

Color Key: Collier Fort Rock Pilot Butte Smith Rock Tumalo
 Deschutes LaPine Prineville Reservoir The Cove Palisades

Mule Deer

(Odocoileus hemionus)



Mule Deer are very common in central Oregon parks. Their prominent distinguishing features are large ears and a bouncing, or bounding, gait.

They have this characteristic mastered and can use it to accelerate up to 35 mph.

Golden Eagle

(Aquila chrysaetos)



This eagle is one of the larger birds of prey; its wingspan can reach up to 7½ feet. Golden Eagles prefer open country to forests, and are known to nest high in trees or cliff walls. Although the females are larger than males, both have dark brown feathers all over, with white at the base of the tail and golden-to-blond feathers on the back of their head. The

Golden Eagle eats a variety of smaller animals, and can dive at speeds of 200 mph to catch its dinner.



Coyotes

(Canis latrans)



Coyotes strongly resemble a small tan or gray dog, but you can tell the difference by their tail. A coyote's tail is round and bushy with a black tip. When a coyote is alarmed, its tail becomes bushier and is held horizontal to the ground. Coyotes can reach speeds of 40 mph when running.

Bobcat

(Felis rufus)



The Bobcat is approximately twice the size of a house cat, with a short and stubby tail. They are generally light brown with black spots. Bobcats are excellent climbers, and have been known to pounce on their prey from trees. Their pawprints are round with four toes and no distinguishable claws.



Nature
History
Discovery

Central Oregon State Parks

We hope you've enjoyed this place.

The environment around us is rich with wonder, intrigue, and lessons about nature's order. We at Oregon State Parks are glad you took the time to explore the area. If you've found this information interesting, please continue to expand your understanding of our environment through our various interpretive programs and materials.

Please leave plants and animals just as you found them. State parks are nature preserves, where all living things are protected for others to enjoy.

www.oregonstateparks.org

Photos courtesy of High Desert Museum, Bend; Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife; Gary Clowers; Jonathan B. Smith of the Cascades Raptor Center.












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Wildlife Guide



The animals in this brochure are representative of nine central Oregon parks. This key will help you determine which animals are present at which parks. Enjoy!

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|---|--|--|
|  Collier |  LaPine |  Smith Rock |
|  Deschutes |  Pilot Butte |  The Cove Palisades |
|  Fort Rock |  Prineville Reservoir |  Tumalo |

Western Meadowlark

(Sturnella neglecta)


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Known as a songbird, the Western Meadowlark sings its melodies in quite a few central Oregon parks. This bird has buff and brown stripes on its head, a white backside with black streaks and a yellow underbelly. Lewis and Clark made the first note of it in their journals, and it later became Oregon's state bird.



River Otter

(Lutra canadensis)

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Although once hunted for their valuable pelts, this is no longer a practice. Watch for their antics on the banks of rivers where they will playfully chase or wrestle each other. Although River Otters spend time on land, they live in the water and have five webbed toes on each foot to swim with and thick, oil-coated fur to keep them warm and waterproof.



Great Blue Heron

(Ardea herodias)

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This long legged, long necked bird will grow up to four feet tall with a wingspan up to six feet. It spends most of its time standing perfectly still in shallow water, preying on fish. The best time to spot a Great Blue Heron is at dusk or dawn.



Western Fence Lizard

(Sceloporus occidentalis)

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This is a dark gray lizard with triangular scales on its back, spiny to touch. March is mating season and the best time to see males perched on boulders, posts and logs in an attempt to attract a female, who generally stays hidden. Western Fence Lizards are known to be quite clumsy, though, and often fall off the tree or post they are perched on.



Plateau-Striped Whiptail Lizard

(Cnemidophorus velox)

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The Cove Palisades State Park is the only place in Oregon these lizards are found. Although how the first lizard made its way to the park is a mystery, it's no mystery why there are so many now. This particular species of lizard is single gendered (female) and reproduces by a process similar to cloning, which allows them to multiply quickly. They are recognizable by six or seven pale stripes that run down their dark back and extend to their long bluish tail. These lizards are very quick and don't stop moving for long.

Golden Mantled Ground Squirrel

(Spermophilus lateralis)

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This squirrel is often mistaken for a chipmunk because of its white stripe between two black stripes that run down each side of its back. Make no mistake, though, the stripes on the Golden Mantled Squirrel do not extend up its shoulders and head. Instead the squirrel's head and shoulders are a rust color, which is how it was named.



Pacific Rattlesnake

(Crotalus viridis)

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This mostly nocturnal snake is about three feet long with a triangular head, slender neck and thick body. They do come out occasionally during the day, so be wary. The Pacific Rattler is fairly shy, but will not hesitate to attack if startled or provoked.



Black-Backed & Threetoed Woodpeckers

(Picoides arcticus/Picoides tridactylus)

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These two woodpeckers are very similar: white throats, breasts, and bellies, and a distinguishing feature of missing one hind toe. They are both very rare and, in Oregon, are found primarily at LaPine State Park. The one difference between them is that the Black-Backed has a completely black back, while the Threetoed has a white back barred with black.



Pictured here: Black-Backed Woodpecker