

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Junior Ranger Activity Book



FIND YOUR
PARK

Welcome to the Pictured Rocks

National Lakeshore Junior Ranger Program

Being a junior ranger means more than just completing this booklet. Being a junior ranger is a way of life. It is a life that believes in living lightly on the land. It is learning about our natural and cultural resources such as plants, animals, historic buildings, and archeological sites. A junior ranger helps to take care of all these things.

How to Become a Junior Park Ranger

It's easy! How old are you? _____ That is the number of activities you must complete to become a junior ranger, but feel free to do more.

Once you have completed your activities, take it to a park visitor center. A park ranger will review your work and sign your certificate. You will then be sworn in and receive your own Junior Ranger Badge.

Activities are marked by this symbol



When you get home, become a
WebRanger by visiting
www.nps.gov/webrangers/

FIND YOUR PARK

Did you know that the National Park Service was created on August 25, 1916? We are now in the next century of national parks. As part of the celebration, we want you and your family to connect with your parks and share your story. Take a family road trip to the far reaches of the country or find a park right in your backyard.

Parks come in all shapes and sizes. From the large national parks to your local playground; they connect us to our land, our history, and to each other. There are so many types of parks, it can be hard to decide which ones to visit. To help you, try and think of the parks near your home. Can you name one local park near your community? Can you name one state park and one national park in your home state or area of the country?

Local Park: _____

State Park: _____

National Park: _____



America's First National Lakeshore

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore was the very first national lakeshore and was established on October 15, 1966. The park protects over 40 miles of shoreline, which includes 15 miles of cliffs that can reach up to 200 feet above Lake Superior, spectacular waterfalls, over 100 miles of hiking trails, and sand dunes that can be as high as 300 feet.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore is a part of the National Park Service.

The National Park Service was established in 1916 to preserve and protect the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of this and future generations. More than 292,000,000 people visit our national parks each year!

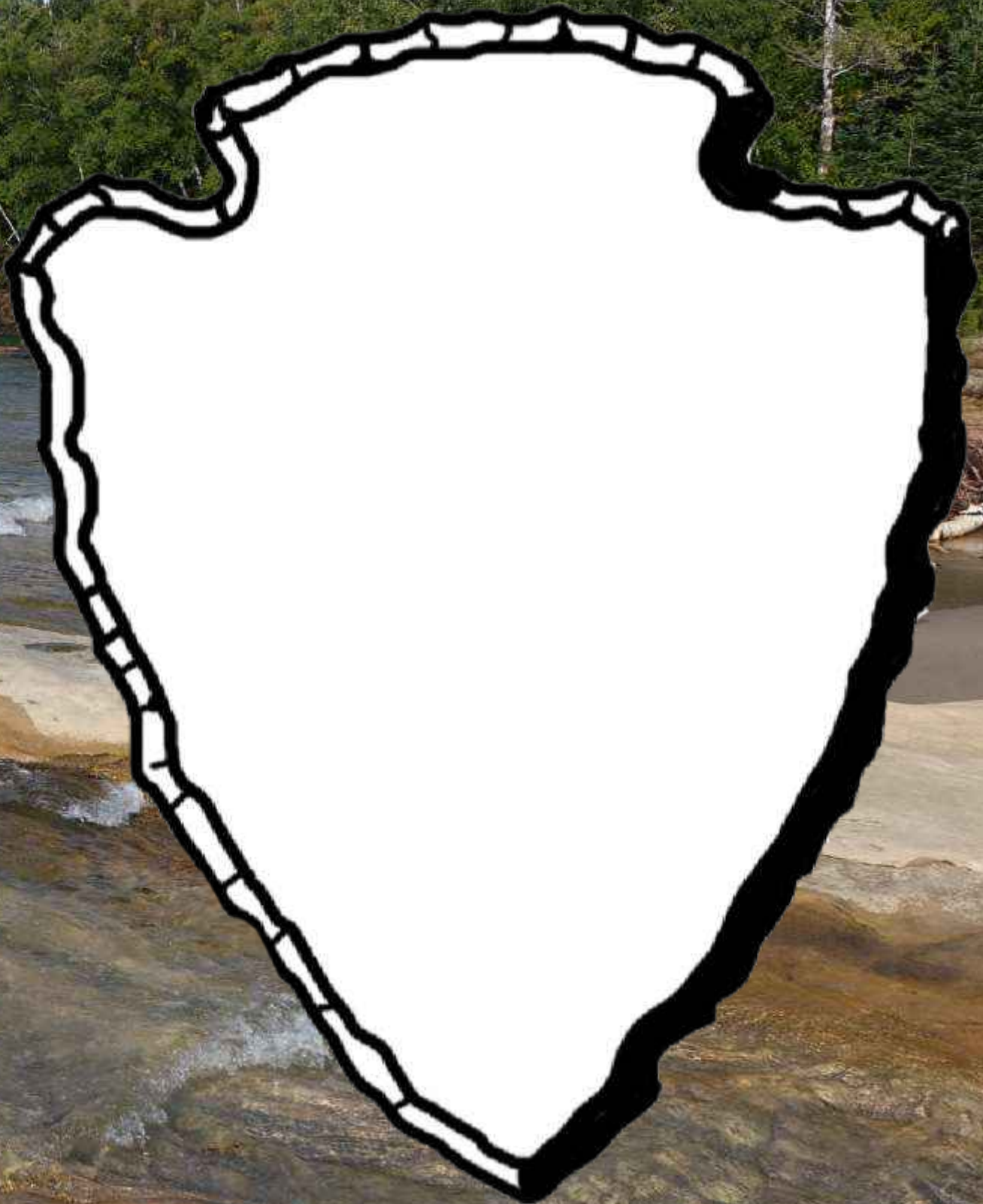
There are over 400 areas across the country managed by the National Park Service. Five of them are located on Lake Superior.



