

Junior Ranger Booklet

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior


Glen Canyon National Recreation Area



Welcome to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area!

The National Park Service cares for special places so that all may experience our nation's natural and cultural history. This booklet will help you learn about Glen Canyon as you become a Junior Ranger.

Here's how it works:

1. Complete the activity below with the  first, and then do the number of activities in this section of the booklet for your age group. The more you do, the more you learn!
Ages 6 to 8 = 3 activities
Ages 9 to 11 = 5 activities
Ages 12 and up = 7 activities
2. If you complete one of the activities listed on the Activity Log page, have the park ranger or tour leader sign your log in the middle of the book.
3. Bring your finished booklet to a visitor center in Glen Canyon or see a ranger who will review this section of the booklet and issue you a Glen Canyon Junior Ranger badge.

Didn't finish your book? Send it to us and we'll send you back your badge:

Glen Canyon NRA
Jr Ranger Program
PO Box 1507
Page, AZ 86040



Why be a Junior Ranger?

To **EXPLORE**, **LEARN** about, and **PROTECT** our National Parks. It is a big job and we need *YOUR* help!



Being a Junior Ranger is more than earning a badge—it is something to be proud of!

Why do you want to be a Junior Ranger? _____

How can you help protect national parks for future generations? _____



“National Parks are fun places to learn about things that you could never experience anywhere else. That’s why we have to take care of them.”

– Jason Roy Maki

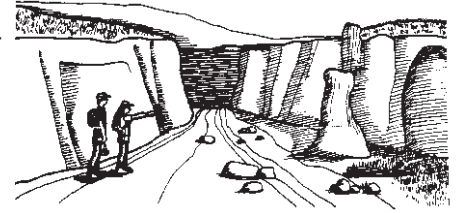
National Park Foundation

Junior Ranger Essay Contest Winner 2009



The Best Way to Care for the Land

Fill in the blanks for the sentences below to learn how to enjoy nature respectfully. After you insert all of the words in the puzzle, figure out the secret message at the bottom of the page!



Use these words:

Map Animals Arrowheads Camp Leave Remove
 Fire Respect Prepare Water Trail Cleaner

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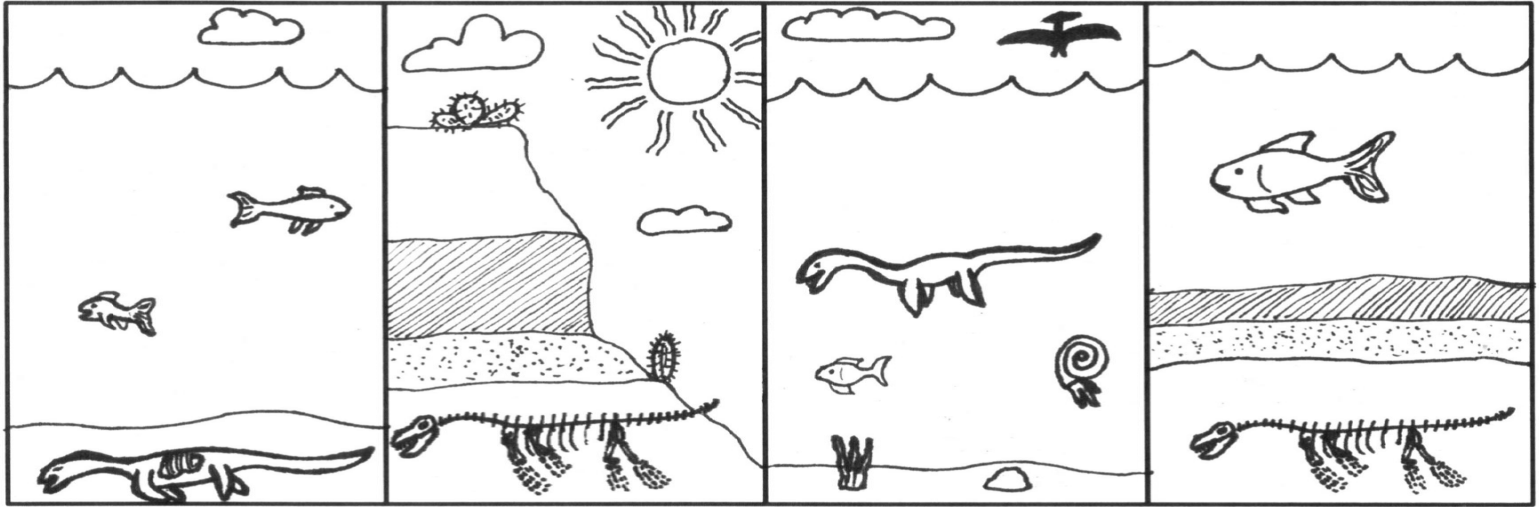
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1. Leave rocks, plants and _____ as you found them for the next person to enjoy.
2. Don't start a _____ unless you know it is allowed where you are visiting.
3. Make sure your fire is completely out and cold before you _____.
4. If you pack it in, pack it out - _____ all trash and food from your site when you go.
5. Keep soap, food and trash out of _____ to help it stay clean and unpolluted.
6. Nobody likes a dirty camp! Be sure to leave your camp _____ than you found it.
7. Don't remove historic or prehistoric things like fossils or _____.
8. When hiking, stay on the main _____ to protect nature.
9. _____ for hot, cold and rainy weather so you can be ready for anything.
10. Use a _____ and compass to avoid getting lost.
11. Set up your _____ somewhere that is not going to disturb wildlife or damage plants.
12. _____ people around you - they want to enjoy nature too!

