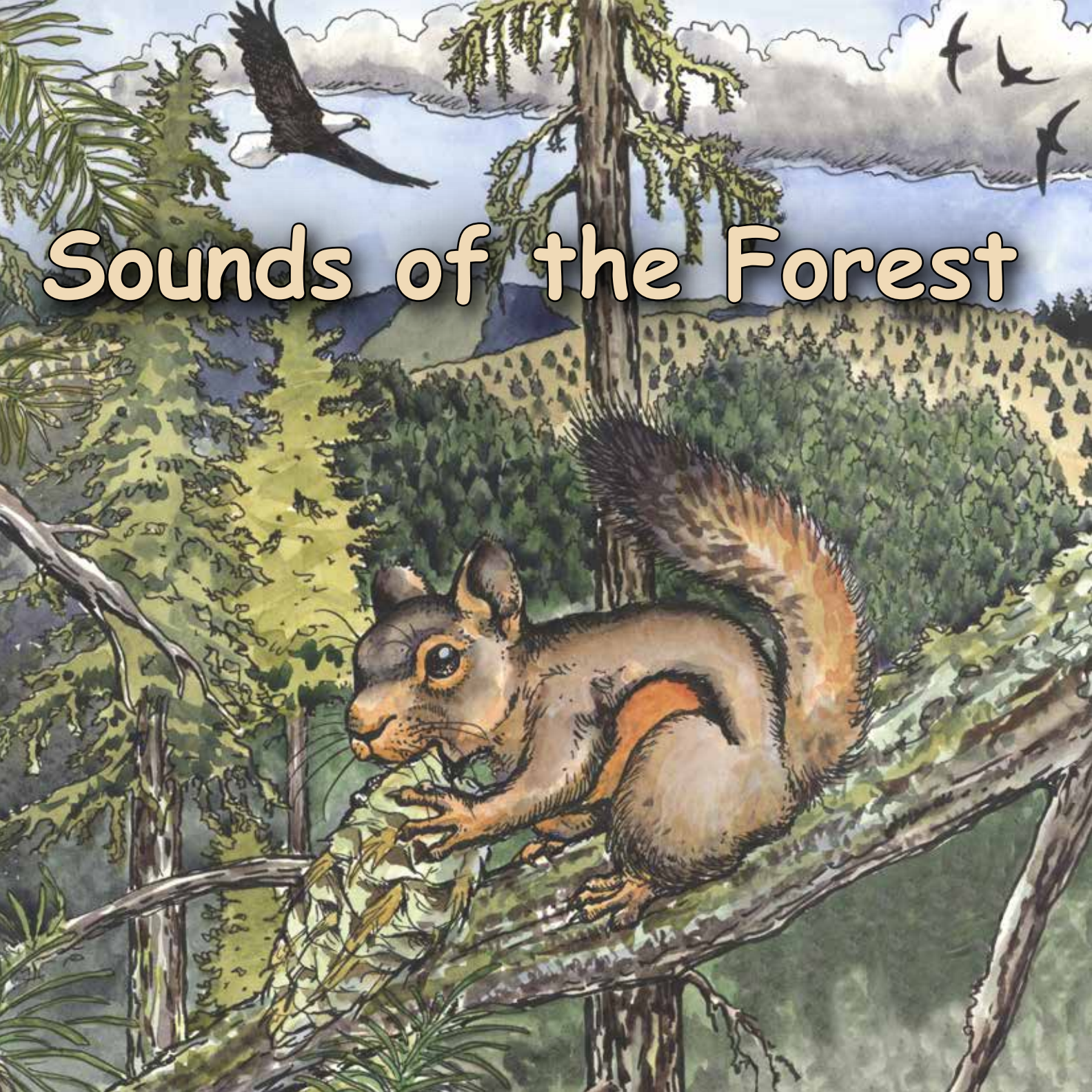


Sounds of the Forest





Oregon Forest Resources Institute

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Written and produced by: David Heil & Associates, Inc.
Portland, Oregon

