

McDaniel Environmental Center In A Box

By Darren Rivers



Forest Garden

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Darren Rivers Logo Guide



The McDaniel College Environmental Center Forest Garden is the most multifaceted of all of the logos. Should be used for presenting this this garden: Having the wordmark and the brandmark together is where the logo is most effective. Combining both shows the best way to relate them to the Forest Garden.



The McDaniel College Environmental Center Forest Garden Brand Mark is the most interesting. Simplistic yet effective way of communicating the garden through social media and icons for avatars. This is a great substitution for when the Combination Mark is too large.

Forest Garden

The McDaniel College Environmental Center Word Mark is the simplest of the variations. Since this is only text. The use of this would be effective if the other two are too large or too complex.

The McDaniel College Environmental College wordmark and combination mark uses one font-**ARIAL BLACK**

Voice and Tone

In simplest terms, the voice and tone of this logo is used to convey a sense of nature. As you look at it and say it you visualize trees and forest with life brewing in it. The uppercase M with the leaf attached to it is used to show that not only is the Forest Garden wholesome but you should be able to connect with nature as well.

McDaniel Green

RGB: r13 g177 b70

HEX/HTML: #ODB146

PANTONE: 361 U

CMYK: c80 m0 y100 k0

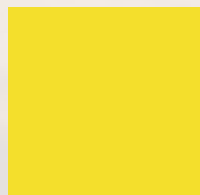
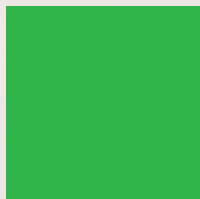
McDaniel Gold

RGB: r255 g242 b0

HEX/HTML: #FFF200

PANTONE: Yellow

CMYK: c0 m0 y100 k0



McDaniel Environmental Center

Beginner's Birdwatching Guide

Tufted Titmouse





What To Bring



Card Holder



DIY Binoculars





Camera

Bird Information Sheet



Contains 43
Species!



Northern Cardinal



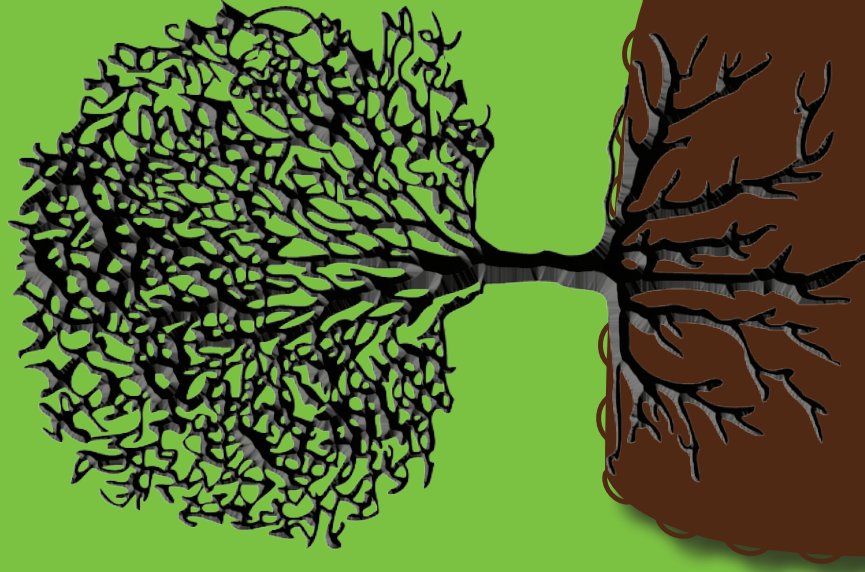
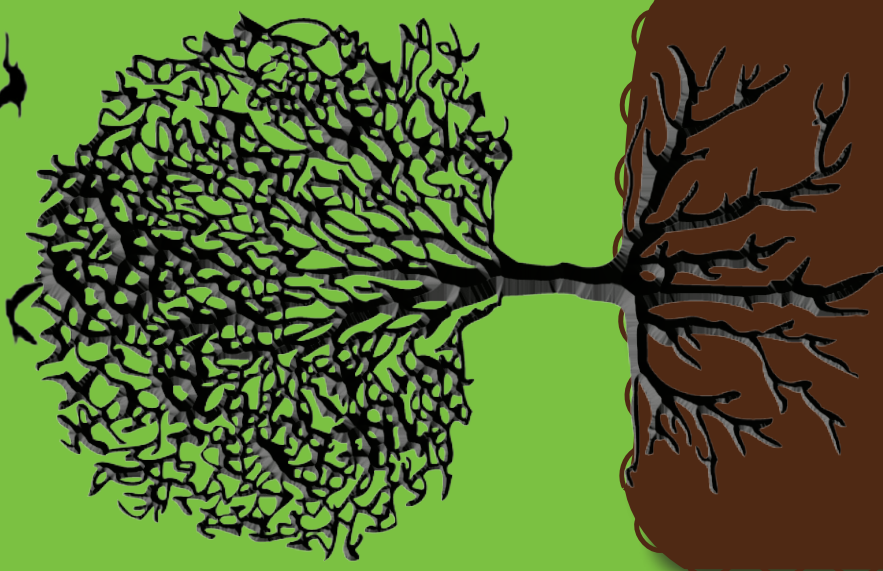
Tufted Titmouse



