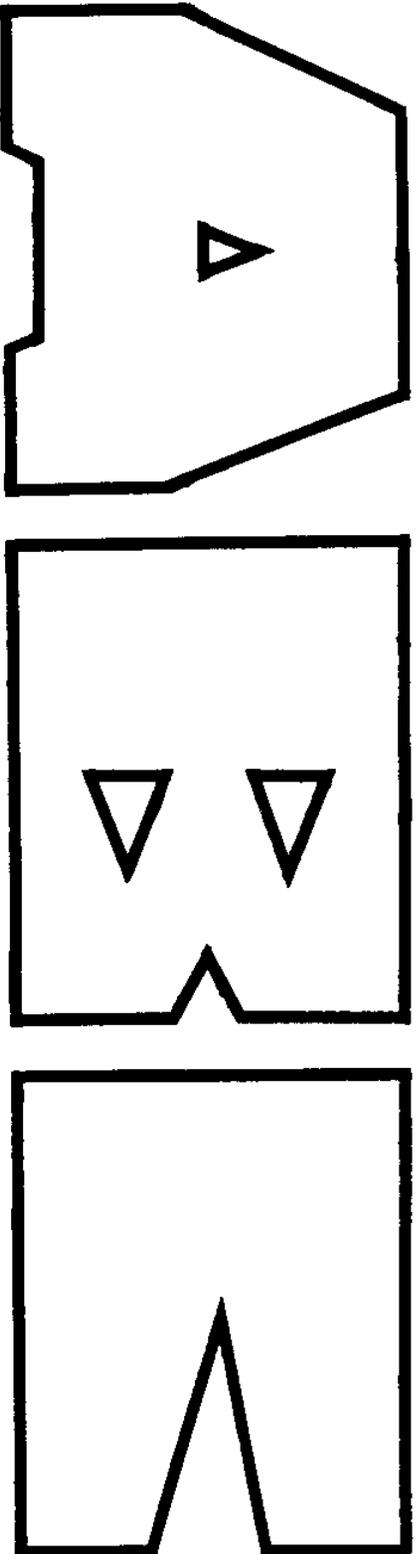


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BOOK OF WATER

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

SEA GRANT AND ELEMENTARY EDUCATION



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A B C

BOOK OF WATER



Projects do not "just happen." They are the result of the combined efforts and contributions of many, many individuals. The ABC Book of Water is certainly no exception.

I am, first of all, very much indebted to all of the teachers and individual students from throughout the State of Oregon who took the time to write an ABC Book and submit it. To say the least, the response was very gratifying and the books were great! Over one hundred were received from authors ranging in grade level from kindergarten through eighth. Selecting three or four entries for each letter from this number, therefore, was not an easy task. There were so many excellent possibilities for each letter that it sometimes seemed as though we should be compiling several books instead of one. In any event, my sincere "thank you" and appreciation goes to each of you -- teacher and student -- whose work made the book possible.

Dr. William Wick, Director of the Sea Grant Program, also deserves a sincere "thank you!" Dr. Wick made the funding available through a grant, which in turn made publication of the book possible. But much more important, he contributed an attitude of genuine interest and support of the project and its primary objective of contributing to the building and integration of basic skills in reading, language arts, and art through learning about Sea Grant. Understanding and support such as this is unique.

My thanks and appreciation are also due to John McMahon of Oceanography, Sea Grant, and Education, Drs. Rod Fielder, Bill Harp, and Lee Jenkins of the Elementary Education staff who contributed hours of time from full schedules to assist in the judging and final selection. This was not an easy task, but I believe it was, for all of us, a highly rewarding experience.

Ms. Sue Johnson did an outstanding job on the design layout and subsequent art work. Her expertise allowed us to maintain the character of an ABC book and also include as many different entries as possible.

Gale Postlewait was responsible for compiling the book. This included reducing the original pictures and text to allow placement on each page, typing the text, and pulling all the bits and pieces together. In addition, it was Gale who did the telephoning, the mailing, and made contacts with those who were responsible for printing the book. It was a big task which she carried out with care, dispatch, and good humor. I truly appreciate her untiring efforts.

Again my sincere thanks and appreciation to all who made the ABC Book of Water a reality.

E. D. Strowbridge
Department of Elementary Education
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY
Corvallis, OR 97331

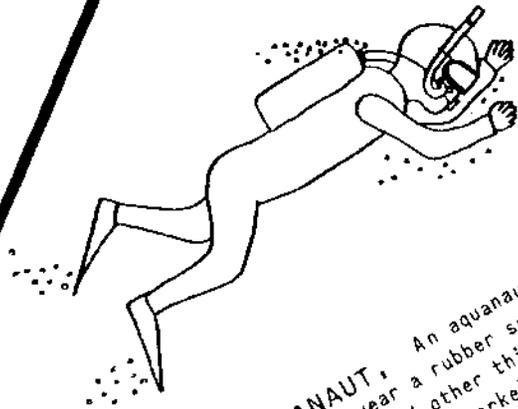
INTRODUCTION

Most of us agree that learning should be fun. We also talk about making learning interesting and purposeful as it affects the acquisition of basic skills and concepts. Identifying and implementing the wide variety of materials and activities necessary to accomplish this is a critical part of this approach, and it seems many times like a never-ending task. Our intent and our hope is that the ABC Book of Water has and will continue to help bring about involvement of students in this process.

The ABC Book of Water represents a cooperative effort between the Sea Grant and Elementary Education programs at Oregon State University. Our purpose in initiating this project was twofold. The first part was to involve as many elementary and middle school students as possible in identifying, researching, describing, and illustrating some of the many concepts associated with Sea Grant. The second part of our goal was to provide an additional means of further developing basic skills in reading and language arts through combining and integrating these skills, along with those from art, in the composition of an ABC Book of Water by individual or small groups of students.

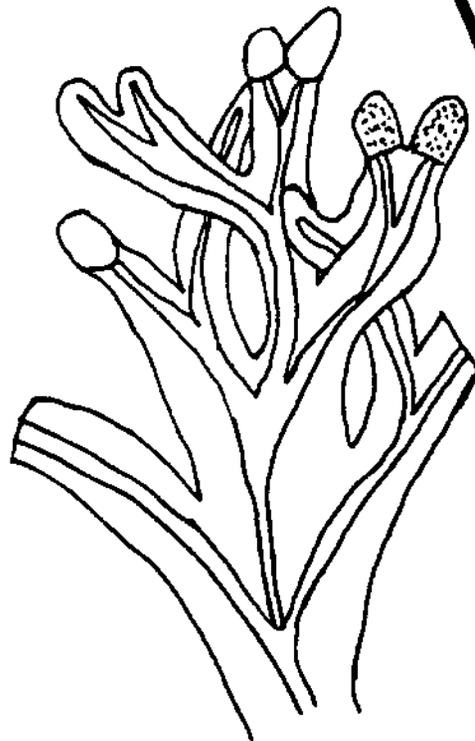
Sea Grant, as our book illustrates, is more than just the study of our Pacific coastline and the ocean. It does involve the ocean, bays, and estuaries, but it also includes the rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds of inland regions. It concerns itself, therefore, with many aspects of water and water resources throughout the area. The ABC book was compiled using this concept as a primary basis for selection of the contributions which make up the contents of the book.

We have said that a most important ingredient of learning basic skills is the active involvement of each student in using these skills to plan and carry out a project which is interesting and has meaning to them. We further believe that integration and combination of skills from a number of different but related areas greatly increase the likelihood of both retaining and expanding those skills.



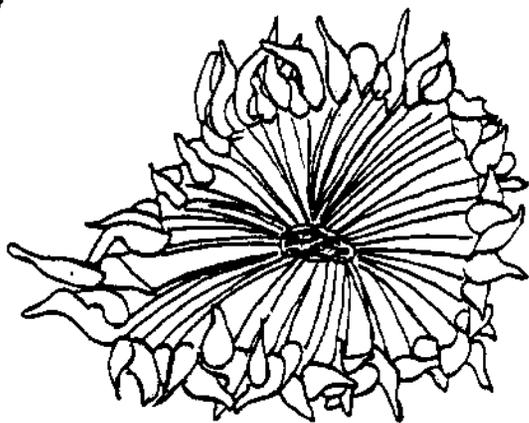
A IS FOR AQUANAUT. An aquanaut is an underwater explorer. They wear a rubber suit to keep them warm, an oxygen tank for air, and other things such as swim fins, face mask, and a snorkel.

-- Laurel Canan



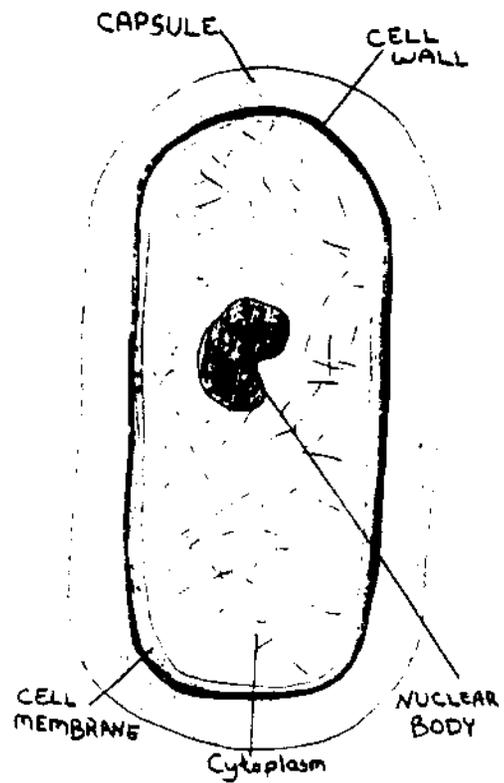
A IS FOR ALGAE. This is a drawing of the brown algae or bladder wrack. At the ends of the branches or "Fronds" are bladders filled with air.

-- Yvonne Bailey



A IS FOR ANEMONE. The anemone is a creature that is pretty fast and strong. If the anemone is hungry, it can eat fish all day long.