David Heil
Sally Greer
Mia Jackson
Lauren Seyda

Illustrated by: Gary Bloomfield

Special thanks to: Cathy Griswold
Mike Rochelle

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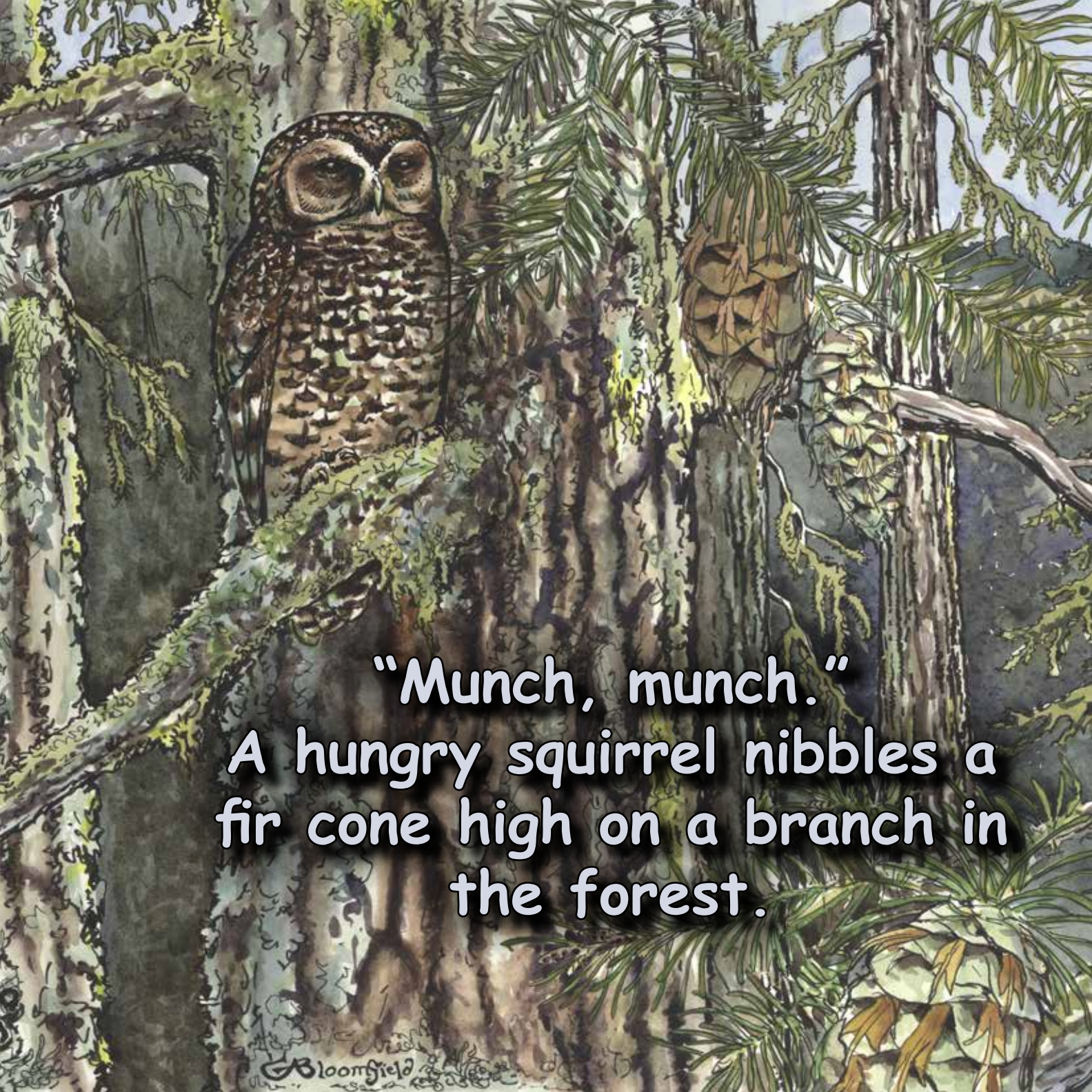


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"Munch, munch."

