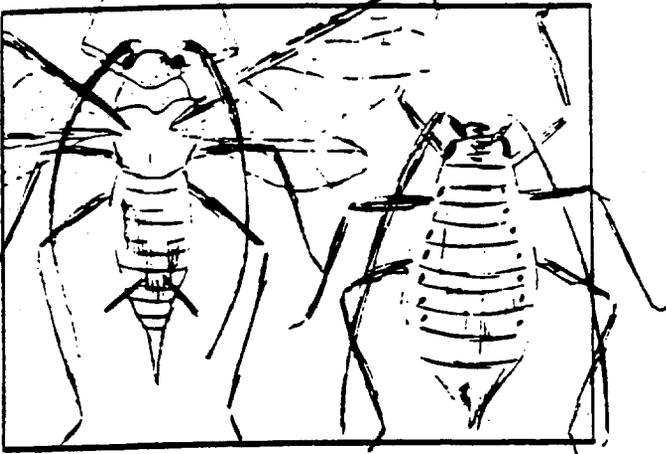


DRAGONFLY

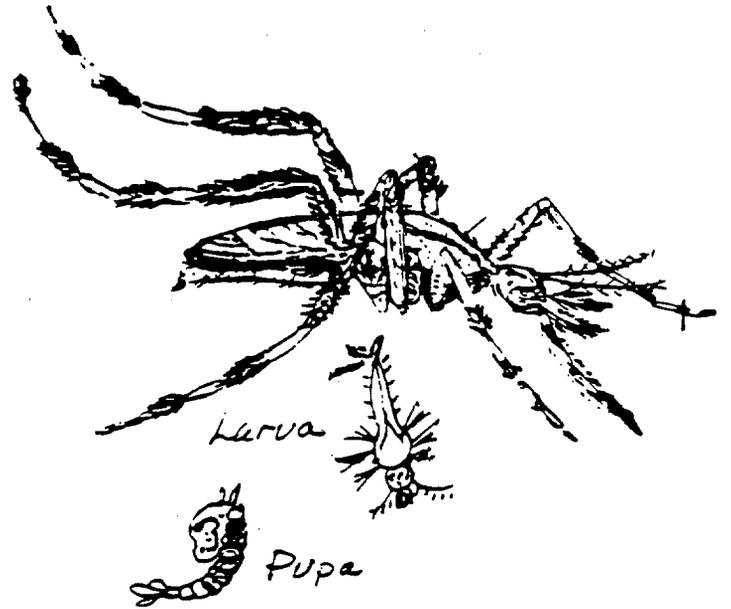


KATYDID

Terrestrial Invertebrates



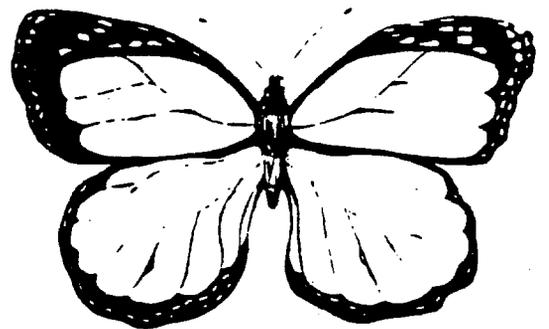
APHID



MOSQUITO



ANT - MOUND BUILDER

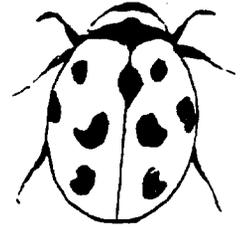


MONARCH BUTTERFLY

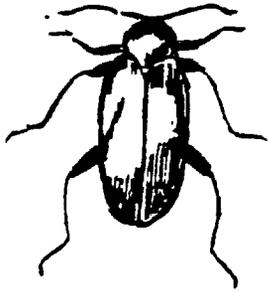
Terrestrial Invertebrates



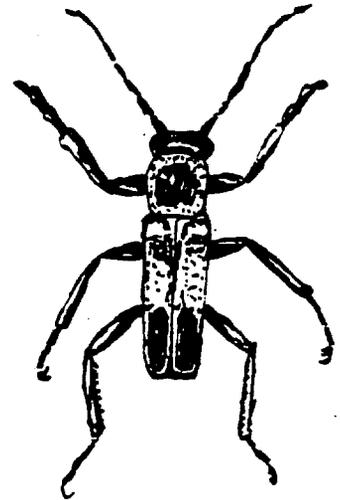
CICADA NYMPH



LADYBIRD BEETLE



