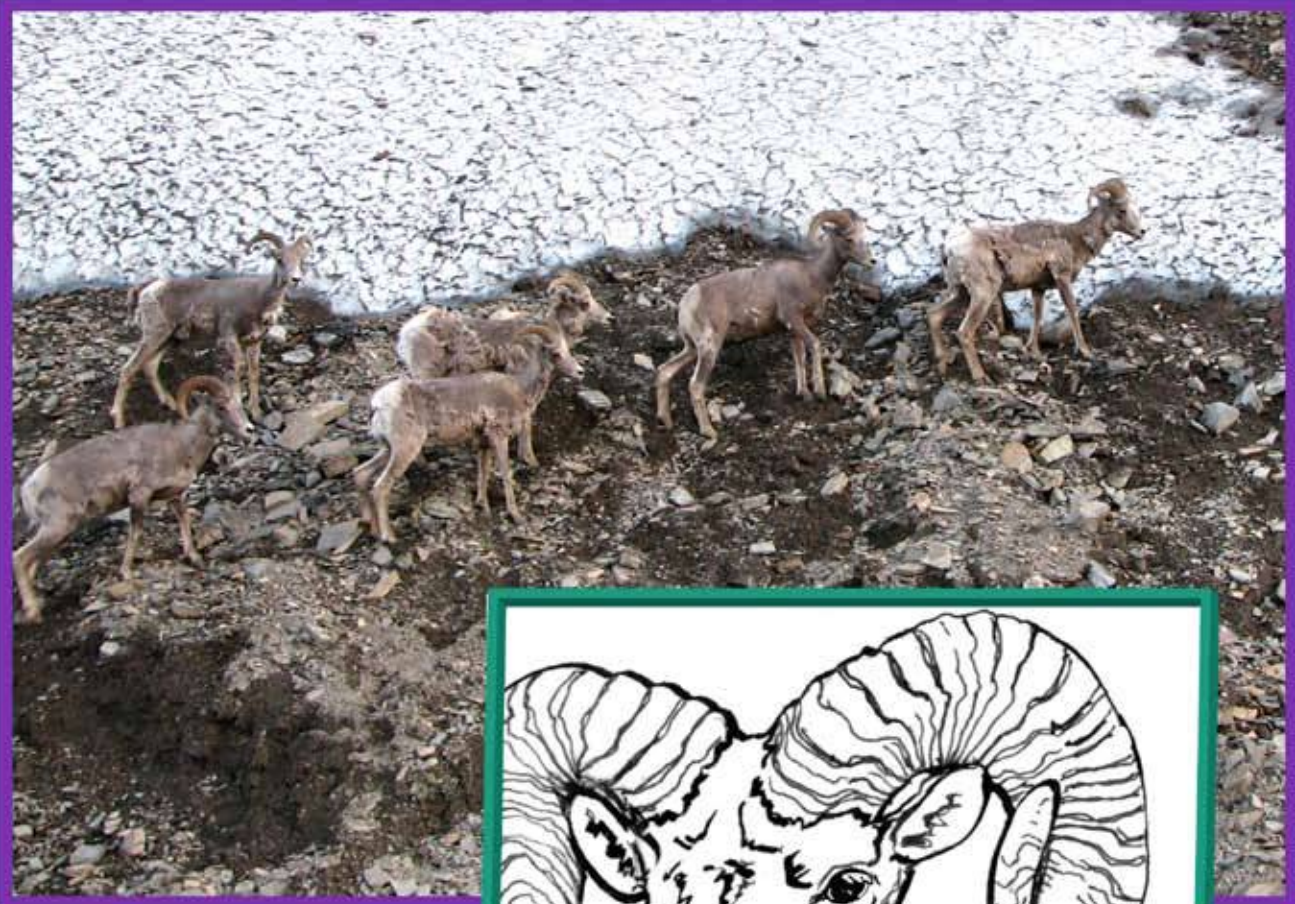




A

is for aspen.