The National Park Service is represented by the arrowhead as pictured above. The symbol stands for many things. The Sequoia Tree and the Bison represent the plants and animals protected in parks. The Mountains and the Lake represent the scenery and the resources found in the parks. The Arrowhead shape represents the history, culture, and artifacts preserved in our parks.

How many National Park Service arrowheads can you find in the park? _____

Now it's your turn!
Design your own symbol that shows
what you would protect in your park.





Attend a Ranger Program

The ranger program that I attended was:

Some things I learned at the program were:



Park Ranger Signature: _____



Interview a Park Ranger

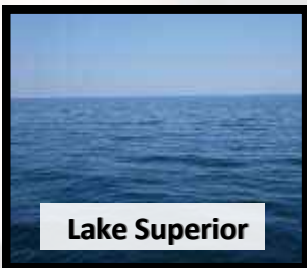
What is your job at Pictured Rocks?

What is your favorite part of the park?

Why is the National Park Service important?

Lakeshore Bingo

Use your detective skills to look for, but not collect, the items pictured below. Each square is something interesting found in the park. If you cross off four in a row, you have a BINGO!



Lake Superior



Maple Leaf



Red Squirrel



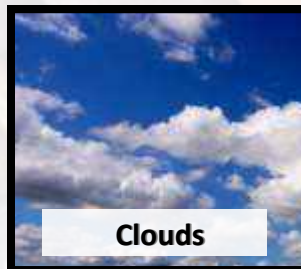
Cliffs



Animal Tracks



Spider



Clouds



Park Ranger



Park Entrance Sign



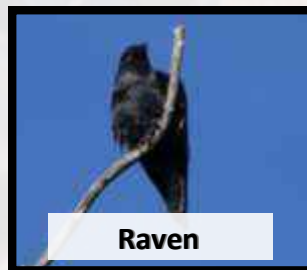
Beach Stones



Wildflower



Shipwreck



Raven



Evergreen Tree



Maritime Exhibits



Hiking Trail Sign

Things are Always Changing



Things are always changing in the park. What is here today may be gone tomorrow. What was small last year may be huge next year. During your visit, list or draw things that are...

Older than you _____

Smaller than you _____

Something with wings _____

Rough to the touch _____

Wet and slimy _____

Something warm _____

Something smooth _____

Something cold to the touch _____

There is always something new and different in nature. Be careful with each item you identify, and make sure to leave them in the park for others to enjoy too.



LEAVE NO TRACE

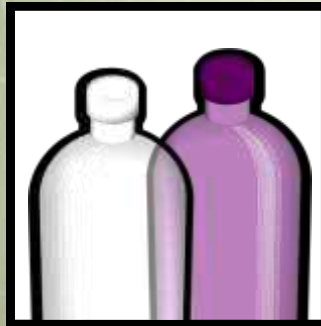


Whether you are hiking, camping, or just enjoying the view, help keep Pictured Rocks as pristine and natural as possible. Make sure to pack up all your garbage and dispose of it in the proper receptacle. Encourage others to do so as well.

Take a look at how long these common items can stay in nature!



