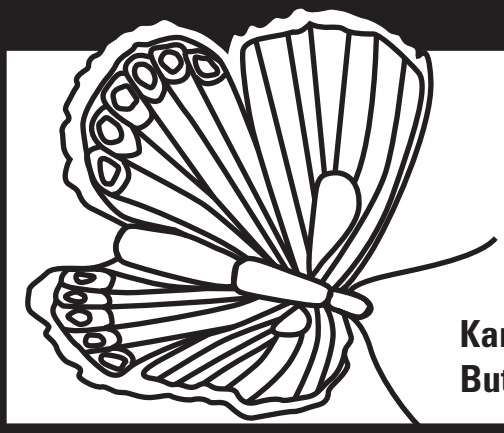
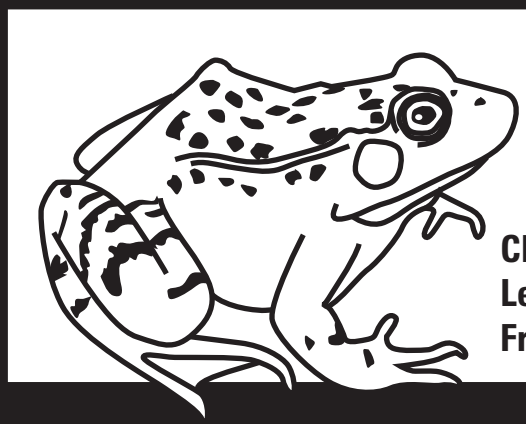
Endangered Species Coloring Book