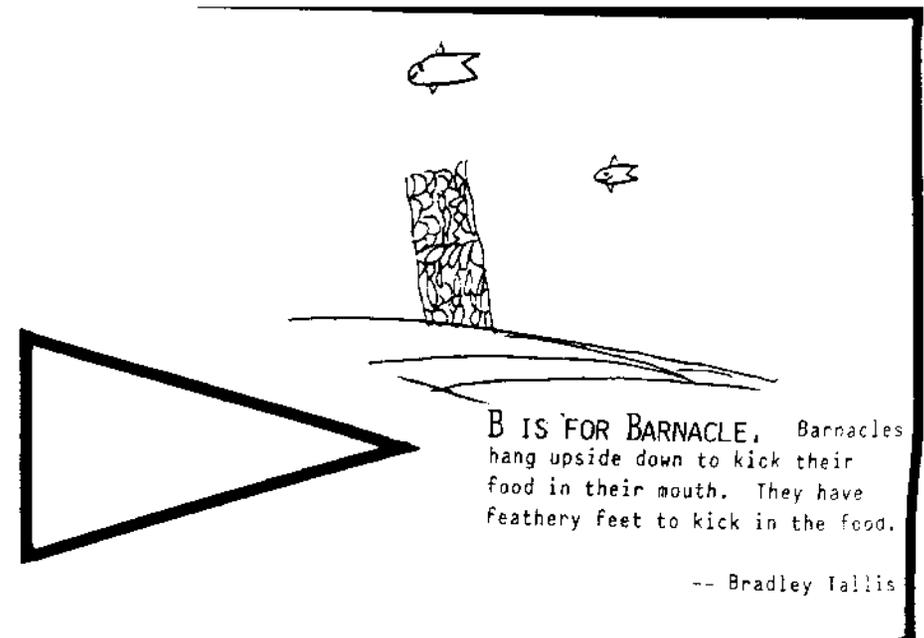
-- Neil Martin



B IS FOR BACTERIA.

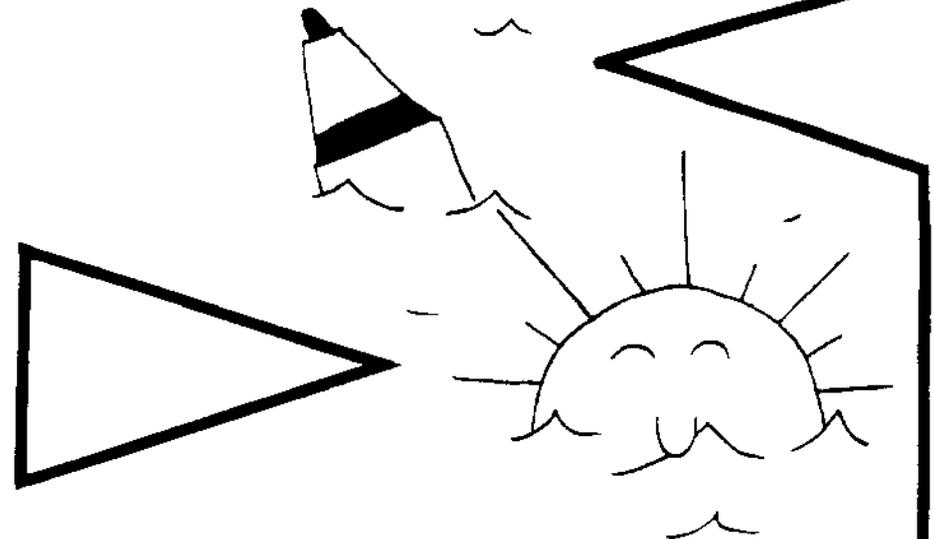
Bacteria in water can be harmful or helpful. Harmful because of the diseases it can cause. Helpful because it breaks down the dead plants and animals that fall to the bottom of lakes, rivers, ponds, and oceans. Then those nutrients can be put in the soil to help other plants grow.

-- M. Michelle Hornof



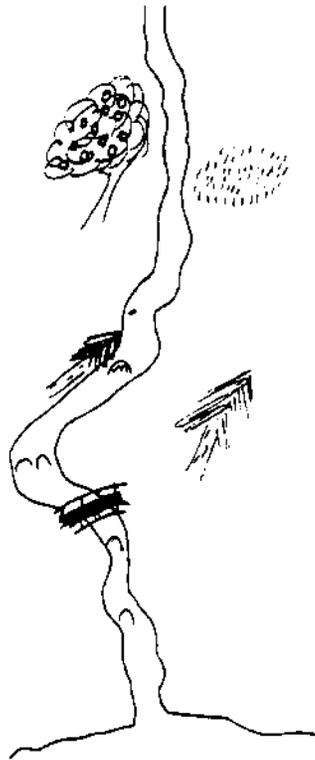
B IS FOR BARNACLE. Barnacles hang upside down to kick their food in their mouth. They have feathery feet to kick in the food.

-- Bradley Tallis



B IS FOR BUOY. A Buoy is a floating object anchored on the water to warn against hidden rocks or shallow water or to show the safe part of a channel.

-- Karen Rasmussen



C IS FOR CREEK. Creeks are small flows of water that flow down hill. In some creeks there are fish, invertebrates, algae, and things like that. Creeks go through meadows, forests, cities, farms and high schools. Some creeks are famous like Butter Creek.

Butter Creek is famous because it's on the Oregon Trail and the cap'ns put their butter in the creek and the soldiers stabbed it.

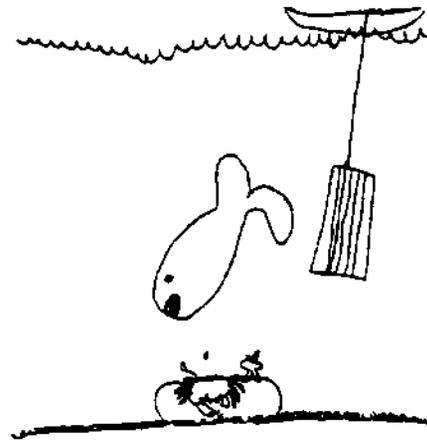
-- Collin English



-- Shawna Johnson
 -- Sandy Williams
 -- Eileen Sullivan
 -- Ruthie Still
 -- Christi Main
 -- Joanna Kurz

C IS FOR CRUSTACANS.

Crustacans are animals that live in the ocean such as; lobster, shrimp, and crab. All these animals have outer skeletons of chitin, and lime.



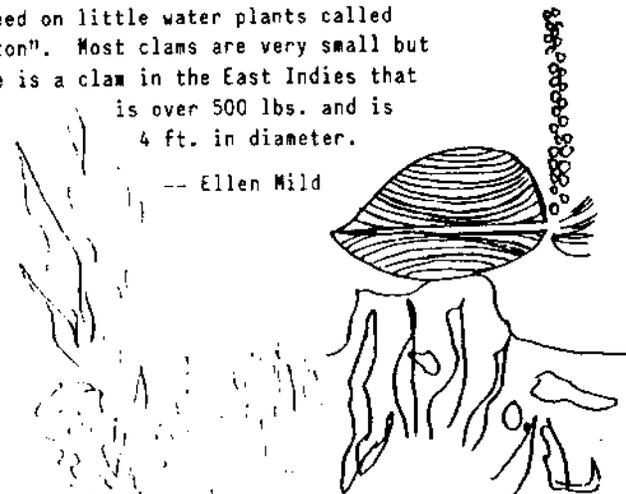
C IS FOR CRAB. A crab lives in the big ocean. Some live in the deep part of the ocean. They have eight arms. Two of them in the front are pinchers.

-- John Burr

C IS FOR CLAM.

A clam is a very soft animal but is protected by a shell on the outside of it's body. Clams live on the bottom of the ocean. They feed on little water plants called "Plankton". Most clams are very small but there is a clam in the East Indies that is over 500 lbs. and is 4 ft. in diameter.

-- Ellen Mild

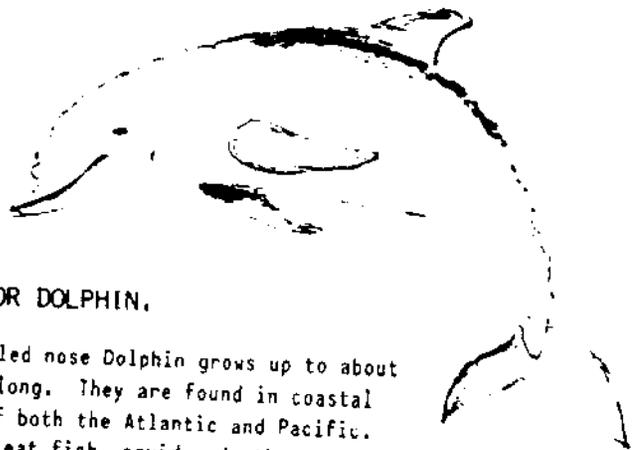
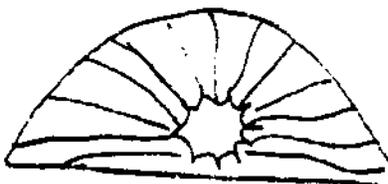




D IS FOR DIATOM.

A Diatom is a tiny one celled plant that is microscopic. Those pictures are magnified almost 1,000 times the total size. Diatoms use water light and carbon dioxide to make carbohydrates and oxygen. In turn diatoms serve as food for billions of sea animals.

-- Karen Rowley



D IS FOR DOLPHIN.

The bottlenose Dolphin grows up to about 12 feet long. They are found in coastal waters of both the Atlantic and Pacific. Dolphins eat fish, squid and other small water creatures. They are thought to be the most intelligent animals on our planet, except for man.

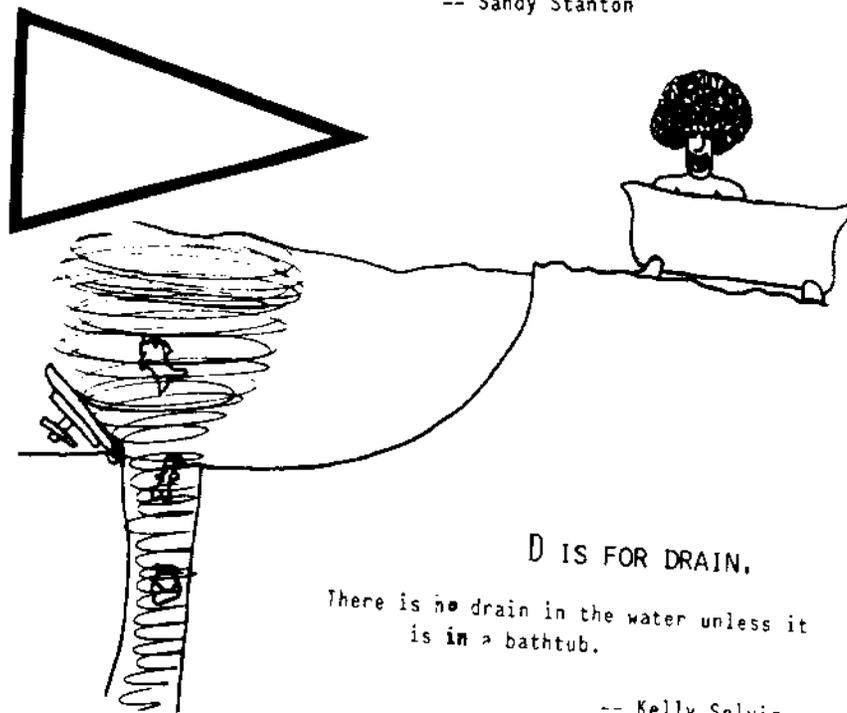
-- Suzanne Maxwell



D IS FOR DEW DROPS.