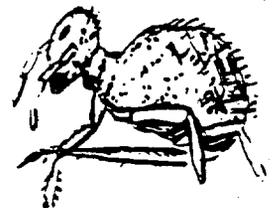
DOGBANE BEETLE



SOLDIER BEETLE

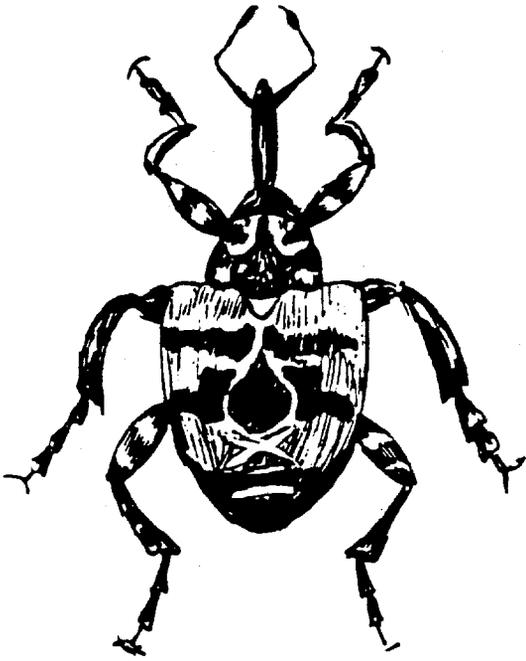


DRAGONFLY NYMPH

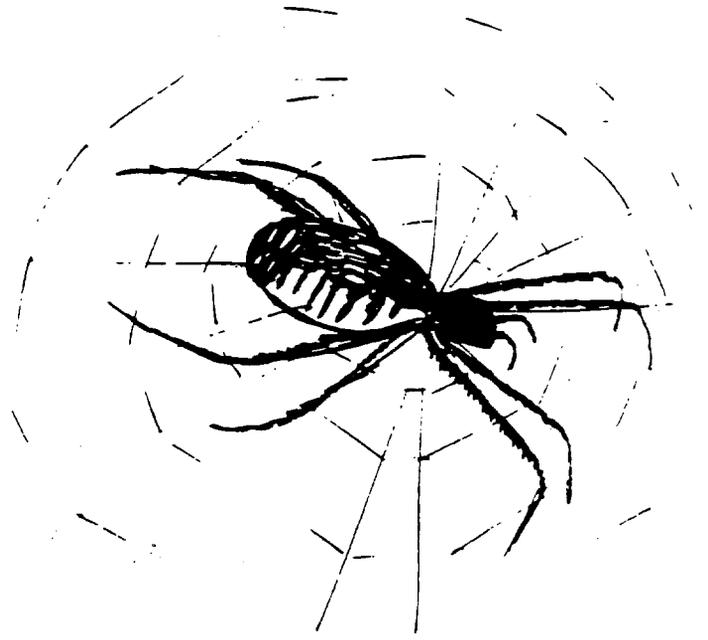


SPRINGTAIL

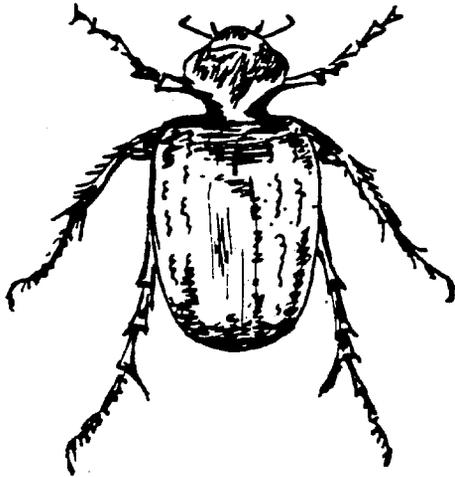
Terrestrial Invertebrates



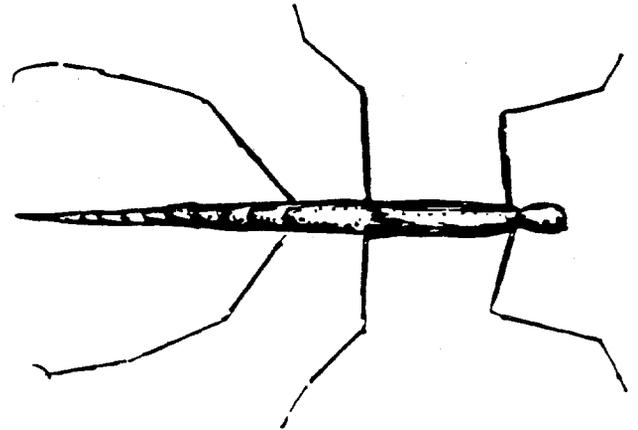
WEEVIL



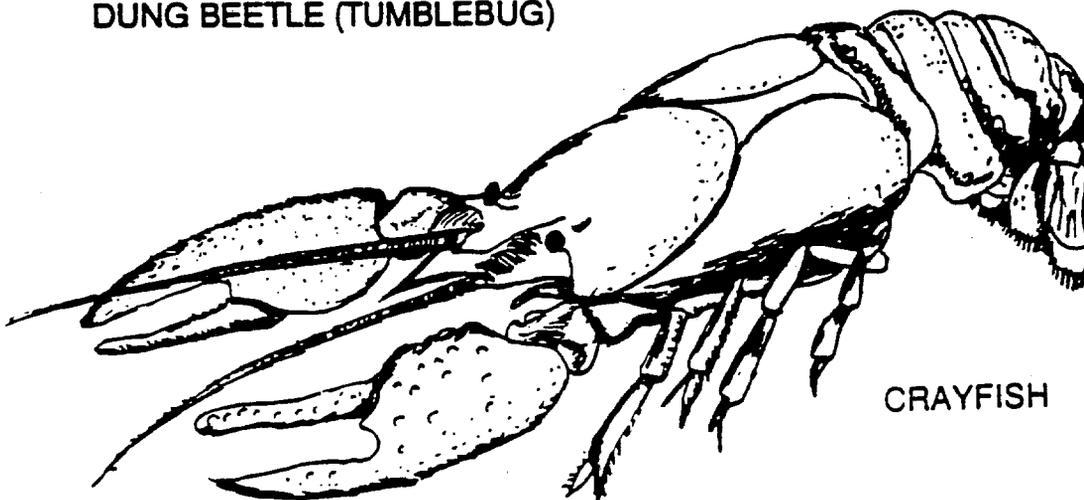
ORB WEAVER SPIDER



DUNG BEETLE (TUMBLEBUG)



WALKING STICK



