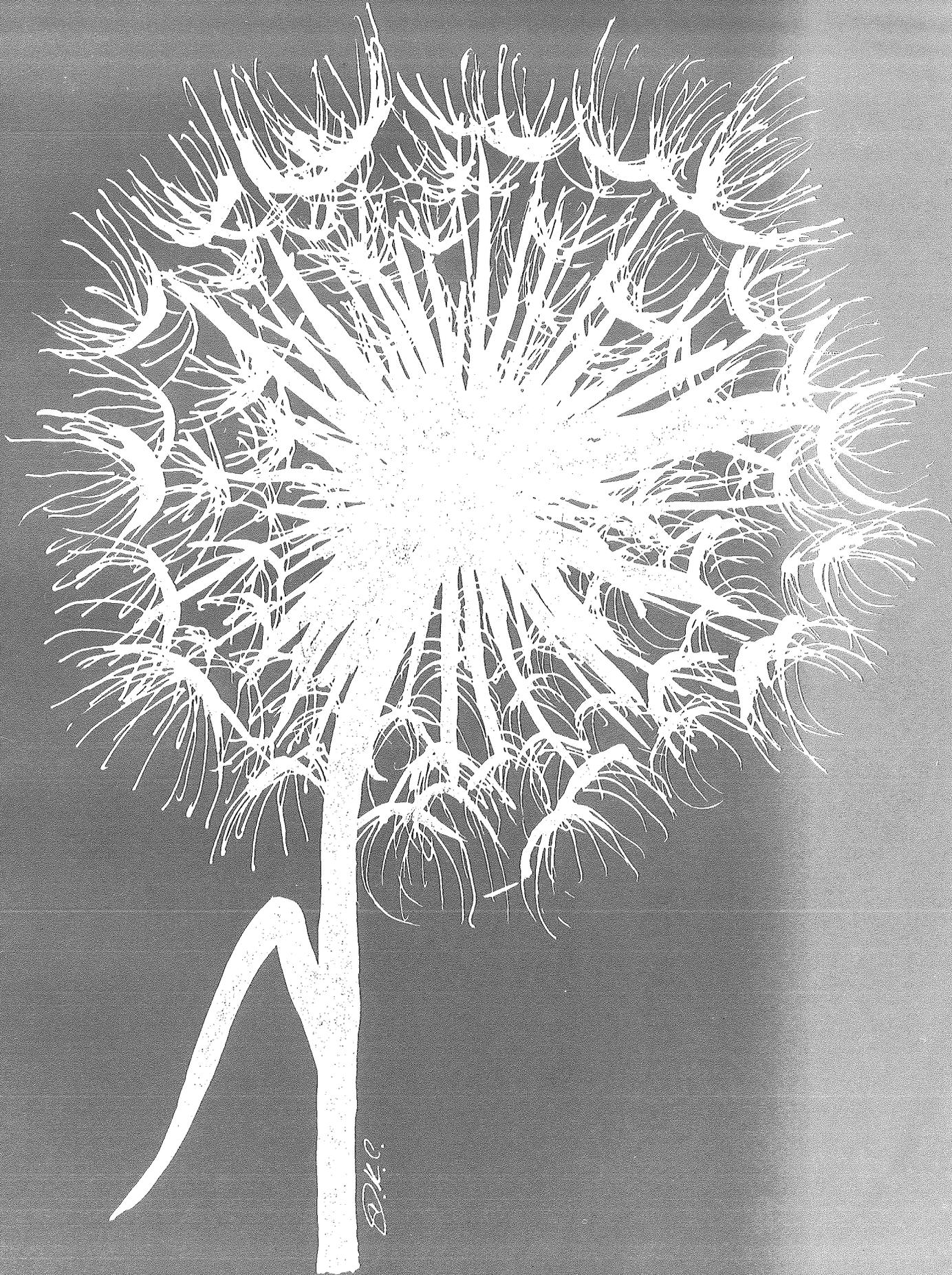


# COLORING BOOK

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



*WE DEDICATE this coloring book to the young people of Indiana, who see so clearly and believe all things possible. They are surely our greatest natural resource.*

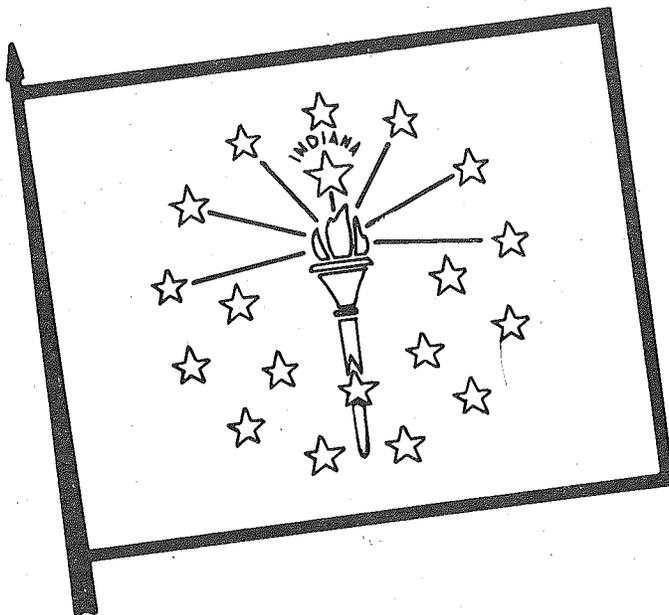
*Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
Joseph D. Cloud, Director  
Copyright 1979*

*Created and edited by Kathe Forrest, Director of Public Information and Education,  
Indiana Department of Natural Resources*

*Text, design, and layout by Karin Hostetter, Information Specialist, Indiana  
Department of Natural Resources*

*Art work by Floyd Neeb, Indiana State Highway Commission*

Indiana's state tree is the tulip tree. In the spring its large green flowers are almost hidden by the leaves. Its seeds are eaten by squirrels and birds and the wood is used in making furniture and toys.



The blue and gold state flag was adopted in 1917 and designed by Paul Hadley from Mooresville, Indiana. The torch in the center stands for liberty and enlightenment; the rays represent their far-reaching influence. The outer circle of stars represents the original 13 states and the inner circle star above the torch stands for Indiana, the 19th state.

Originally the state flower was the zinnia, but in 1957 the General Assembly decided the peony would be more appropriate. The peony comes in many varieties and colors. While not native to Indiana, it thrives throughout the state.





All over Indiana and year round, the state bird, the cardinal, is visible. The male can be recognized by its bright red color while the female is brown with dull red crest, wings, and tail.