All of the camping and outdoor lessons above can be summed up in 3 words spelled out from top to bottom in the grey squares:

From Fast-Swimming to Fossilized!

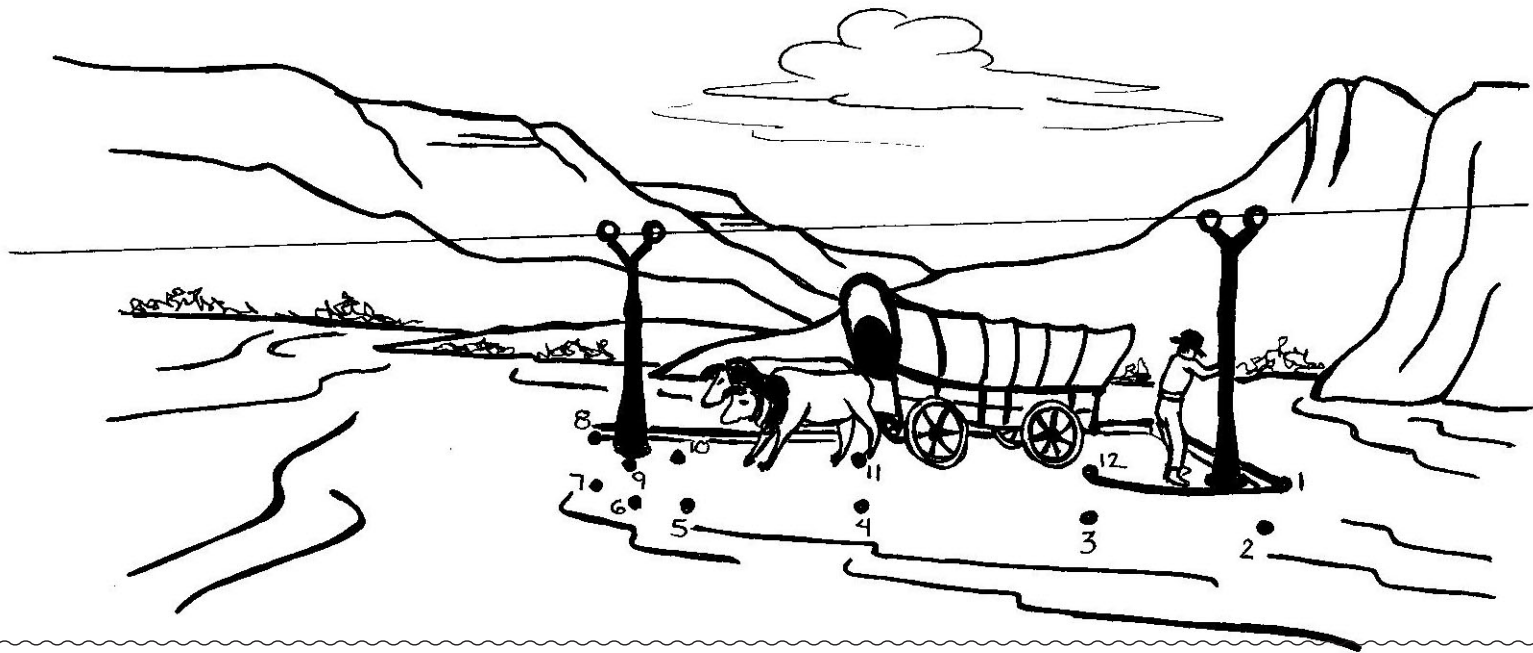
Water plays an important part in making fossils. As skin, tissue and even bones break down over time, water dissolves minerals, helping them find their way into every crack and crevice so that those things may become fossils. Write the numbers 1 through 4 below each picture to identify what happened first, second, third and last.



Did You Know... Glen Canyon has a large lake in it today, but nearly 93 million years ago when dinosaurs roamed nearby, this area was covered by a huge ocean called the Cretaceous Interior Seaway! Ancient sharks, plesiosaurs and other sea creatures swam here and left fossilized clues about their lives for us.