Grizzly Bear

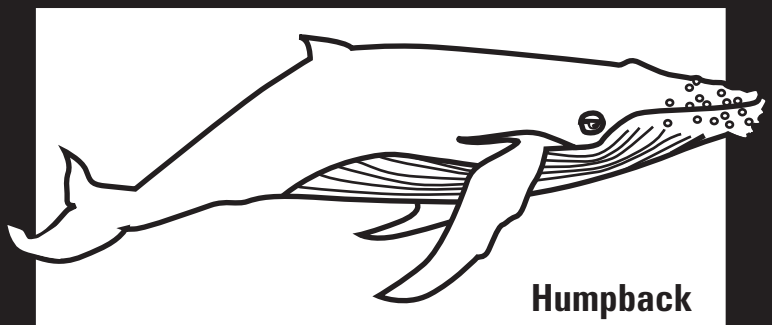


Karner Blue Butterfly



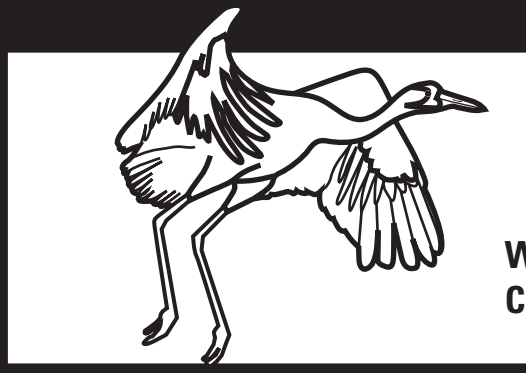
Chiricahua Leopard Frog

Lakeside Daisy

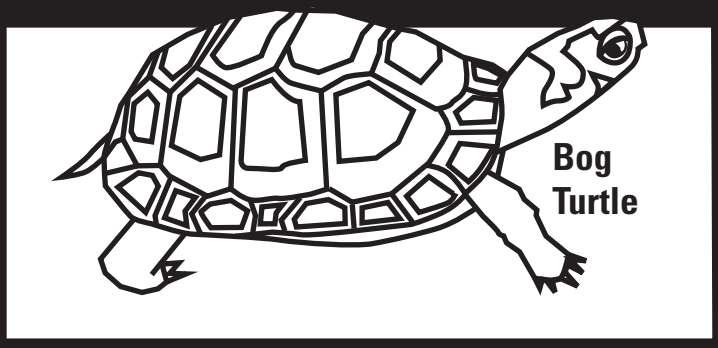


Humpback Whale

Indiana Bat



Whooping Crane



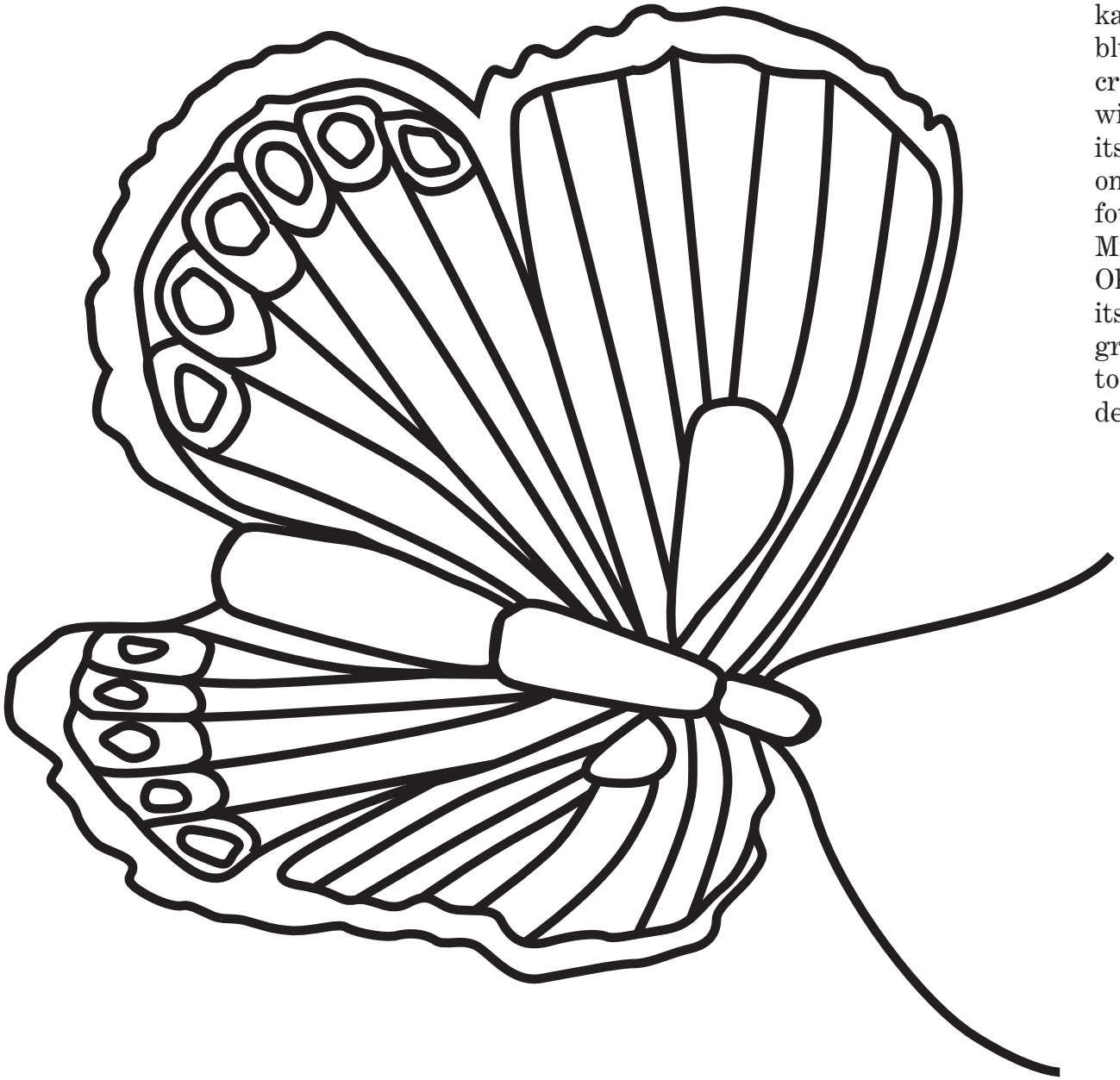
Bog Turtle

The Endangered Species Act: Protecting Imperiled Plants and Animals Since 1973

Grizzly bear

Threatened

A symbol of America's wildlands, the grizzly or brown bear is one of the largest North American land mammals. The common name grizzly is derived from the long hairs on its head and shoulders that often have white or gray tips and give the bear a "grizzled" appearance. Before they hibernate for winter, grizzlies spend much of the fall eating, to store up calories for the long winter months - some eat up to 90 pounds per day!



