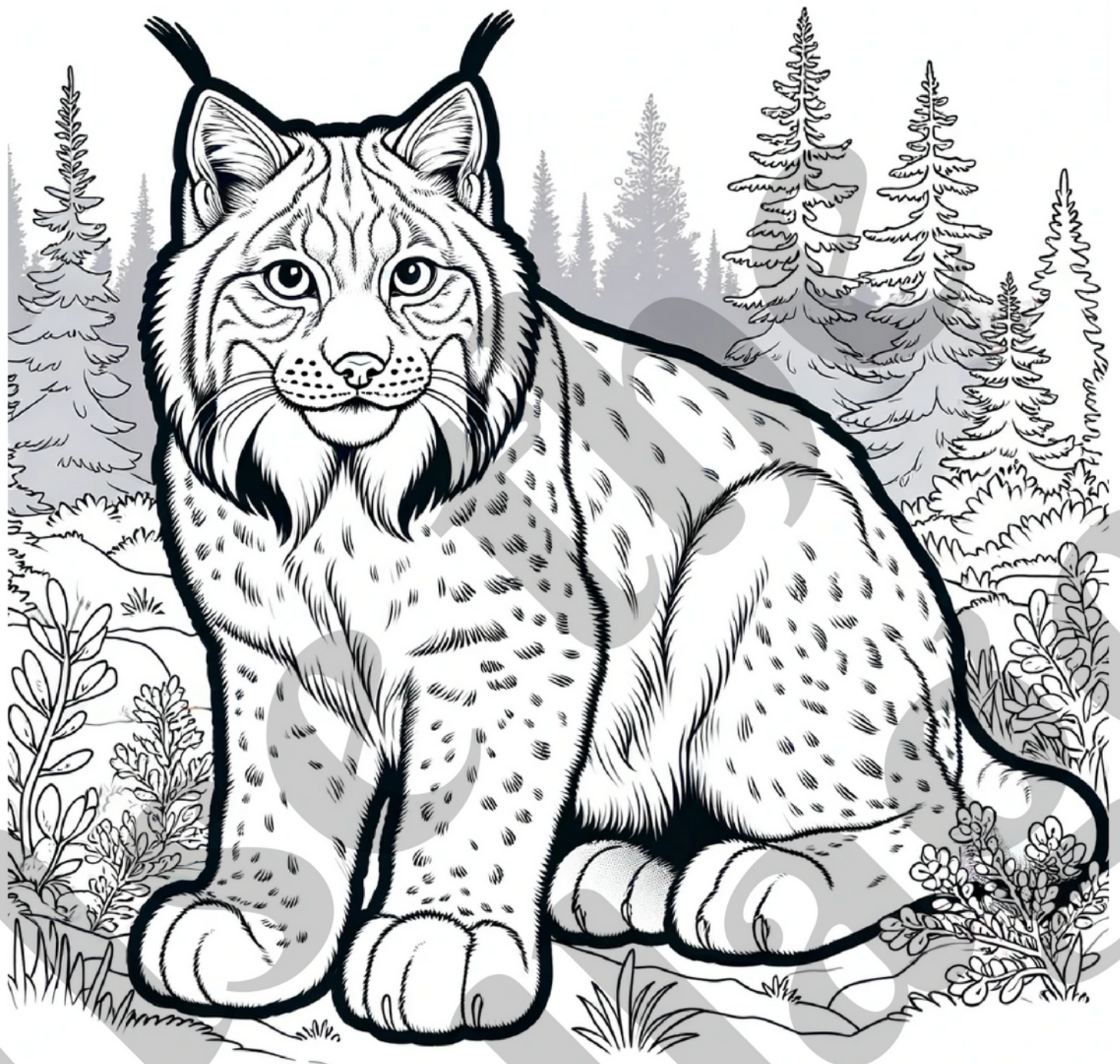