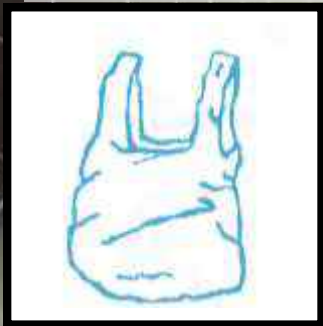
Aluminum Can
50 years



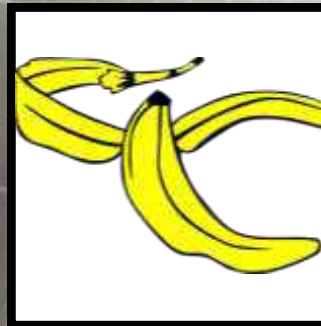
Plastic Bottles
Indefinitely



Paper
2-4 weeks



Plastic Bags
10-20 years



Banana Peel
Up to 2 years



Cotton T-shirt
1-6 months

While you are exploring Pictured Rocks, collect 5 pieces of litter and dispose of them in the proper trash receptacles.

Use caution when picking up trash and be sure to wash your hands after you're finished.

Stretching Your Senses



You have five senses you use to explore your environment: sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste. Sit quietly in the park using four of your senses (we recommend you don't taste what you don't know, unless it's your lunch). Look, listen, smell and feel to help you complete the following sentences.

The colors of the landscape *look*

Today the air *smells*

The wind around me *sounds*

The weather *feels*

What was your favorite place in the park to use your senses?

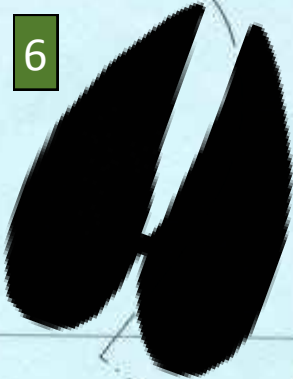
Wildlife Clues



Pictured Rocks and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan have lots of different animals. Even though you may not see some of these animals during your visit, you may notice the evidence they leave behind. See if you can identify the animal tracks on this page. Match the animal tracks to the proper animal name.

- Moose
- Black Bear
- Raccoon
- Beaver
- Chipmunk
- Raven

6



5



1



2



4

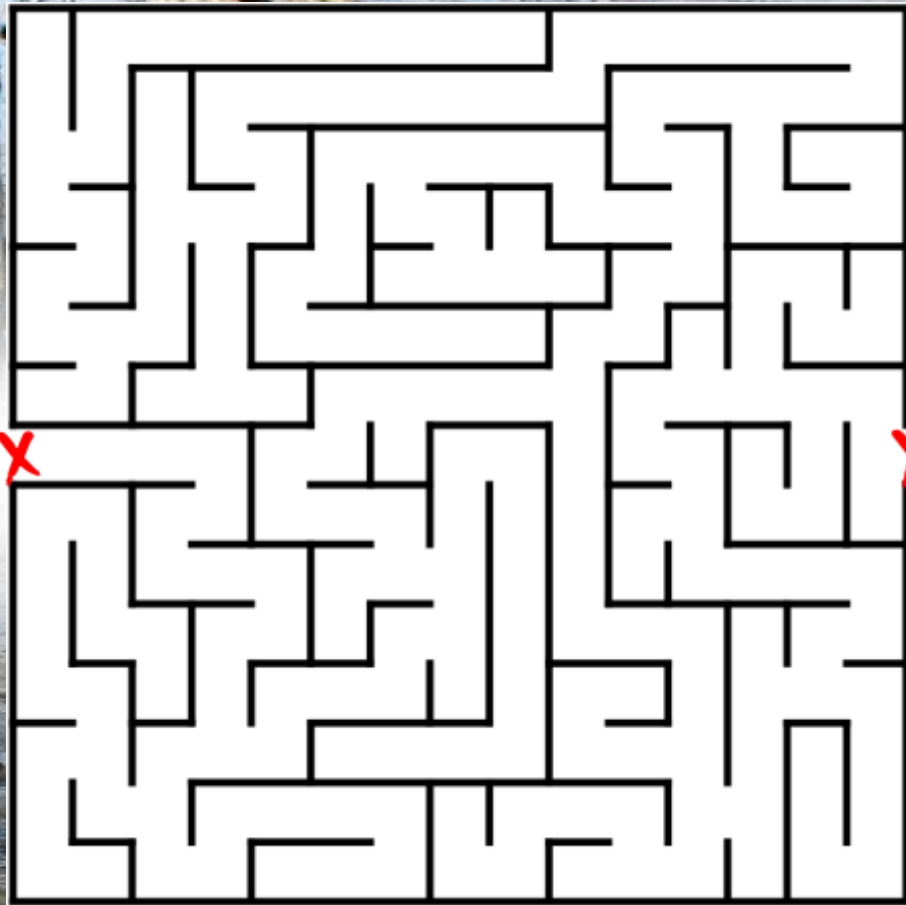


3



Animal tracks are not to scale.

