

*The seeds of understanding are sown
in each back yard,
school yard, and
gathering place...
each park, trail,
and public space.*

Each layer of the forest
belongs to the animal species
best suited to survive there.

By dividing up
the forest's riches, animals can
coexist while ensuring that
none of the resources
go to waste.

What about us,
the "higher animal"--
--the human species,
that inhabits this planet?

*We CANNOT re-create habitats
exactly once they are gone.*

We CAN restore shared
ecosystems with dedication.

We CAN re-create our thinking
and behavior by learning,
and by adapting better to the
realities of our natural environment.

Air and water, forests, oceans,
deserts, mountains, cities,
trash, snow, wildlife, sun...
.....*all of us are one.*

We CAN be smart
enough to learn to live
more lightly on this planet.

*We CAN start, wherever we are,
to recognize and respect
our natural connections.*

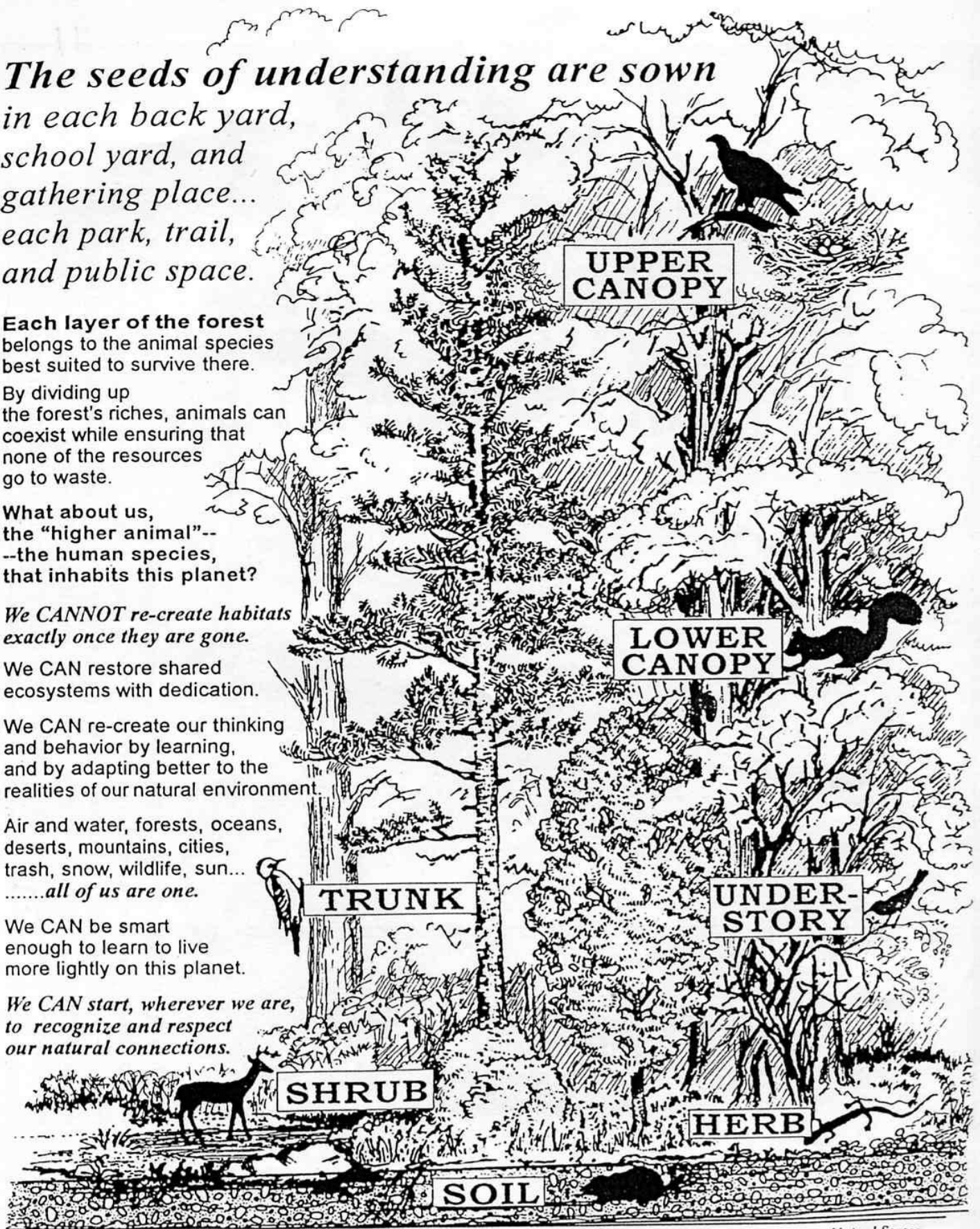
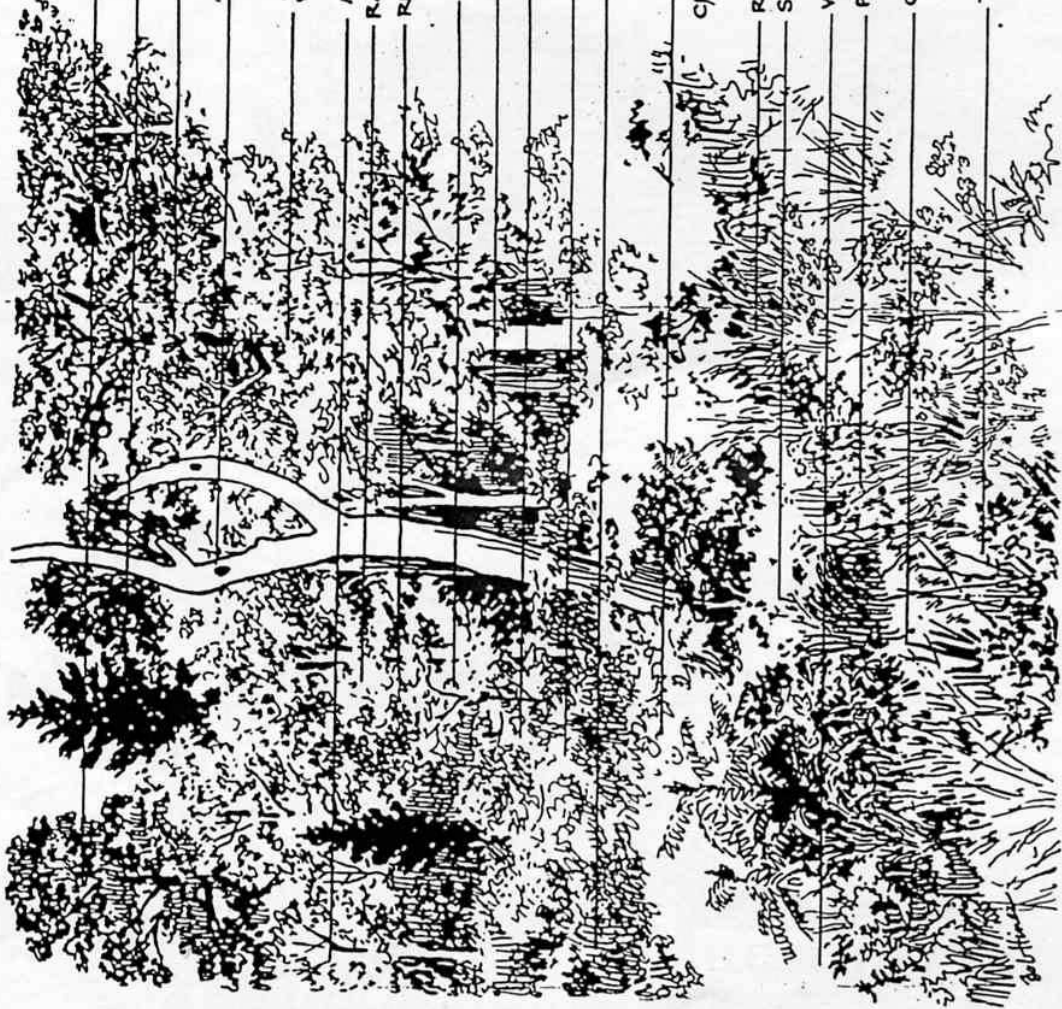


Illustration adapted from *The Field Guide to Wildlife Habitats of the Eastern United States*

- Janine M. Benyus, a Fireside book, Simon & Schuster

...and as used in the Tree-Action Habitat Tour booklet. TREE-ACTION, BOX 1306, HERNDON, VA 20172. Phone: 703-471-4337



- COOPERS HAWK
- GREAT HORNED OWL
- SQUIRREL
- KESTREL
- PILBATED WOODPECKER
- MOURNING DOVE
- RACCOON
- RED-EYED VIREO
- CAROLINA WREN
- TREE FROG
- CARDINAL
- REDSTART
- RUFFED GROUSE
- WOOD THRUSH
- CHIPMUNK
- RABBIT
- SONG SPARROW
- WOODCOCK
- PHEASANT
- QUAIL
- TORTOISE

Wildlife HABITAT DIVERSITY, which is depicted here, results in diversity of wildlife species. A mixture of deciduous and evergreen trees is important, but vegetation is needed at different levels -- from the ground cover to the top canopy. Trees alone are not an effective community of plants that can support a community of wildlife. *Leaf litter, dead tree snags and limbs, and fallen trees add to essential diversity and are part of the natural cycles of life.*