Karner Blue Butterfly

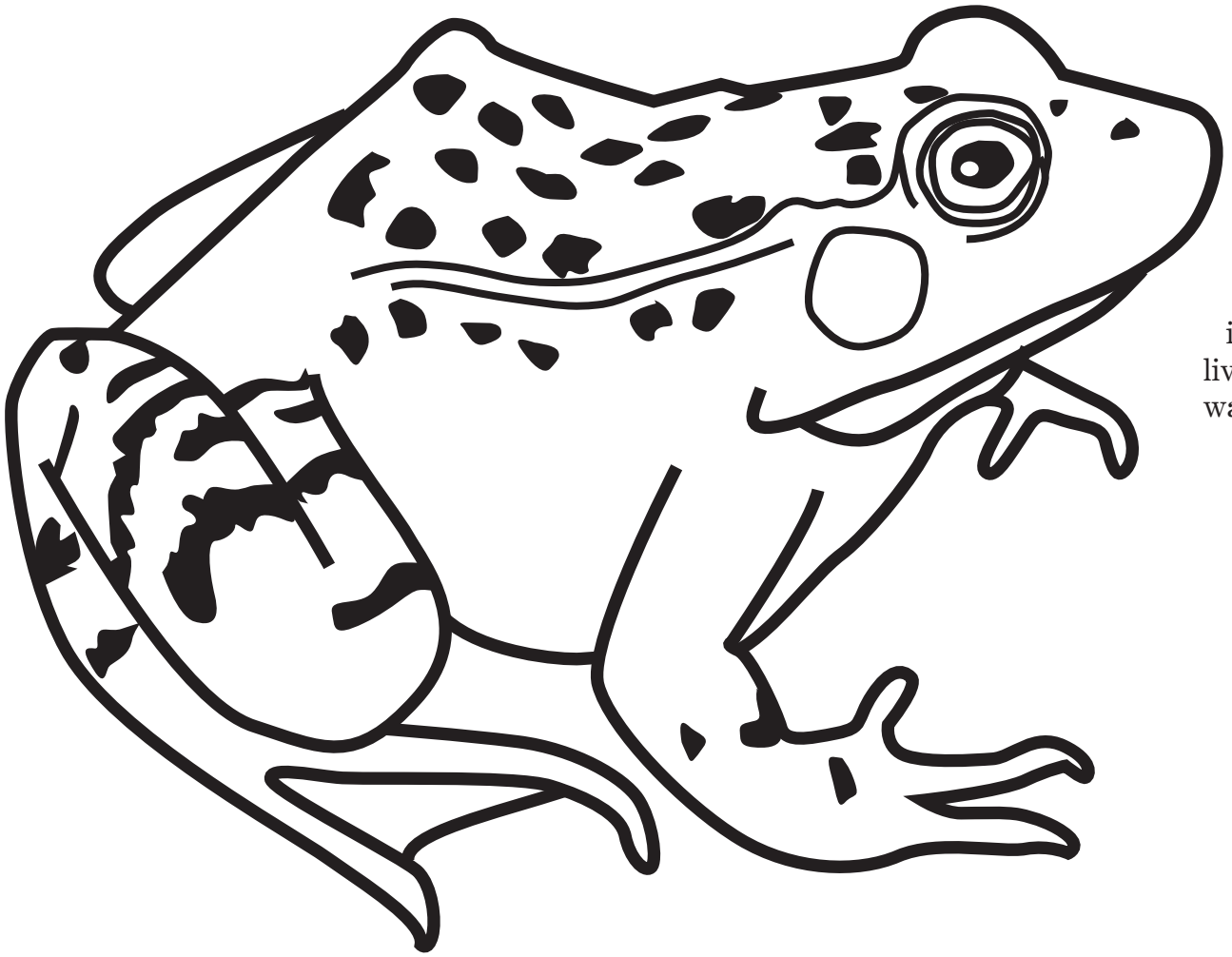
Endangered

About the size of a postage stamp, the karner blue butterfly ranges in color from blue-gray to gray-brown, with orange crescents inside a black border line on the wings, and scattered black spots throughout its wings. Karner blue butterflies only feed on the leaves and nectar of wild lupine. It is found in Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York and Ohio. It was listed as endangered because its host plant, the wild lupine, and the grasslands habitat it uses have been lost due to agricultural, forestry and urban development.