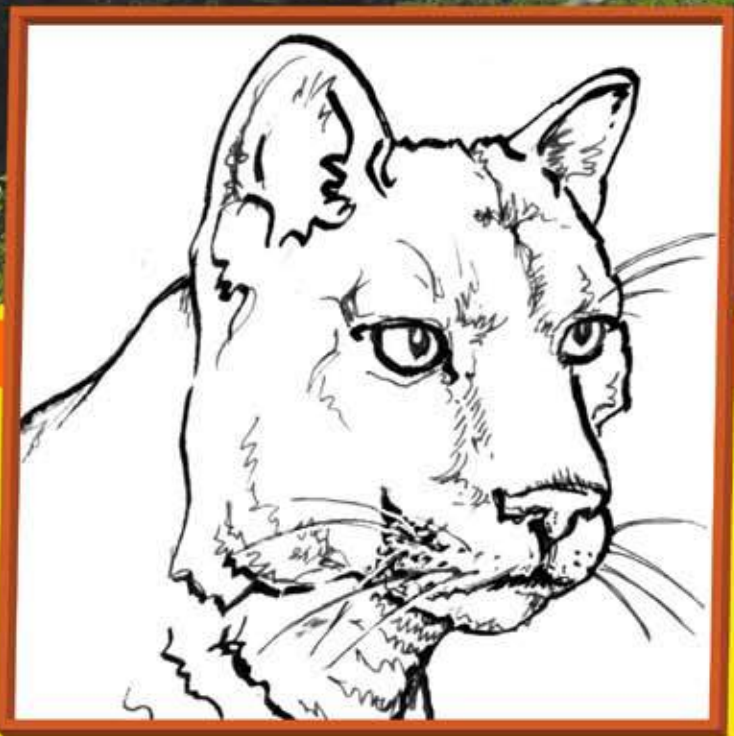
Aspen bark is white with knots in it that can look like eyes. A group of aspen trees are all attached underground as one plant. Aspens decorate Glacier in the fall when their leaves turn a brilliant yellow.



B

is for bighorn.

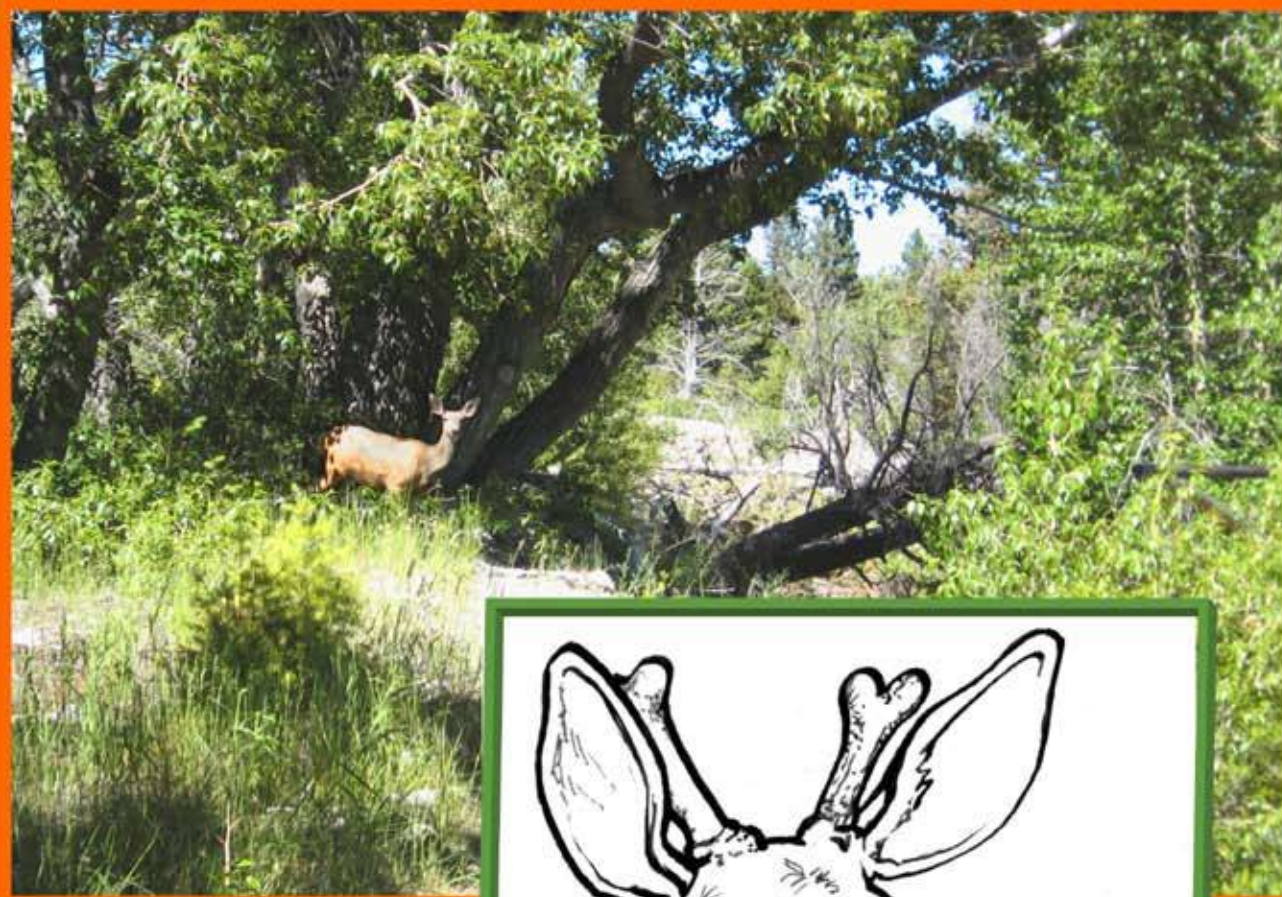
Bighorn sheep have large, curly horns. They like to graze high in the mountains. You can see them along the Going-to-the-Sun Road.