Dew drops appear every morning on the grass, on spiderwebs in grass, and even in the trees. If the temperature drops below freezing point the dew changes to frost.

-- Sandy Stanton



D IS FOR DRAIN.

There is no drain in the water unless it is in a bathtub.

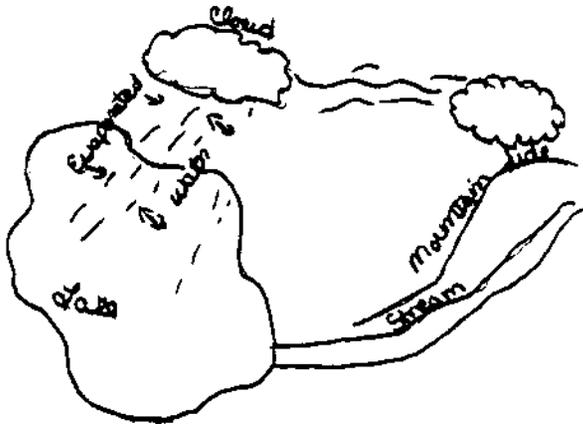
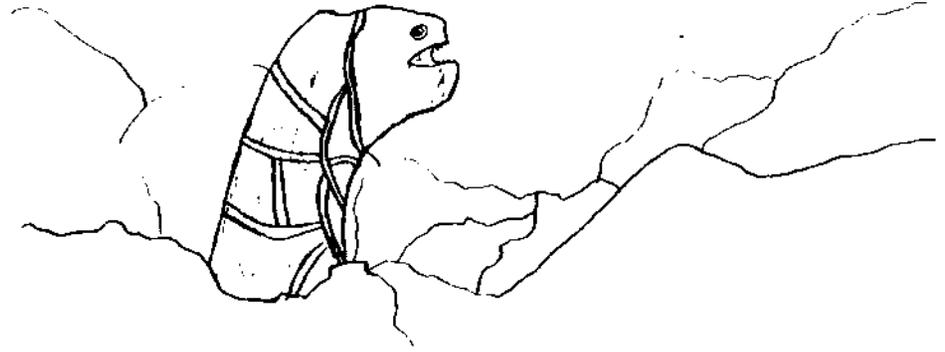
-- Kelly Selvig

E IS FOR EEL.

Although the moray eel may look like a regular eel, it has a lot of difference. For one thing they are a lot more fierce than regular eels. For instance most fish and eels would stay away from an attacking octopus, but the moray eel would rather stay and fight.

The moray eel has a body different from most fish and eels for the body is more flat and the nostrils are a lot different.

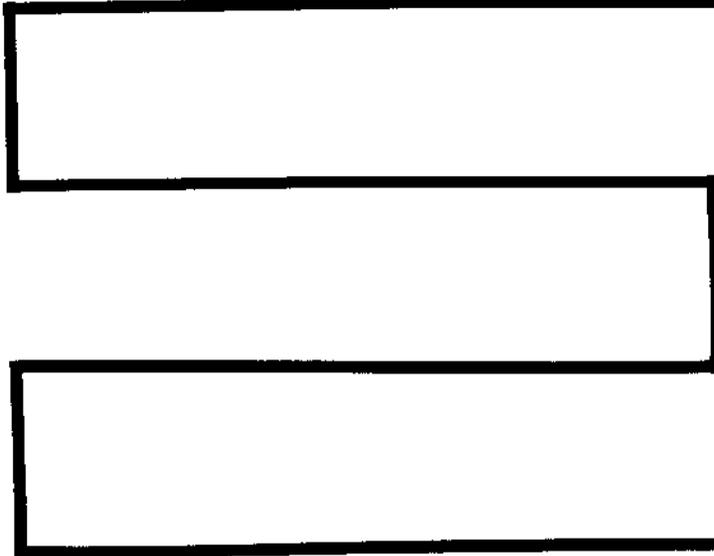
-- Bobby Schmidt



E IS FOR EVAPORATION.

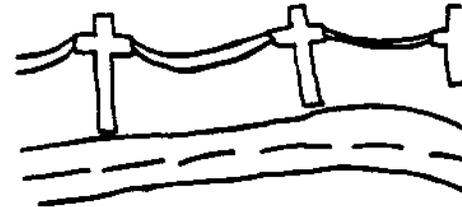
When evaporation occurs the ground water changes from a liquid into a gas called Water Vapor. Then the wind blows the cloud over land. When the cloud gets heavy with condensed water vapor it rains or snows over the land. The streams run the water back into the lake and it starts the cycle over.

-- Sandy Stanton



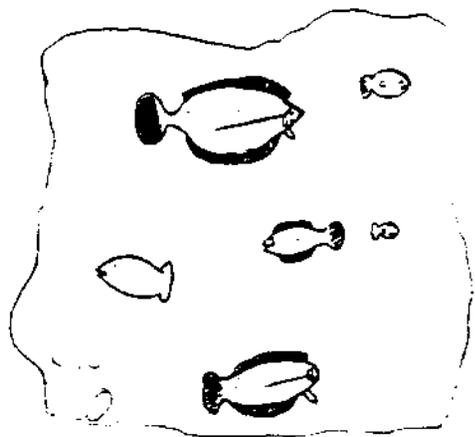
E IS FOR ELECTRICITY.

Electricity is very important. We use electricity a lot every day. Electricity generated by water produces 1/3 of all the electricity used in the United States.



-- Ruthie Still
-- Joanna Kurz
-- Sandy Williams

-- Christi Main
-- Shawna Johnson
-- Eileen Sullivan

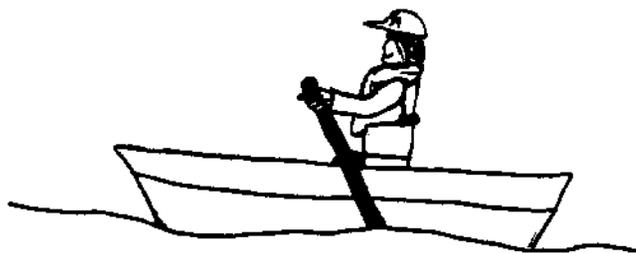


F IS FOR FLOUNDER.

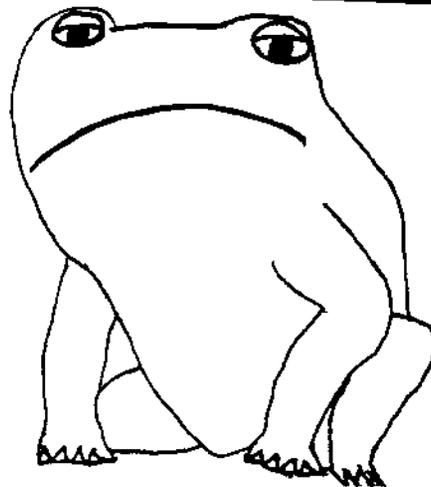
The Flounder is a group of fish that live in salt water. There is about 500 types of flounds. They have a flat body with eyes on the same side of the head. When the flounder first hatches, it's a typical fish. But when it gets older it gets a flat head and both eyes start to appear on the same side.

The fish can lie on the ground and be camouflaged because of it's color.

-- Raina Napper



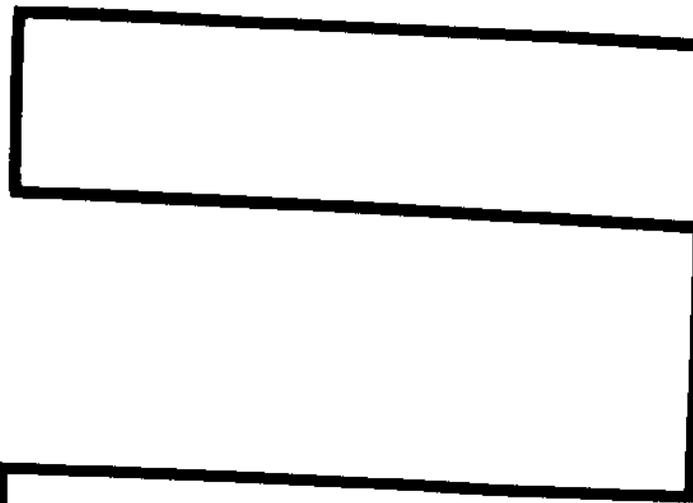
F IS FOR FLOAT. When you are in a boat, always wear something that floats.



F IS FOR FROG.

The frog is a small, sliny, amphibian. When the frog is born he is in a small egg. Covering the egg is a jelly-like cover. The egg soon starts growing a tail, the jellylike cover soon falls off. The tadpole is born. The tadpole slowly develops legs. The frog is finely developed.

-- Jodie Lundin





G IS FOR GOLDFISH.

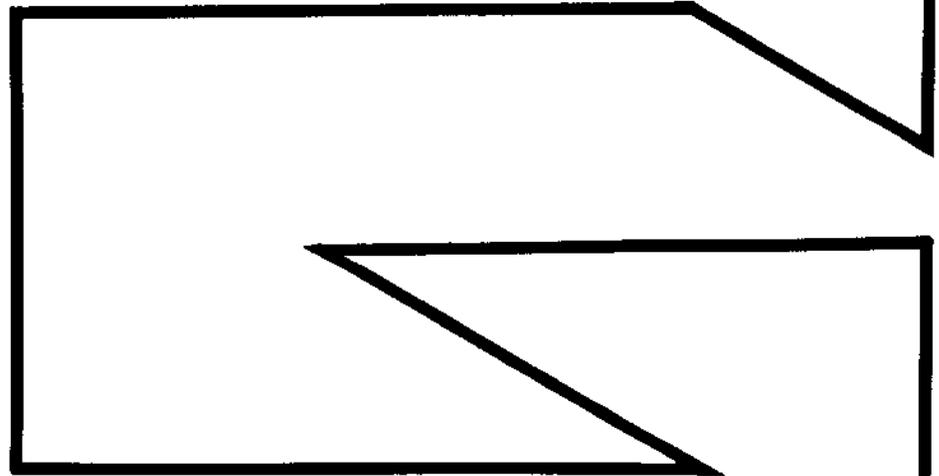
The Goldfish swim in the water and
Goldfish play in the water.