**Smokey asks that you help protect our natural resources from uncontrolled wildfires. Many animals depend on the forest for their homes and food.**



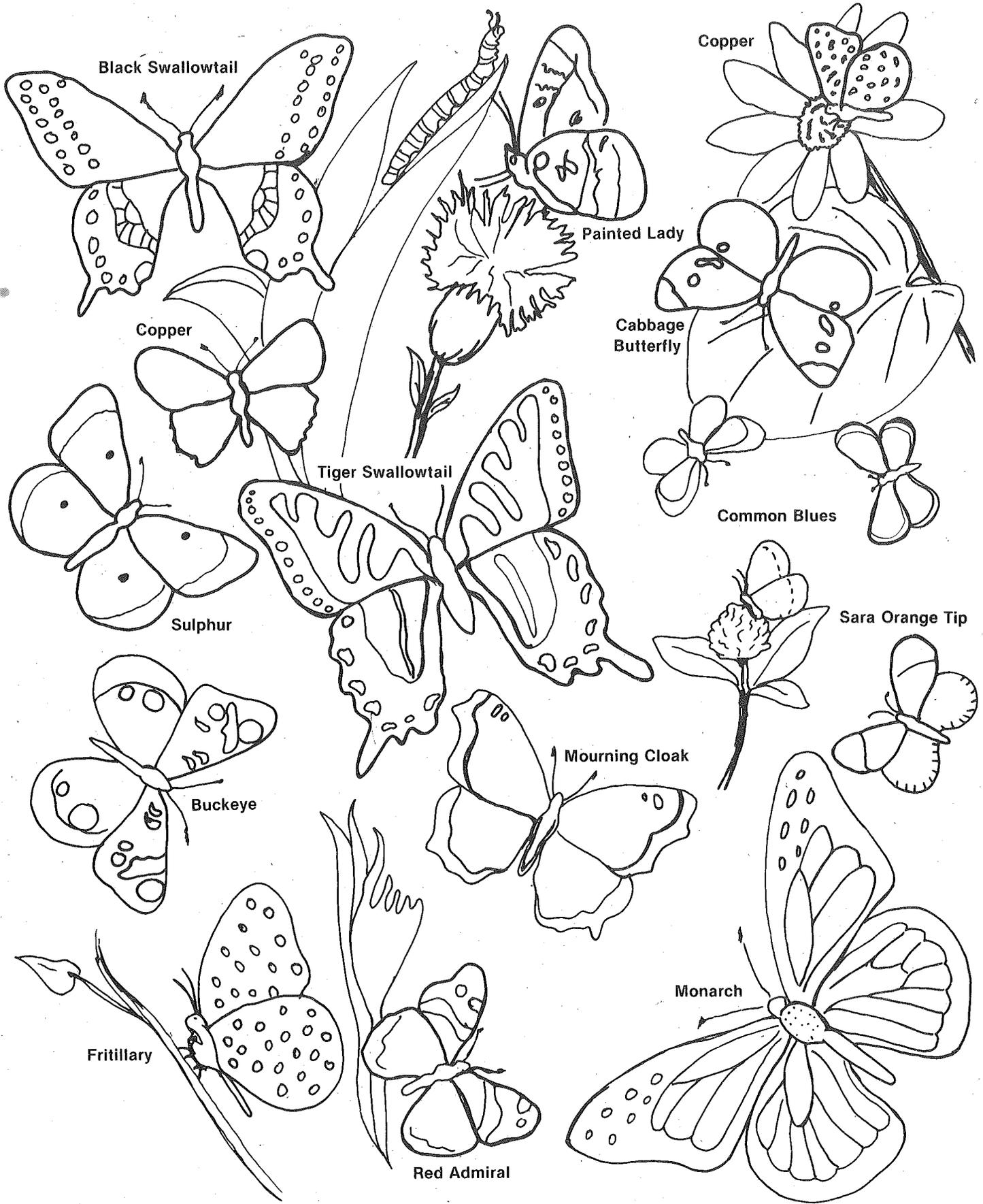
Raccoon



Skunk



Squirrel



Black Swallowtail

Copper

Painted Lady

Copper

Cabbage Butterfly

Tiger Swallowtail

Common Blues

Sulphur

Sara Orange Tip

Buckeye

Mourning Cloak

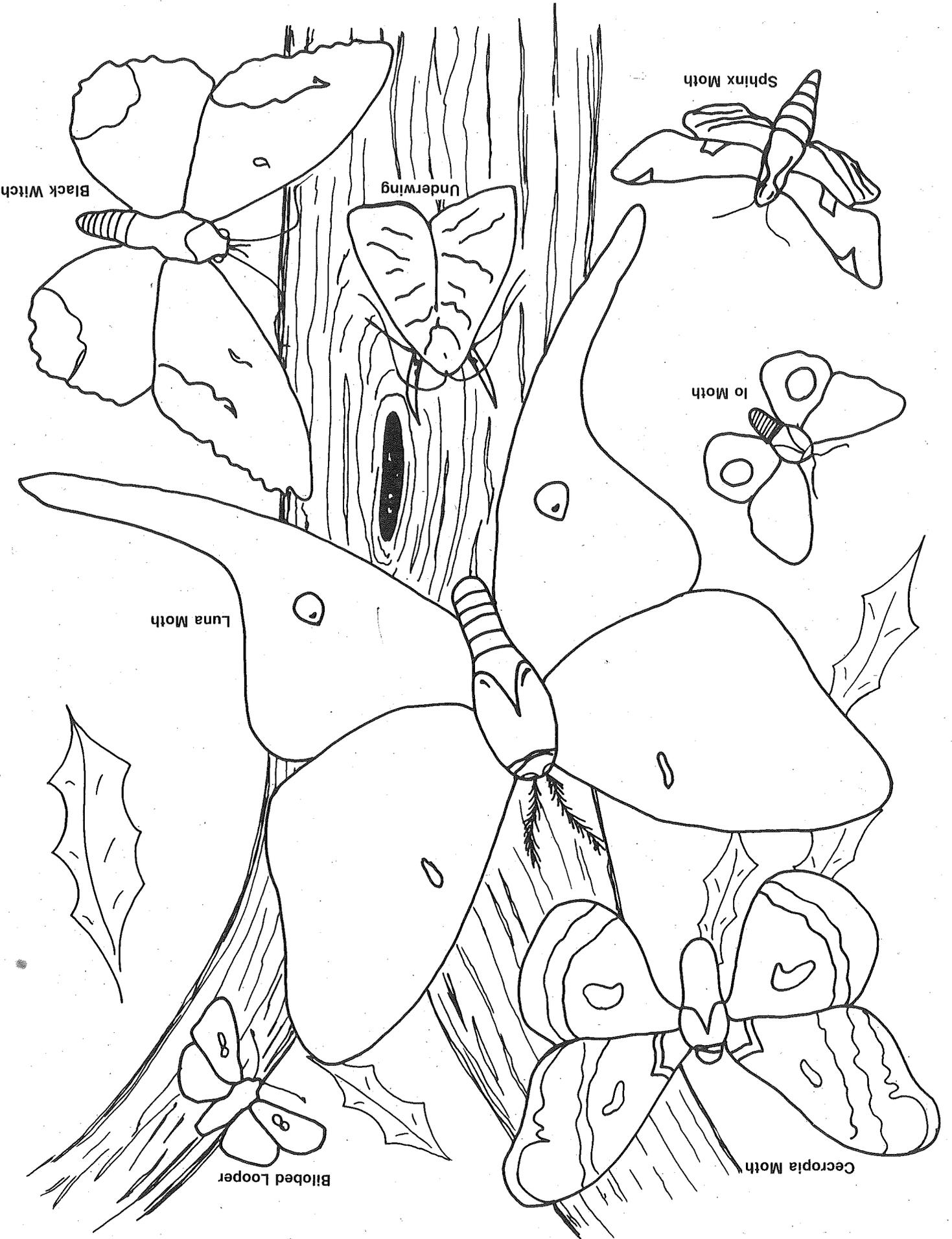
Fritillary

Red Admiral

Monarch

Not only are butterflies pretty, but they are also useful in helping bees pollinate flowers. Like all insects, they have six legs and three body segments. Their pretty colors are actually tiny scales on the wings. When you catch a butterfly, some of these scales come off on your hands and then the butterfly cannot fly as well.

Sometimes moths are hard to find because they come out only at night or because they look like their surroundings. Nevertheless, they help pollinate some special flowers and provide food for birds.