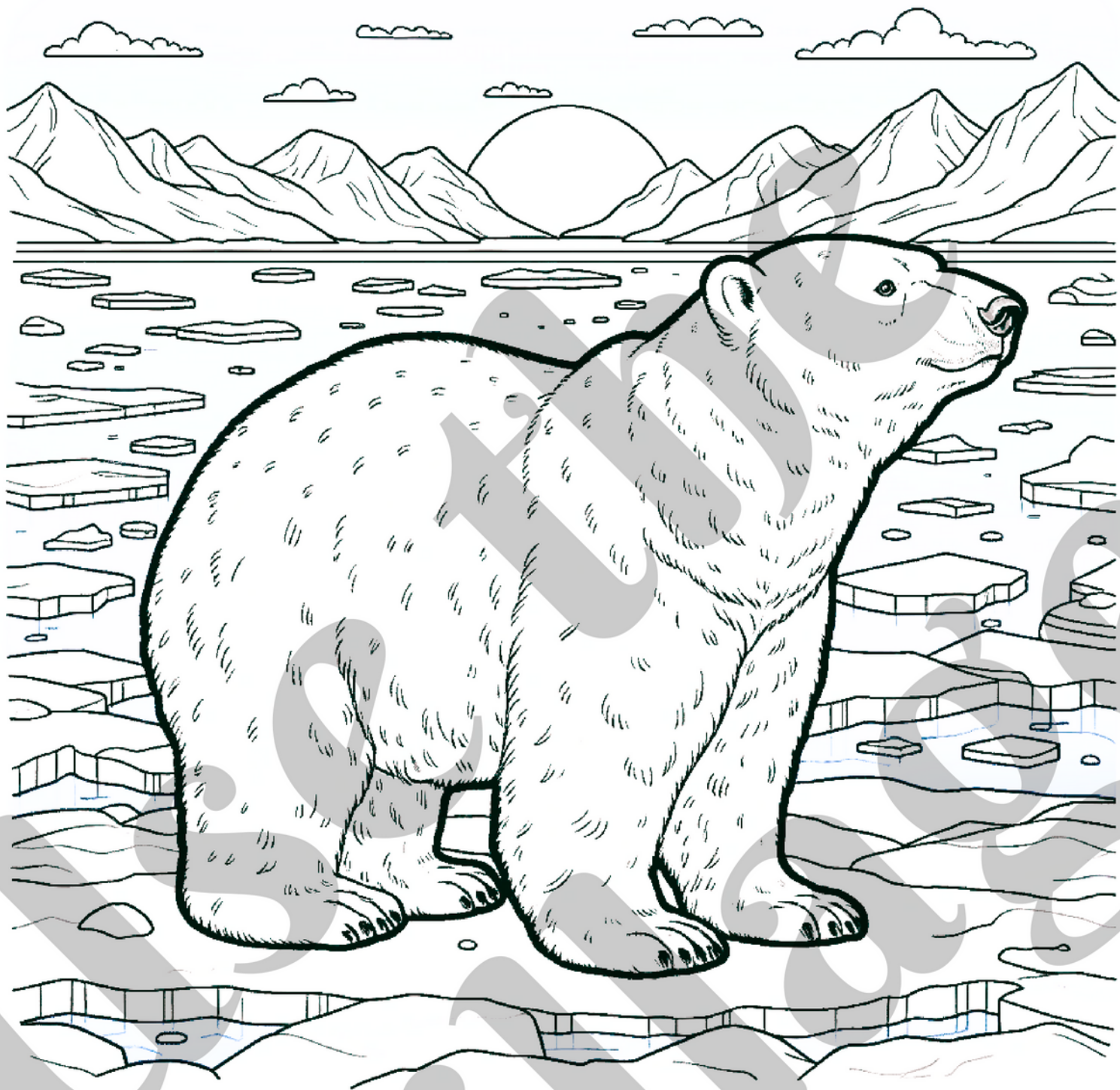