Crossing the Mighty Colorado - In the 1800s

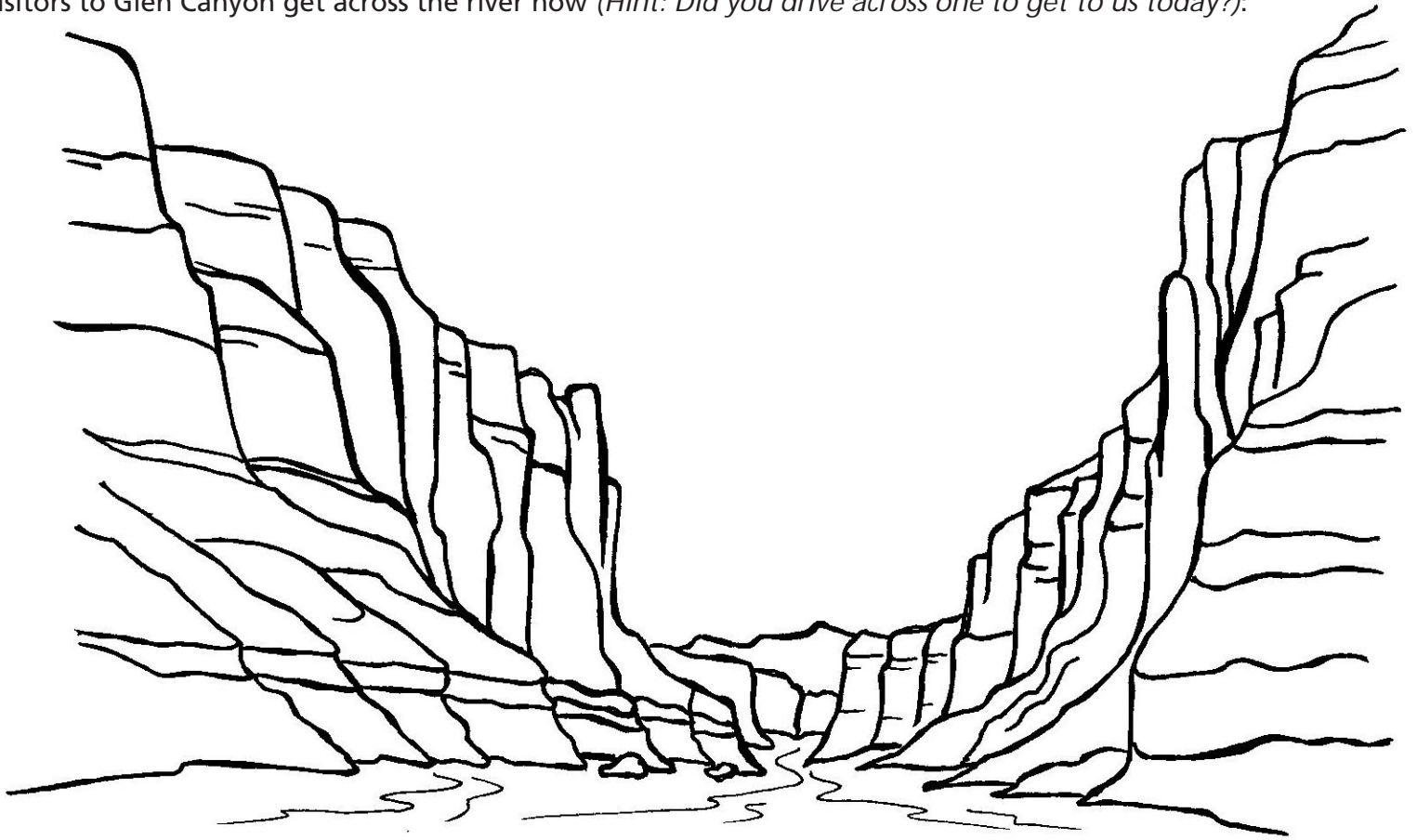
For centuries, people living in this region saw the Colorado River as a necessary water source and an obstacle to get across. In this area, the Colorado River flows through a maze of canyons, making it almost impossible to get near the water with a wagon or team of cattle and supplies. Even when early pioneers were able to reach the water, they found most places impossible to cross due to strong currents or deep water. Connect the dots below to learn how the Colorado River was crossed from 1873-1928.

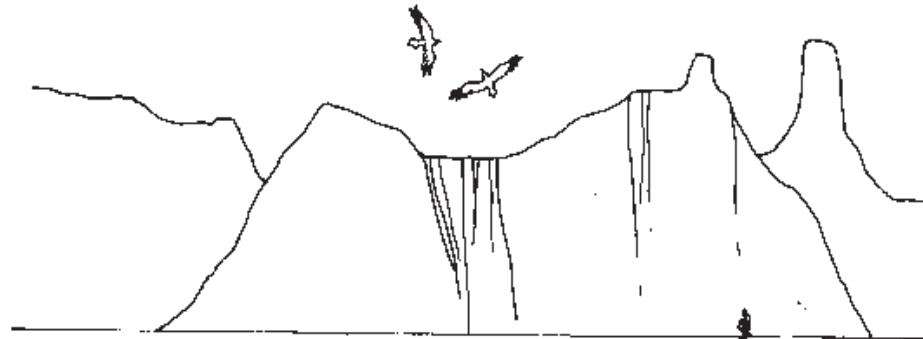


Did You Know... This type of flat boat was known as a "ferry boat". Located on the Colorado River below Glen Canyon Dam is a historic site known as **Lees Ferry**. This site was used to help pioneers, miners, Native Americans, explorers and even outlaws cross the river!

Crossing the Mighty Colorado - Today

Now that you can see how people might have crossed the river *then*, finish the picture below to answer how visitors to Glen Canyon get across the river now (*Hint: Did you drive across one to get to us today?*):

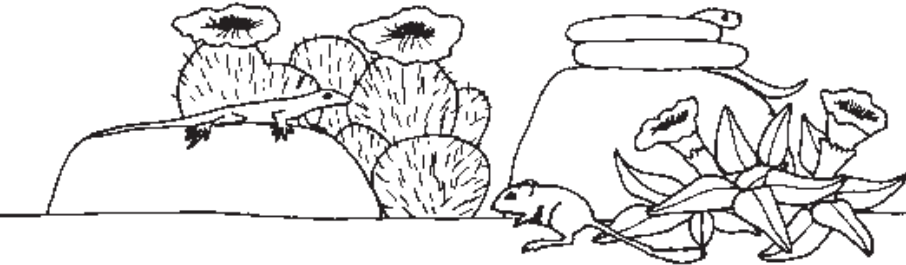
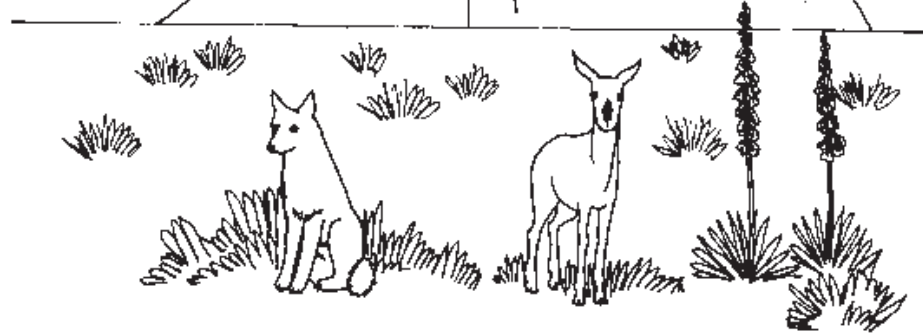




Who Needs Water?