Sphinx Moth

Black Witch

Underwing

to Moth

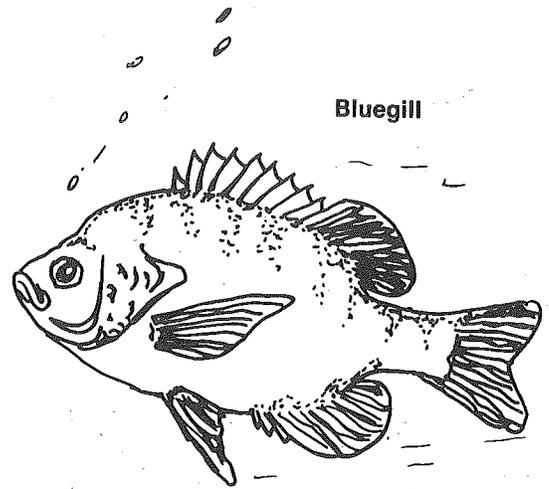
Luna Moth

Bilobed Looper

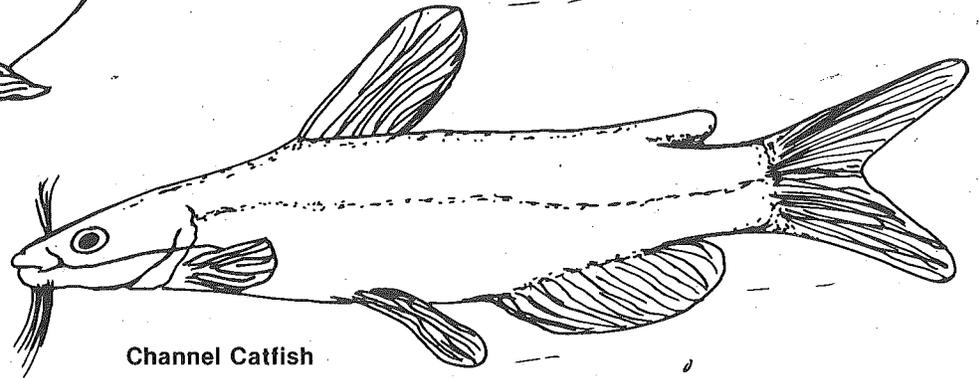
Cecropia Moth



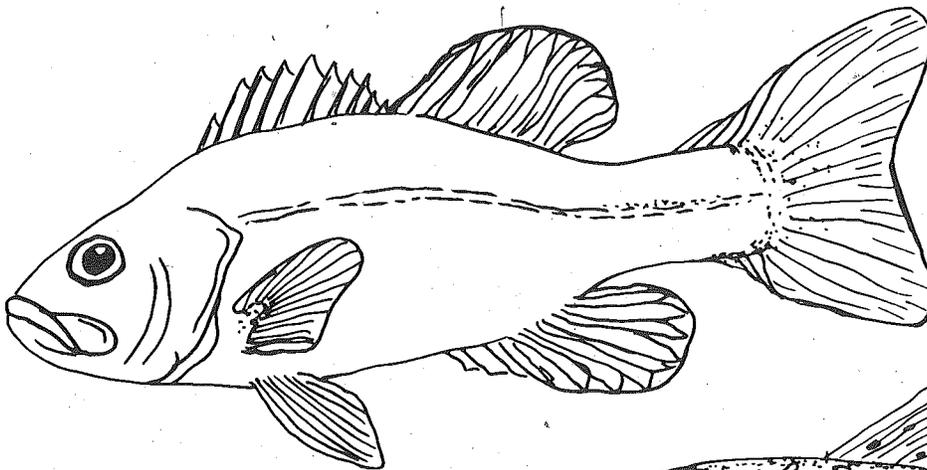
Muskellunge



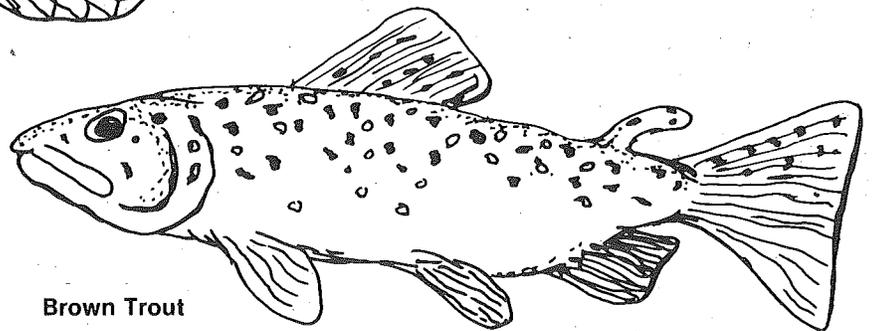
Bluegill



Channel Catfish

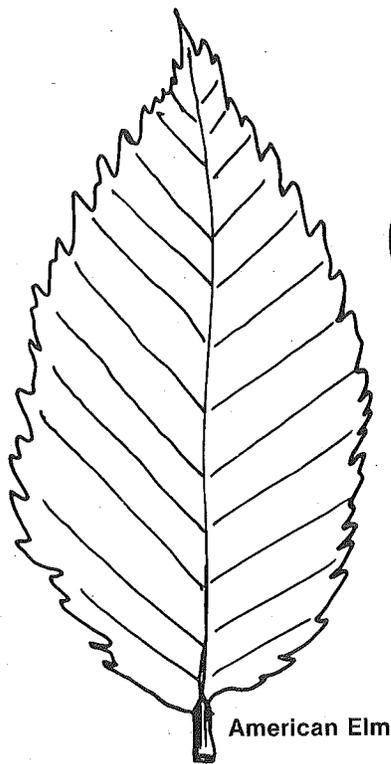


Largemouth Bass

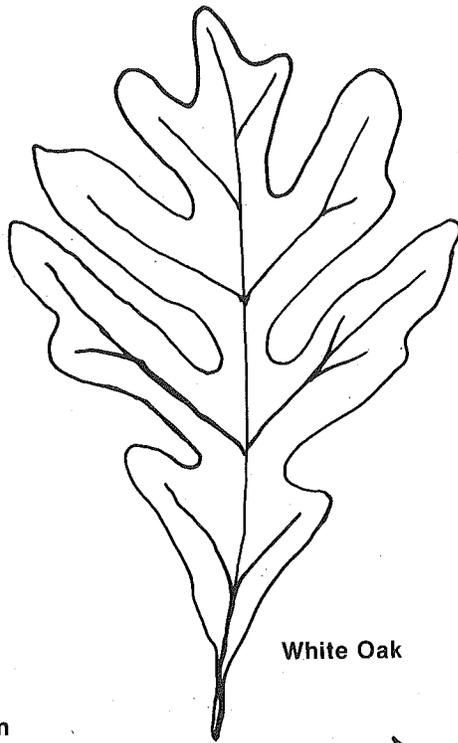


Brown Trout

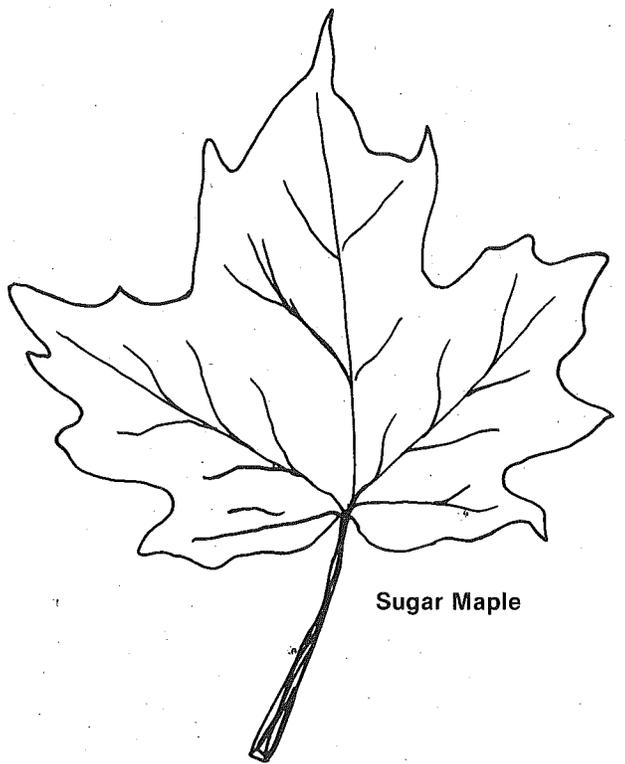
Indiana's lakes and streams provide homes for many different kinds of fish. Some fish help clean the water and others provide food for man.