Chiricahua Leopard Frog

Threatened

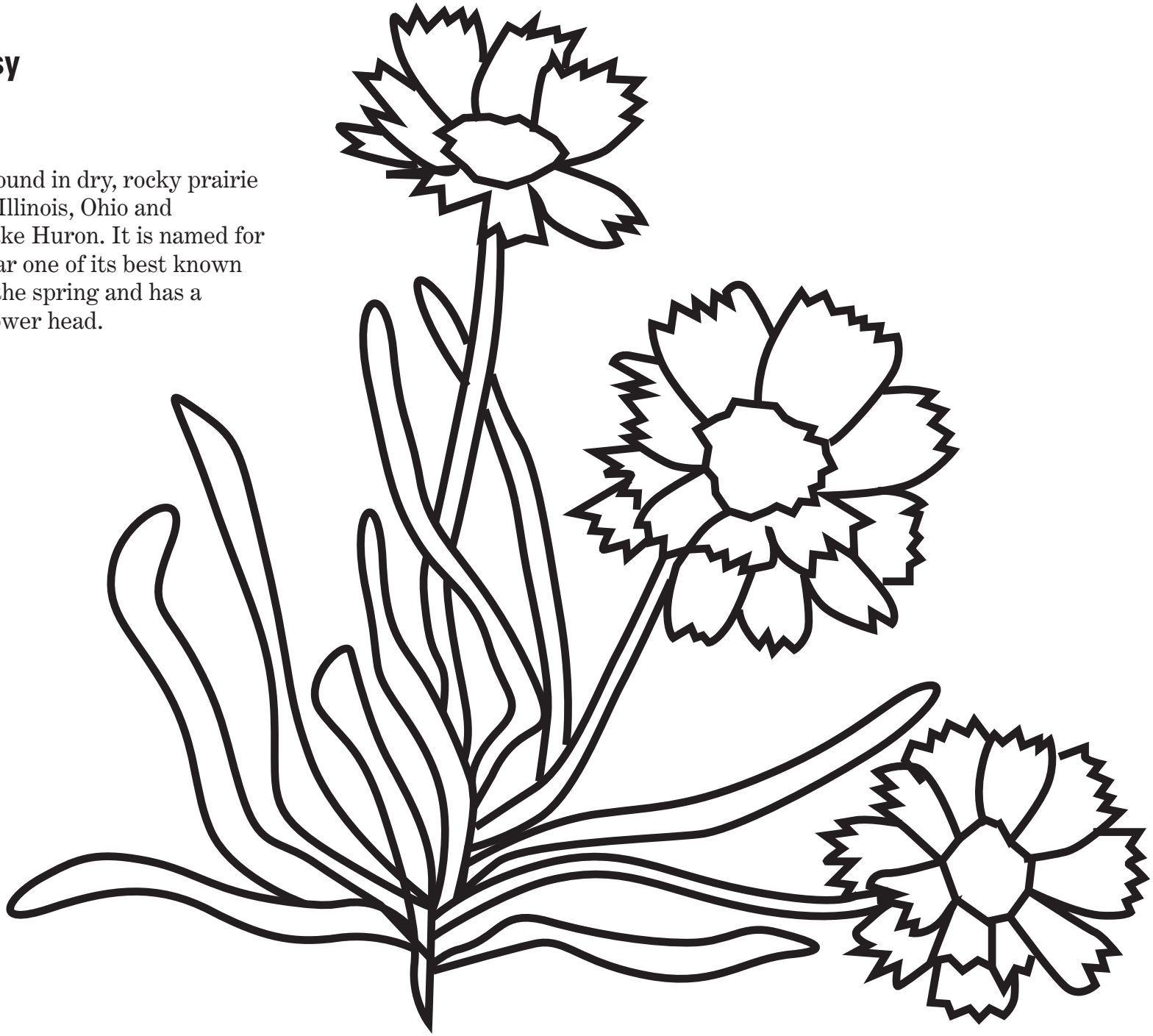
The Chiricahua leopard frog has green-brown skin, many spots on its back, and pale yellow to white skin below. It is found in the mountain regions of central and southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and the southeastern mountains of Arizona and adjacent Sonora, Mexico. They start out as eggs in ponds, springs or streams, and turn into tadpoles that feed on small organisms and algae growing on pond rocks. Then, as then grow into frogs, they feed on insects and fresh-water shrimp that live around their pond or other body of water.