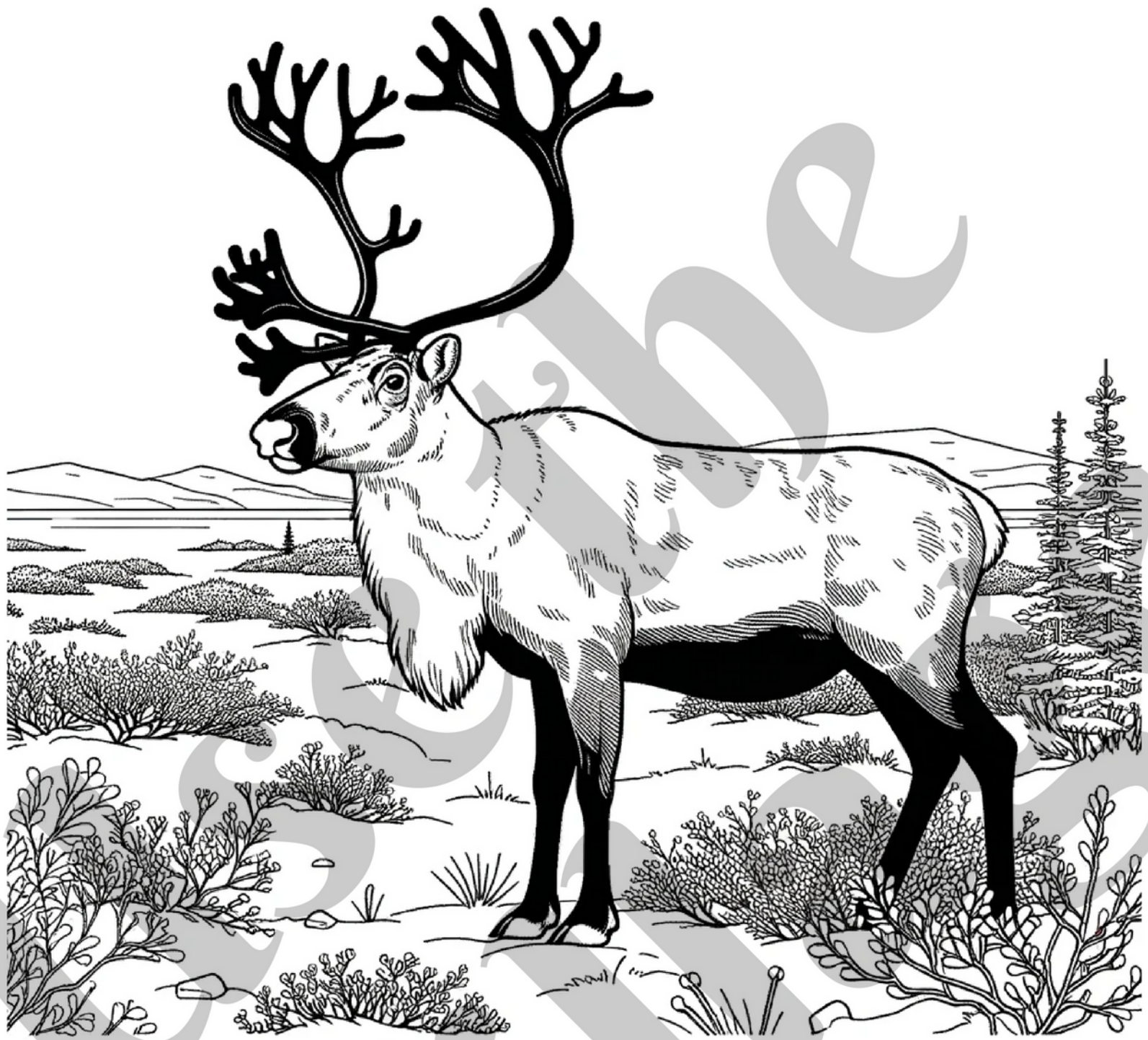