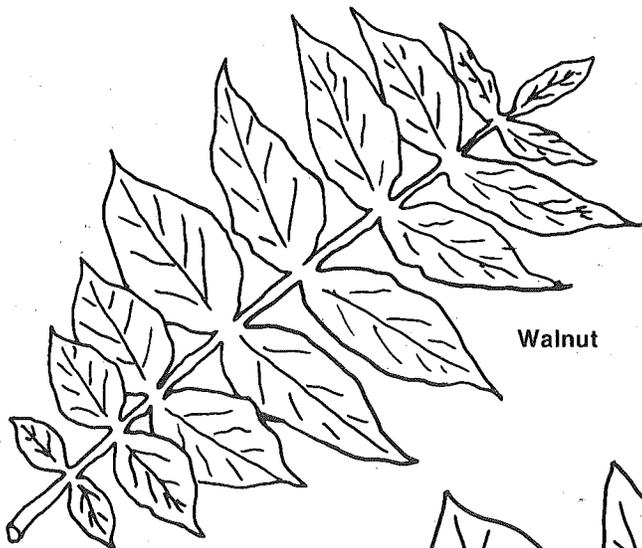
American Elm



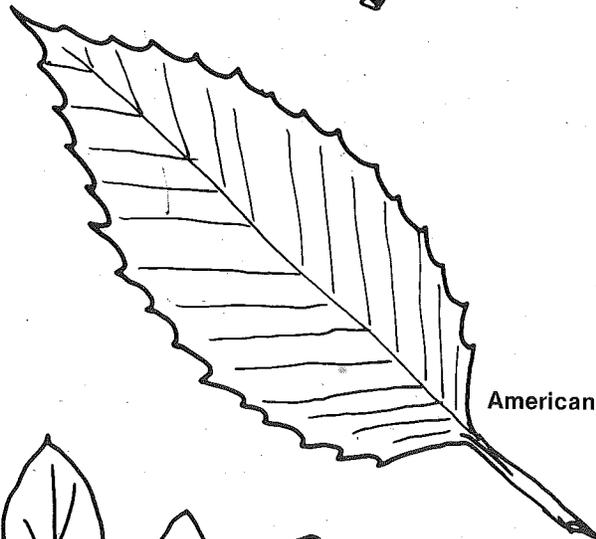
White Oak



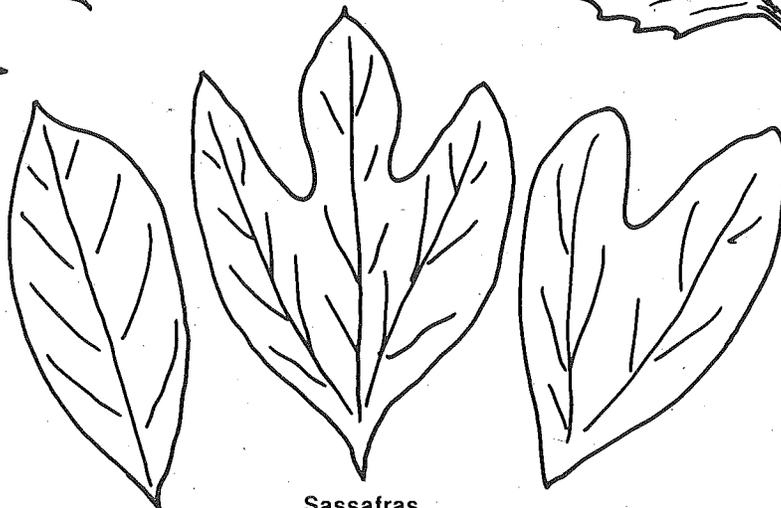
Sugar Maple



Walnut

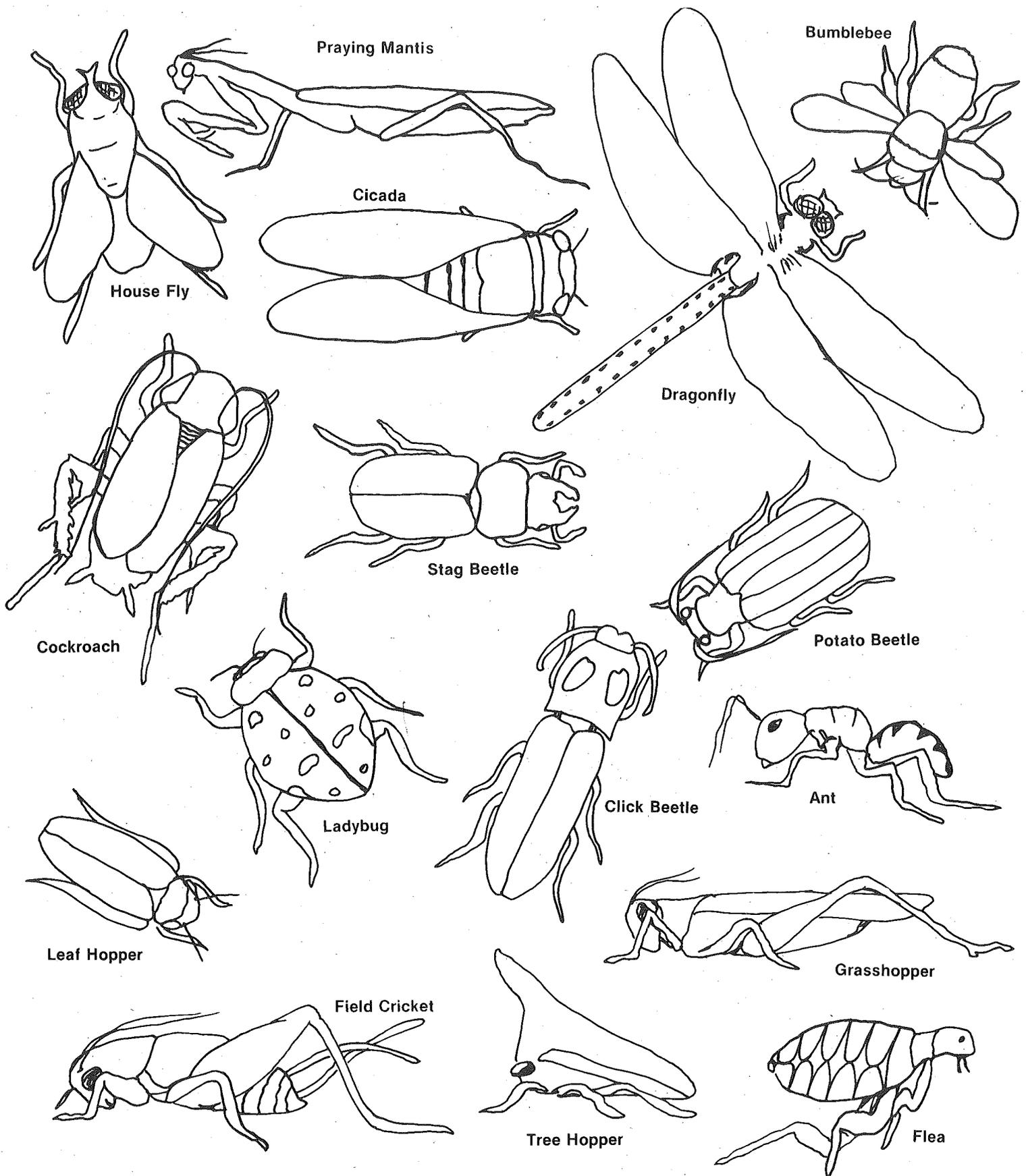


American Beech

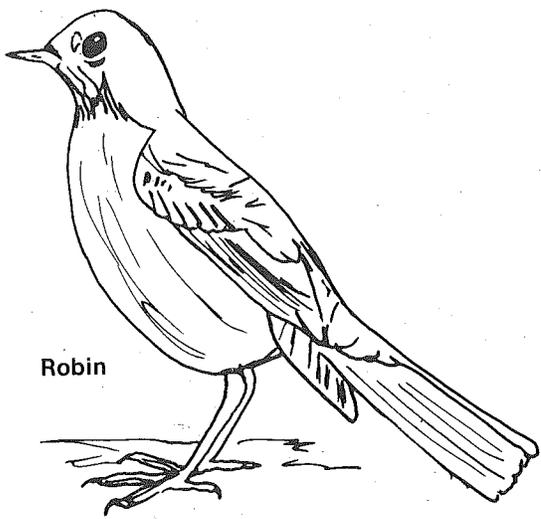


Sassafras

Succession is the orderly sequence from one plant community to another. Different sequences exist in different areas. For example, a forest might have once been a grassy field; then bushes and small trees grew, followed by the tall trees associated with Indiana forests. A climax community is the final stage of succession in a particular locality. Several different climax communities are found in Indiana. Above are some of the major tree species found in an Indiana Beech-Maple climax forest.



