

SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA  
**AH-TAH-THI-KI**  
**M U S E U M**  
 A PLACE TO LEARN, A PLACE TO REMEMBER.



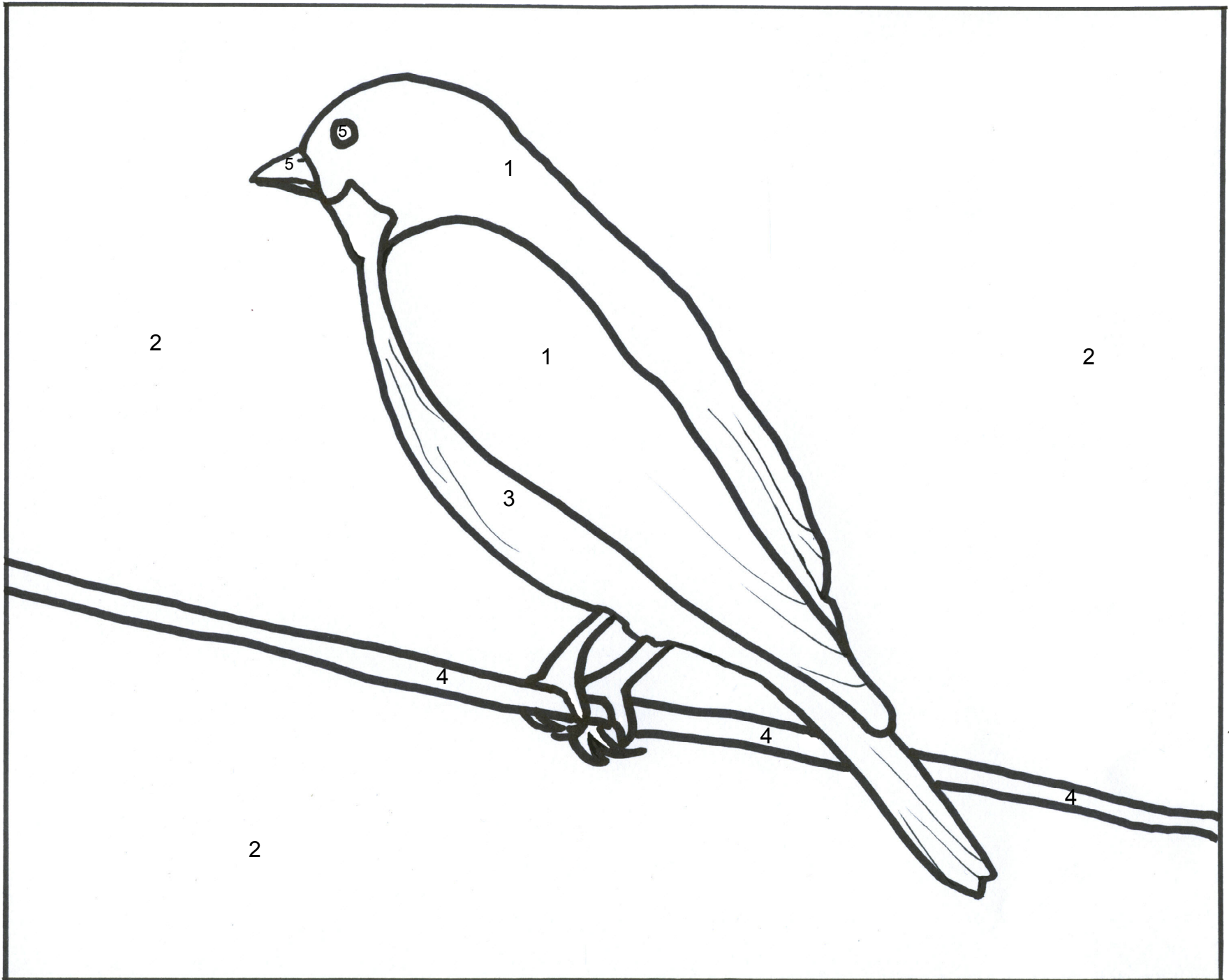
Paint-by-Numbers

- 1 - Dark Pink      2 - Light Pink      3 - White      4 - Green      5 - Brown

Guava  
*Psidium guajava*

Guava fruits may be round, ovoid or pear-shaped, 2 - 4 inches long, and have 4 or 5 protruding floral remnants (sepals) at the apex. Varieties differ widely in flavor and seediness. The better varieties are soft when ripe, creamy in texture with a rind that softens to be fully edible. The flesh may be white, pink, yellow, or red. The sweet, musky odor is pungent and penetrating. The seeds are numerous but small and, in good varieties, fully edible. Actual seed counts have ranged from 112 to 535. The quality of the fruit of guavas grown in cooler areas is often disappointing. The tropical guava is best adapted to the warm climate of Florida and Hawaii, although it can be grown in coastal Southern California, and with some protection, selected areas north to Mendocino County. Guava trees can be found growing in the museum's cypress dome.

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Paint-by-Numbers

1 - Dark Blue    2 - Light Blue    3 - Grey    4 - Black    5 - Yellow

Blue Bird  
*Sialia sialis*

The Eastern Bluebird of Florida is a member of the Thrush family. There are three species of bluebirds: Eastern, Mountain and Western. The Eastern Bluebird is found throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains from the southern part of Canada down into Mexico and Central America. That includes all of Florida. Bluebirds have been reported from Escambia to Nassau counties across the northern part of the state, and as far south as Key West in Monroe County.

<http://www.floridabluebirdsociety.com/history.htm>