A hungry squirrel nibbles a
fir cone high on a branch in
the forest.



"Tat-tat-tat, tat-tat-tat."
A woodpecker searches for
tasty bugs in the bark of a
tree trunk.

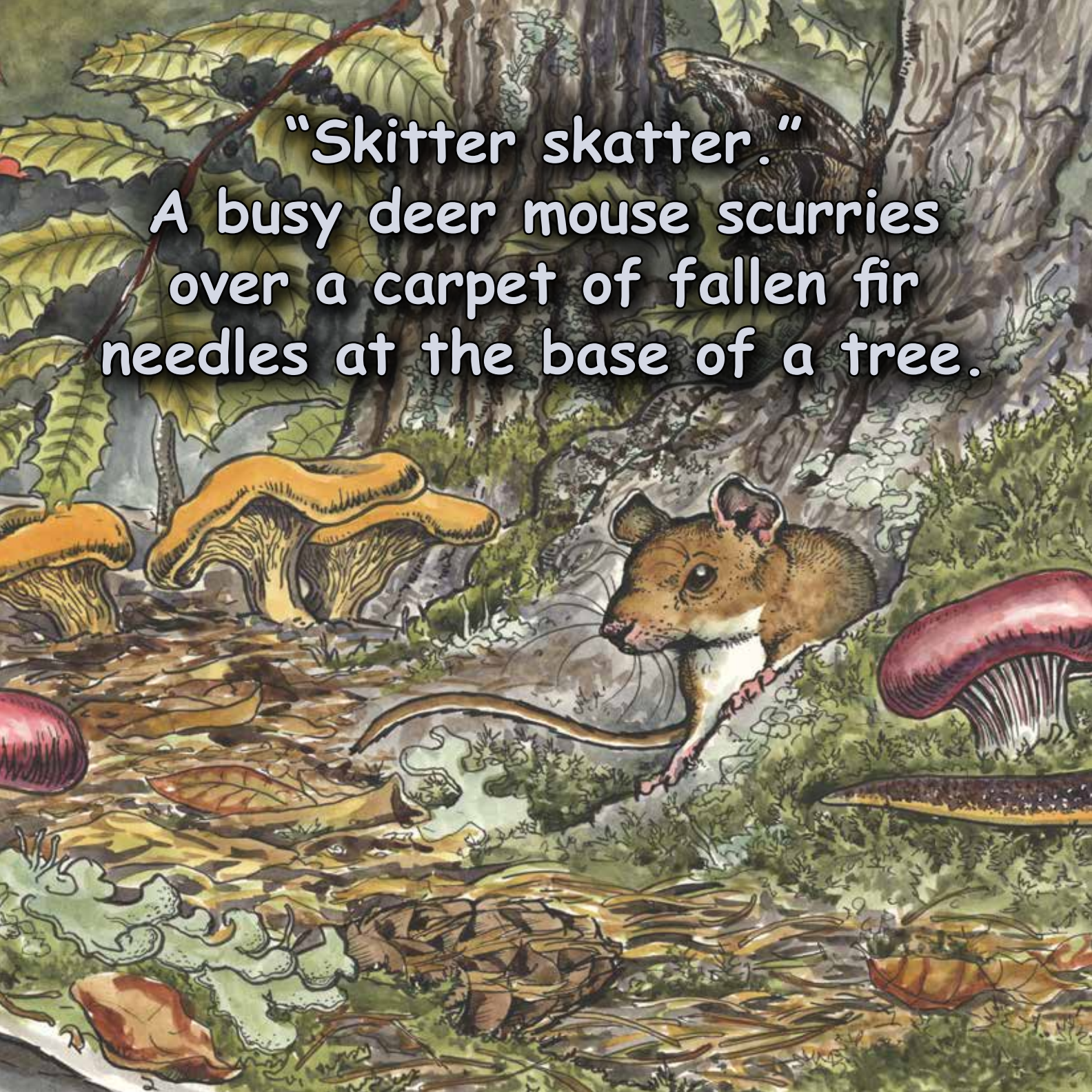


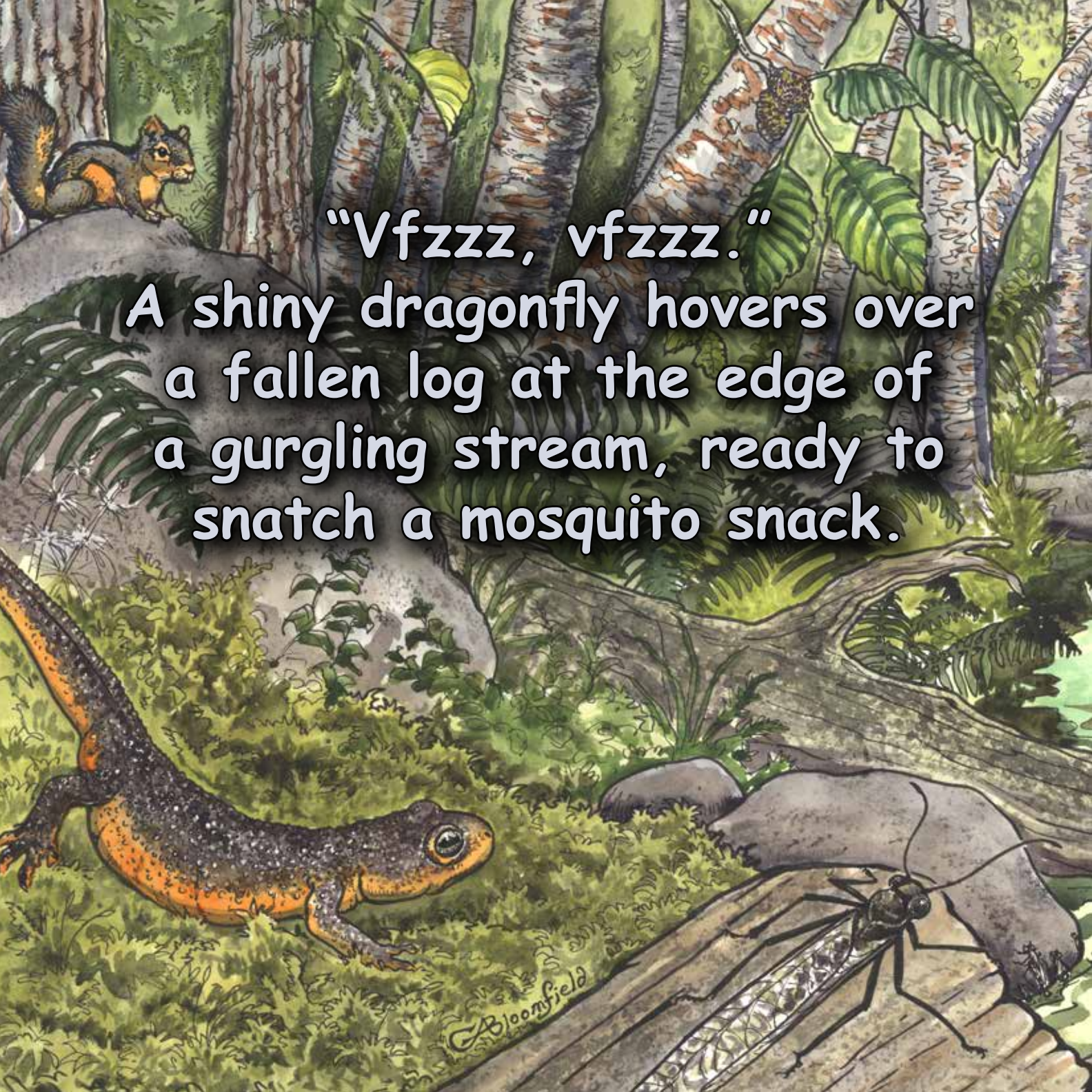




Bloomfield

"Skitter skatter."
A busy deer mouse scurries
over a carpet of fallen fir
needles at the base of a tree.