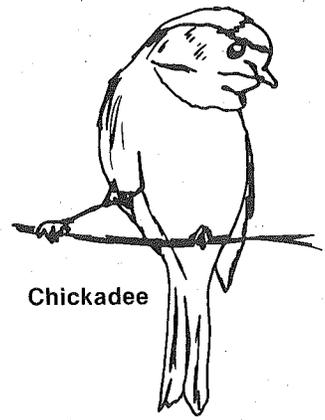
Which insects pictured above fly? Which walk? Which hop? Some insects are harmful, but many are useful to man, animals, and plants. Insects also form a vital link in the food chain. For example, plants are often eaten by aphids, which may be eaten by ladybugs. Many birds then include ladybugs in their diet.



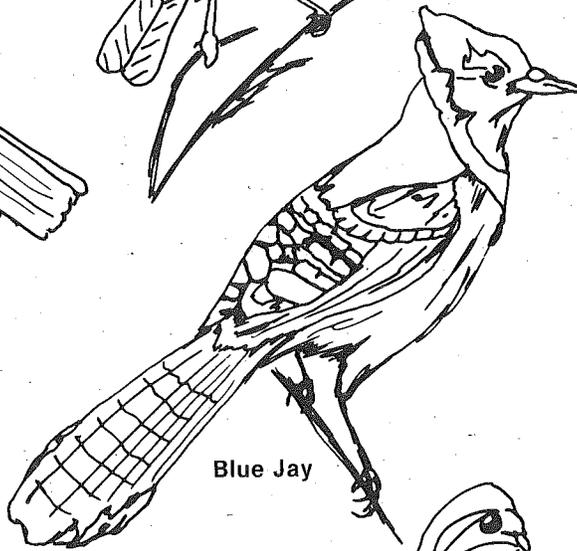
Robin



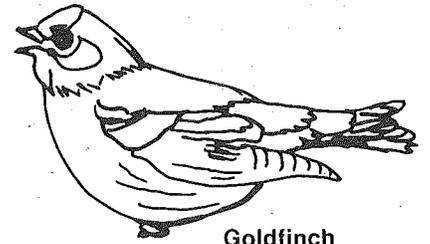
Indigo Bunting



Chickadee



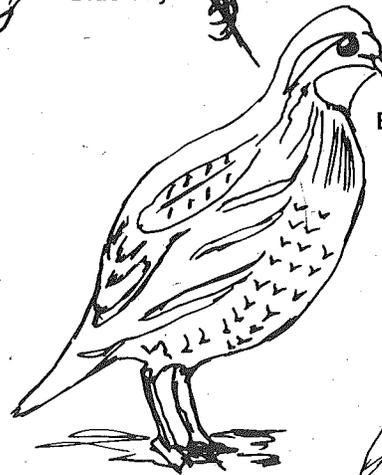
Blue Jay



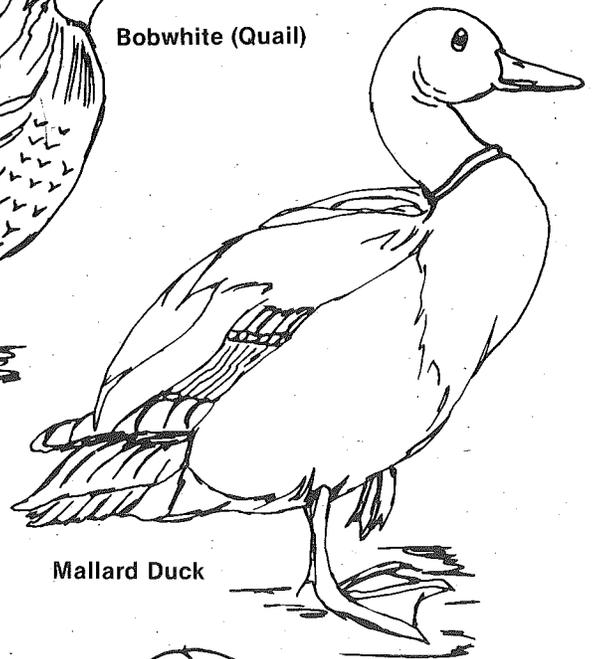
Goldfinch



Red-headed Woodpecker



Bobwhite (Quail)