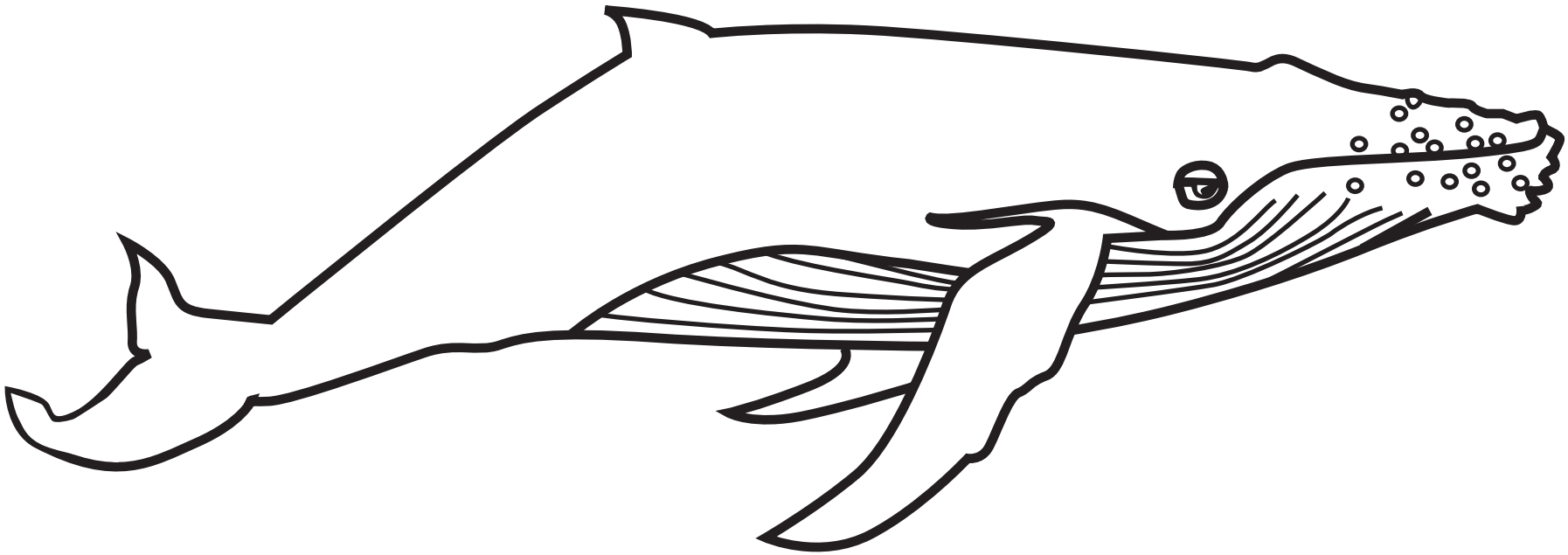


Lakeside Daisy

Threatened

This rare plant is found in dry, rocky prairie grassland areas in Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, along Lake Huron. It is named for Lakeside, Ohio, near one of its best known sites. It blooms in the spring and has a beautiful yellow flower head.