-- Central Elementary

G IS FOR GULF OF MEXICO.

The Gulf of Mexico is partially surrounded
by Galveston, Mobile, Tampa, Mexico, and
the Atlantic Ocean.

-- Western View School



G IS FOR GRASS.

Water helps grass grow. Animals eat
grass. We need animals to stay alive.

-- Joey Pigato

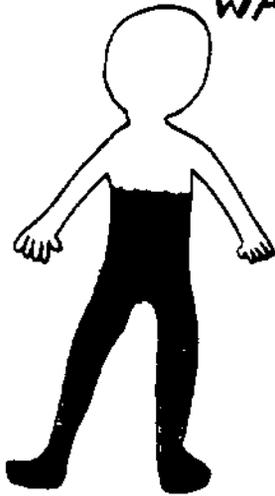


H IS FOR HUMAN BODY.

The human body is about seven-tenths water. It relies on, and can go without it for only ten days. A camel can go without water for weeks at a time!! The human body needs four quarts of water daily in hot weather and two quarts when active.

-- M. Michelle Hornof

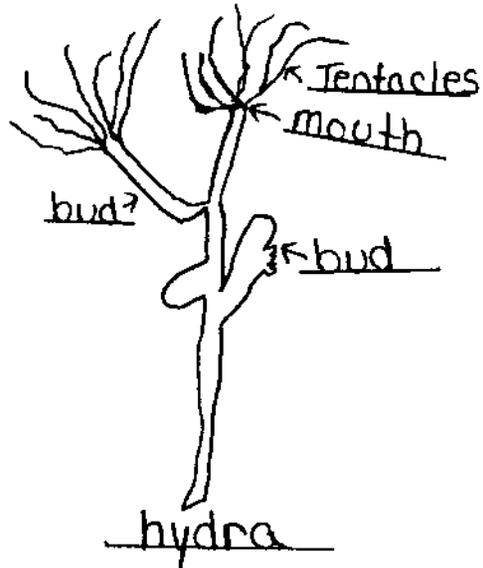
Your Body
is 70%
WATER



H IS FOR HAIL.

Small, round pieces of ice formed in thunderclouds and falling like rain.

-- Jan Sumners



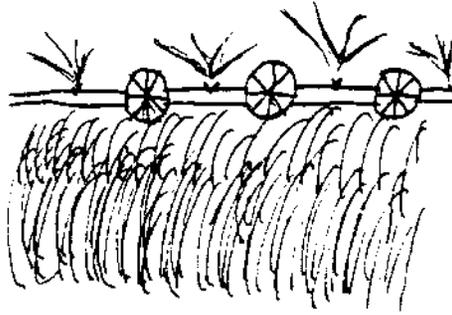
H IS FOR HYDRA.

Hydra is any group of very small fresh-water animals, with tube-like body and a mouth surrounded by tentacles.

I IS FOR IRRIGATION.

Irrigation is to supply dry land with artificial means of water.

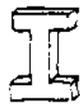
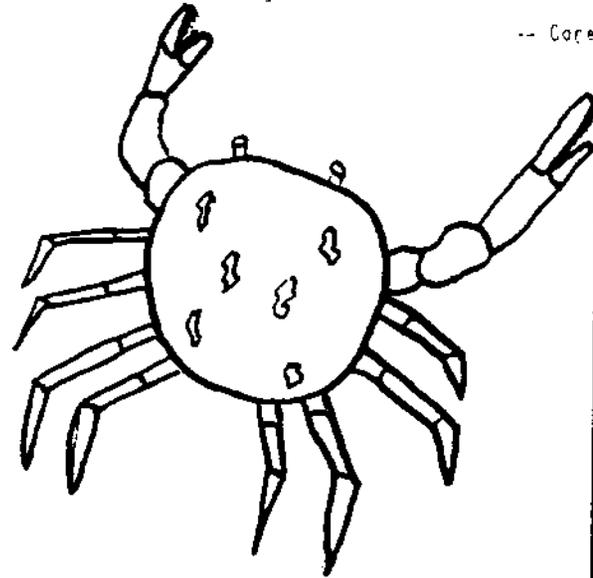
-- Ruthie Still
-- Joanna Kurz
-- Sandy Williams
-- Christi Main
-- Shawna Johnson
-- Eileen Sullivan



I IS FOR INTERTIDAL AREA.

There are many sea creatures in the intertidal area. Here are some examples: sea anemone, various kinds of crabs, and starfish and many urchins and sea slugs, etc.

-- Corey Swinn



IS for Irish moss



I IS FOR IRISH MOSS.

The Irish moss could be quite a gem for Leprechauns in little green boots.

If you happen to be in the water look for Leprechauns in diving suits.

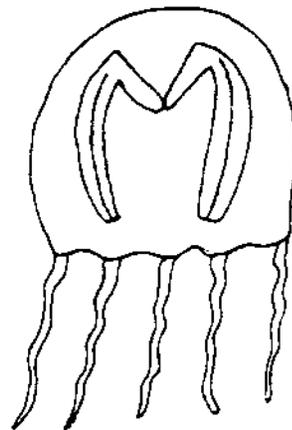
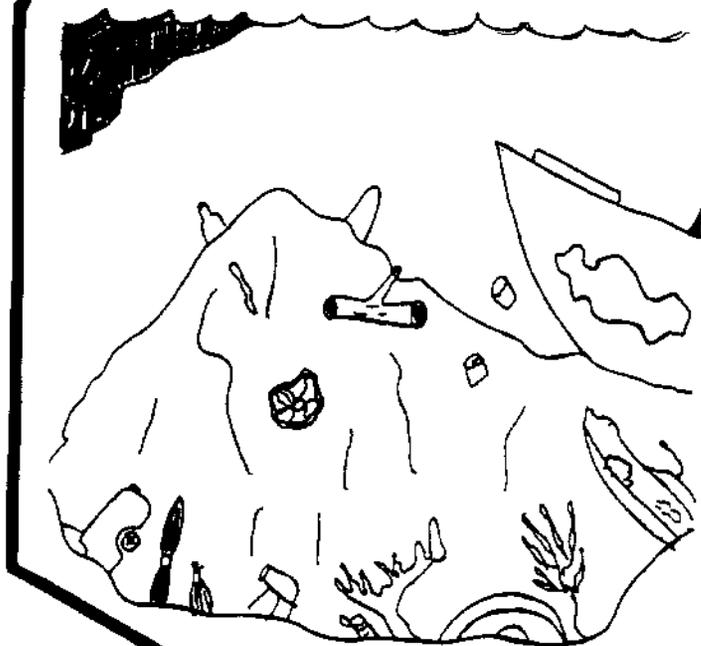
-- Neil Martin



J IS FOR JUNK.

All kinds of people put junk
in the sea, rivers and lakes.
Sometimes it happens by accident

-- Collin English



J IS FOR JELLYFISH.

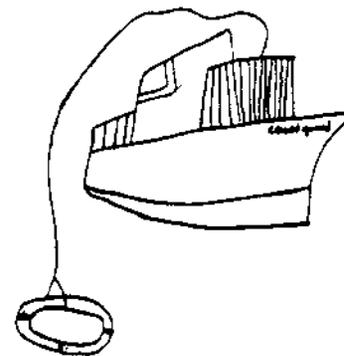
Jellyfish have stingers
on the bottom of them.

-- Brian Charon
-- Chio Fin
-- Steve Callahan

J IS FOR JOBS.

In the Coast Guard you help
protect people on the sea.
The Coast Guard goes to the
rescue of people on sinking
ships or on airplanes that crash
at sea. There are many more
jobs at sea such as divers,
fishers, marine biologists and
many, many more!

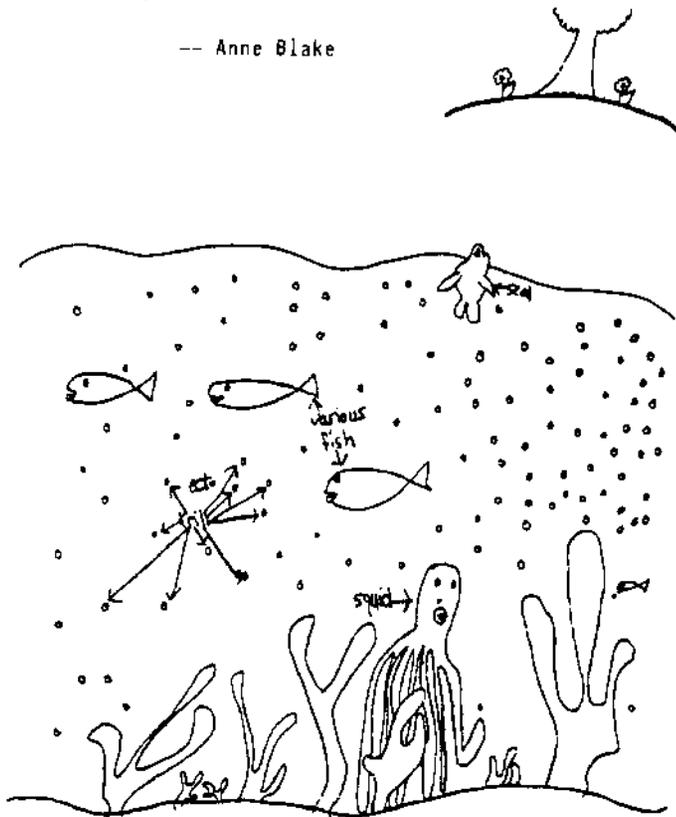
-- Cara Carnegie



K IS FOR KRILL.

Krill are small shrimplike animals that live in oceans throughout the world. There are more than 90 species of krill. They range in length from about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch to about 6 inches. Krill have organs that give off light. Scientists believe that these organs create light when they are looking for a mate, searching for food, or under certain other conditions. Krill apparently respond to different amounts of sunlight. Krill are eaten by many kinds of animals, including various fish, seals, squids, water birds, and especially whales.

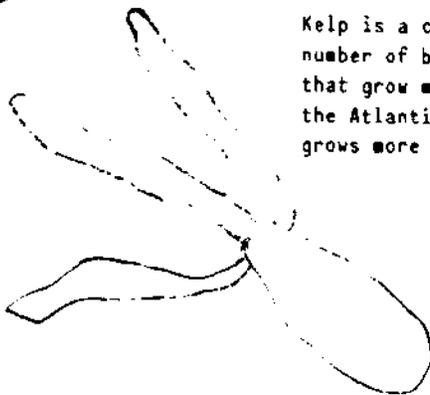
-- Anne Blake



K IS FOR KELP.