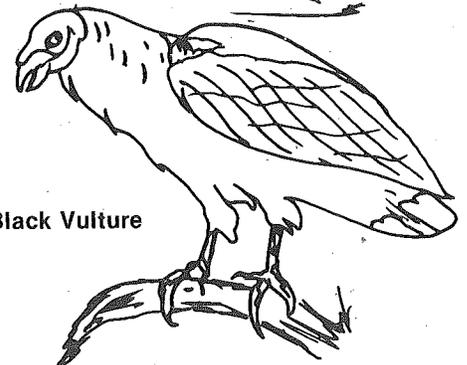
Mallard Duck



Screech Owl

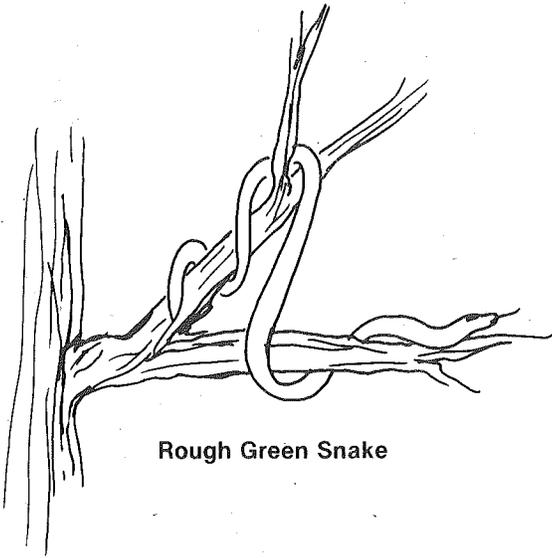


Red-tailed Hawk

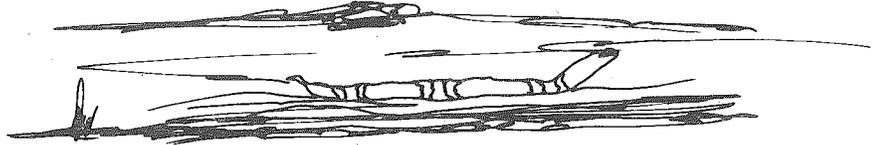


Black Vulture

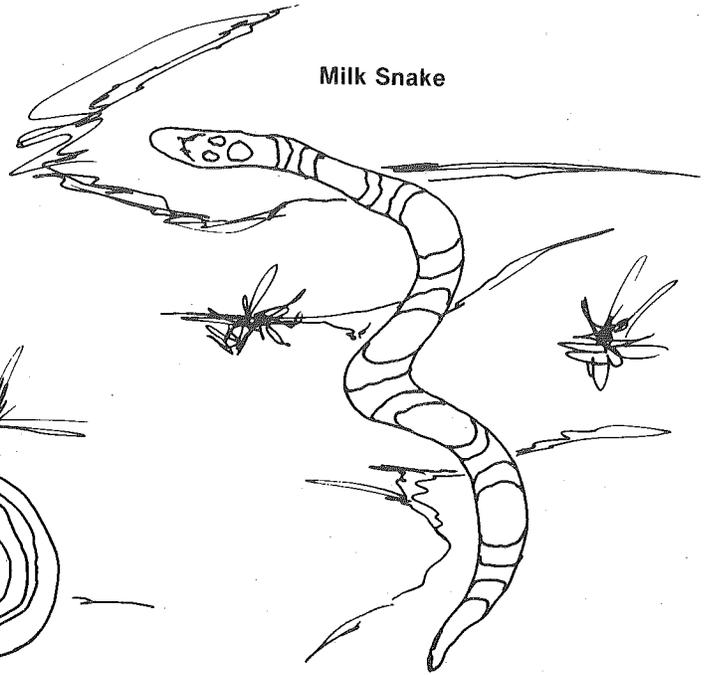
Everyone enjoys the cheery sound of a bird. Birds can be found everywhere at any time of year. Birds help man control outbreaks of harmful insects, disperse plant seeds, and eat small animals. How many of these birds do you know?



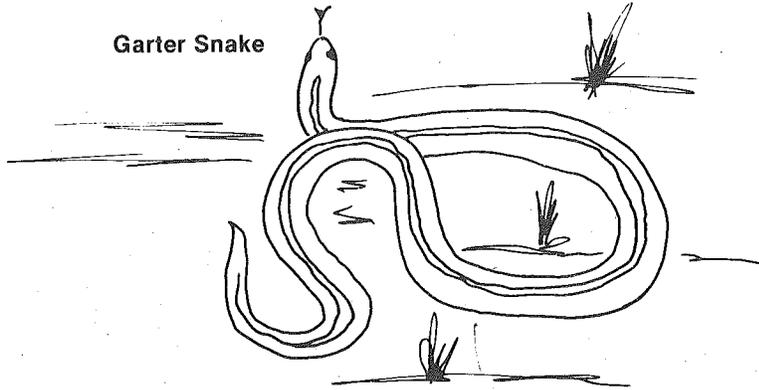
Rough Green Snake



Banded Water Snake



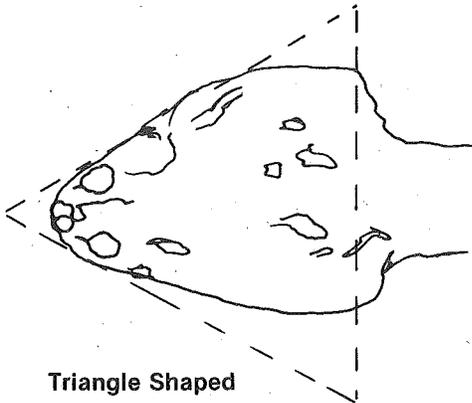
Milk Snake



Garter Snake



Worm Snake