C

is for cougar.

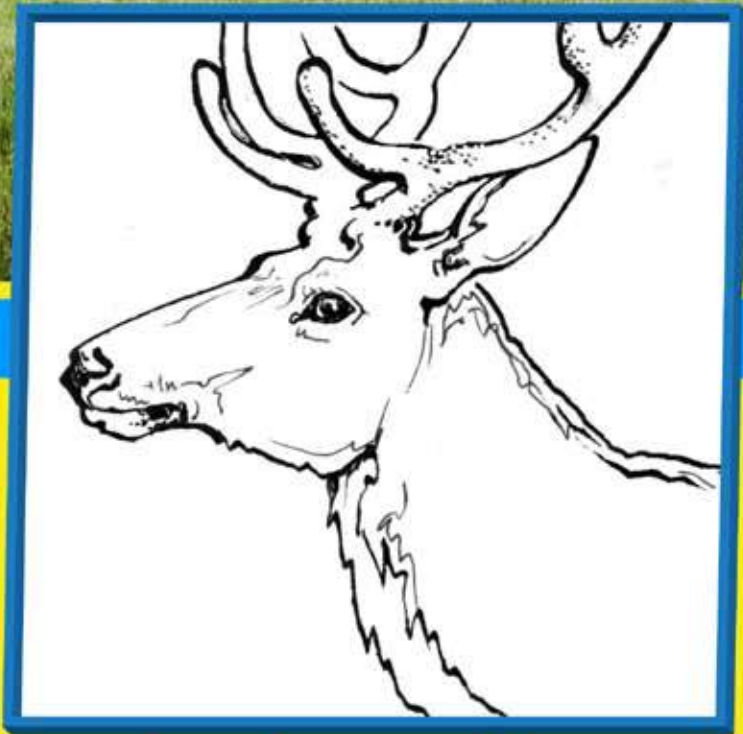
Cougars are also called mountain lions. They are quiet and hunt the forests, mountains and prairies of the park. Cougars are the largest cats in Glacier.



D

is for deer.

Mule deer have large ears like this one. Whitetail deer are named for their bushy white tails. Both these kinds of deer live in Glacier.



E

is for elk.

Elk are bigger than deer. They spend the summer in the mountains and in the winter they move down to the valleys. In the fall you can hear the bull elk make a bugling sound to help them find mates.



F

is for fireweed.

Fireweed has pink flowers on the top of its bright green stem. Fireweed got its name because it is one of the first plants to re-grow after a fire. Moose, elk, deer, muskrats, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats all eat the leaves and stems of fireweed.



G

is for glacier lily.

These alpine wildflowers bloom in the early spring. Grizzly bears use their claws to dig up and eat glacier lilies. Their yellow flowers carpet Logan Pass.



H

is for huckleberry.

Huckleberries come from huckleberry bushes. These plants grow very well on sunny hillsides. Bears, birds, squirrels and people in Glacier love to eat huckleberries!



I

is for insect.

Insects like this butterfly can be very colorful. They fly from flower to flower in the meadows. Glacier has many places for insects to live and find food.



J

is for jay.