Kelp is a common name for any large number of brown algae, or seaweeds that grow masses along the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It grows more than a foot long.

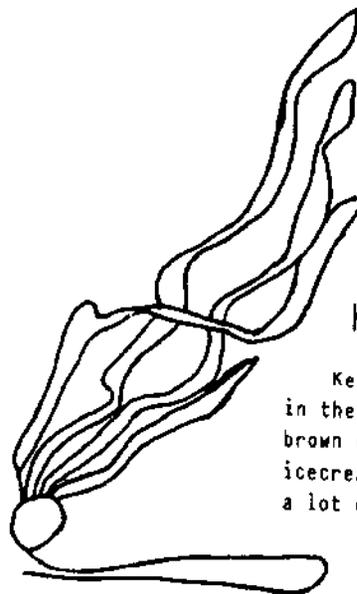
-- Shannon Dorr



K IS FOR KELP.

Kelp seaweed is usually found in the ocean. It is a greenish brown color. They use kelp in icecream. Seaweed is used to make a lot of things.

-- Kim Clark



L IS FOR LION FISH.

The beautiful Lionfish has fins that look like bird feathers. They give off a deadly poison and are as sharp as needles. A lionfish often uses his poisoning fins to attack other fish. It even attacks skin divers that swim too close to it. In fact they might attack you!

-- Maralee

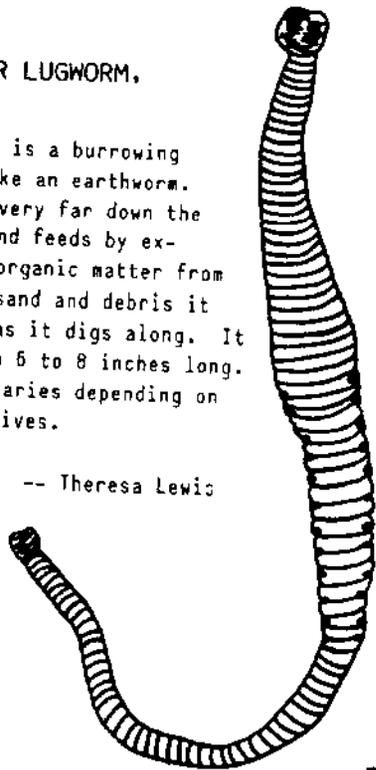
Wernz



L IS FOR LUGWORM.

A Lugworm is a burrowing animal like an earthworm. It lives very far down the surface and feeds by extracting organic matter from the fine sand and debris it takes in as it digs along. It grows from 5 to 8 inches long. The size varies depending on where it lives.

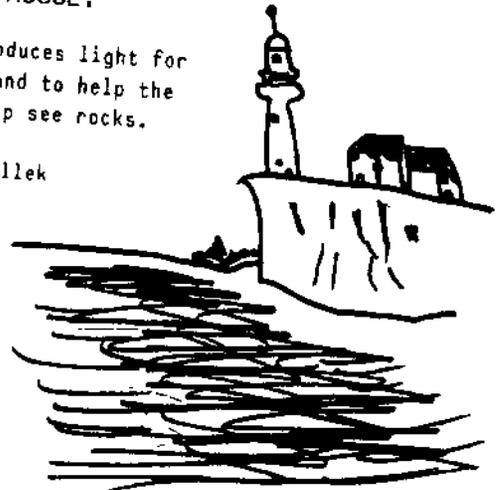
-- Theresa Lewis

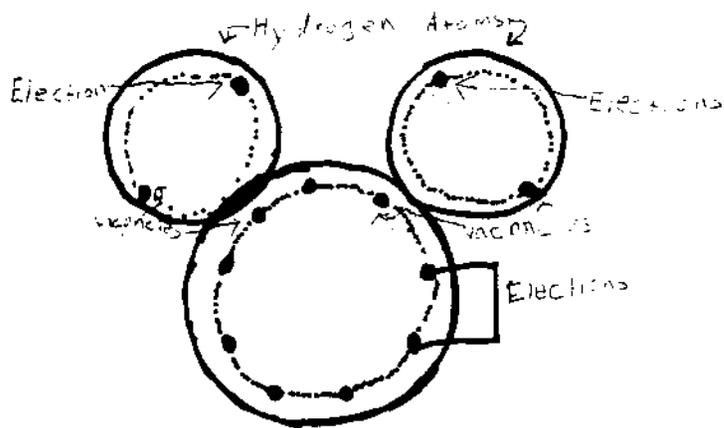


L IS FOR LIGHTHOUSE.

The lighthouse produces light for the ships at sea and to help the captain of the ship see rocks.

-- Josh Bellek

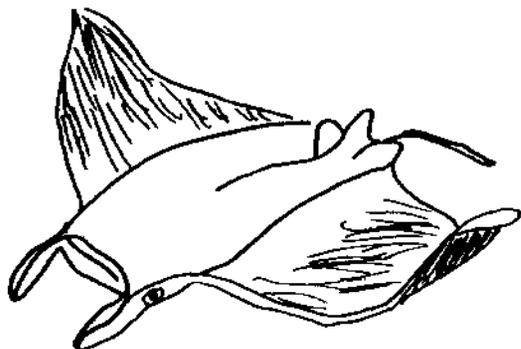




M IS FOR MOLECULES.

Molecules are the basic units of matter. They are the smallest in which anything can be divided. A drop of water contains billions of water molecules. If the drop could be divided until only a single water molecule remained, that final drop would still have all the properties of water. But if the water molecule were divided only atoms of the elements hydrogen and oxygen would remain.

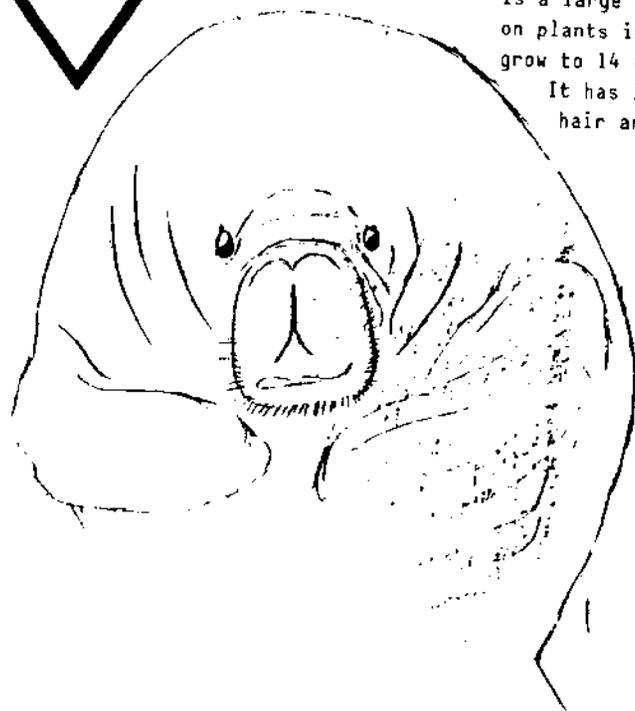
-- Brian Woodring



M IS FOR MANTA RAY.

The Manta Ray are big flat fish with fins on their heads that look like horns. Some are called Great Devil Fish but they are really peace-loving fish dining on hundreds of small fish every day.

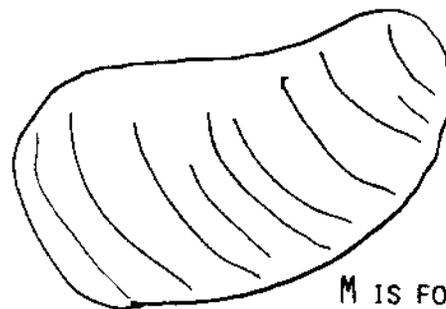
-- Lisa Weaver



M IS FOR MANATEE.

The Manatee, often called a Sea Cow is a large water mammal. It feeds on plants in the water. It can grow to 14 feet and weigh 1,500 pounds. It has light gray skin and short hair around his body.

-- Chris Sutterfield

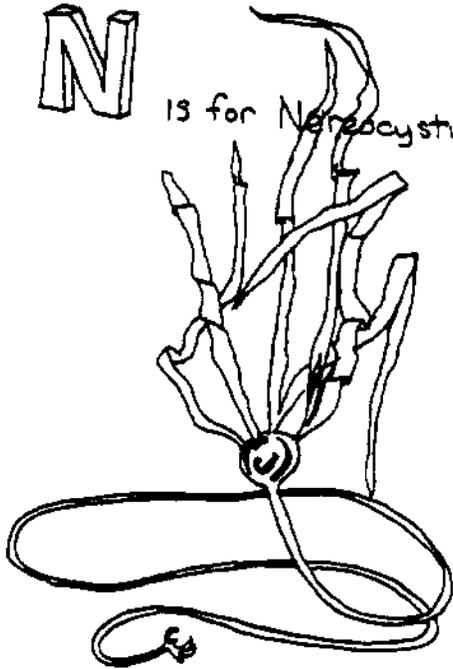


M IS FOR MUSSEL.

A mussel is a shellfish. A mussel is found in fresh water and salt water. People eat mussels.

N

IS for Nereocystis



N IS FOR NEREOCYSTIS.

The Nereocystis is a seaweed plant that looks strange and is very long.

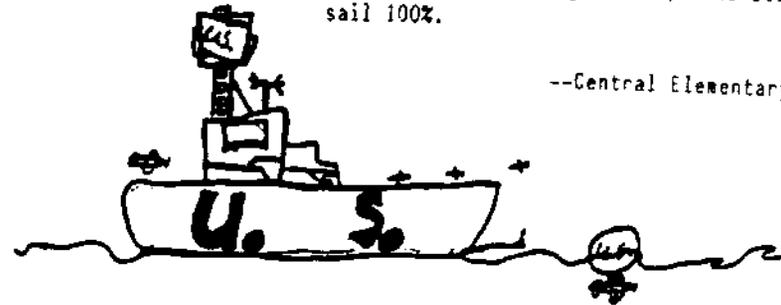
If you played tug-of-war with the main stem you would find it is very strong.

-- Neil Martin

N IS FOR NAVY.

N is for U.S. Navy. And they sail on the sea 100%. Some get sick, some still sail 100%.