CRAYFISH

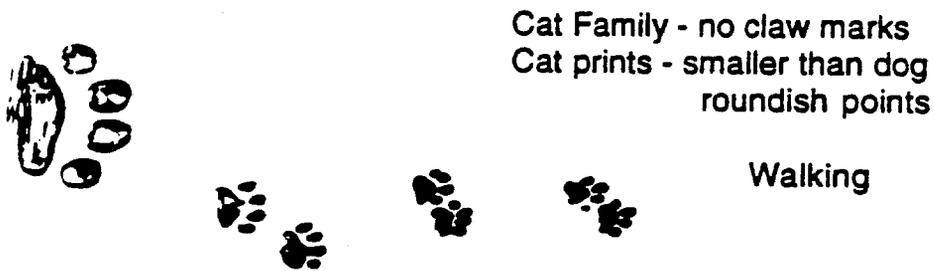
Some Animal Tracks in Prairie and Savannah

Not drawn to scale.

Domestic Dog:



Domestic Cat:



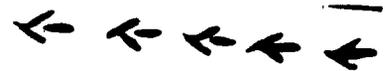
Crow:



Toenail Drag

Approx. 2.5", 6.5 cm

Pheasant:



Approx. 2.4", 6 cm

Note: Alternate Pattern

Fox:

Dog family - dog, fox, coyote, wolf. Toenails present, four toes surrounding pad, front feet larger than rear.