Bird Catalog



Forest Garden



**There are 43
species of birds
here at the
McDaniel
Environmental
Center**

Forest Garden
Here are a few





Green Heron

- ◇ Green Herons are common breeders in coastal and inland wetlands. They nest along swamps, marshes, lakes, ponds, impoundments, and other wet habitats with trees and shrubs to provide secluded nest sites
 - ◇ Green Herons eat mainly small fish such as minnows, sunfish, catfish, pickerel, carp, perch, gobies, shad, silverside, eels, and goldfish.
- MEASUREMENTS
- ◇ Both Sexes
 - ◇ Length: 16.1-18.1 in (41-46 cm)
 - ◇ Weight: 8.5 oz (240 g)
 - ◇ Wingspan: 25.2-26.8 in (64-68 cm)



Red-shouldered Hawk

- ◇ Red-shouldered Hawks are forest raptors. In the East, they live in bottomland hardwood stands, flooded deciduous swamps, and upland mixed deciduous-conifer forests.
 - ◇ Red-shouldered Hawks eat mostly small mammals, lizards, snakes, and amphibians.
- MEASUREMENTS

- ◇ Both Sexes
- ◇ Length: 16.9-24.0 in (43-61 cm)
- ◇ Weight: 17.1-27.3 oz (486-774 g)
- ◇ Wingspan: 37.0-43.7 in (94-111 cm)



American Crow

- ◇ American Crows are highly adaptable and will live in any open place that offers a few trees to perch in and a reliable source of food.
 - ◇ American Crows eat a vast array of foods, including grains, seeds, nuts, fruits, berries, and many kinds of small animals such as earthworms and mice.
- MEASUREMENTS

- ◇ Both Sexes
- ◇ Length: 15.8-20.9 in (40-53 cm)
- ◇ Weight: 11.2-21.9 oz (316-620 g)
- ◇ Wingspan: 33.5-39.4 in (85-100 cm)



Pileated Woodpecker

- ◇ Pileated Woodpeckers live in mature deciduous or mixed deciduous-coniferous woodlands of nearly every type.
- ◇ The Pileated Woodpecker's primary food is carpenter ants, supplemented by other ants, woodboring beetle larvae, termites, and other insects such as flies, spruce budworm, caterpillars, cockroaches, and grasshoppers.

MEASUREMENTS

- ◇ Both Sexes
- ◇ Length: 15.8-19.3 in (40-49 cm)
- ◇ Weight: 8.8-12.3 oz (250-350 g)
- ◇ Wingspan: 26.0-29.5 in (66-75 cm)



Bald Eagle

- ◇ Bald Eagles typically nest in forested areas adjacent to large bodies of water, staying away from heavily developed areas when possible.
- ◇ Fish of many kinds constitute the centerpiece of the Bald Eagle diet (common examples include salmon, herring, shad, and catfish), but these birds eat a wide variety of foods depending on what's available.

MEASUREMENTS

- ◇ Both Sexes
- ◇ Length: 27.9-37.8 in (71-96 cm)
- ◇ Weight: 105.8-222.2 oz (3000-6300 g)
- ◇ Wingspan: 80.3 in (204 cm)



Baltimore Oriole

- ◇ On their breeding grounds in eastern and east-central North America, you'll most often find Baltimore Orioles high in leafy deciduous trees, but not in deep forests
- ◇ Baltimore Orioles eat a wide variety of insects, including beetles, crickets, grasshoppers, moths, and flies, as well as spiders, snails, and other small invertebrates.