Circle nine (9) different living things in this picture that need water to live.

Pick one plant or animal and ask a friend or family member to help you list two (2) places that this plant or animal might get water in a desert:



Did You Know... Many plants and animals live in the desert. It might seem too dry for us, but for them it is just right.

Take an Artistic Break

National parks are places to create memories. Draw or write about something you want to remember about Glen Canyon, Rainbow Bridge or Lake Powell. Get creative!



The Amazing Colorado River Watershed

Wildlife, plants, and people all depend on a constant supply of clean water to survive. The Colorado River delivers water to seven western states and Mexico. Lake Powell stores Colorado River water for future use in times of drought.

Find your way from the start of the Colorado River in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado down to Lake Powell—about halfway along the river.



Water supplies are limited and must be shared by many users, including you! Why is it so important to *conserve* water?







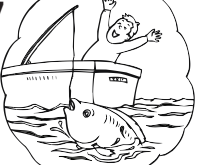


List 2 ways that you can *conserve* water every day.

Did You Know...
Conserve means
to use less.

To Grand
Canyon!

One Glen Canyon, Many Voices

Over a million people visit Glen Canyon National Recreation Area every year to hike, swim, boat, and sightsee – just like you! But there are millions more people who rely on the water from the Colorado River and Lake Powell as well as the electricity produced by the Glen Canyon Dam. Match the person on the left with what they might say about why Glen Canyon is important to them.

<p>1</p>  <p>Dam Worker</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>Kayaker</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>Park Ranger</p>
<p>4</p>  <p>Family</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>Farmer</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>Hiker</p>
<p>7</p>  <p>Fisherman</p>	<p>8</p>  <p>Native American</p>	<p>9</p>  <p>Rancher</p>

- ___ Boating and camping at Lake Powell are fun for my entire family.
- ___ I like to catch fish in Lake Powell and the Colorado River.
- ___ I use water stored in Lake Powell to grow crops like cotton, corn, and tomatoes.
- ___ Even in a drought, my cattle have water to drink. Do you like hamburgers?
- ___ I help make electricity in the Glen Canyon Dam for people all over the Southwest.
- ___ This place means a lot to me since my ancestors lived here a very long time ago.
- ___ I teach people about what makes Glen Canyon such a special place.
- ___ I enjoy the scenery while exploring the trails and canyons around Lake Powell.
- ___ Exploring by kayak gives me a chance to see wildlife up close.


Share Your Voice

Why is Glen Canyon important to you? Draw a picture of yourself in the box.



Desert Dwellers

The high desert environment of Glen Canyon can be a tough place to live. Bright sun, strong winds, and a lack of rain all present challenges for the plants and animals that call Glen Canyon home. Over time, these plants and animals have developed special adaptations to help them survive and thrive here in the desert.

Big Ears Body heat escapes through the ears of <i>jackrabbits</i> .	Nocturnal <i>Rattlesnakes</i> avoid the heat by sleeping during the day and hunting at night.	Panting <i>Coyotes</i> pant to keep cool – just like a dog!
Hiding in Burrows <i>Ground squirrels</i> dig underground burrows to escape the heat.	Hat Hats create shade, and <i>humans</i> wear them to keep cool. 	Spines Spines protect <i>cactus</i> from being eaten and even provide shade.
Thermoregulation <i>Lizards</i> warm up in the sun and cool down in the shade.	Grows Near Water <i>Cottonwood trees</i> only grow near washes and springs.	Water from Food <i>Kangaroo rats</i> get water from the seeds they eat.

How many of these plants and animals can you find during your visit to Glen Canyon? Don't forget to look in the bookstore and at the exhibits in the visitor centers.

Draw a picture of the plant or animal in the box every time you find one of these adaptations—try to get 3 in a row!

How do you adapt to survive and be comfortable in the desert? List 3 ways in the spaces below.

Did You Know... Adaptations are features that plants and animals developed to help them survive. They can be physical traits or behaviors.

Power and the River

The Glen Canyon Dam holds back the Colorado River to form Lake Powell. The dam creates electricity by sending river water through turbines deep within its structure. Take a tour of the dam, talk to a ranger or tour guide, or read the exhibits in the Carl Hayden Visitor Center to find the answers to the questions below.

Where does the Colorado River start and where does it end?

Start _____ End _____

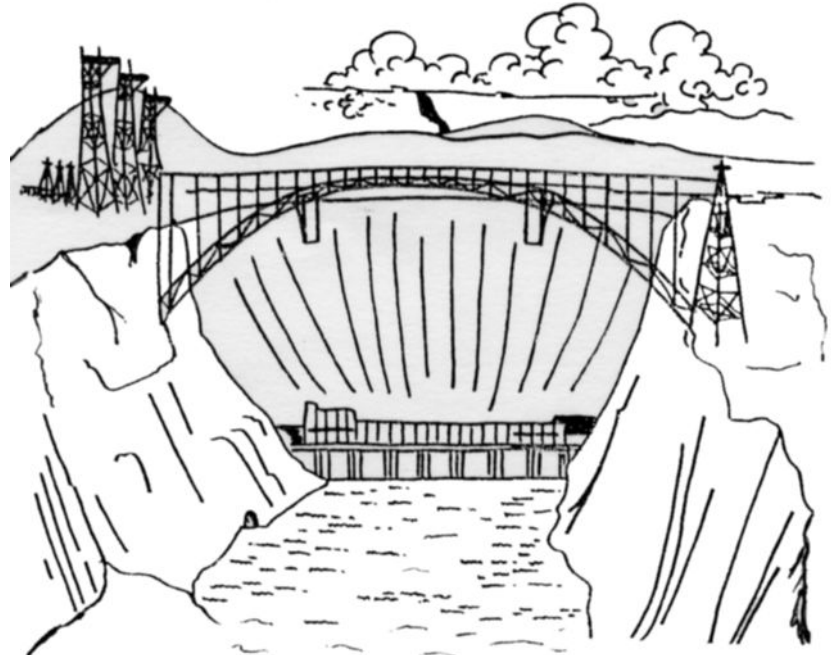
What is it called when water is used to make electricity?

H _____ e _____ Power

List 3 things you use electricity for:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Name two reasons for building the Glen Canyon Dam:



Ancient Ones of Glen Canyon

The Ancestral Puebloans lived in this area. They built this dwelling about 900 years ago. Archeologists find evidence of native people's homes, clothes, tools, and farms throughout Glen Canyon. Water helped them survive here. Look at each picture and write down how these ancient people used water in each of these activities.



Building homes



Farming



Pottery making



Defiance House

List 3 things you use water for today: _____

It was more difficult to get water than simply turning on the faucet like we do. Do you think you use more or less water than the Ancestral Puebloans did? How could you use less water than you and your family do now?

Experience Your America!

The National Park Service preserves our nation's heritage. Each National Park Service site takes care of something special. Unique rock formations, giant trees, historic buildings, and ancient dwellings are just some of the things that are protected by the National Park Service. As a Junior Ranger, it is your job to explore and learn about these sites so that you can help us to protect them long into the future.

Use the names of the National Park Service sites and match their locations on the map below.

Yellowstone Everglades Grand Canyon Statue of Liberty

Mesa Verde Mount Rushmore Yosemite

Great Smoky Mountains Glen Canyon



Y _____
National Park



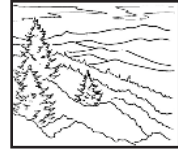
Y _____ National Park
M _____ R _____
National Memorial



S _____ of L _____
National Monument

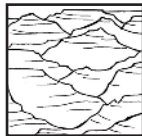


G _____ C _____
National Recreation Area

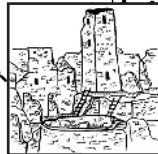


Create a symbol to represent Glen Canyon.

G _____ C _____
National Park



M _____ V _____
National Park

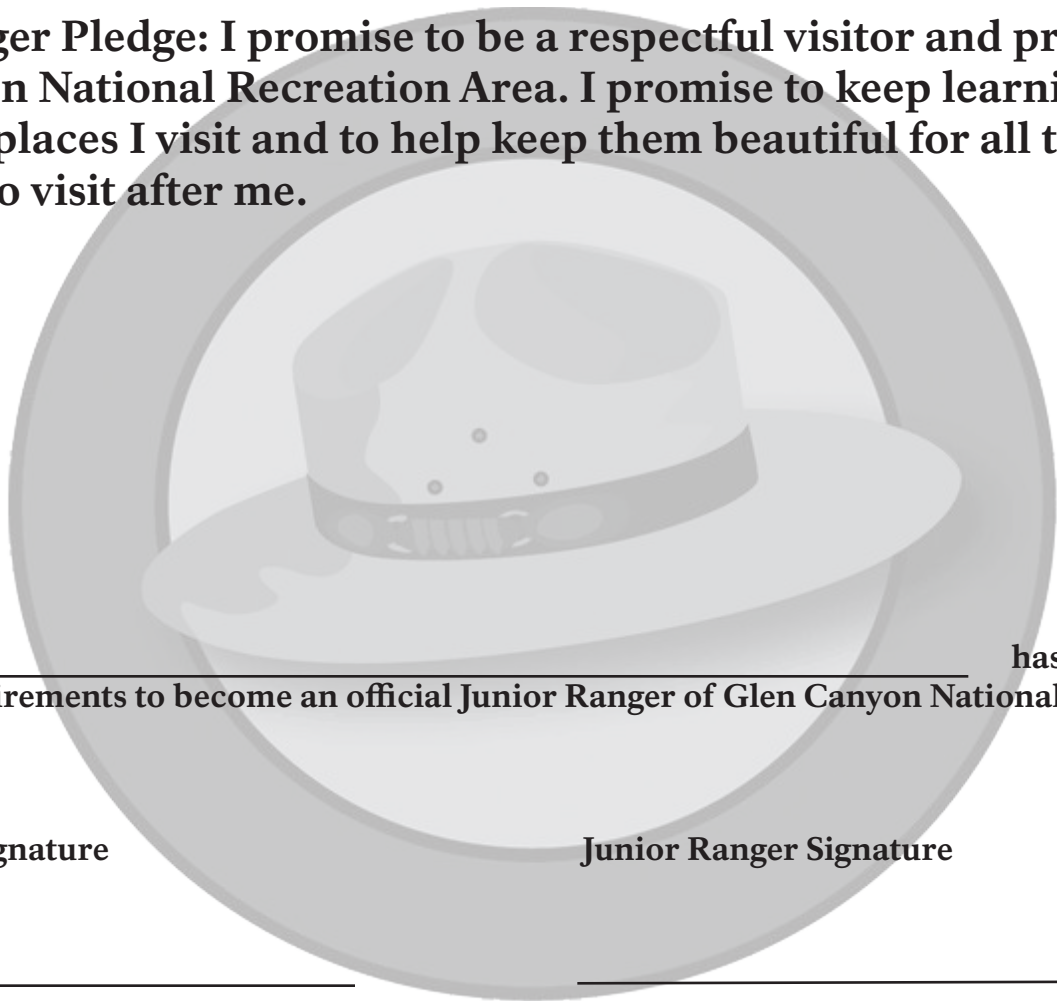


G _____ S _____
M _____ National Park



E _____
National Park

Junior Ranger Pledge: I promise to be a respectful visitor and protector of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. I promise to keep learning about the special places I visit and to help keep them beautiful for all the people who come to visit after me.



I certify that _____ has completed the necessary requirements to become an official Junior Ranger of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

Park Ranger Signature

Junior Ranger Signature

Junior Ranger Participation Log

Keep track of all the great things you do during your visit and have your Participation Log signed by the employee who gave the program. You can attend a ranger or Visitor Center program, go on a Dam tour, or take a river raft or boat tour. Remember to tell what you liked best about the activity at the bottom of the page.

Activity	Employee signature & title	Date
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Activity	Employee signature & title	Date
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Activity	Employee signature & title	Date
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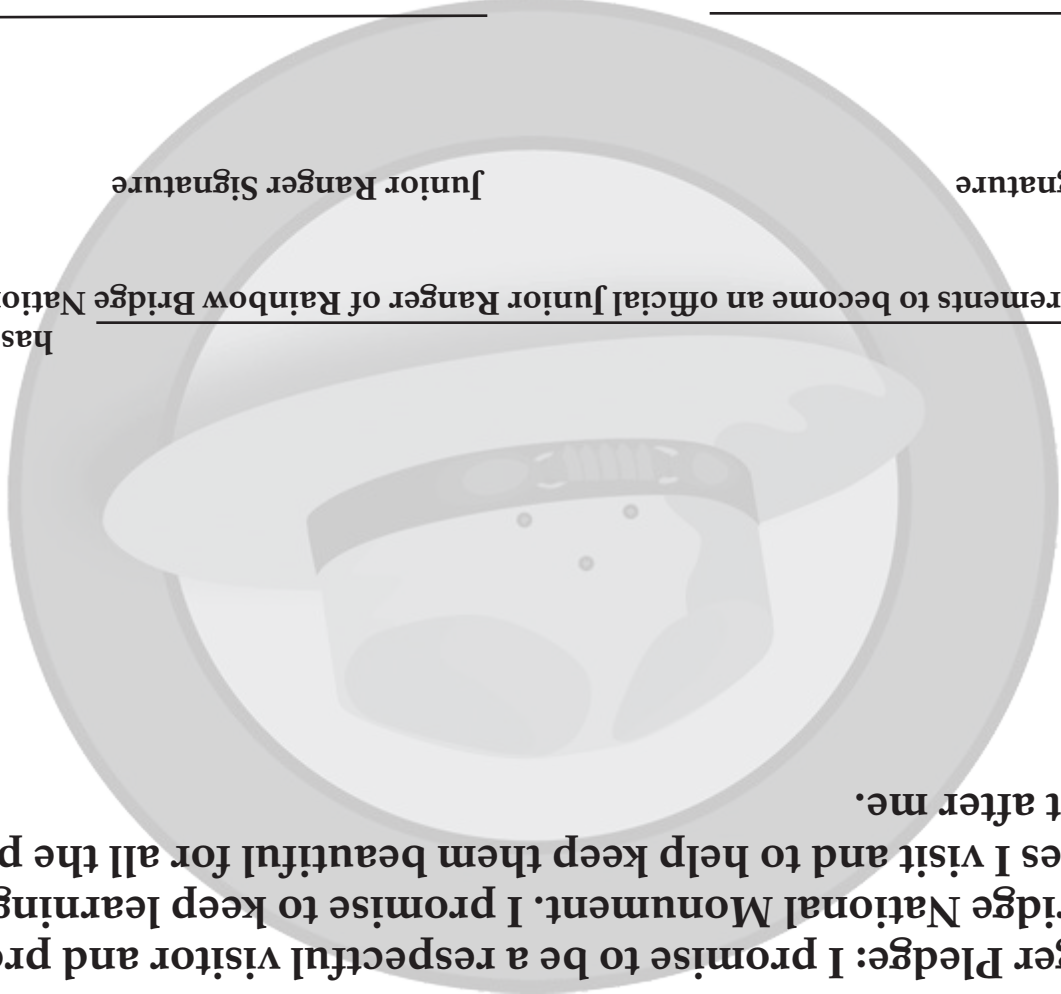
This is what I liked or learned most from the activity I did:

Junior Ranger Pledge: I promise to be a respectful visitor and protector of Rainbow Bridge National Monument. I promise to keep learning about the special places I visit and to help keep them beautiful for all the people who come to visit after me.

I certify that _____ has completed the necessary requirements to become an official Junior Ranger of Rainbow Bridge National Monument.

Park Ranger Signature

Junior Ranger Signature



Rainbow Bridge Sign Scramble

Oh no! Ranger Chuck's new sign about Rainbow Bridge accidentally fell off the dock, and now some of the words from it are floating in the water. Can you help him put the words back in their right place?

No one knows who the first ¹ was that discovered Rainbow Bridge. Local Native ² have known the bridge was here for a long time. Five ³ and nations consider Rainbow Bridge to be a ⁴ place. They are the Navajo, ⁵ San ⁶ Southern Paiute, ⁷ Paiute, and ⁸ Mesa Ute. They ask us to please not ⁹ under the bridge.

Anglo explorers first saw Rainbow Bridge in 1909, and it was made a national ¹⁰ in 1910 by the ¹¹. Back then you could only get here on ¹² or by ¹³. In 1963 Glen Canyon ¹⁴ was finished and ¹⁵ Canyon started to fill with ¹⁶. Now most people come here by taking a boat trip on Lake ¹⁷.



Who was the president who made Rainbow Bridge a national monument?

8 2 9 15 7 4 10 13 5 17 16 1 14 11 6 12 3

horseback
tribes

water
president
Juan

walk
Americans

monument

White
Hopi

Dam
Powell

sacred
foot

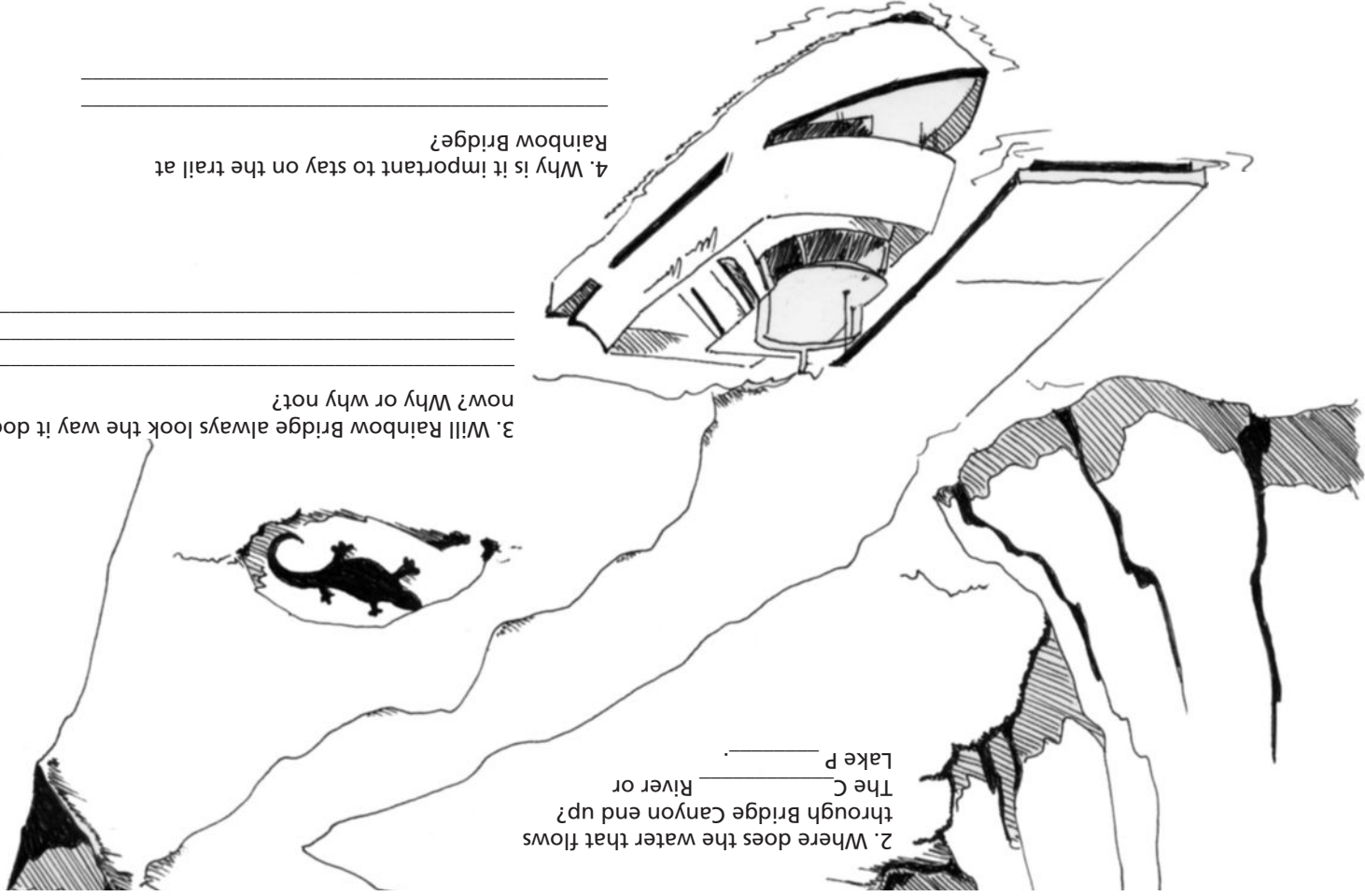
person

Glen
Kaibab

2. Where does the water that flows
through Bridge Canyon end up?
The C _____ River or
Lake P _____.

3. Will Rainbow Bridge always look the way it does
now? Why or why not?

4. Why is it important to stay on the trail at
Rainbow Bridge?



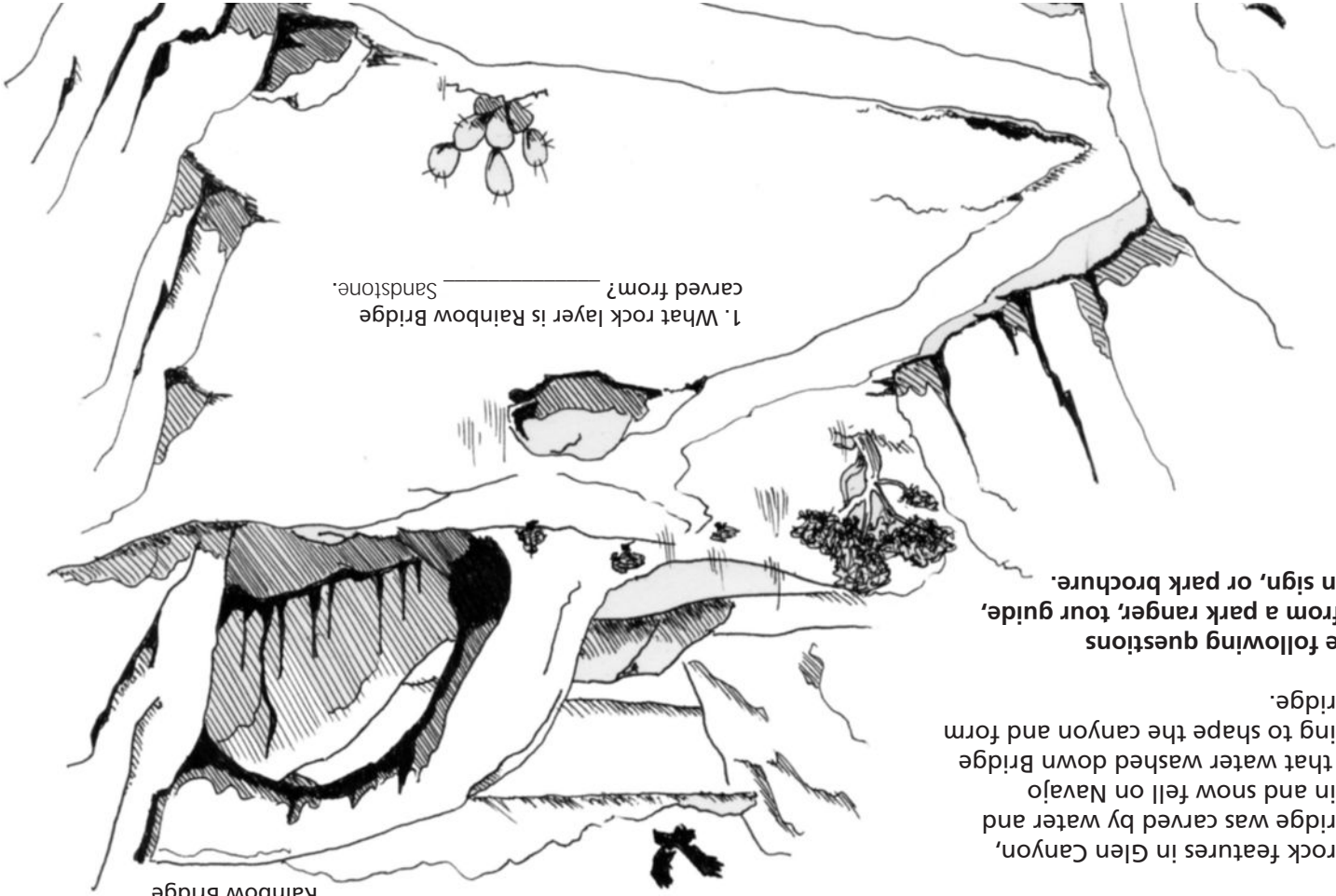
Rainbow Bridge National Monument

Like other rock features in Glen Canyon, Rainbow Bridge was carved by water and time. As rain and snow fell on Navajo Mountain, that water washed down Bridge Creek helping to shape the canyon and form Rainbow Bridge.

