

Eastern cotton tail rabbits (*Sylvilagus floridanus*) are seen year round on the plains. They have a gray to light brown tone, with black-tipped hairs and a distinctive white, fluffy tail. They are the most common rabbit species in North America.

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT https://www.colorado.edu/nest/
Marras Tate & Buehler COPYRIGHT © 2020 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED



Chokecherries (*Prunus virginiana*) thrive in the plains and mountainous environments. American robins (*Turdus migratorius*) enjoy eating their cherries. Robins have a rusty red chest that you can see while they are perched and flying.

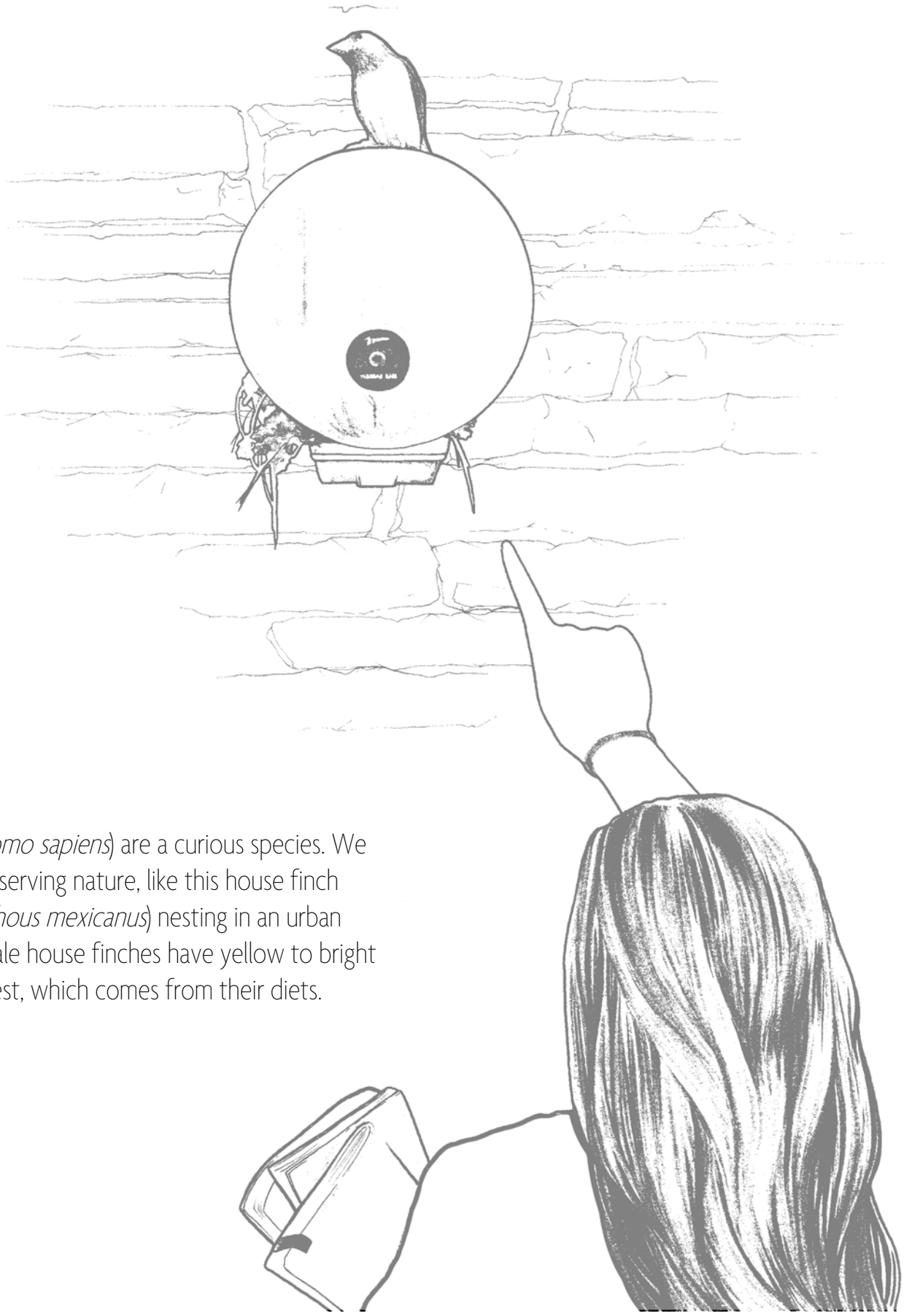
Marras Tate & Buehler COPYRIGHT © 2020 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED



The fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*) inhabits woodlands and suburban areas.
They build a drey nest, where they can stay warm and have their young.
You can find them on pin oaks (*Quercus palustris*).
If you pay attention, often you may find crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) following squirrels after their food!

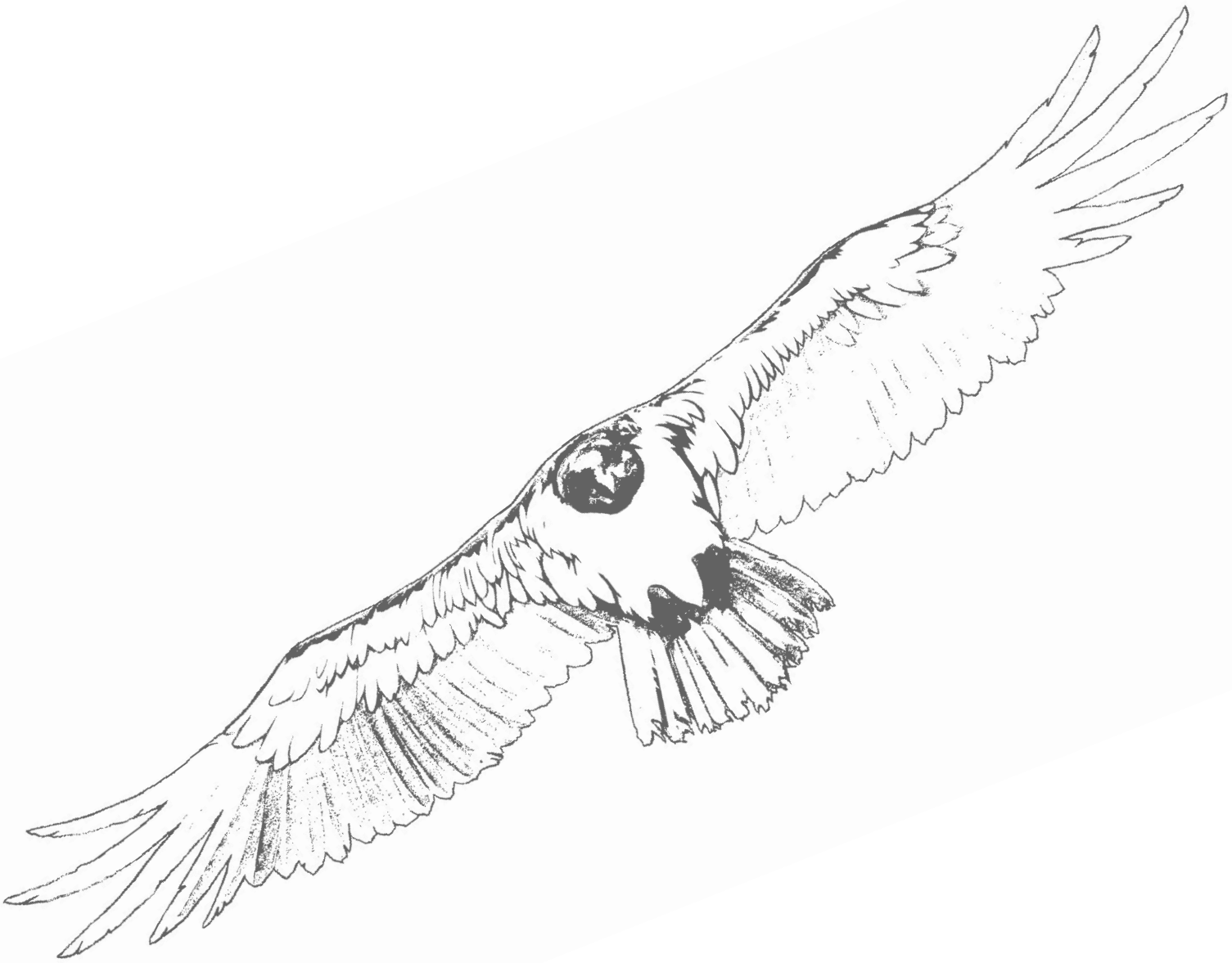
FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT https://www.colorado.edu/nest/