Approx 2.5", 5-6 cm

Running

Walking

Raccoon:

Usually found near water or, in developed areas, near trash. Look for evidence of water prey (crayfish, fish).



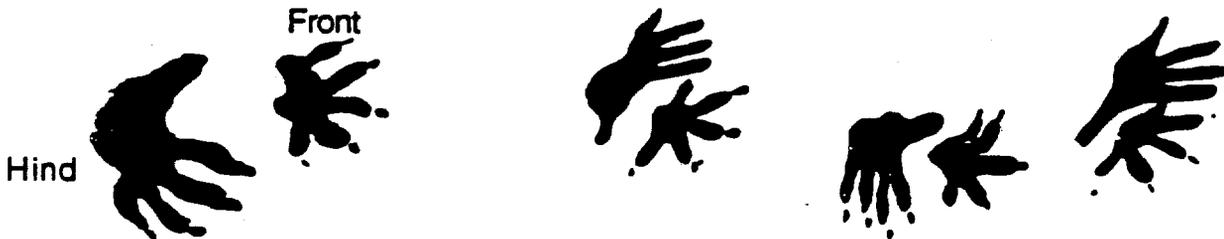
White-Tailed Deer:

Approx. 2.75", 7 cm



Opossum:

The opossum has a prehensile tail and is most frequently seen in trees. It is a marsupial and carries its young in a pouch until they are old enough to ride on mama's back.



Cottontail Rabbit:

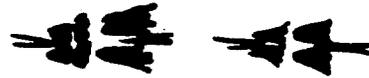
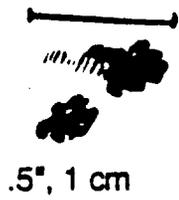
*Note - pattern indicating hind feet in front of front feet. Think about how a rabbit hops.



Approx. 3 - 4", 7.5 - 10 cm

Deer Mouse:

Occasionally toe and/or tail marks are present.



Meadow Mouse or Vole:

Front foot has only four toes. In winter, look for vole burrows under the snow.



Front foot has only four toes.



Grey Squirrel:

Jumping animals which live in trees use front feet in unison, unlike rabbits which stagger front feet. Again, notice small front feet in BACK of hind feet. Why?



Hind



Approx. 2.25", 5.5 - 6 cm

Prairie Slide List

<u>Title</u>	<u>Source</u>
1. Big Bluestem	Fermilab
2. Indian Grass	Fermilab
3. Little Bluestem	Richard Billings
4. Compass Plant	Richard Billings
5. Prairie Dock	Fermilab
6. Wild Bergamot	Richard Billings
7. Yellow Coneflower	Richard Billings
8. Bison	Fermilab
9. White-tailed Deer	Mitchell Adamus
10. Button Blazing Star	Mitchell Adamus
11. Shooting Star	Mitchell Adamus
12. Tall Coreopsis	Fermilab
13. Stiff Goldenrod	Richard Billings
14. Rosinweed	Richard Billings
15. Bur Oak	Richard Billings
16. Bur Oak Bark	Richard Billings
17. Grasshopper-Katydid	Mitchell Adamus
18. Soldier Beetle	Robert Wolff
19. Aphid	James Rowan
20. Cricket	James Rowan
21. Tumblebug	James Rowan
22. Dogbane Beetle	Fermilab
23. Monarch	Fermilab
24. Weevil	Ronald Panzer
25. Orb Weaver Spider	Ronald Panzer
26. Painted Lady Butterfly	Richard Billings
27. Bluebird	Chicago Academy of Sciences
28. Red-tailed Hawk	Chicago Academy of Sciences
29. Bobolink	Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology
30. Meadow Lark	Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology
31. Yellow Warbler	Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology
32. Dickcissel	Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology
33. Snapping Turtle	Mitchell Adamus
34. Leopard Frog	John Banaszak
35. Tiger Salamander	John Banaszak
36. Plains Garter Snake	Kenneth Moerzwa
37. Smooth Green Snake	Ellin Beltz
38. Red Fox	Mitchell Adamus
39. 13-Lined Ground Squirrel	Mitchell Adamus
40. Meadow Vole	Mitchell Adamus