Humpback whale

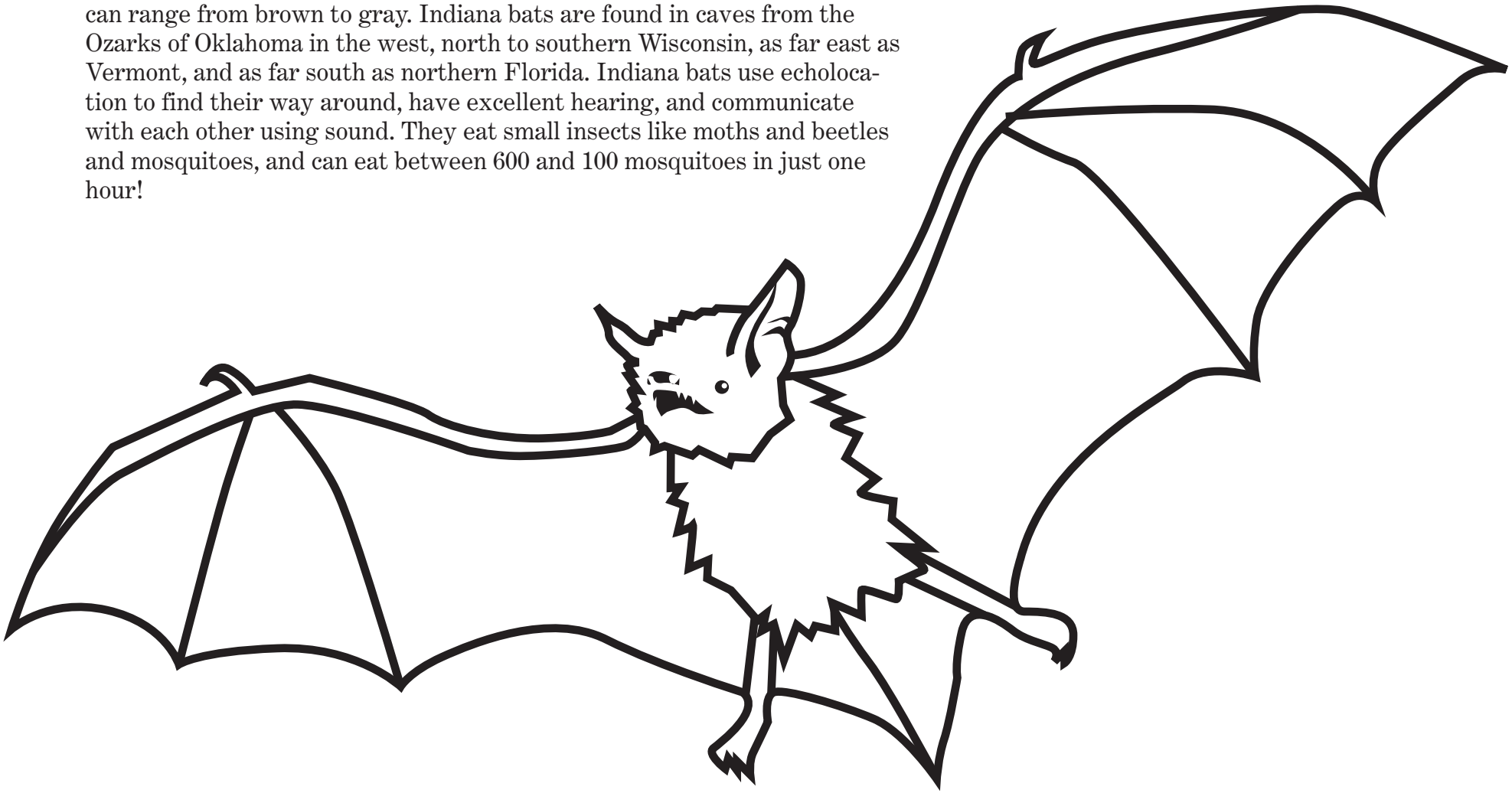
Endangered

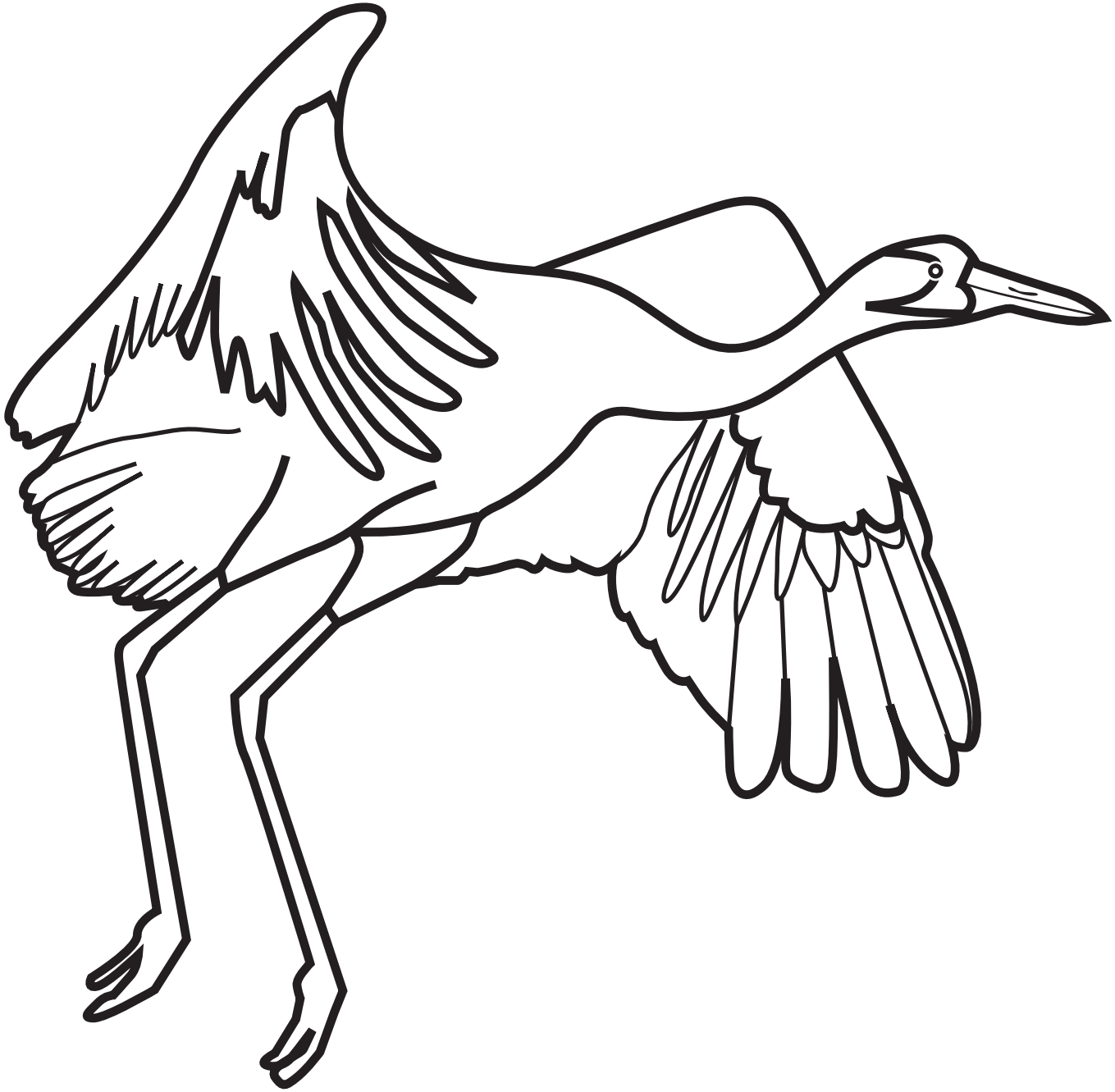
Humpback whales are one of the largest animals on earth, weighing in at about 40 tons and growing up to 65 feet in length. Although they live in water, humpback whales are mammals, just like humans, and need air to breathe. They take in air through their blowholes and can hold their breath underwater for nearly an hour. They eat both plants and small animals like fish, krill and plankton by filtering water through baleen plates attached to their jaws. One adult whale can eat nearly a ton of food each day. Humpback whales are also known for how they communicate to each other under water, using songs, moans and other vocalizations.

Indiana Bat

Endangered

The body of an Indiana bat is about the same size as a mouse, and their fur can range from brown to gray. Indiana bats are found in caves from the Ozarks of Oklahoma in the west, north to southern Wisconsin, as far east as Vermont, and as far south as northern Florida. Indiana bats use echolocation to find their way around, have excellent hearing, and communicate with each other using sound. They eat small insects like moths and beetles and mosquitoes, and can eat between 600 and 100 mosquitoes in just one hour!



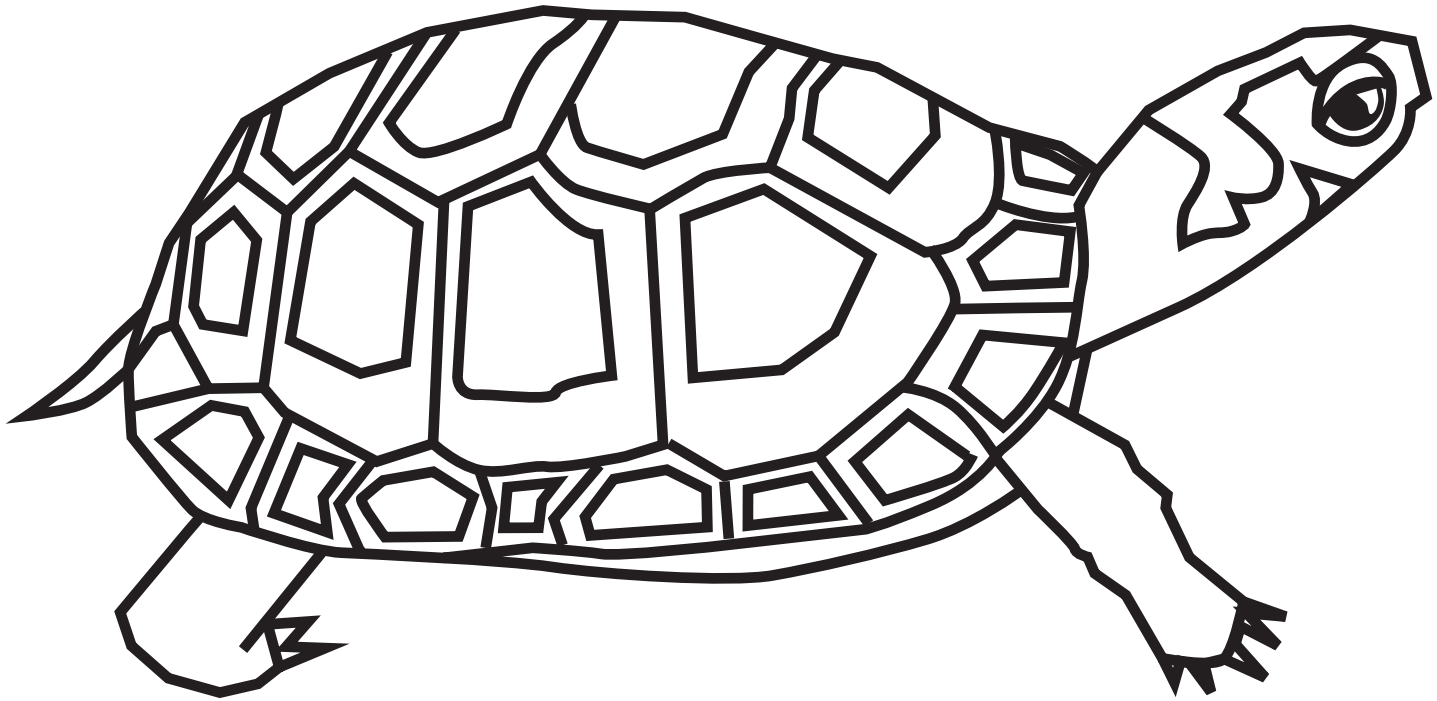


Whooping Crane

Endangered

Whooping cranes, called whoopers, are the tallest birds in North America, standing at about 5 feet tall. They live in family groups and inhabit marshes, shallow lake and lagoons. Cranes feed mostly on plants, shellfish, insects, fish, and frogs. They are snowy white except for black feathers on the wings and a red face and crown. Whooping cranes nearly vanished in the mid-20th century, with a 1941 count finding only 16 living birds. But since then, these endangered animals have made huge stridesuin recovery. Captive breeding programs have boosted their numbers, and successful reintroduction efforts have raised the number of wild birds to over 200.

Bog Turtle

Threatened

Bog turtles are the smallest species of turtle in North America, measuring in at about 4 inches long. Its head is dark brown to black, its shell ranges from green to black, and it has a bright yellow/ orange spot on each side of its neck. Bog turtles eat aquatic plants, such as duckweed, seeds, berries, earthworms, snails, insects, frogs and other invertebrates. The turtles face habitat loss and degradation from a variety of threats--wetland alteration, development, pollution, and non-native plant invasion.