MEASUREMENTS

- ◇ Both Sexes
- ◇ Length: 6.7-7.5 in (17-19 cm)
- ◇ Weight: 1.1-1.4 oz (30-40 g)
- ◇ Wingspan: 9.1-11.8 in (23-30 cm)



Turkey Vulture

- ◇ Look for Turkey Vultures as they cruise open areas including mixed farmland, forest, and rangeland.
- ◇ Turkey Vultures eat carrion, which they find largely by their excellent sense of smell. Mostly they eat mammals but are not above snacking on reptiles, other birds, amphibians, fish, and even invertebrates.

MEASUREMENTS

- ◇ Both Sexes
- ◇ Length: 25.2-31.9 in (64-81 cm)
- ◇ Weight: 70.5 oz (2000 g)
- ◇ Wingspan: 66.9-70.1 in (170-178 cm)



Ruby-throated Hummingbirds

- ◇ Ruby-throated Hummingbirds occur in deciduous woodlands of eastern North America as well as across the Canadian prairies.
- ◇ Ruby-throated Hummingbirds feed on the nectar of red or orange tubular flowers such as trumpet creeper, cardinal flower, honeysuckle, jewelweed, bee-balm, red buckeye and red morning glory, as well as at hummingbird feeders and, sometimes, tree sap.

MEASUREMENTS

- ◇ Both Sexes
- ◇ Length: 2.8-3.5 in (7-9 cm)
- ◇ Weight: 0.1-0.2 oz (2-6 g)
- ◇ Wingspan: 3.1-4.3 in (8-11 cm),



House Finch

- ◇ House Finches are familiar birds of human-created habitats including buildings, lawns, small conifers, and urban centers.
- ◇ House Finches eat almost exclusively plant materials, including seeds, buds and fruits.

MEASUREMENTS

- ◇ Both Sexes
- ◇ Length: 5.1-5.5 in (13-14 cm)
- ◇ Weight: 0.6-0.9 oz (16-27 g)
- ◇ Wingspan: 7.9-9.8 in (20-25 cm)



Tufted Titmouse

- ◇ Tufted Titmice eat mainly insects in the summer, including caterpillars, beetles, ants and wasps, stink bugs, and tree-hoppers, as well as spiders and snails.
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MEASUREMENTS

- ◇ Both Sexes
- ◇ Length: 5.5-6.3 in (14-16 cm)
- ◇ Weight: 0.6-0.9 oz (18-26 g)
- ◇ Wingspan: 7.9-10.2 in (20-26 cm)



Northern Cardinal

- ◇ Look for Northern Cardinals in dense shrubby areas such as forest edges, overgrown fields, hedgerows, backyards, marshy thickets, mesquite, regrowing forest, and ornamental landscaping.
- ◇ Northern Cardinals eat mainly seeds and fruit, supplementing these with insects (and feeding nestlings mostly insects).

MEASUREMENTS

- ◇ Both Sexes
- ◇ Length: 8.3-9.1 in (21-23 cm)
- ◇ Weight: 1.5-1.7 oz (42-48 g)
- ◇ Wingspan: 9.8-12.2 in (25-31 cm)



Gray Catbird

- ◇ Gray Catbirds live amid dense shrubs, vine tangles, and thickets of young trees in both summer and winter.
- ◇ In summer, Gray Catbirds eat mainly ants, beetles, grasshoppers, midges, caterpillars, and moths.
- ◇ When fruits are available they also eat holly berries, cherries, elderberries, poison ivy, green-brier, bay, and blackberries.