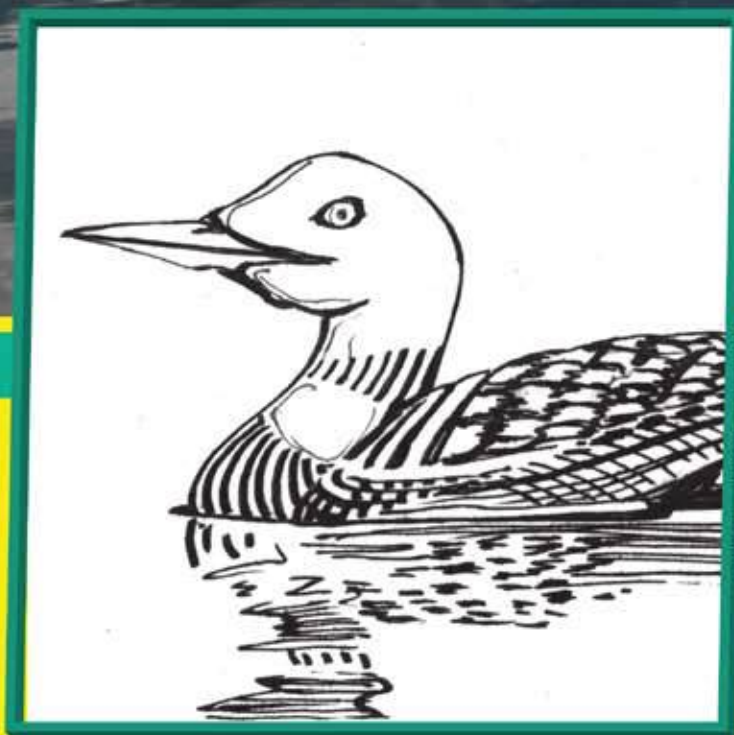
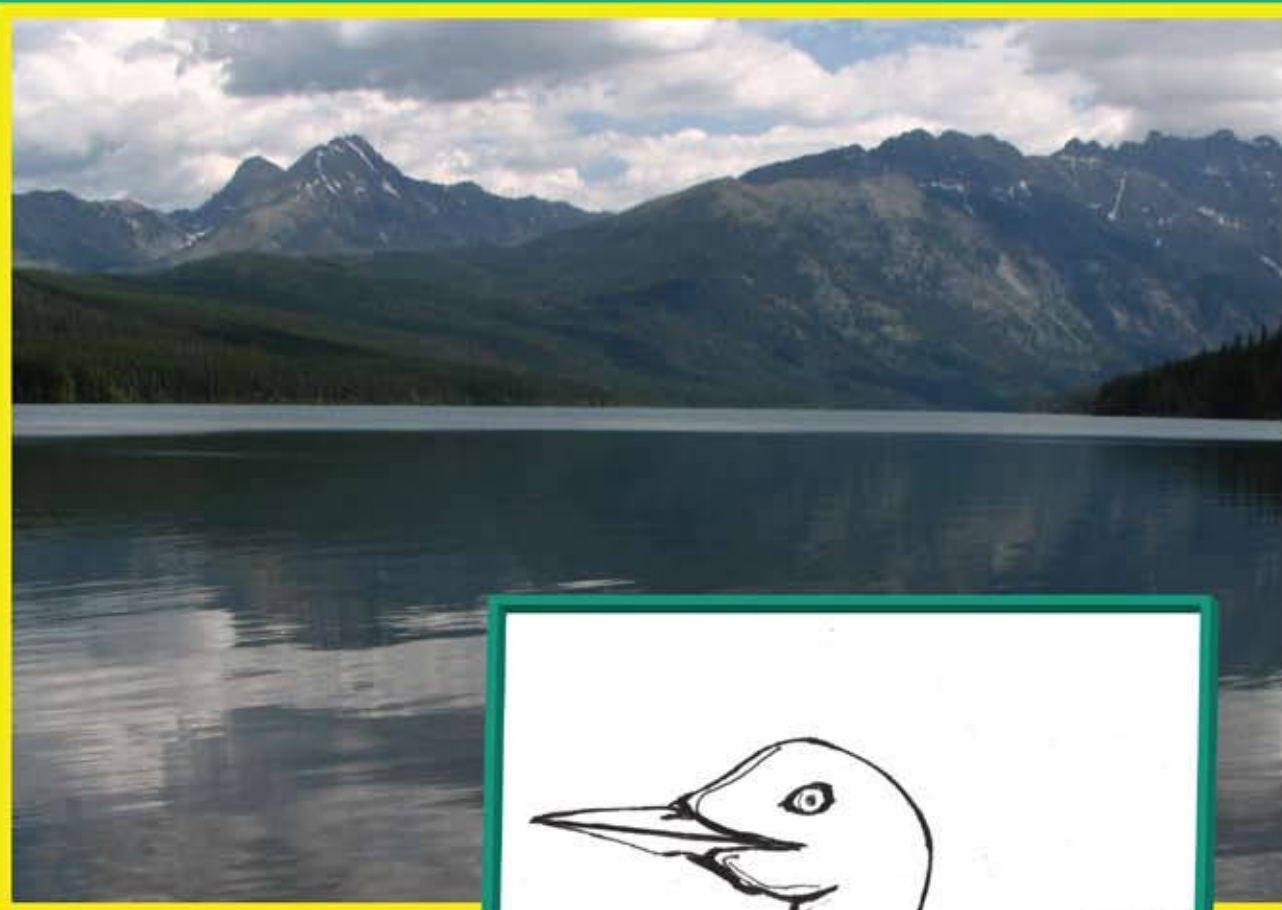
Stellar jays have bright blue wings and tail feathers. Their heads are crowned in black. They perch in trees in Glacier waiting to steal your lunch if you're not careful!