The Canadian Lynx, with its tufted ears and large paws, is specially adapted to life in the deep snow of Canada's boreal forests. Unlike other cats, its hind legs are longer than its front legs, giving it a distinctive gait that is particularly effective in deep snow. The lynx's main prey is the snowshoe hare



Polar bears are marine mammals, and they spend much of their life on sea ice. Their white fur is not actually white; it's transparent with a hollow core that reflects light, helping them blend into their icy environment.



Caribou have unique hollow-hair fur that traps air, providing them with excellent insulation and buoyancy in snow and water.



Moose are capable swimmers, able to dive more than 5 meters to feed on aquatic plants and can swim at speeds of up to 6 miles per hour.



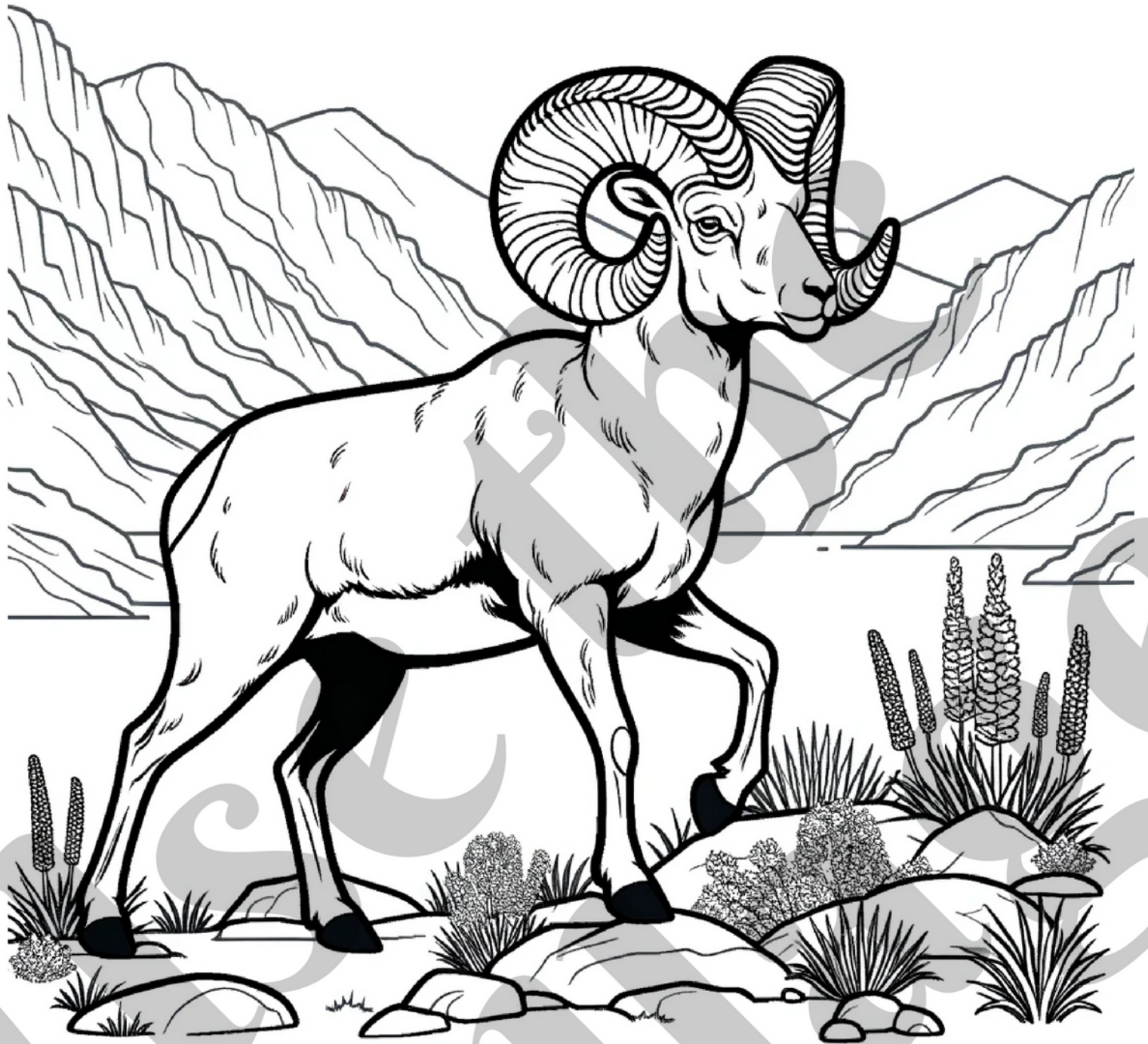
Beavers are nature's architects, capable of transforming landscapes by building dams and lodges using trees they fell with their strong teeth. These constructions create new wetland habitats that support a diverse range of wildlife.