MEASUREMENTS

- ◇ Both Sexes
- ◇ Length: 8.3-9.1 in (21-23 cm)
- ◇ Weight: 1.5-1.7 oz (42-48 g)
- ◇ Wingspan: 9.8-12.2 in (25-31 cm)



Downy Woodpecker

- ◇ Found in open woodlands, particularly deciduous woods and along streams.
 - ◇ Downy Woodpeckers eat mainly insects, including beetle larvae that live inside wood or tree bark as well as ants and caterpillars.
 - ◇ You may also find Downy Woodpeckers in open areas, where they can nest along fencerows and feed amid tall weeds.
- MEASUREMENTS**
- ◇ Both Sexes
 - ◇ Length: 5.5-6.7 in (14-17 cm)
 - ◇ Weight: 0.7-1.0 oz (21-28 g)
 - ◇ Wingspan: 9.8-11.8 in (25-30 cm)



Swallow-tailed Kite

- ◇ Swallow-tailed Kites breed in swamps, lowland forests, and marshes
 - ◇ Swallow-tailed Kites primarily eat flying insects, but during the breeding season they also hunt small vertebrates, including tree frogs, lizards, nestling birds, and snakes.
 - ◇ Less commonly, they also eat bats, small fish, and fruit.
- MEASUREMENTS**
- ◇ Both Sexes
 - ◇ Length: 19.7-25.2 in (50-64 cm)
 - ◇ Weight: 13.1-21.2 oz (370-600 g)
 - ◇ Wingspan: 48.0 in (122 cm)



Nashville Warbler

- ◇ Throughout the year, Nashville Warblers use shrubby, second-growth habitats.
 - ◇ The Nashville Warbler eats almost exclusively insects and other arthropods in all seasons.
 - ◇ Specific food items include flies, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, caterpillars, beetles, and spruce budworms.
- MEASUREMENTS**
- ◇ Both Sexes
 - ◇ Length: 4.3-5.1 in (11-13 cm)
 - ◇ Weight: 0.2-0.5 oz (6.7-13.9 g)
 - ◇ Wingspan: 6.7-7.9 in (17-20 cm)