K

is for kinglet.

The kinglet is a tiny bird that may weigh only as much as two pennies! It travels in small groups called flocks, searching for insects. Some kinglets are able to live in Glacier all winter.



L

is for loon.

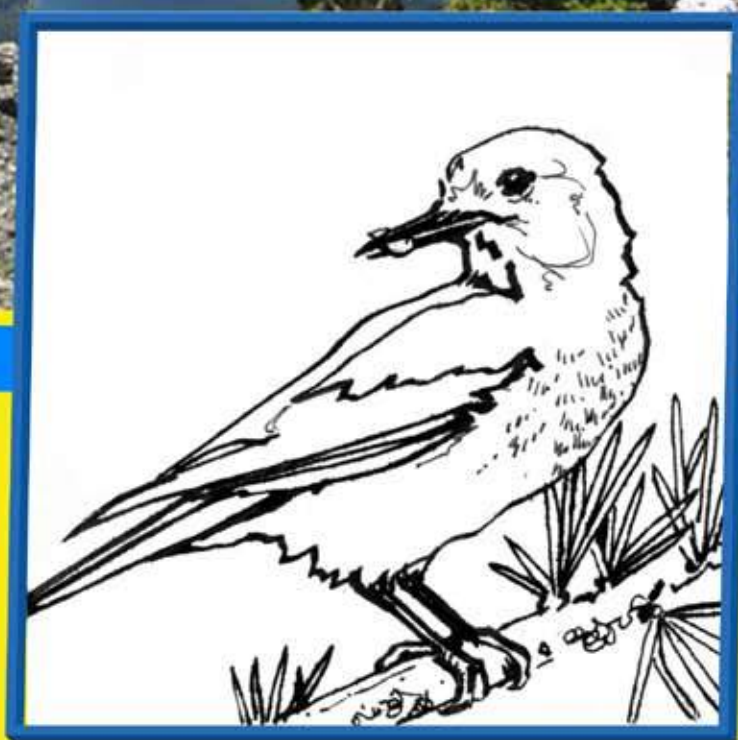
Loons make a wild, wailing call. They nest in quiet mountain lakes where few people go. You might hear the beautiful call of this bird during a summer visit to one of Glacier's lakes.



M

is for mountain goat.

Mountain goats have thick white coats that keep them warm in their cold mountain homes. Their hooves can grip rocks and help keep them from falling off the steep cliffs in Glacier.



N

is for nutcracker.