Marras Tate & Buehler COPYRIGHT © 2020 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED



Humans (*Homo sapiens*) are a curious species. We enjoy observing nature, like this house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) nesting in an urban structure. Male house finches have yellow to bright red chest, which comes from their diets.

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT https://www.colorado.edu/nest/
Marras Tate & Buehler COPYRIGHT © 2020 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED



Many birds are seen soaring over the sky.
One of them is the turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*).
They have an impressive wingspan of up to 6 feet having black and white feathers, but a featherless head that shows their red skin tone!
This adaptation is to reduce the potential for diseases present in their scavenged meals.

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT https://www.colorado.edu/nest/
Marras Tate & Buehler COPYRIGHT © 2020 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

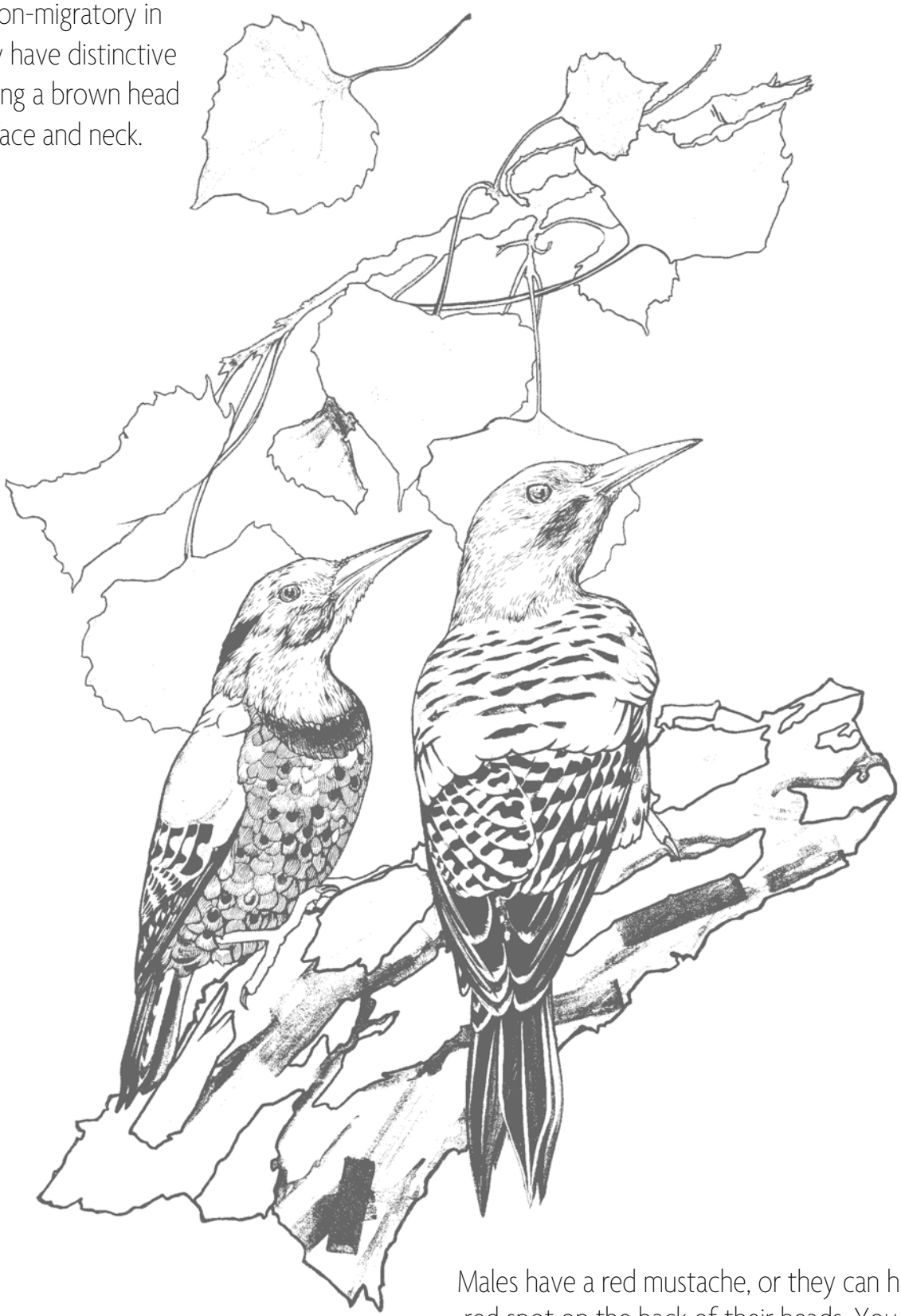


Black-capped chickadees (*Poecile atricapillus*) are commonly found in our backyards in ponderosa pines (*Pinus ponderosa*).
They are gray birds with a black cap and throat patch,
they have a white chest and a round body.

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT https://www.colorado.edu/nest/

Marras Tate & Buehler COPYRIGHT © 2020 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Northern flickers (*Colaptes auratus*) are non-migratory in Colorado. They have distinctive patterns including a brown head and a gray face and neck.

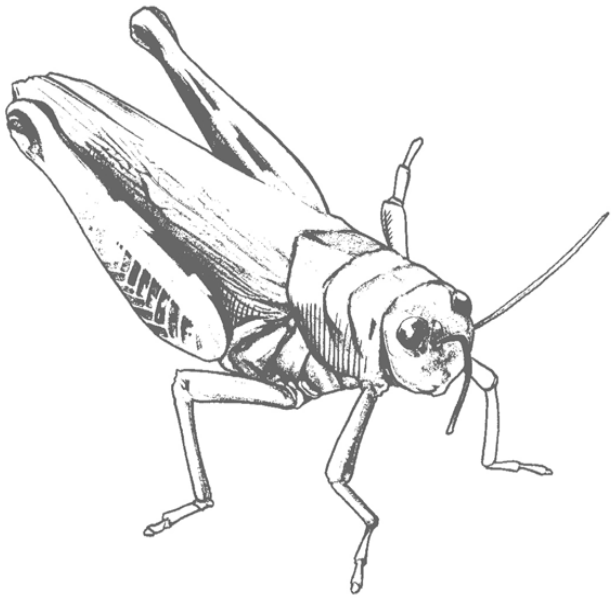


Males have a red mustache, or they can have a red spot on the back of their heads. You can hear them pecking at cottonwoods (*Populus deltoides*) who have triangular shaped leaves and distinctive tufted cotton-like seeds.

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT https://www.colorado.edu/nest/
Marras Tate & Buehler COPYRIGHT © 2020 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