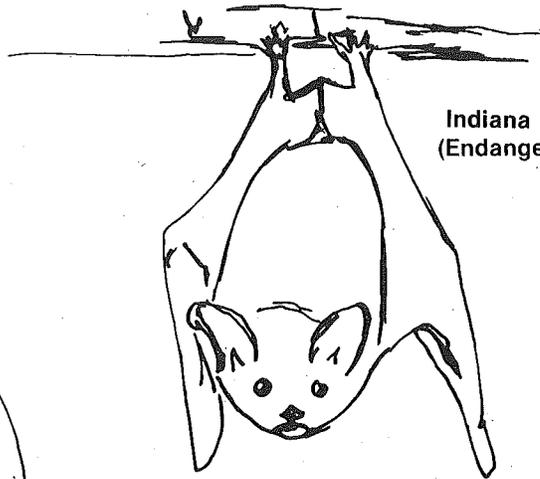


Triangle Shaped  
Poisonous Head

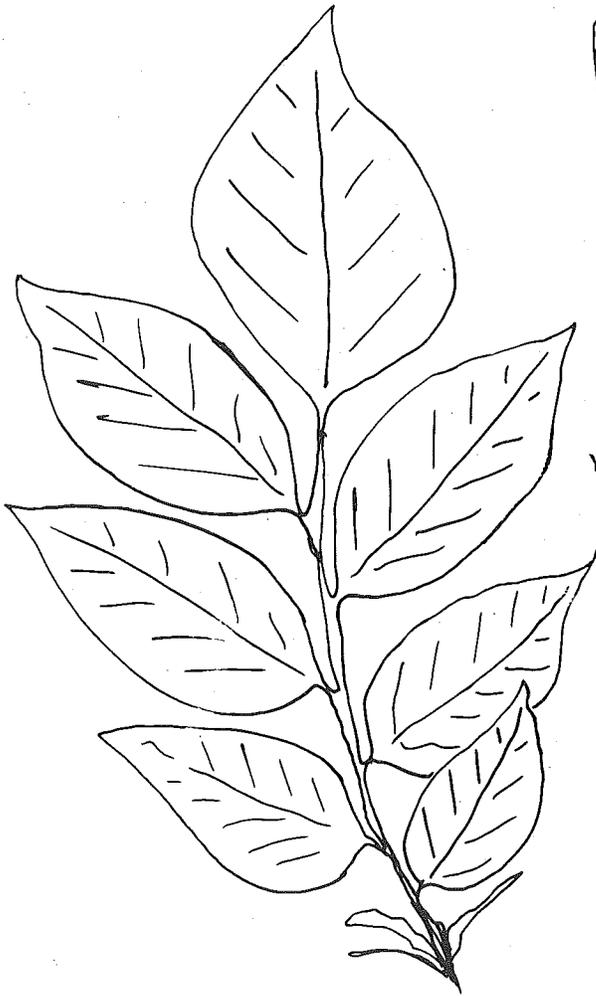


No Triangle  
Non-poisonous Head

Snakes live everywhere. Most of them are very timid and afraid of people. Only three kinds of poisonous snakes live in Indiana and they are very rarely seen by anyone. Snakes cannot see well. Instead, they have a special forked tongue which is sensitive to heat. When a snake sticks his tongue out and wiggles it, he wants to see if he can "feel" the heat of something which might be in his way. Snakes do many good things for us, such as eating rats, mice, and other small animals and insects.