Card Box Holder

Length: 3.6 in

Width: 1.5 in

Height: 4 in

Lid Height: 3.2 in

Card Holder

Length: 3 in

Width: 1.179 in

Height: 3.537 in

Compostable material boxes are cardboard and the cards are paperboard

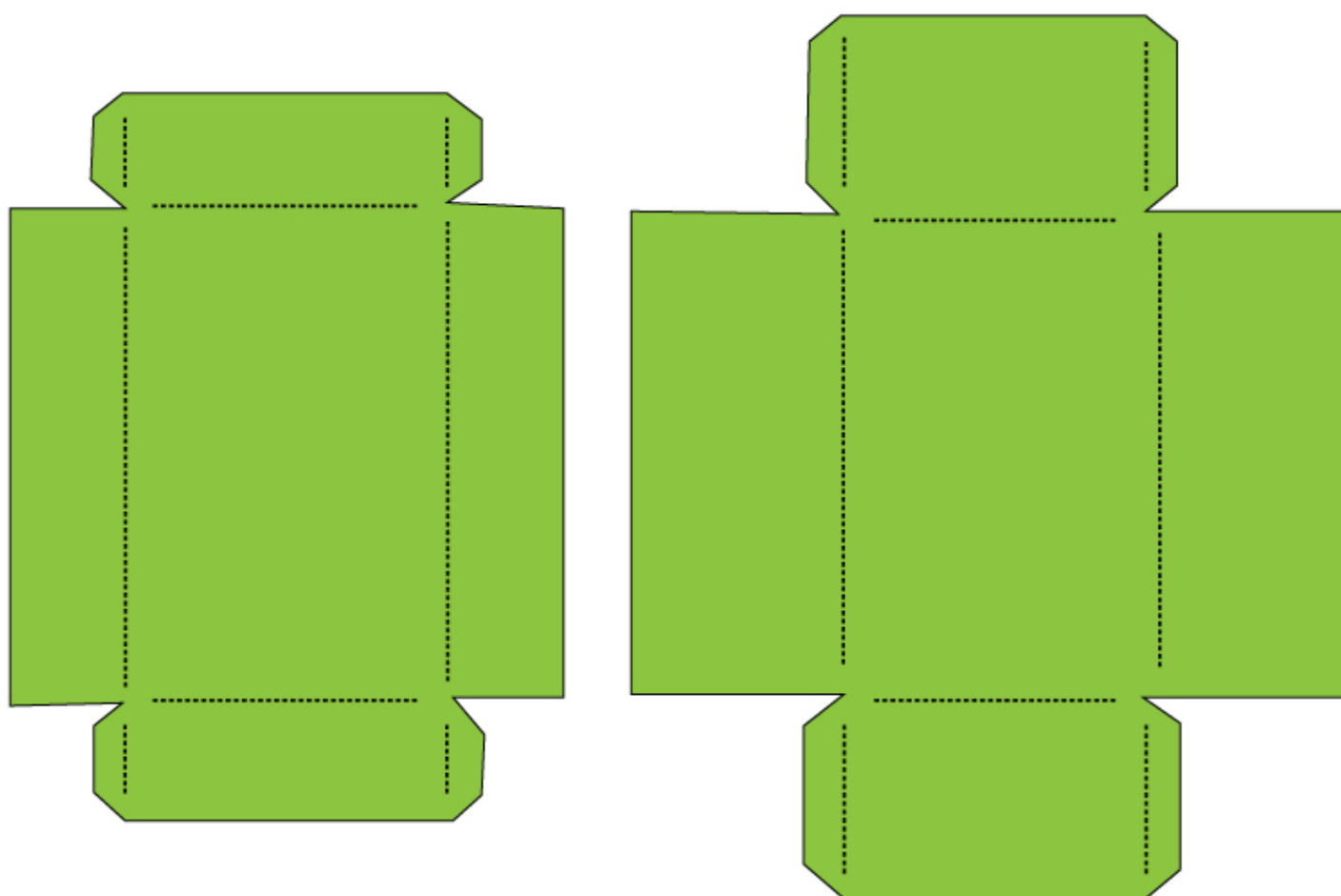
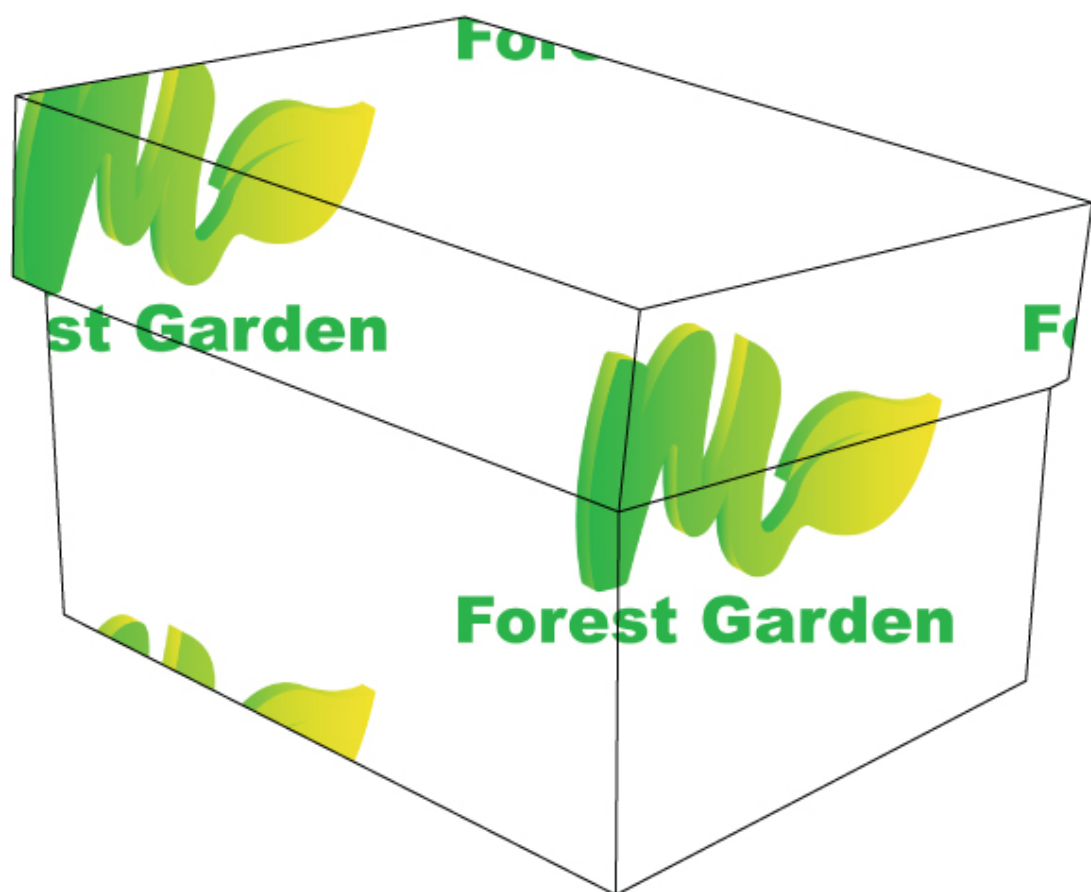
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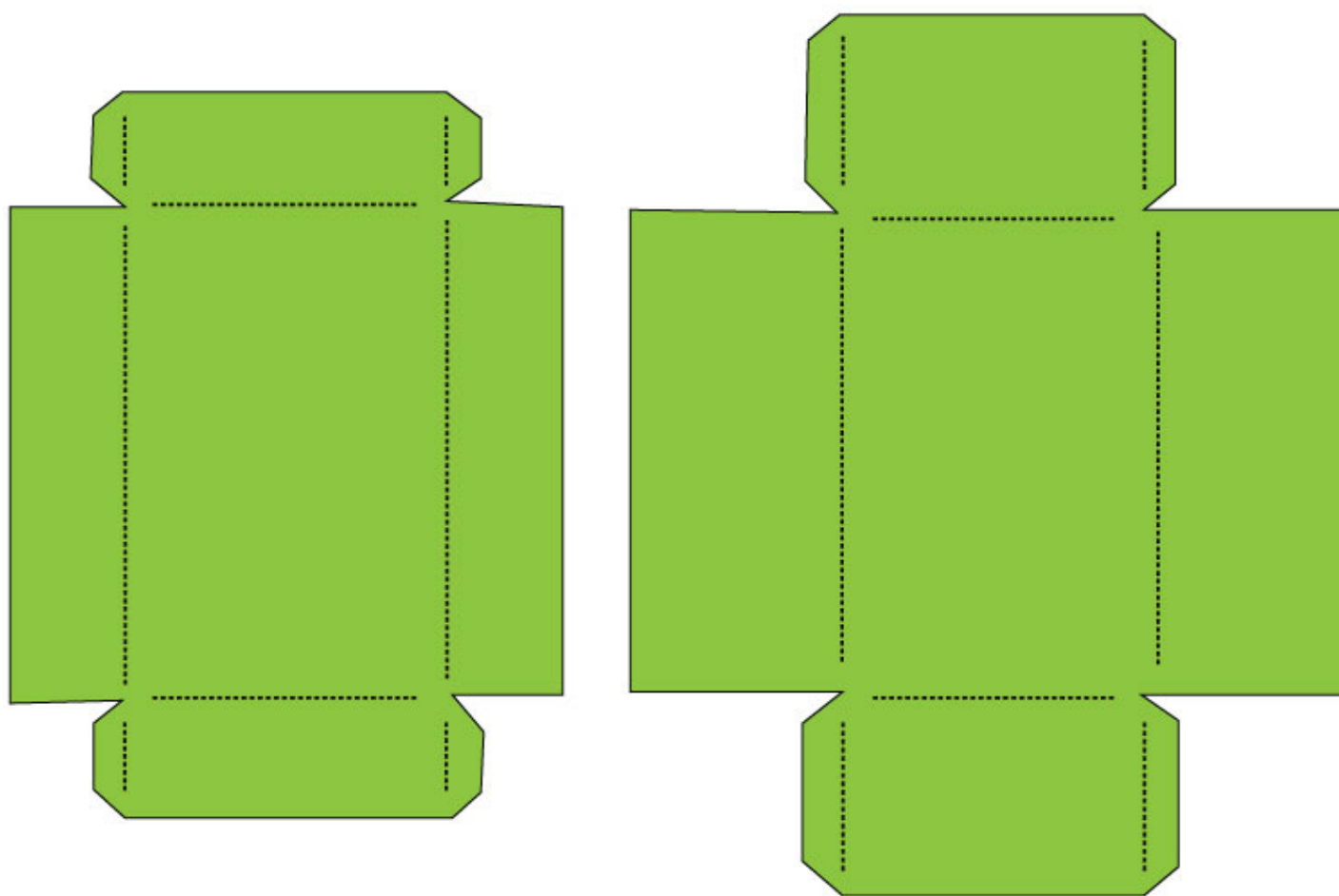
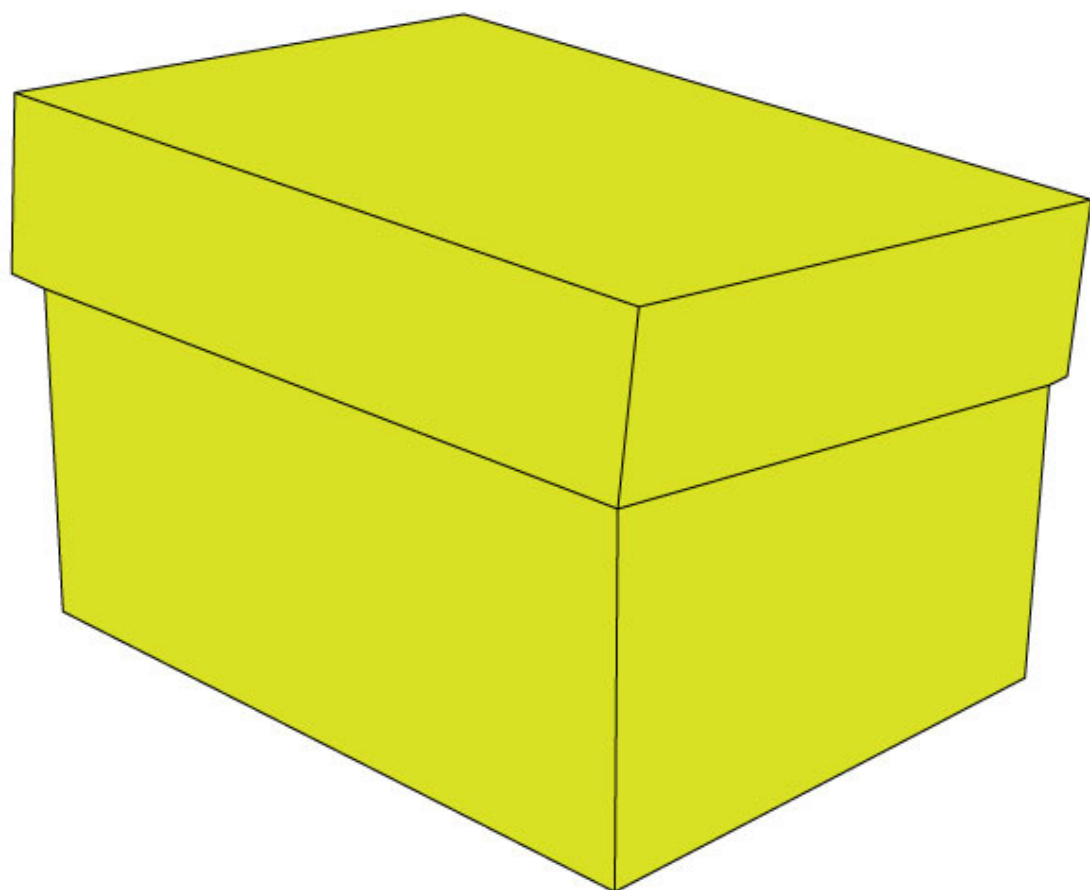
Height: 3 in

Width: 2 in









DIY Binoculars

What you'll need:

2 toilet paper rolls
Construction paper
Glue
Scotch tape
Scissors
Stickers, crayons, etc.

****Optional - string**

How to make your Binoculars Craft

- 1. Cut a piece of construction paper so that it will wrap completely around one of the toilet paper rolls. Tape the construction paper in place and then repeat this process with the other roll.**
- 2. Roll a piece of scotch tape into a donut and stick the two toilet paper rolls together.**
- 3. Cut a piece of construction paper that is long enough to wrap around the two toilet paper rolls. This piece is what will actually hold them together. Tightly wrap the piece of construction paper around rolls and tape the ends together. Add a few more tape donuts underneath this piece to have it stick even better.**
- 4. Use stickers or crayons to decorate the binoculars.**

****Optional: have an adult use the scissors to poke a hole on either side of the finished binoculars (make the holes down towards one end). Thread and knot the string through the holes to create a “strap” for the binoculars. This step should only be taken for older children. Please do not use this step if this craft is intended to be played with by a younger child.**

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