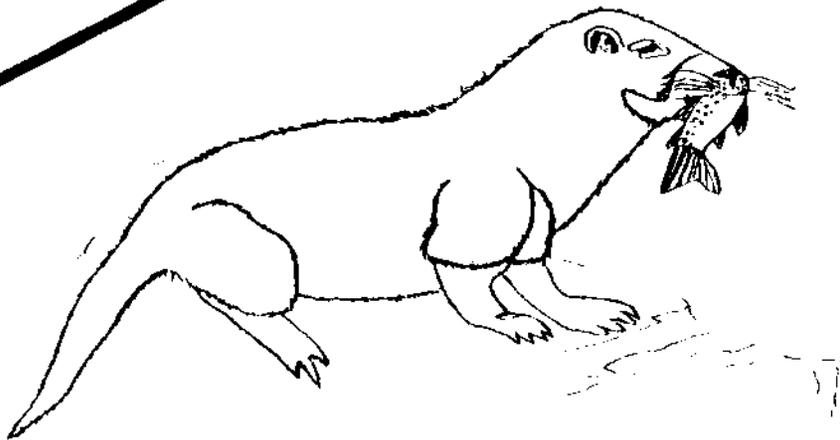
--Central Elementary



N IS FOR NORTH SANTIAM RIVER.

The North Santiam River in Oregon supplies water and fun for many families. The water in it is very pure and natural.

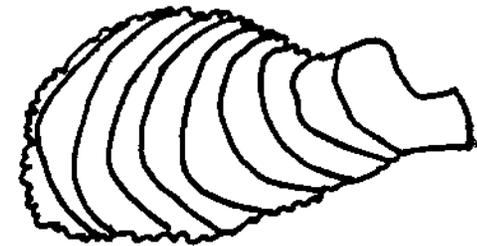
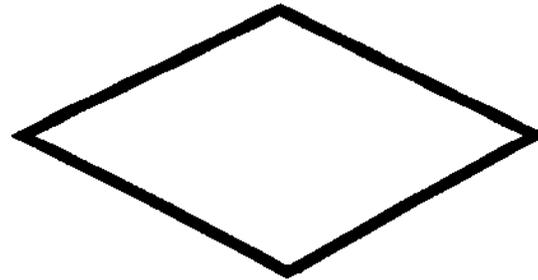
-- Kelly Burrell



O IS FOR OTTER.

The otter is a member of the weasel family. Otters live close to water and spend much time in it. They are expert swimmers and divers and can stay under water for three or four minutes. An otter moves awkwardly on land. Otters live on every continent except Australia. Most otters weigh from 10 to 30 pounds and grow from 3 to 4½ feet long including the tail. The grand otter of South America may measure up to 9 feet long. Otters live along rivers, streams, lakes and coastal waters or in waters. For information about the sea otter, which lives in the Pacific Ocean, see the World Book article on Sea Otter.

-- Donny Willis



O IS FOR OYSTER.

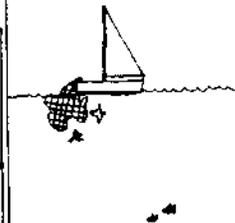
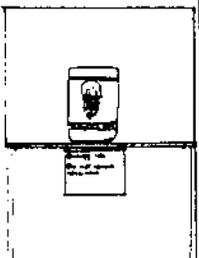
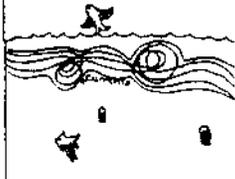
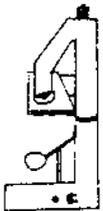
The oyster's body is protected by two hard outer shells. Oysters feed quietly on tiny plants and animals. Oysters live near shallow waters where they may be found cemented to rocks and shells near river mouths or along shores between the high and low tide marks.

-- Kim Nydegger

O IS FOR OCEANOGRAPHY.

There are two careers in oceanography. One is a physical oceanographer which studies waves, currents, and tides. The other is a chemical oceanographer which studies the chemicals in seawater. Oceanography is often difficult and it costs much money, but it is very important. We could not do without it.

-- Jennifer Tallis





Plankton →

P IS FOR PLANKTON.

In the ocean there are small animals that move around in very large groups. When a whale feeds on plankton it takes in a very large amount of water which contains an awful lot of plankton in it, it then filters the water out and what is left is plankton. This is one of the main food supplies of the whale which lives in water.

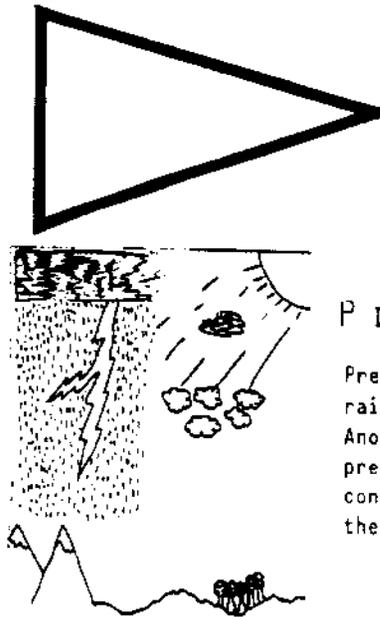
-- Scott Spielstoser



P IS FOR POND.

Ponds are found all over the world. Some are found in swamps. Swamp ponds bring many animals to the water. There are all kinds of animals like pond beetles, wolves, turtles and snakes.

-- Collin English



P IS FOR PRECIPITATION.

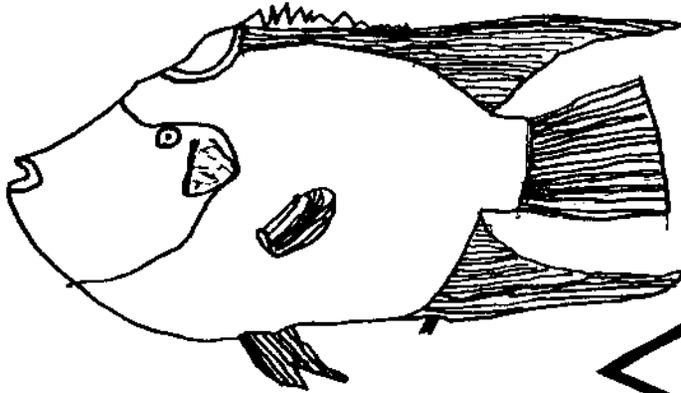
Precipitation is any form of rain, snow, sleet, or hail. Another way to describe precipitation is that it is condensed water vapor from the clouds.

-- Western View Ele.-6

Q IS FOR QUEEN ANGELFISH.

The Queen Angelfish is around 24 inches long. It is the prettiest fish in the Unites Staes. The sides are pearl gray or fawn-colored. It has a blue forehead with a dark blue eye spot. It has a blue breast and blue lips.

-- Doug Squires



Q IS FOR QUEEN QUIZZES.

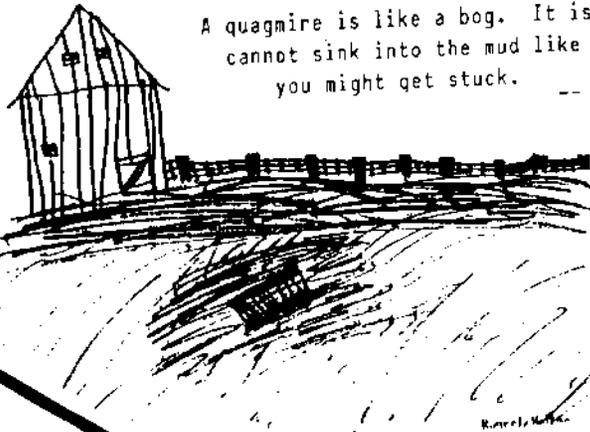
The queen quizzes with this quote:

"When is the sea a queer quiet quarter?"

answer: a peaceful quiet Tidepool.

Q IS FOR QUAGMIRE.

A quagmire is like a bog. It is muddy. You cannot sink into the mud like quicksand. But you might get stuck. -- Western View Ele.



Q IS FOR QUART.

On the average a person in the U.S. uses about 280 quarts of water a day in his house.

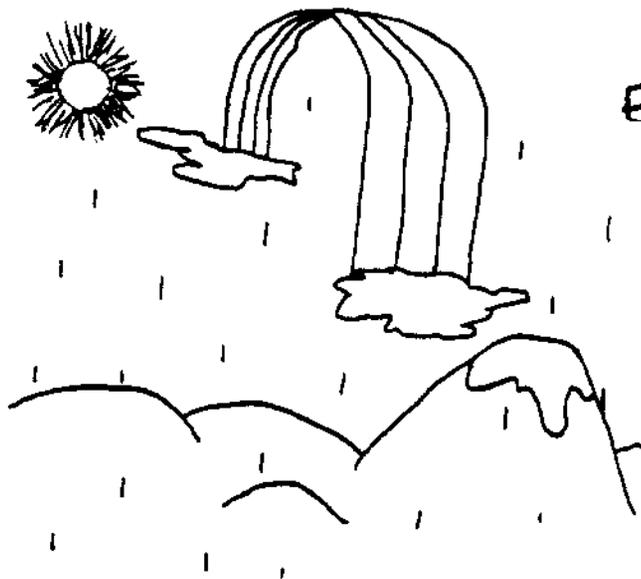
On the average a person takes in about 64,000 quarts of water during his lifetime.

-- Kevin Kilby

R IS FOR RAINBOW.

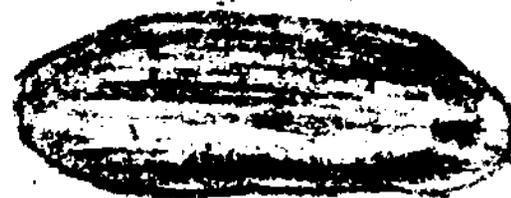
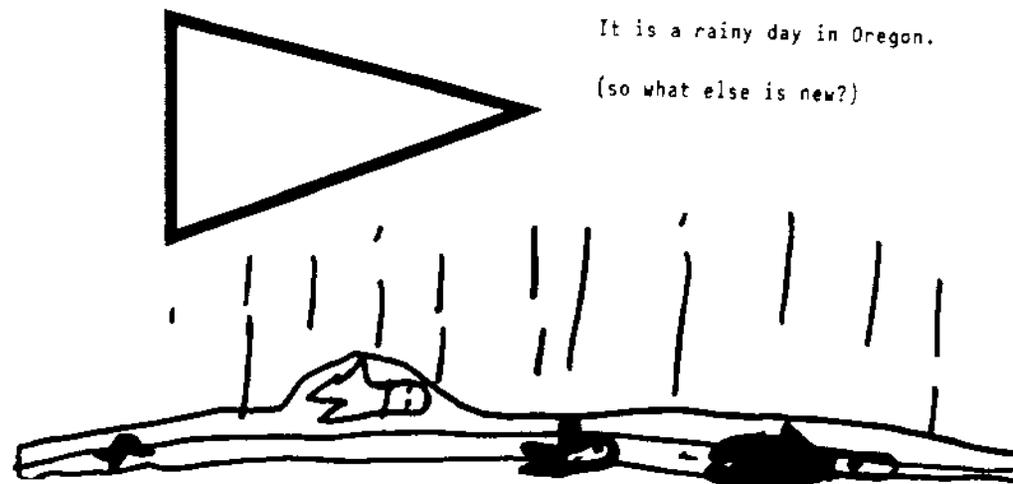
A rainbow is pretty colors you see in the sky when it's raining, but the sun is out. When the rays of the sun hit raindrops, they form a color. The colors in the rainbow are the colors in the spectrum. Rainbows are very pretty. The colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet.