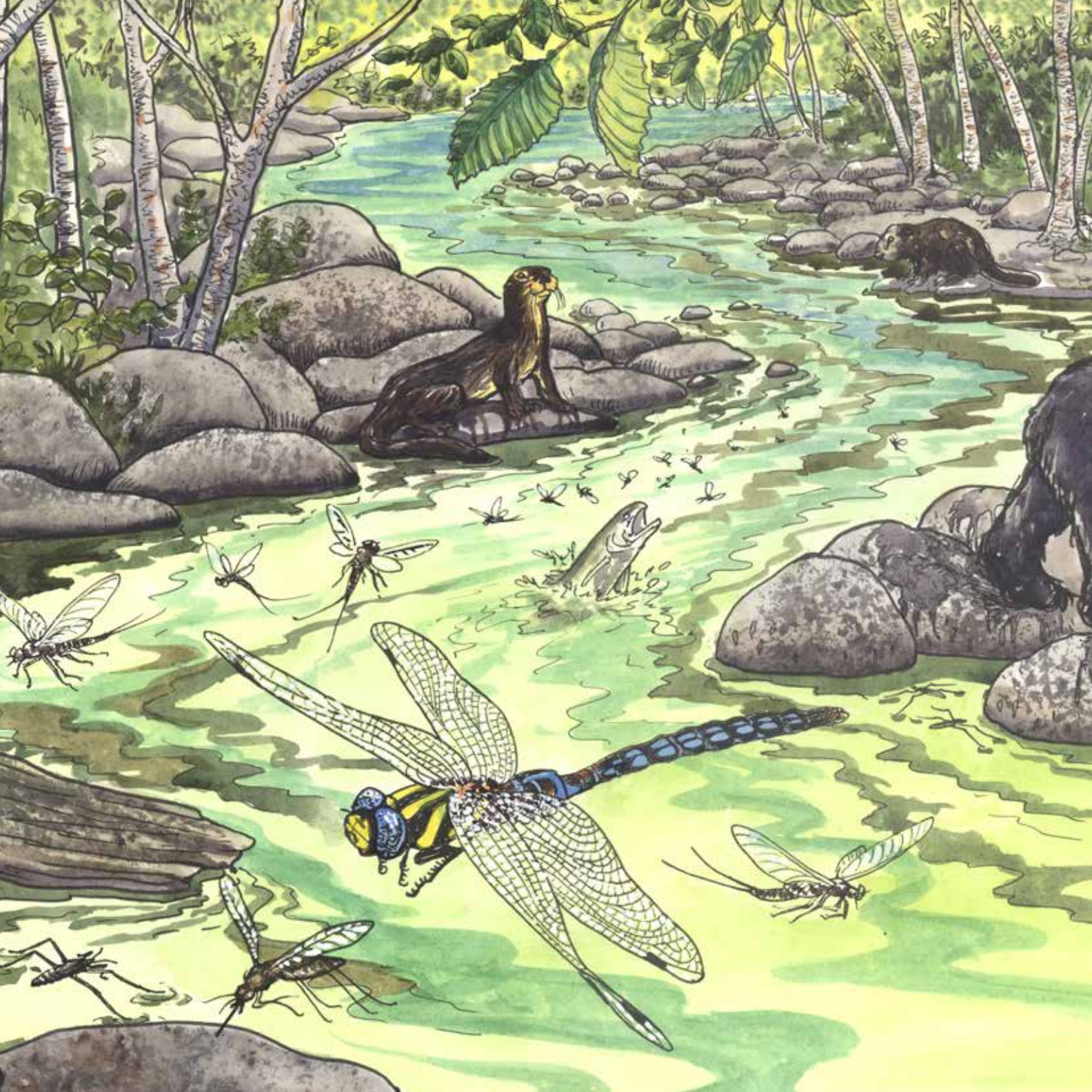




“Vfzzz, vfzzz.”

