



PEOPLE AND PLACES

Recognition of Achievements, Events and Sites

STONE IMAGERY

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Mixed Media for Public Art and Architecture

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THE SAGUARO adapts to the harsh conditions of the Sonoran Desert by using its green stems to manufacture food, and the pleats in the stem expand to store water. Sharp spines are this slow-growing plant's defense against being eaten by animals. Saguaros can reach over 30 feet in height and weigh up to 10 tons. The saguaro's large cream-colored flowers bloom at night in May, and its sweet, red fruit ripen during the summer.

FAX 760-720-0847

e-mail: stoneimage@earthlink.net

#1 in a series of 4 bookmarks before the Rush to Alaska

*HOW IMPORTANT IS
DONOR RECOGNITION
TO YOUR SUCCESS?*



RECOGNITION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

STONE IMAGERY, Design & Engraving
www.stoneimagery.com

760-434-4493

*"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful,
committed citizens can change the world.
Indeed, it's the only thing that ever has."*

—Margaret Mead



STONE IMAGERY



BENCH MARKER, HEART OF AFRICA,
SAN DIEGO WILD ANIMAL PARK



CREATING A MESSAGE IN ARCHITECTURE

**B. WAGNER & FAMILY
LOVE LA JOLLA
A WHALE OF A LOT!**



**IN LOVING MEMORY OF
CHARLES AND
DOROTHY CAMERON**

PLAZA BENCHES
STEPHEN BIRCH AQUARIUM

Treasure every moment that you have! And treasure it more because you shared it with someone special...

We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give.

– Winston Churchill

For any organization, donor recognition establishes and maintains a reputation for accountability, promotes good public relations and provides a catalyst for others to give, setting the stage for future gifts by current donors.

STONE IMAGERY
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ENGRAVED STONE
TACTILE NATURAL TIMELESS

INTERPRET

OUR WORLD

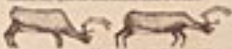
QUESTIONS BRING ANSWERS-ANSWERS BRING QUESTIONS

SIBERIAN REINDEER

Reindeer were hunted and hunted again, becoming the first to be domesticated. They were used for food, clothing, and other purposes.



Strong like the leg, reindeer were used as pack animals for centuries. They were also used for food and clothing. The reindeer was domesticated in the 10th century. They were used for food, clothing, and other purposes.



Reindeer were domesticated long before the first horse. They were used for food, clothing, and other purposes.

POLAR BEARS

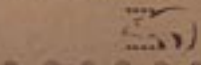
can walk hundreds of miles over frozen sea ice and swim equally amazing distances using their specialized feet. The bear's foot, at almost 12" in both width and length in adult males, has a huge furless surface. This adaptation allows them to walk on ice but then curl to support the weight of a human being!



They feel an icy grip, making their excellent swimmers. The bear, leathery pads on the sides of their feet and their sharp flexible claws provide them with excellent traction and grip. The bear's feet are covered in a thick layer of fur. The bear's feet are covered in a thick layer of fur. The bear's feet are covered in a thick layer of fur.



This massive swimmer and water proofer is built in a straight line, going over and through waves that it would break, or an unbroken path.



Reindeer graze and eat with their heads down. They graze.

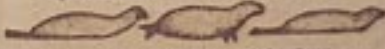
STONE PANELS

NANUK

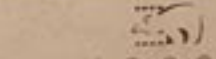
is the Inuit name for the Arctic's most imposing predator, the polar bear. Inhabiting thousands of the ice-covered seas in the Northern Hemisphere, adult males can weigh up to 1,500 pounds and stand over 10 feet when on their hind legs, while females reach 1/2 to 3/4 of this size.



Their strength and hearing are keen, but the polar bear's sense of smell has been described as the most sensitive of any mammal. They can detect seals, their primary prey, from many miles away. These muscles of the Arctic can contract up to 20% of their own body weight in only 1/100th of a second. They need to devour at least one seal a week to maintain their body weight in the arduous conditions of life in the frozen north.



For the Inuit, the polar bear has a magical significance. One myth told that polar bears once wore a coat of human, but became bears by discarding themselves to ice.



Reindeer graze and eat with their heads down. They graze.

capture

attention

while in

harmony

with your

environment

STONE IMAGERY

If You're Not

Learning –

You're Not

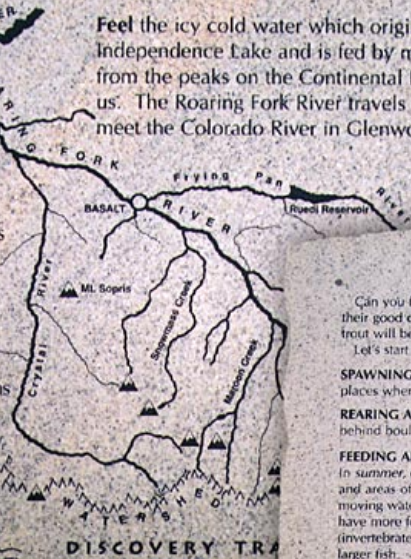
Living

LISTEN TO THE ROARING FORK RIVER

COLORADO RIVER
GLENWOOD SPRINGS

Feel the icy cold water which originates in Independence Lake and is fed by melting snow from the peaks on the Continental Divide above us. The Roaring Fork River travels 60 miles to meet the Colorado River in Glenwood Springs.

Look at how the vegetation close to the river differs from that on upland areas. It is called riparian vegetation and provides many important functions to the creatures and water quality of the river.



DISCOVERY TRAIL

SPOT THE TROUT

Can you find the trout in the river? They are hard to spot, in part due to their good camouflage and also because it is difficult to predict where the trout will be.... Ask any angler!

Let's start by identifying places in the stream that trout use:

SPAWNING AREAS: Fairly flat, shallow terraces with uniform gravel are places where eggs are deposited.

REARING AREAS: Quiet, protected places on the edges of the stream, behind boulders or fallen logs, are where young trout rest, feed and grow.

FEEDING AREAS:

In summer, deep pools and areas of swiftly moving water (riffles) have more food (invertebrates) for the larger fish.



During the cold winter months, the trout are less active. They seek out deep pools or beaver ponds that will not freeze.

DISCOVERY TRAIL