-- Anne Lee -- Lynette Reid
-- J.K. McCall -- Becky Orasby



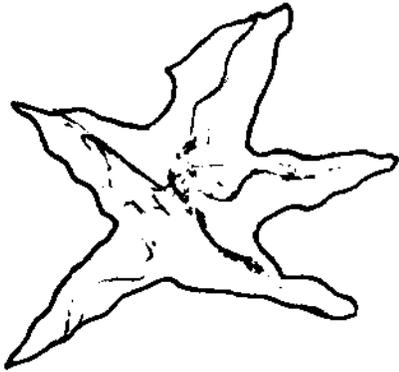
R IS FOR RAIN.

It is a rainy day in Oregon.
(so what else is new?)



R IS FOR RAZOR CLAMS.

R is for Razor Clams that aren't often seen.



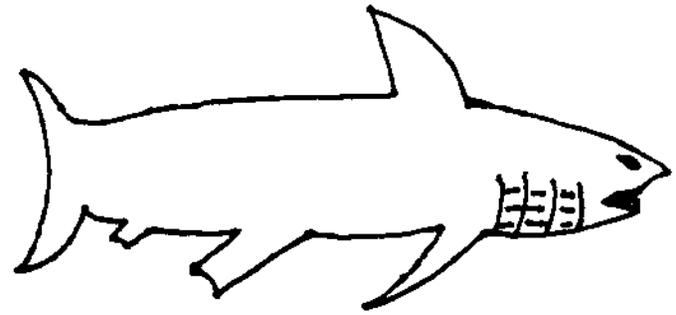
S IS FOR STARFISH.

There are many, many kinds of starfish. They hunt other sea animals for food. They eat clams, shrimp and crabs when they can find or catch them. They also eat scallops after they pull the shell off with tremendous force.

To eat, a starfish pushes its stomach through its mouth and digests the victim's flesh.

When it loses one or more of its arms, the starfish just grows them back again; and it doesn't seem to bother it either.

-- Karen Ritz



S IS FOR SHARK.

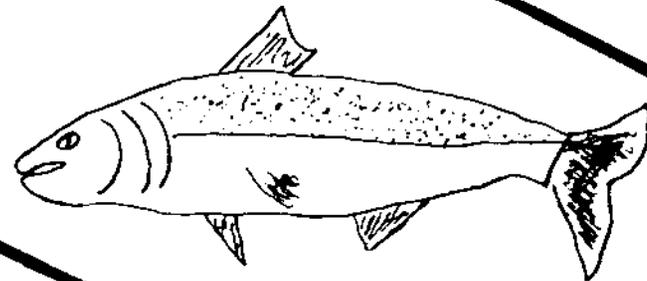
Sharks are very dangerous. They are known to kill in a nibble. A lot of people get killed by sharks.



S IS FOR SLEET.

Sleet is just rain that has passed through cold air and has frozen by the time it falls to the ground.

-- Sandy Stanton



S IS FOR SALMON.

Salmon have fins. They can be found in lakes.

-- Kristine Bohr
-- Julie Moor
-- Celina Wagoner



T IS FOR TANK.

Tanks are very big. They have fish, plants, sharks, eels and every other plant or animal that lives in water. Except whales.

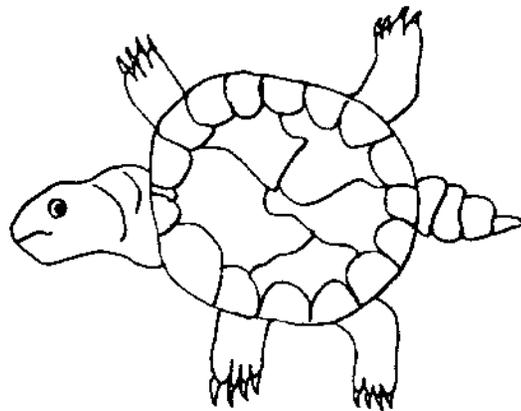
-- Kathy Hugschmidt



T IS FOR TRAVEL.

People travel on water by boat to save gas, have fun, carry cargo, and save time.

-- Jimmy Robbins



T IS FOR TURTLE.

A turtle has a shell. Since turtles have shells, they are very slow.

-- Mike Boljat



U IS FOR UNDERWATER.

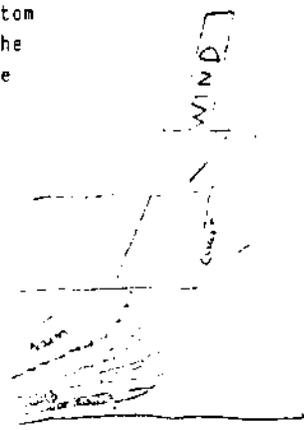
Underwater exploring helps answer many questions that some people couldn't answer by just looking at the water. This picture means that you must explore to find the answers.

-- Doug Perry

U IS FOR UPWELLING.

An upwelling is a place in the ocean where water from the bottom is brought to the surface by the action of gravity or wind. The water from the bottom brings minerals and nutrients, and more fish are caught in upwellings.

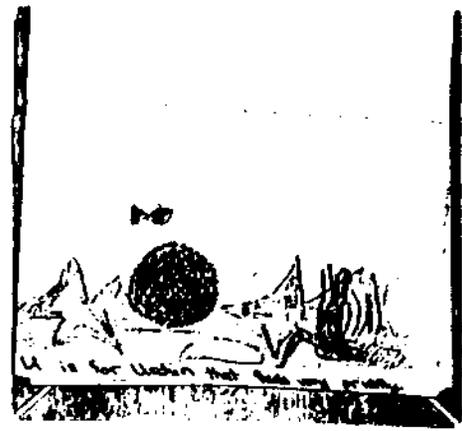
-- Joe Leeland



U IS FOR UMBRELLA.

Umbrellas keep you dry when it rains, especially in Oregon. You don't need one very often in Arizona, California, or Hawaii. Umbrellas come in all different sizes and colors.

-- Jefferson Ele. - 1



U IS FOR URCHIN.

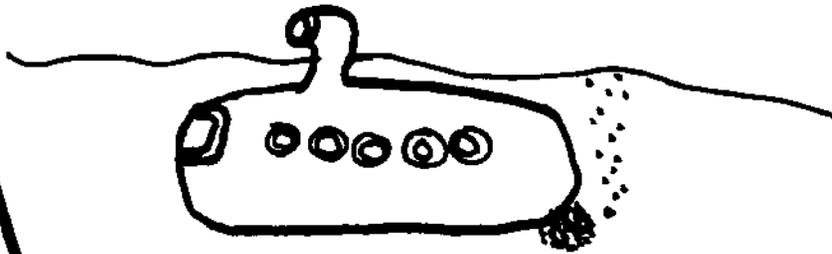
An Urchin feels very prickly.



V IS FOR VIPERFISH.

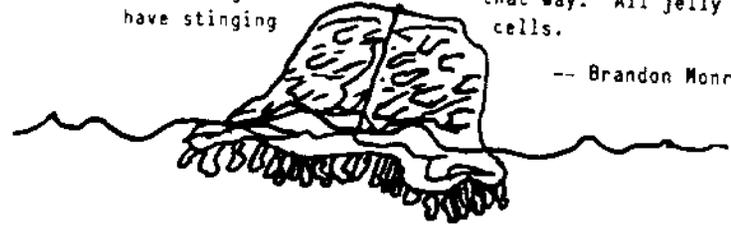
Viperfish are about 10 inches long. They have two fins. One fin is on the bottom and one on the top. Viperfishes have teeth that look like fangs. The viperfish is found in Africa. They live in water, and look like an eel.

-- Garfield Elementary



V IS FOR VELELLA VELELLA.

Usually in spring, but occasionally in winter great withdraws of blue-to purple-bodied jelly fish line our beaches. They are called Velella Velellas. Velellas are off shore residents. Small winds blow the Velellas around. Which ever way the wind blows the Velellas go that way. All jelly fish have stinging cells.



-- Brandon Monroe

V IS FOR VESSEL.

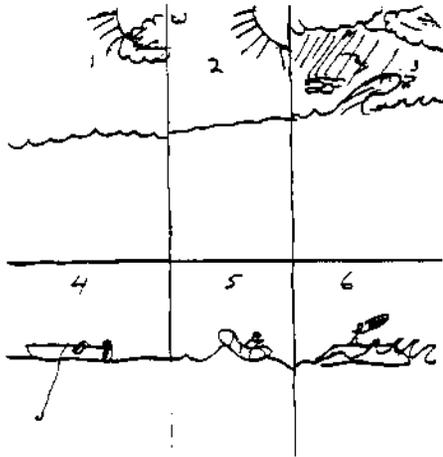
A vessel is a kind of boat or submarine or a raft that will give you some transportation on the water.

-- Sam Case Elementary

W IS FOR WATER.

Water can be six things: calm, fun, relaxing,
choppy, scary and wavy.

-- Collin English

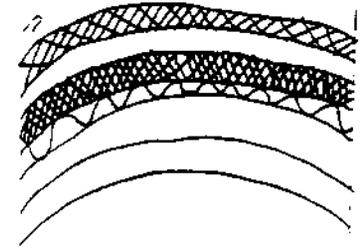
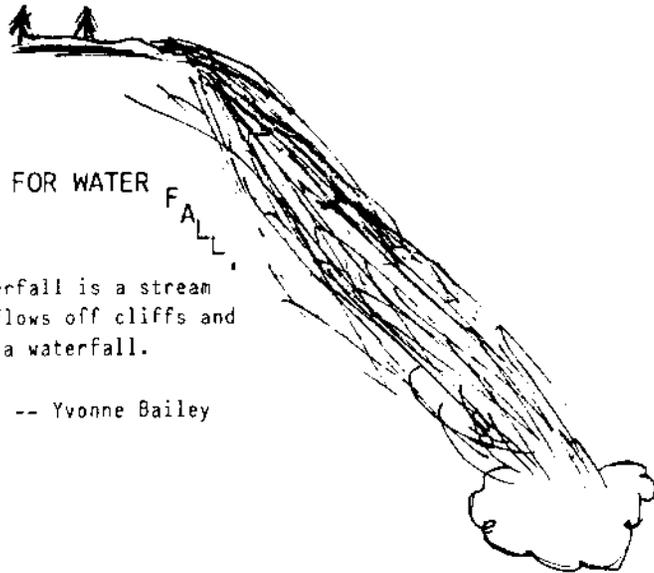


W IS FOR WATER

FALL.

A waterfall is a stream
that flows off cliffs and
forms a waterfall.

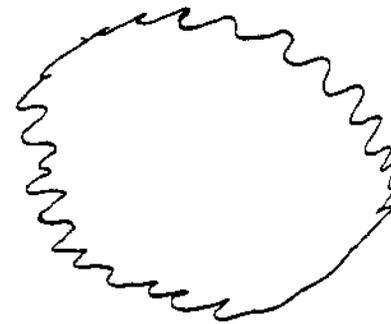
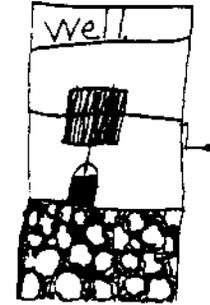
-- Yvonne Bailey



W IS FOR WELL.

We take water
from the well.

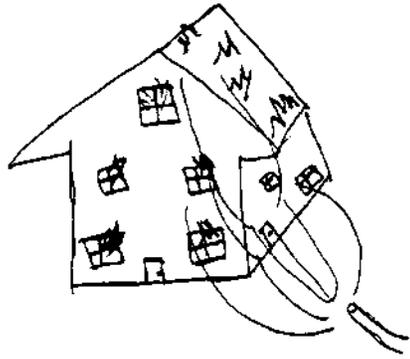
-- Geoff
Sabin School



W IS FOR WATER PUDDLE.

It splashes when you step in it!

-- Central Ele.



X IS FOR EXTINGUISH.

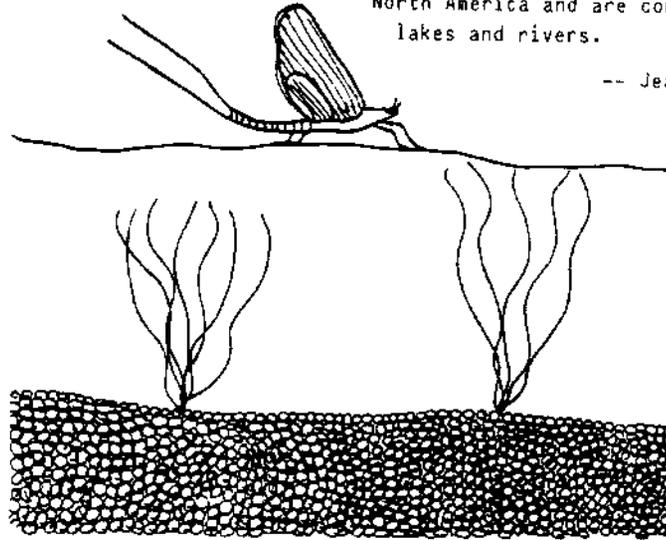
Water is an important element used to put out fires. Firemen use water in big hoses to extinguish fires.

-- Sandy Stanton

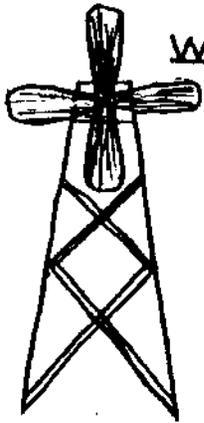
X IS FOR HEXAGENIAS.

Hexagenias are the largest mayflies in North America and are common in larger lakes and rivers.

-- Jeanne VanDooremolen

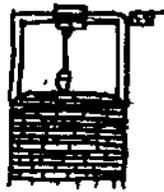


X IS FOR EXTRACTING.
 The human and animal life on earth is always in need of water. There are many ways of getting water. The humans go about getting it with such things as wells. -- Western View



Windmill

Well

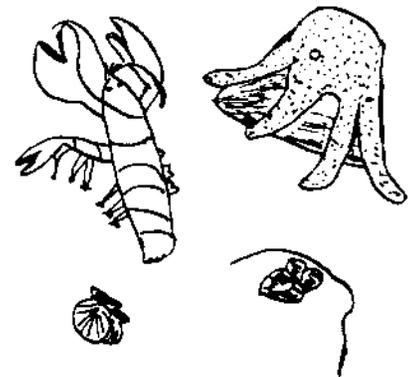


Electric Motor



X IS FOR EXOSKELETONS.

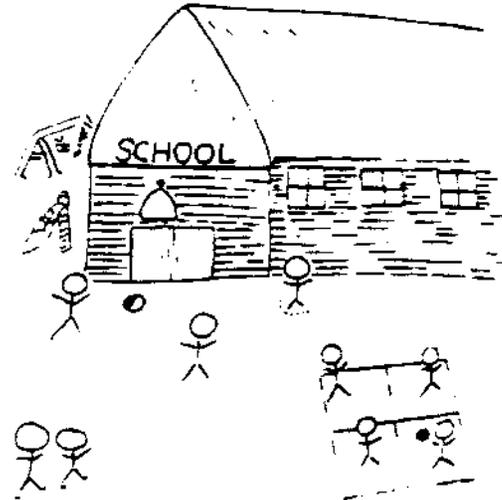
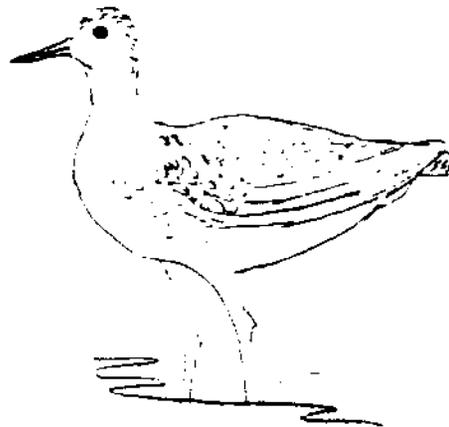
An exoskeleton is a hard outer shell on such things as crabs, lobsters, and other sea life. It helps these animals protect themselves. It is like a suit of armor.



Y IS FOR YAQUINA BAY.

Yaquina head is three miles north of Newport. There are sandy beaches and rocky areas. Cliffs and caves that were cut into the rocks by water. There are a lot of animals too.

-- Jennifer Gregory



Y IS FOR YOUTH.

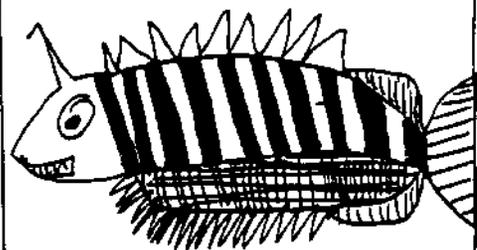
The youth of the nation will soon be the leaders of the country. Today's youth will make the decisions that we will have to live with in the future. If they learn about water conservation and usage of water now, they will make the best judgments in the future.

-- M. Michelle Hornof

Y IS FOR YELLOWLEGS.

Yellowlegs are called yellowlegs because of their long slender yellow legs. The Greater Yellowlegs are 15 inches long and can be seen in the winter along the southern coasts.

-- Suzanne Maxwell



Z is for zebra fish

Z IS FOR ZEBRA FISH.

At the base of the Zebra fish are spines and glands that contain poison. The Zebra fish is not very highly populated because there are not very many females.

-- Bonnie Burnham



Z IS FOR ZOOPLANKTON.

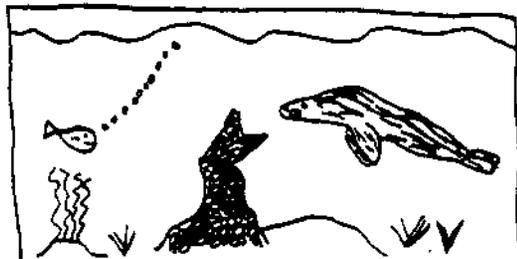
Zooplankton is like plankton. Zooplankton has three points.

-- Mike Boljat

Z IS FOR ZOOLOGY.

Zoology is about the animals under and in the water.

-- Tim Pritchett
-- Dwayne Prestridge
-- Mark Redhead

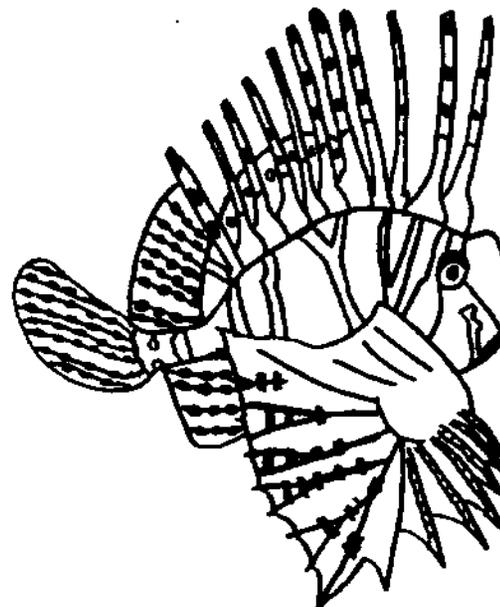


Z IS FOR ZEBRA FISH.

Zebra fish is a very cunning fighter and hunter. He hides amongst sponges and other sea plants which have the same colors and patterns as he wears.

Quietly he hides and waits for a small fish or crab to come along. ZAP! He strikes, and dinner is caught. To protect himself from his enemies he wears a row of long, poisonous spikes on his back. When he spots danger, he raises his spikes and prepares to fight. Zebra fish love to live and play in caves and around shipwrecks.

-- Nathan Geller



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<p>Arcadia School Toledo Grade 6, Room 1 Grade 6, Room 2 Grade 6, Room 3 Grade 6, Room 4</p>	<p>Fairplay Elementary Corvallis Mike Stroubridge</p>	<p>Knight Elementary Canby Ms. Gordon</p>	<p>Sam Case Elementary Newport Grade 6</p>
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