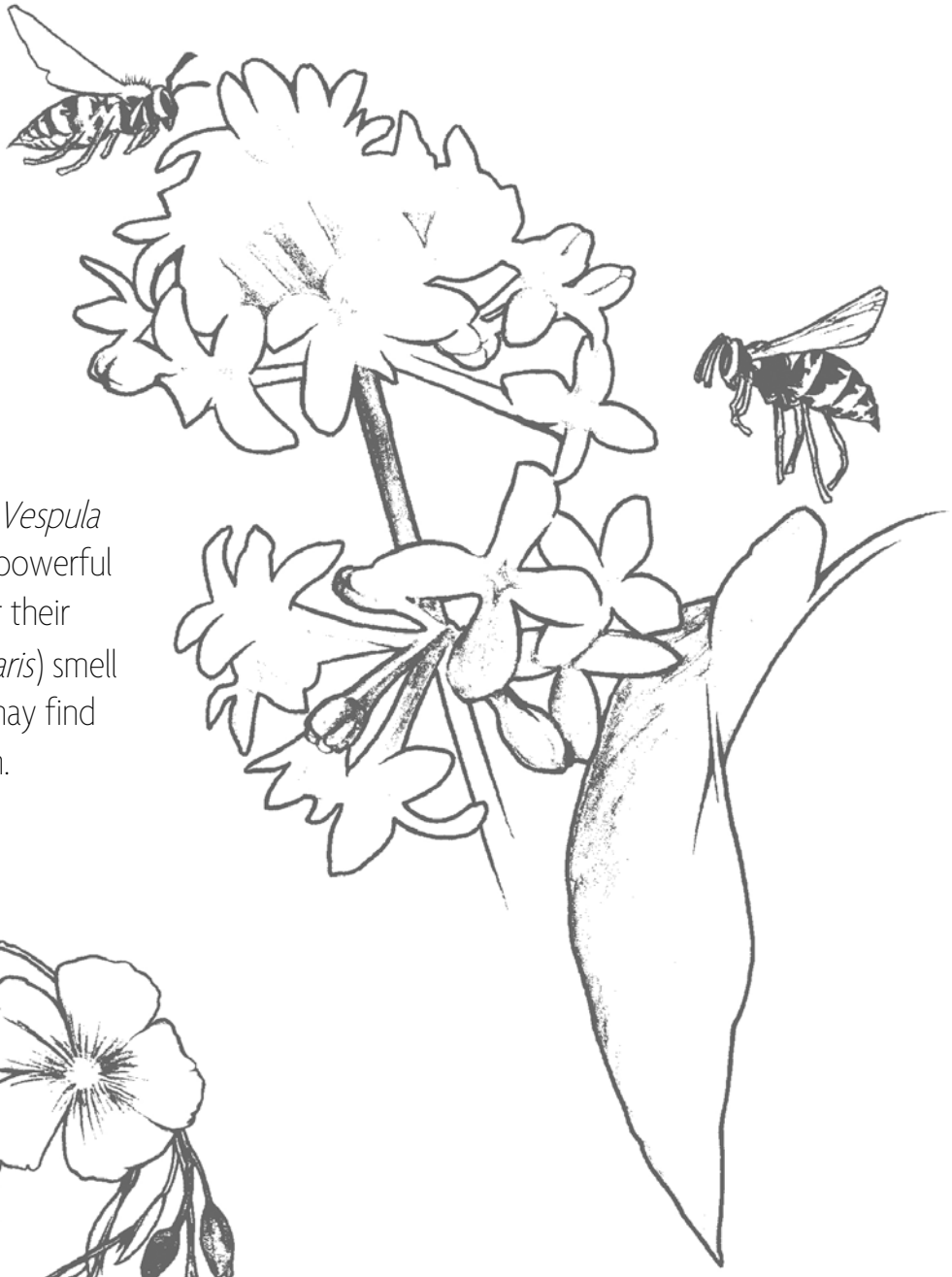






Differential grasshoppers (*Melanoplus differentialis*) are found in different areas around Colorado. Humans have intriguing relationships with locusts around the world, but they play important ecological roles. Similarly, flies, like the green bottle fly (*Lucilia sericata*) and other flying insects, such as hover flies (Syrphidae family), play essential roles including pollination and decomposition.

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT https://www.colorado.edu/nest/
Marras Tate & Buehler COPYRIGHT © 2020 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