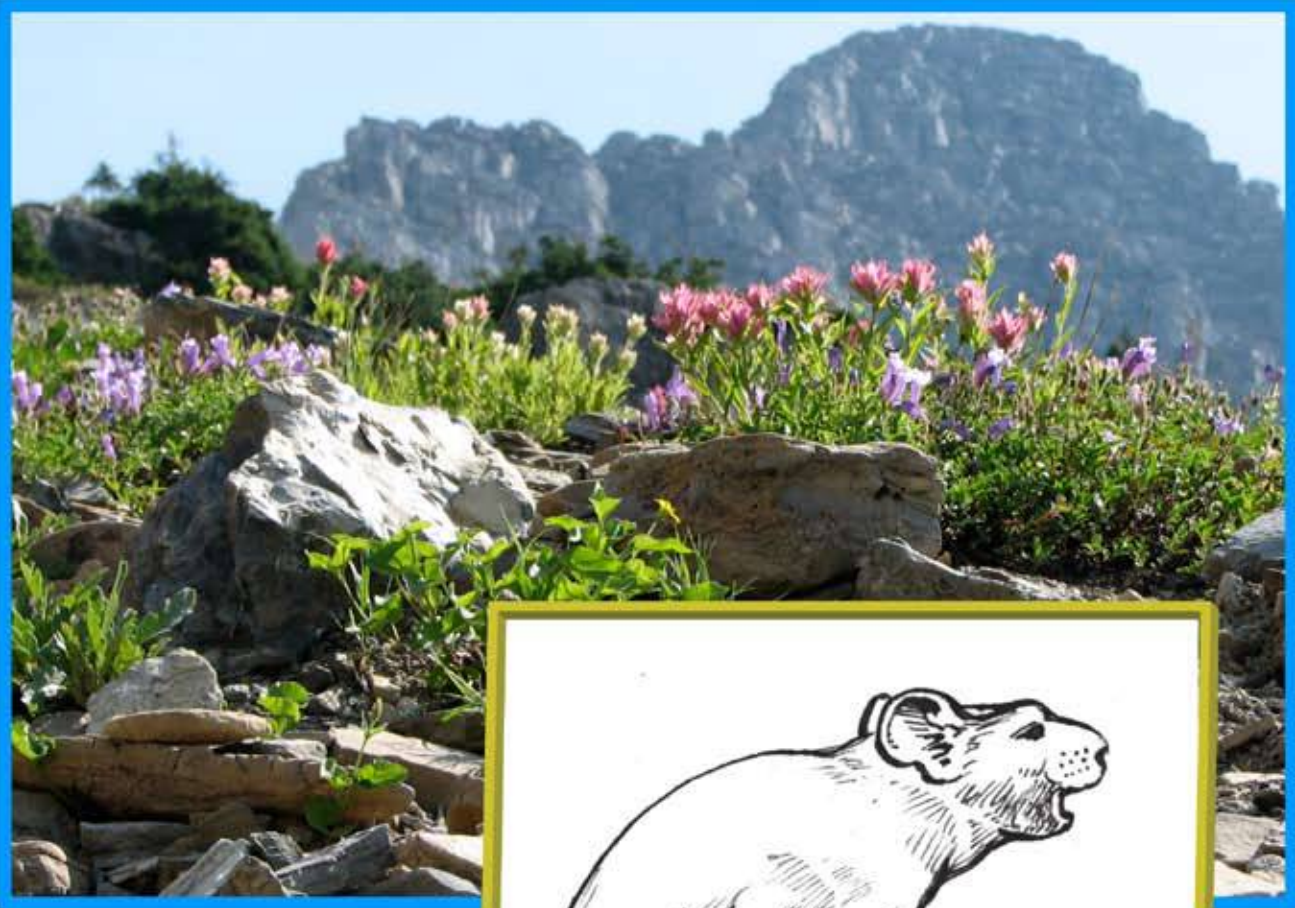
The Clark's nutcracker collects seeds from Whitebark pine trees. The nutcracker hides the seeds in many different holes in the ground. Many of Glacier's Whitebark pine trees grew from seeds that the Clark's nutcrackers did not go back and eat.



O

is for owl.

The Great Horned Owl has feathers at the top of its head that look like horns. It sleeps during the day and is active at night. Great Horned Owls can live year-round in Glacier.



P

is for pika.

Pikas are the size of hamsters, but they are more like rabbits. Pikas spend the short summer collecting grasses high in the mountains. They store the grass in their rocky burrows to eat during the long, cold Glacier winters.



Q

is for Queen's cup.

The Queen's cup has white flowers that turn into blue, bead-like berries. The berries give the Queen's cup its other name, "Bead Lily." The Queen's cup lives in Glacier's shady forests.



R

is for rose.

Wild roses have beautiful pink flowers. They live on the edge of forests. In fall, the flowers become bright orange fruits called rose hips. Rose hips are a tasty meal for many Glacier animals.



S

is for squirrel.

The golden-mantled ground squirrel is often mistaken for a really big chipmunk! It fattens up all summer on flowers and seeds. Then it sleeps through most of the long Glacier winter.



T

is for trout.

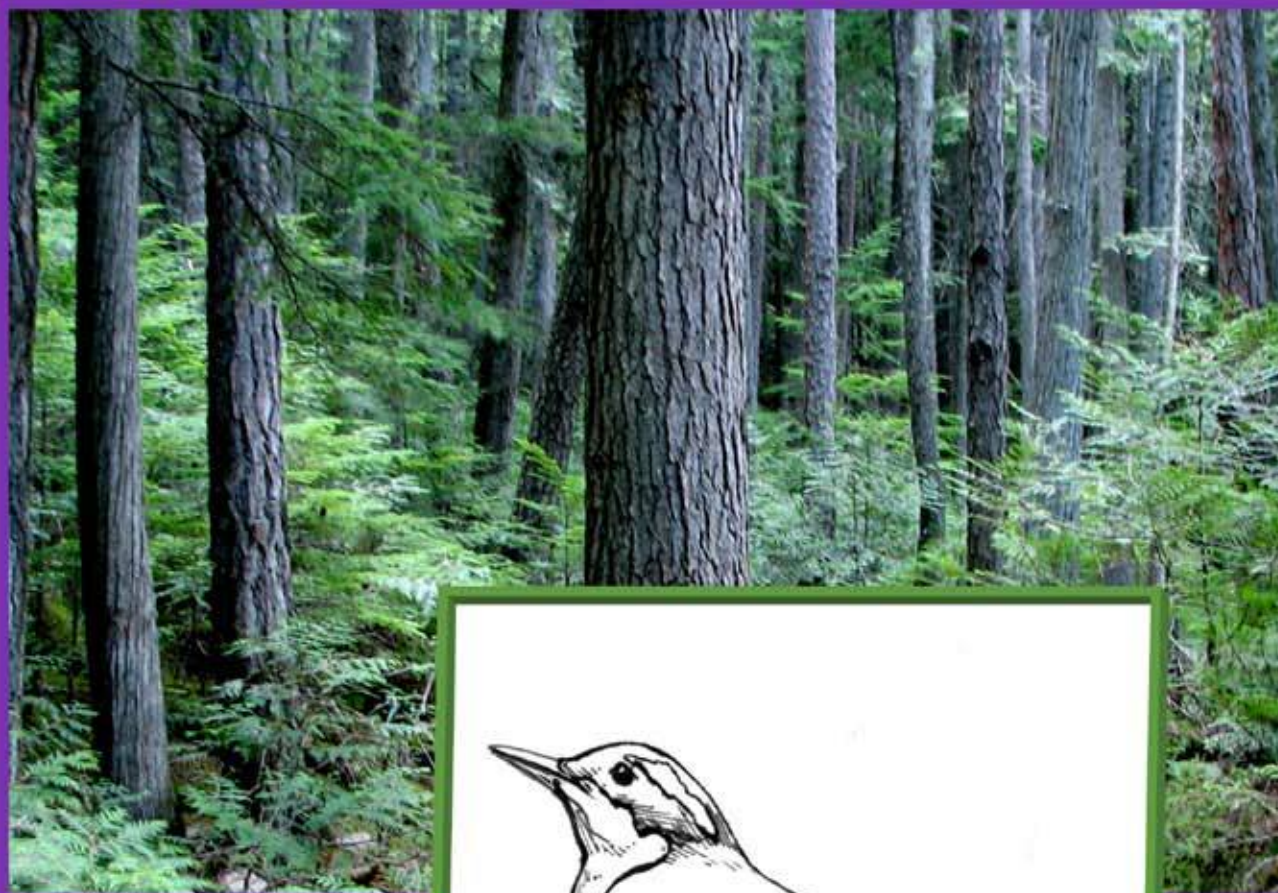
Bull trout have no black marks on their top fin. This fish must be put back in the water if it is caught. Glacier National Park's cold lakes and streams provide important homes for these fish.



U

is for ursus.

Ursus americanus is the name scientists use for black bears. Black bears roam the forests, mountains, and meadows eating mostly plants, insects, and berries. Remember to make noise when hiking on the trails in Glacier so you don't surprise a bear.



V

is for varied thrush.

The varied thrush is colorful, with a bright orange breast and a blue-grey collar around its neck. They're hard to see because they live in dark, old forests. If you hear a long whistling sound in one of Glacier's old forests, it is probably a varied thrush.



W

is for wolf.

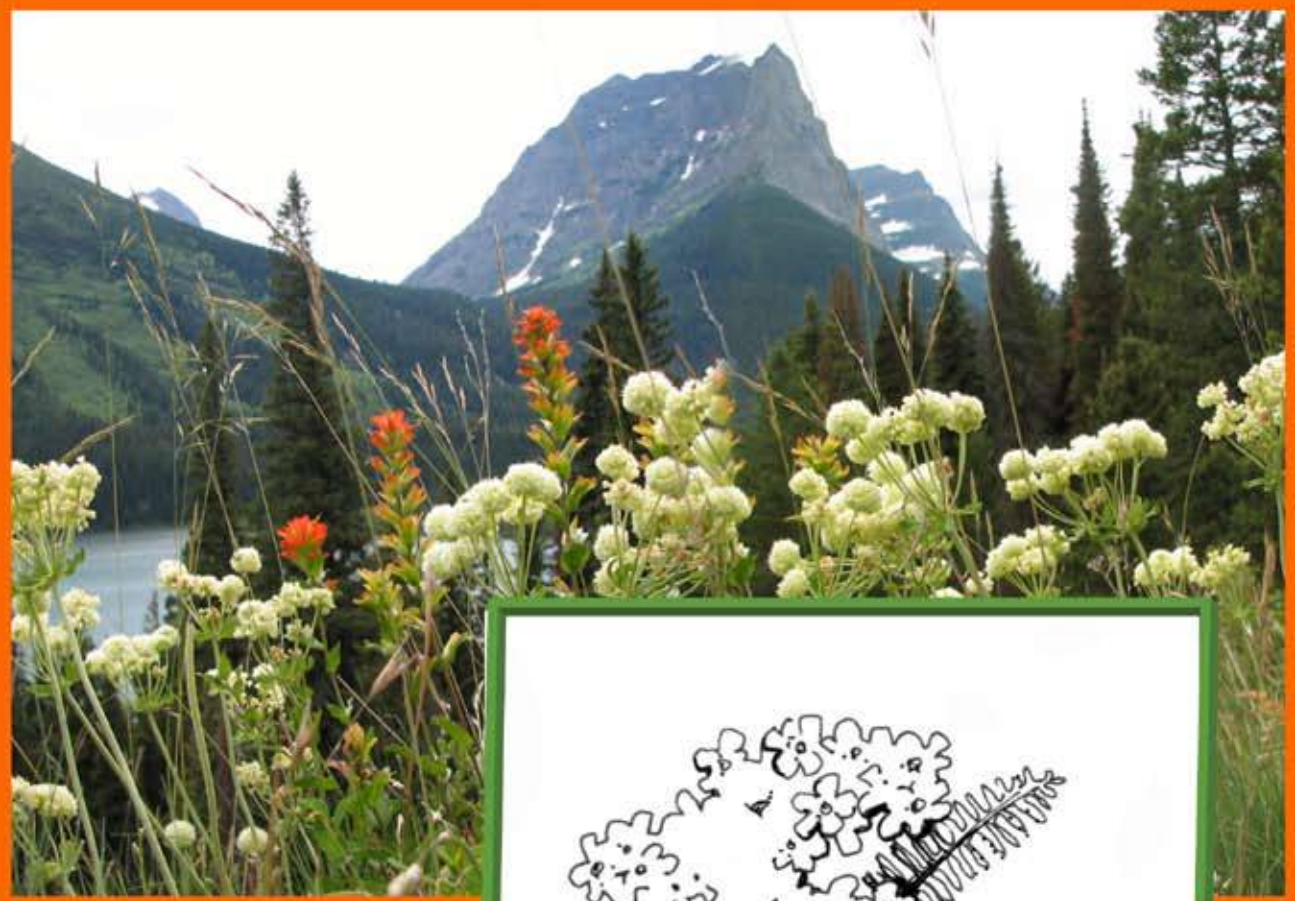
Wolves live in family packs. The pack travels, hunts, and raises puppies together. Wolves and all other wildlife are protected in Glacier National Park.



X

is for the x in lynx.

The lynx has big feet that help it to walk on top of the snow. It is a cat that lives in old forests. Lynx are predators that find lots of snowshoe hares to eat in Glacier National Park.



Y

is for yarrow.

Yarrow is a plant that has small white flowers and fuzzy leaves. The Blackfeet used yarrow like band aids to stop a cut from bleeding. Yarrow grows all over Glacier National Park.



Z

is for the z in grizzly.

Grizzly bears eat mostly plants and insects. They need a large, wild area to find enough food to fatten them up for their long winter sleep. Glacier National Park provides a wild place for them to live.