The **Spirit Bear**, also known as the Kermode Bear, is a rare subspecies of the black bear found in the Great Bear Rainforest of British Columbia, Canada. Its white coat is the result of a unique genetic trait, and it's considered a cultural and spiritual symbol by the indigenous peoples of the area.



Snowy Owls are exceptional hunters that can see their prey up to half a mile away. Unlike most owls, they are diurnal, meaning they're active both day and night, especially during the Arctic summer.



Bighorn Sheep are known for their incredible agility and balance, able to navigate steep, rocky terrain with ease. The males' iconic large, curved horns are used in dramatic clashes during mating season competitions.



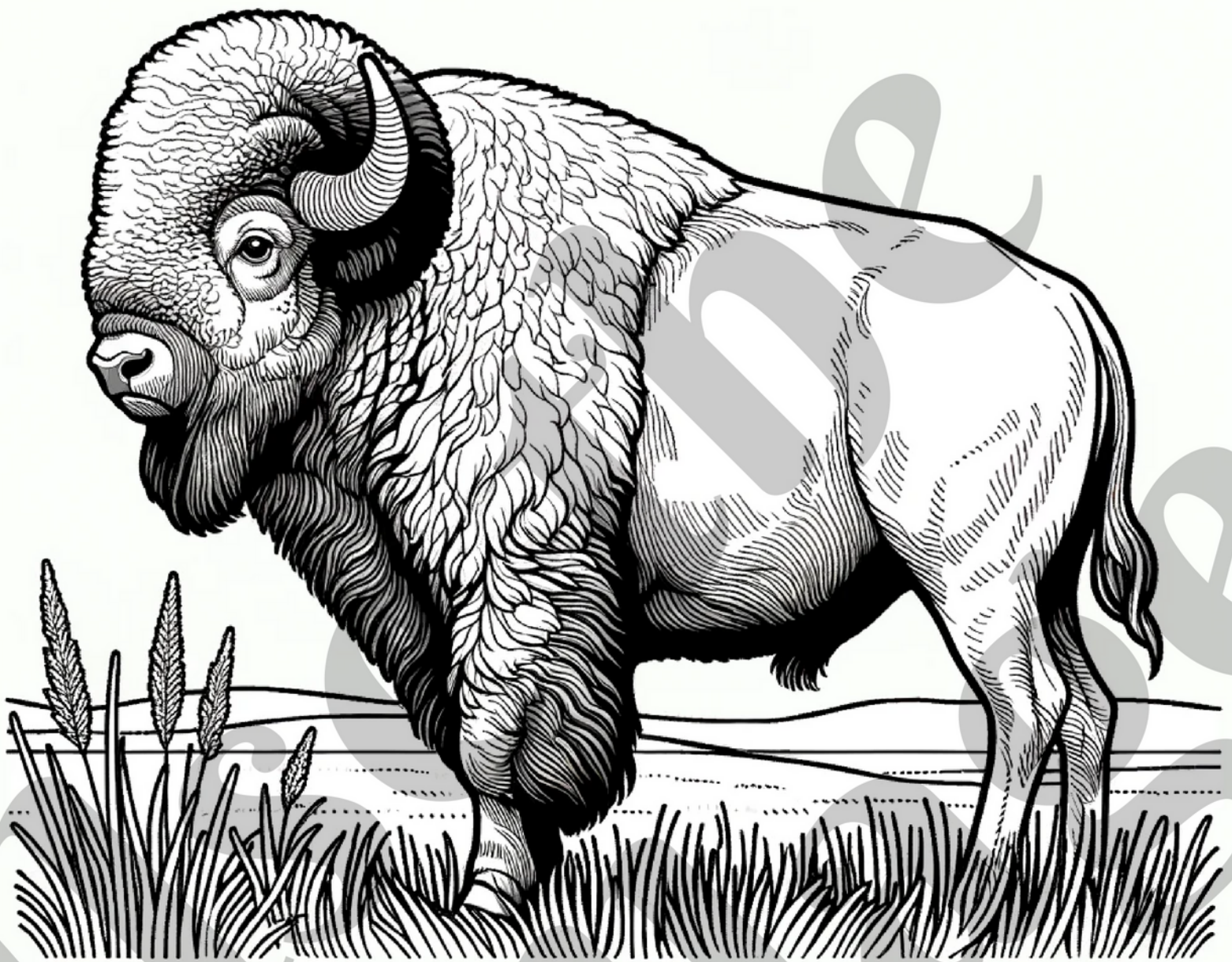
The **Wood Bison**, larger and heavier than its cousin, the Plains Bison, was once on the brink of extinction but has made a significant comeback through conservation efforts. These majestic animals play a crucial role in maintaining the health of their ecosystems.



The **Great Horned Owl** is known for its powerful talons, which are stronger than the claws of a hawk; it can exert more than 28 pounds of force to subdue its prey.



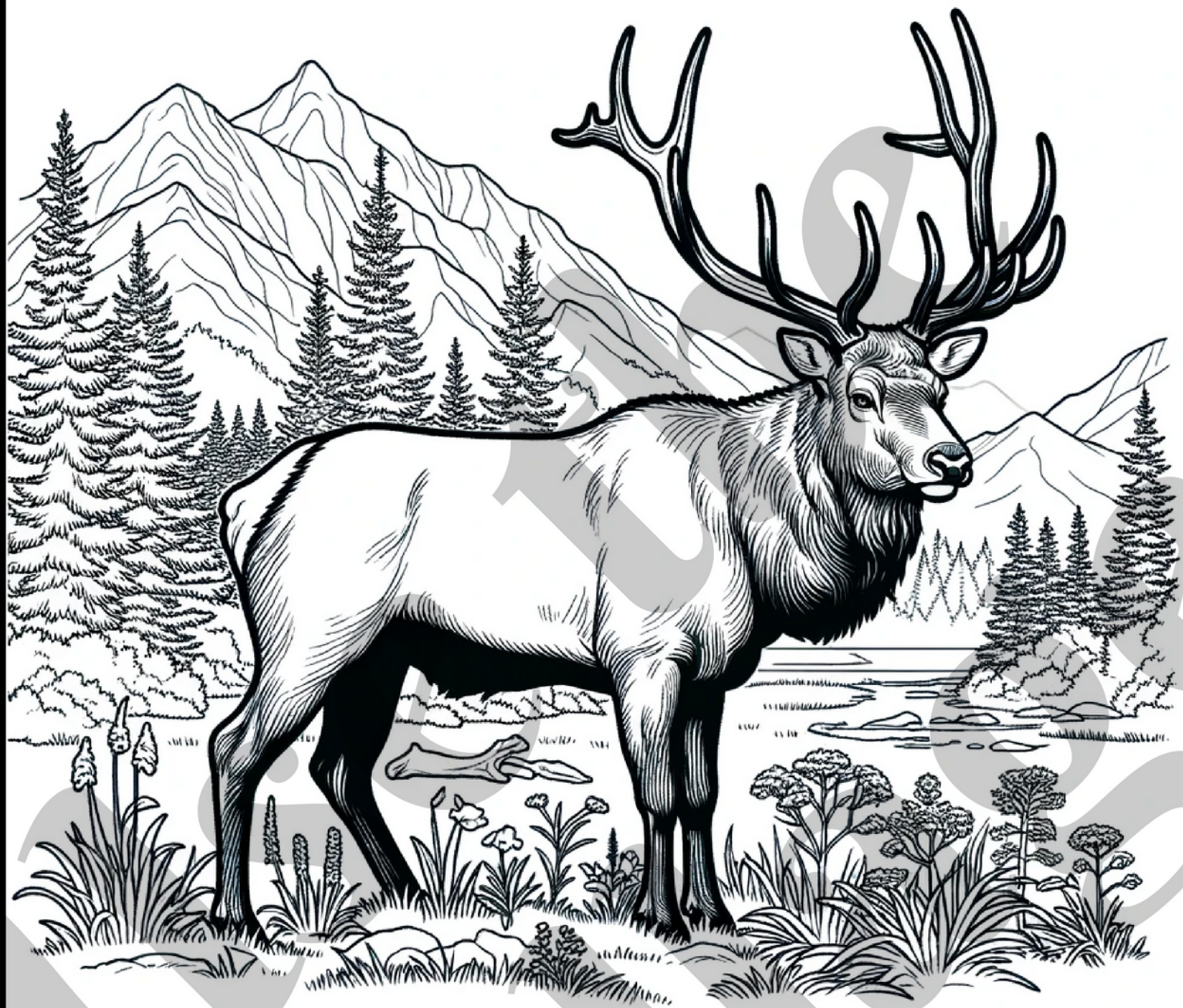
The Bald Eagle is not only the national bird and symbol of the United States but also a bird of prey that builds the largest nest of any North American bird, which can be up to 13 feet deep, 8.2 feet wide, and weigh over a ton.



The **American Bison**, often simply called the buffalo, played a crucial role in the ecosystem of the Great Plains, providing essential resources for Native American tribes. Once near extinction, conservation efforts have significantly restored their populations.



Grizzly bears are powerful North American mammals with a notable hump on their shoulders, which is actually a muscle they use to power their forelimbs for digging and running. They have an incredible sense of smell, surpassing even that of a hound dog.



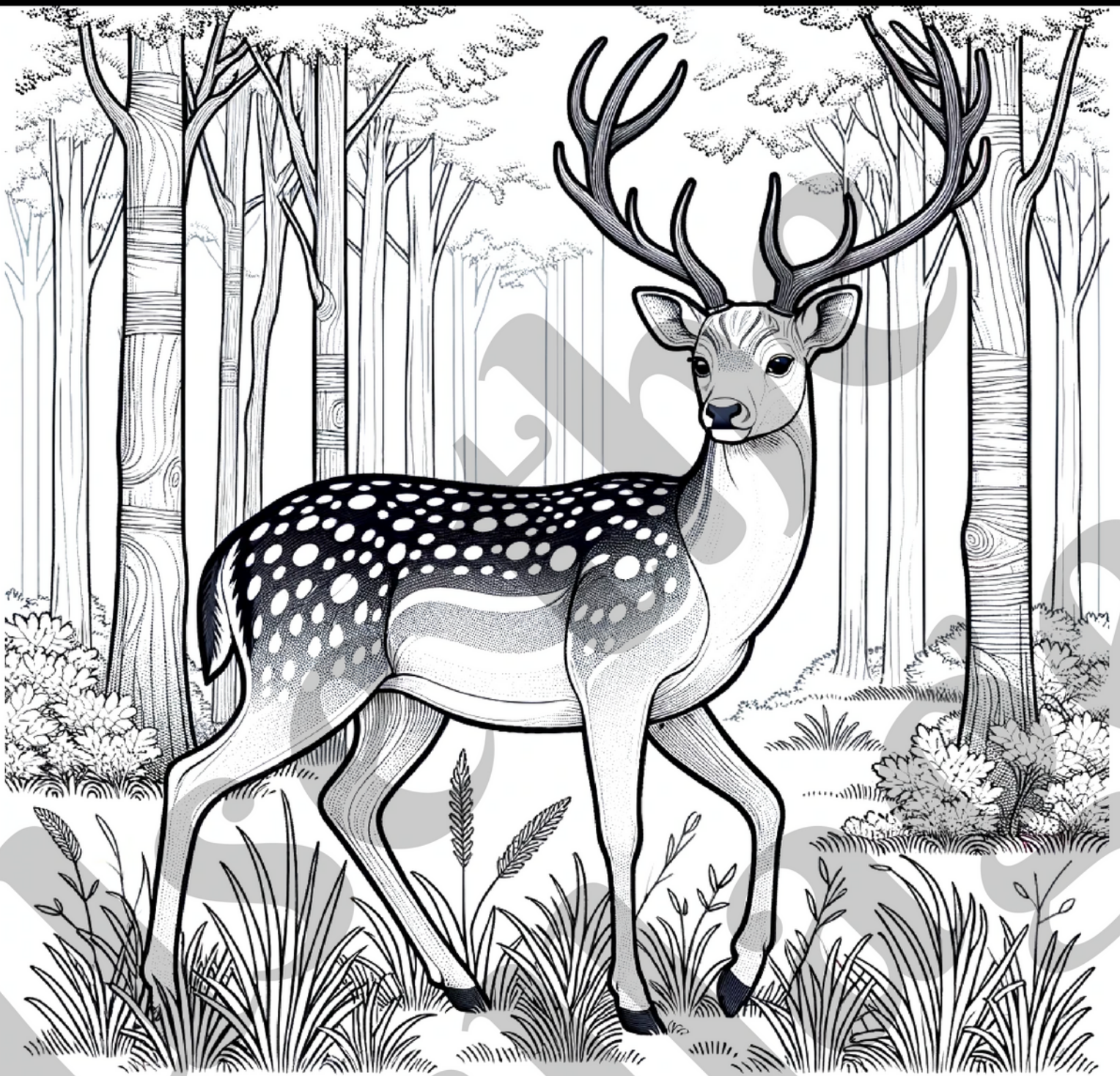
American Elks are known for their impressive antlers, which can grow up to an inch per day during the summer. These antlers are shed each winter and regrown the following spring, making them one of the fastest-growing animal tissues on Earth.



Gray wolves communicate through a variety of vocalizations, body postures, and scents, and are known for their iconic howl, which can be heard over long distances and serves to bring the pack together and ward off other wolves.



Raccoons are clever and adaptable creatures known for their dexterous front paws and facial mask. They have a reputation for being mischievous due to their ability to open containers and doors, which helps them forage in both wild and urban environments.



The **White-tailed Deer** is highly adaptable and found across North and South America. They are named for the white underside of their tail, which they display as a warning signal to other deer when they sense danger.



The **Eastern Gray Squirrel** is known for its remarkable ability to survive in urban environments. It can create detailed mental maps of its territory, including the locations of food sources, which it buries and retrieves using a method called "scatter hoarding."



Opossums are North America's only marsupials and have an immunity to certain snake venoms. They are also known for "playing possum," a defensive behavior where they mimic the appearance and smell of a sick or dead animal when threatened.



Groundhogs are true hibernators, going into a deep sleep for the winter. They can reduce their heartbeat to as few as five beats per minute and can drop their body temperature to just a few degrees above freezing.