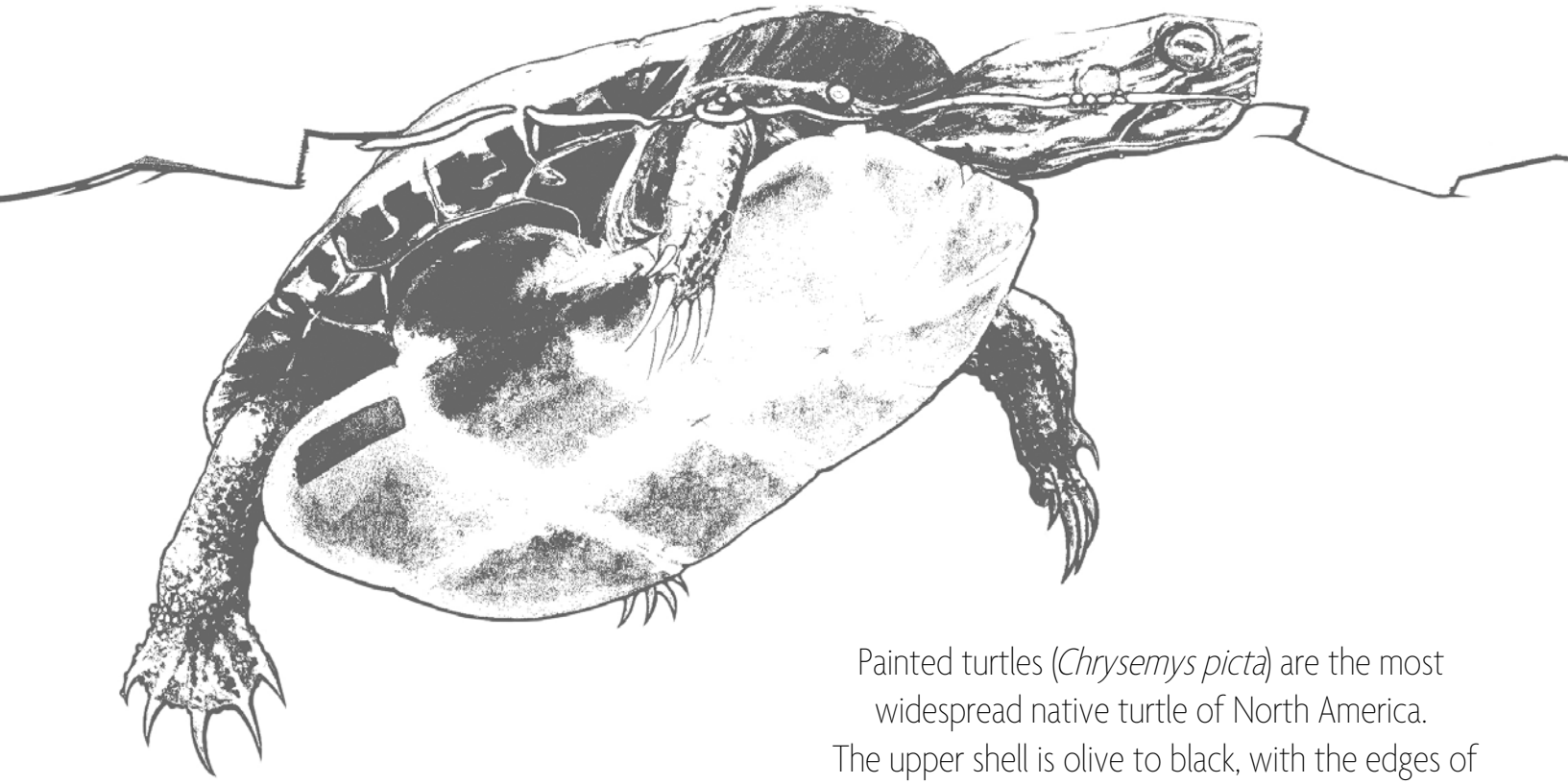


You may know yellowjackets (genera:*Vespula* and *Dolichovespula*) because of their powerful sting, but they are also famous for their pollination ability. Lilacs (*Syringa vulgaris*) smell so good when flowering, that you may find yellowjackets flying over them.



Flax are plants that are commonly used and consumed by humans and other species. The blue or prairie flax (*Linum lewisii*) grows on plains and has blue to dark blue flowers.

Marras Tate & Buehler COPYRIGHT © 2020 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED



Painted turtles (*Chrysemys picta*) are the most widespread native turtle of North America. The upper shell is olive to black, with the edges of the shields (or plates) bound by yellow. The turtle head, neck and legs have yellow lines, with the lower shell brightly colored with red and yellow. They can have a red spot behind their eyes.

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT https://www.colorado.edu/nest/
Marras Tate & Buehler COPYRIGHT © 2020 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED



FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT https://www.colorado.edu/nest/
Marras Tate & Buehler COPYRIGHT © 2020 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED