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 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

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

-- Yvonne Bailey
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 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 capt'ns put their butter in the creek and the soldiers stabbed it.

-- Collin English

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 Wild

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.
**D IS FOR DIATOM.**

A Diatom is a tiny one celled plant that is microscopic. These 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 DIP 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 DOLPHIN.**

The bottled nose 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 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 its color.

-- Raina Wanner

F IS FOR FROG.

The frog is a small, slimy, 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 jelly-like cover soon falls off, the tadpole is born. The tadpole slowly develops legs. The frog is finely developed.

-- Jodie Lundin

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

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

-- Central Elementary

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

H IS FOR HYDRA.

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

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

-- Jan Sumners
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

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 KELP.

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

-- Kim Clark

K IS FOR KILL.

Krill are small shrimp-like animals that live in the seas throughout the world. There are more than 50 species of krill. They range in length from about 1/8 of an inch to about 6 inches. Krill apparently respond to different amounts of sunlight. They are eaten by many kinds of animals, including various fish, seals, squids, water birds, and especially whales.

-- Anne Blake
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!

-- Marilee Werner

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 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 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 MUSSEL.

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

There are two careers in oceanography. One is a physical oceanographer who studies waves, currents, and tides. The other is a chemical oceanographer who 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

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
**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 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

**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
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 Dresby

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 SALMON.
Salmon have fins. They can be found in lakes.

-- Kristine Bohr
-- Julie Moor
-- Celina Wagener

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
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 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. - L

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 URCHIN.

An Urchins feels very prickly.
V IS FOR VEPERFISH.

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 Veella Veellas. Veellas are off shore residents. Small winds blow the Veellas around. Which ever way the wind blows the Veellas 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 wavey.
-- Collin English

W IS FOR WELL.
We take water from the well.
-- Geoff
Sabin School

W IS FOR WATER FALL.
A waterfall is a stream that flows off cliffs and forms a waterfall.
-- Yvonne Bailey

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 EXTRACTING.**

The human and animal life on earth is always in need of water. The human go about getting it with such things as wells. The motor helps us go about getting water.

-- Western View

**X IS FOR HEXAGENIAS.**

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

-- Jeannine Van Dooresolven

**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.

**Windmill**

---

**Wall**

---

**Electric Motor**
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.

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 Beljat

Z IS FOR ZOOLOGY.

Zoology is about the animals under and in the water.

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

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
INDEX

Yvonne Bailey A, W
Josh Bellek L
Anne Blake K
Kristine Bohr S
Mike Boljat T, Z
Bonnie Burnham Z
John Burr C
Kelly Burrell N
Steve Callahan J
Laurel Canan A
Cara Carnegie J
Brian Charon C, J
Kim Clark K
Shannon Dorr K
Collin English D, I, J, P, W
Chio Fin J
Nathan Geller Z
Geoff W
Jennifer Gregory Y
W. Michelle Hornooff B, H, Y
Kathy Hugshmidt T
Shawna Johnson C, E, I
Kevin Kilby Q
Joanna Kurz C, E, I
Anne Lee R
Joe Leeland U
Theresa Lewis L
Jodie Lundin F
Christi Main C, E, I
Neil Martin A, I, M
Suzanne Maxwell C, E, I
J. K. McCall R
Ellen Mild C
Brandon Monroe V
Julie Moor S
Raina Napper F
Kim Nydegger O
Becky Oviedo R
Doug Perry U
Joey Pignato G
Dwayne Prestridge Z
Tim Pritchett Z
Karen Rasmussen B
Mark Redhead Z
Lynette Reid R
Karen Ritz S
Jimmy Robbins T
Karen Rowley D
Bobby Schmidt E
Kelly Selvig D, F
Steve Spletstosser P
Doug Squires Q
Sandy Stanton D, E, S, X
Ruthie Still C, E, J
Eileen Sullivan C, E, I
Jan Sumners H
Chris Sutterfield M
Corey Swaram I
Bradley Tallis B
Jennifer Tallis O
Jeanne VanDoremolen X
Celina Wagner S
Lisa Weaver M
Maralee Wernz L
Sandy Williams C, E, I
Donny Willis O
Brian Woodring W
CONTRIBUTING SCHOOLS

Adams School
Corvallis
  Mr. Anderson

Arcadia School
Toledo
  Grade 6, Room 1
  Grade 6, Room 2
  Grade 6, Room 3
  Grade 6, Room 4

Bull Run School
Sandy
  Glen Olsen

The Catlin Gabel School
Portland
  O. Leb Tannenbaum

Cedar Hills Elementary
Beaverton
  P.W. Mahoney
  Beth Poll

Central Elementary
Milton-Freewater
  Mrs. Kruse
  Miss Peck

Central Point Elementary
Central Point

Cresland Elementary
Creswell
  Mrs. Cheryl L. Pettig

Enterprise S.D.A. School
Enterprise

Fairplay Elementary
Corvallis
  Mike Strowbridge

Garfield Elementary
Corvallis
  Mrs. Olson
  Mrs. Hooper
  Becky O'Malley

Harding Elementary
Corvallis
  Mrs. Hardin

Hillcrest School
North Bend
  Mrs. McDaniel

Hoover Elementary
Corvallis
  Mrs. McLain

Inavale Elementary
Corvallis
  Mrs. McLain

Jefferson Elementary
Corvallis
  Nanci Holder
  Mrs. McCann
  1st Grade

Kinnaman Elementary
Beaverton
  Joan Corcoran

Knight Elementary
Canyon
  Ms. Gordon

Mari-Lynn School
Lyons
  J. Mahl

Mill City Elementary
Mill City
  Scott Valdez
  David Wilson

Periwinkle School
Albany
  Mrs. Mohr

Philomath Middle School
Philomath
  Mrs. Zanevold
  Mrs. Glaflar
  Mrs. Bodine

Prescott School
Portland
  Susan Bauer

Queen of Peace School
Salem
  Linda Rhoden

Sabin School
Portland
  Kathy Jabuka

Sam Case Elementary
Newport
  Grade 6

Scott Elementary
Salem
  M. Demarbleaux
  M. Crabtree

St. Rose School
Portland

Sublimity School
Sublimity
  Esther Heilbrunner

Tangent Elementary
Tangent
  Tony Moreirs

Western View Intermediate
Corvallis
  Chuck Holst
  Mr. Oelke
  Mr. Wood

Wilson Elementary
Corvallis
  Mr. Nordyke
  Mrs. Thomson