Answer the following questions with help from a park ranger, tour guide, information sign, or park brochure.

1. What rock layer is Rainbow Bridge carved from? _____ Sandstone.

Rainbow Bridge



Forming Rainbow Bridge

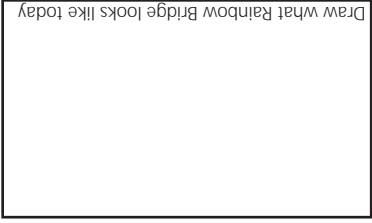
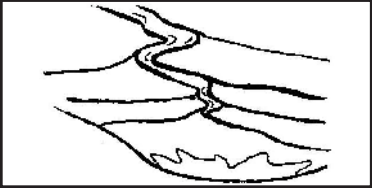
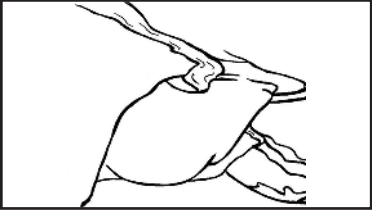
Match the description on the left with what is happening in each picture on the right.

Bridge Creek flowed side to side forming many curves as it carved the canyon.

Water began to break through a wall of rock in the canyon forming a hole.

Years of erosion from water and rockfalls contributed to the great size and shape of Rainbow Bridge.

Rain and snowfall on Navajo Mountain formed a creek.



Welcome to Rainbow Bridge National Monument!

The National Park Service cares for special places so that all may experience our nation's natural and cultural history. This booklet will help you learn about Glen Canyon and Rainbow Bridge as you become a Junior Ranger.

Here's how it works:

1. Complete at least two (2) of the activity pages in this section of the booklet. The more you do, the more you learn!
2. Bring your finished booklet to a visitor center in Glen Canyon or see a ranger who will review this section of the booklet and issue you a Rainbow Bridge Junior Ranger badge.

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National Park Service

Rainbow Bridge National Monument