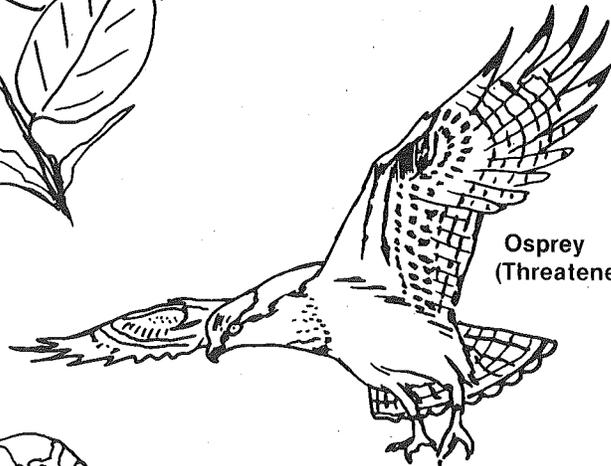
Indiana Bat  
(Endangered)



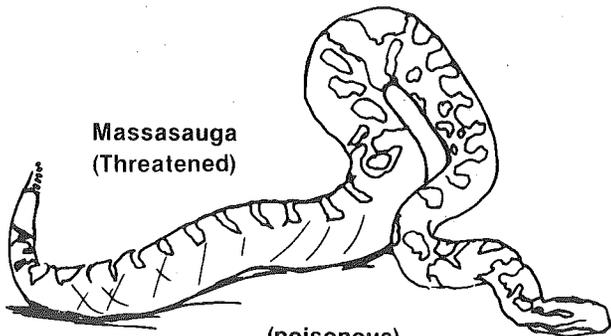
Yellowwood  
(Rare)



Yellow  
Lady's-slipper  
(Rare)

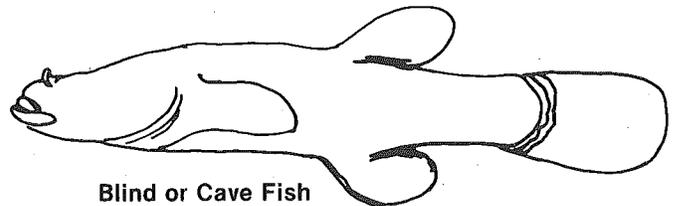


Osprey  
(Threatened)



Massasauga  
(Threatened)

(poisonous)



Blind or Cave Fish  
(Endangered)

These are some of Indiana's rare and endangered plants and animals. They should not be picked or hunted. We must be careful not to harm or destroy them or their habitat.



**Forests**



**State Parks**



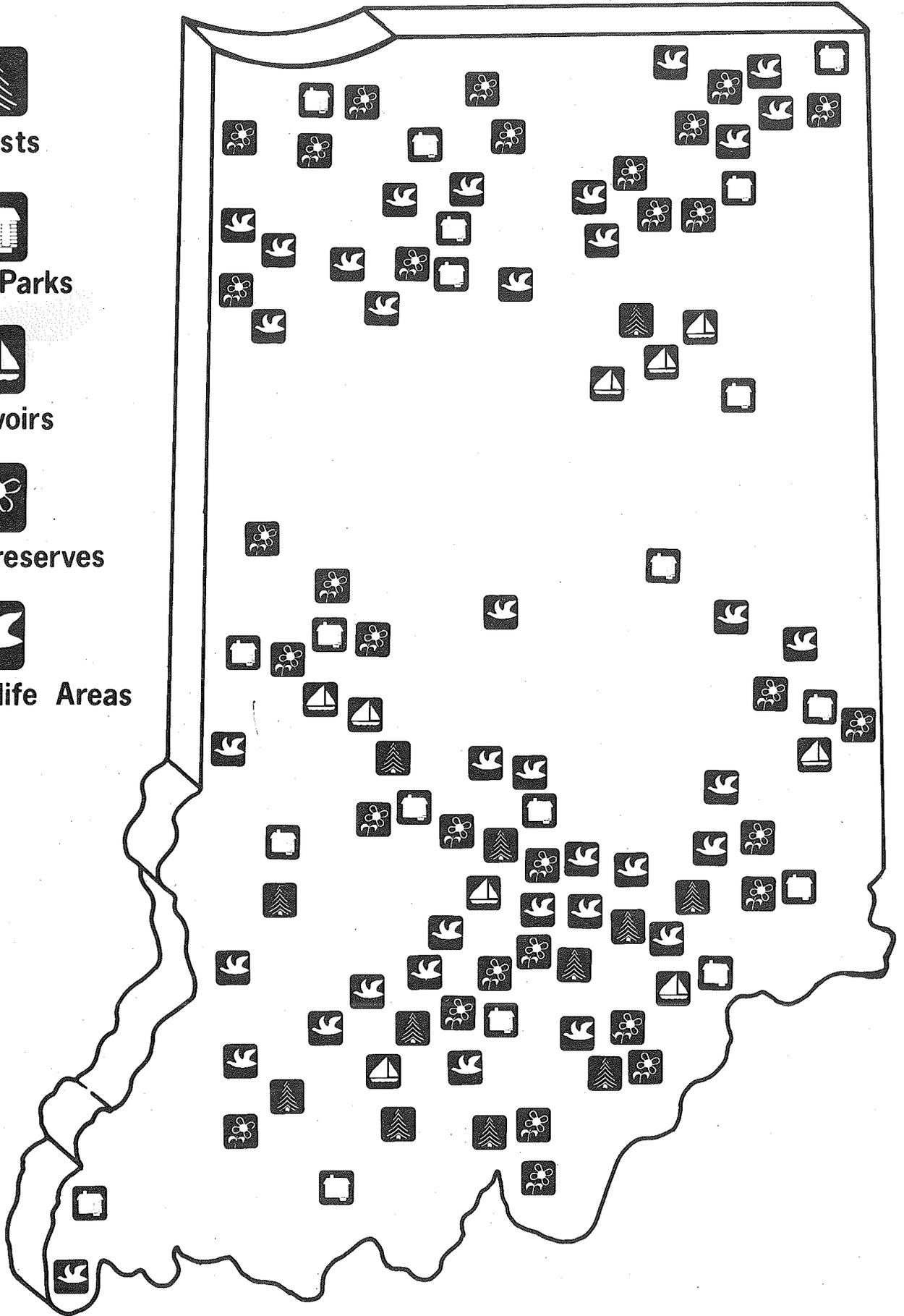
**Reservoirs**



**Nature Preserves**



**Fish & Wildlife Areas**



In the country and in the city, nature is plentiful. Look around you. What do you see? Share it with a friend.