A shiny dragonfly hovers over a fallen log at the edge of a gurgling stream, ready to snatch a mosquito snack.

Bloomfield





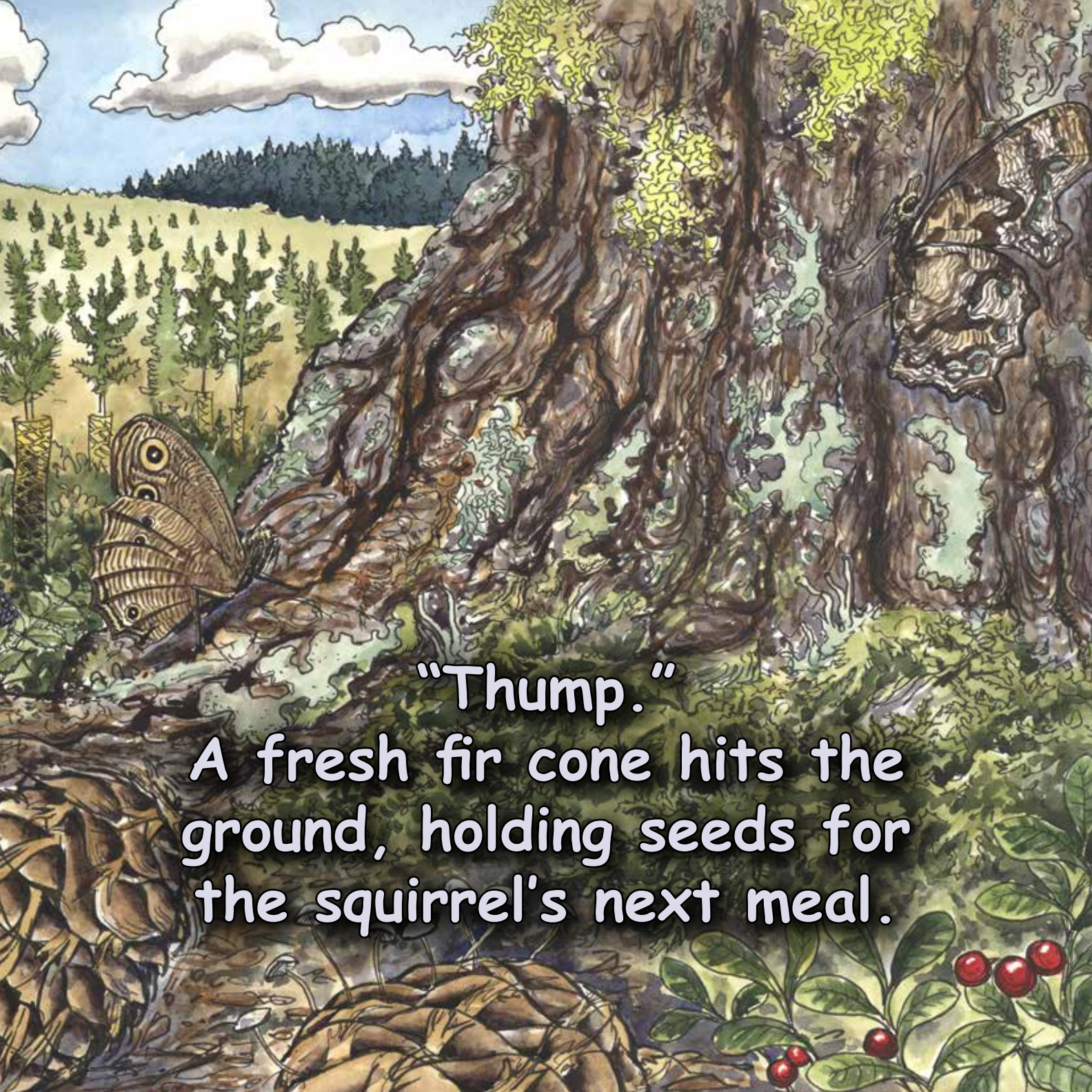
Bloomfield



“Crick crack.”
A deer rubs his antlers
against a young fir sapling.



Bloomfield



“Thump.”

A fresh fir cone hits the ground, holding seeds for the squirrel's next meal.

Different-Aged Forests are Home to Different Wildlife Species

The plants and animals found in forests will vary depending on the location and age of the forest. The animals depicted in this book are commonly found in Douglas-fir forests.

Look for a foreshadow on each illustration which gives a hint of what might be found on the following page.



Upper canopy of a mature forest

The forest in the foreground includes older Douglas-fir and Western hemlock trees. The background shows hills of managed forests and a patchwork of several stages of forest growth. A Douglas' squirrel sits on the top branches of a legacy tree while an eagle soars above. Animals that need older forests include the spotted owl, almost hidden behind the fir needles, and a pileated woodpecker searching for insects.



Mid-canopy of a middle-aged forest

Top branches of vine maples are present among the mid-sections of Douglas-fir trees. The Douglas' squirrel is scurrying down a tree trunk. Animals that may inhabit this stage of forest growth include Steller's jays, the American marten, the hairy woodpecker and the painted lady butterfly depicted here. The vine maple leaves have changed from green to red. This happens in summer/early fall.



Tree-base, middle-aged to young forest floor

In this younger forest, we see Douglas-fir needles, seed and cone debris and forest floor plants including Oregon grape and salal. There are also lichens as well as chanterelle and rosy gomphidius mushrooms. Wildlife using this habitat includes a spider, deer mouse, Pacific tree frog, long-toed salamander and beetles, along with the Douglas' squirrel.



Stream bank in middle-aged to young forest

Along the banks and within 100 feet of the stream, mature trees create a natural buffer. Broadleaf trees such as the red alder are common near streams. Beyond this buffer, a young to middle-aged forest is re-establishing ground cover and an understory. A newt crawls toward a stream where a trout jumps and splashes. Other wildlife includes an otter, beaver, dragonflies, mosquitoes, a salmon fly and other insects. The Douglas' squirrel overlooks the scene.



Reforested opening, new growth forest

In this early-mid stage of a harvested/managed forest, a large legacy tree stands tall in a meadow. Other plants include fireweed, thistle, lupine and huckleberries. Douglas-fir saplings are present along with seedlings wrapped in mesh to protect them from wildlife damage. Animals using this habitat include a black bear, garter snake, black-tailed deer, a rufous hummingbird, a hairy woodpecker, caterpillars and grasshoppers. A crew, equipped with planting bags and shovels are planting Douglas-fir seedlings. There are many animals pictured, but it is unlikely that they would all be seen at the same time. Male deer, called bucks, rub on trees in the summer to remove the velvet from their newly grown antlers.



Close-up of new growth forest

Salal, kinnikinnick, Oregon grape and dwarf red huckleberry surround the base of a legacy Douglas-fir tree. Two butterflies, the common wood nymph and the green comma, are exploring the trunk of the tree. The saplings in the background have been planted by tree planting crews. Green fir cones are commonly cut loose by squirrels and drop to the ground where their seeds are eaten. However, cones that fall to the ground naturally are usually empty because the seeds have matured and dispersed while the cone was still hanging in the tree.

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