Shipwreck Maze



**Au Sable
Light Station,
Michigan**



**Port Arthur,
Canada**

The 277 foot long bulk freighter Gale Staples wrecked on Au Sable Point on October 1, 1918. The ship was heading for Port Arthur, Canada, loaded with a shipment of coal. High winds and waves drove the ship towards the land where it ran aground and broke up in plain view of the Au Sable Light Station. No lives were lost on this wreck, though the ship was a total loss.



Stop at Hurricane River to view some shipwrecks in the park . Please remember that all shipwreck remains are protected by law and cannot be removed.

Harmful Invaders



Although Pictured Rocks has an abundance of plants and animals, some of these species are not naturally found in the area. Many species were brought over from other parts of the world by accident or on purpose. Some of these species that are harmful and overwhelm an ecosystem are known as *invasive species*. Try matching the description of the invasive species to its picture.

A parasitic fish that feeds on lake trout, coho salmon, and whitefish.

An escaped garden plant with Velcro-like seeds that stick to hikers and animals.

The seeds from this plant can live in soil for 10 years before sprouting.



Forget-Me-Not



Sea Lamprey



Spotted Knapweed

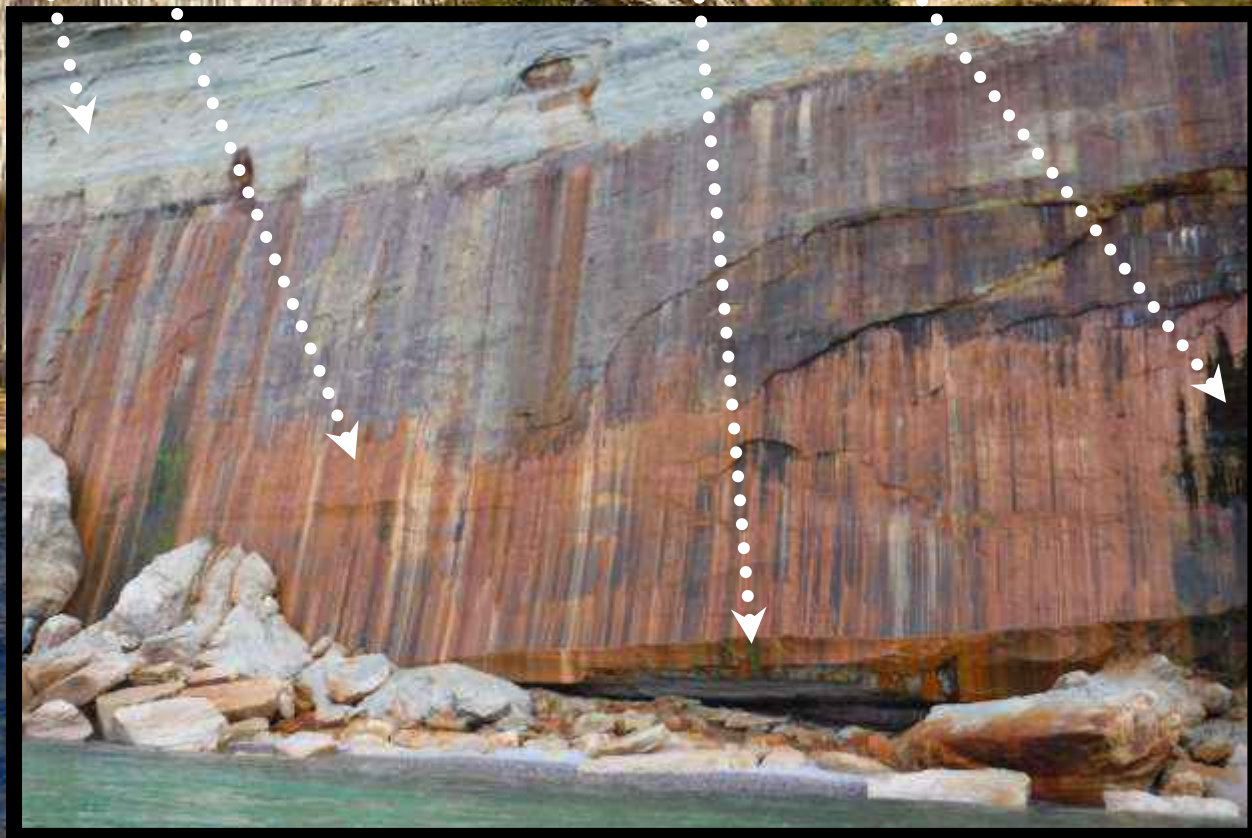
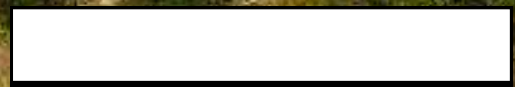
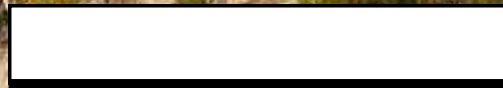
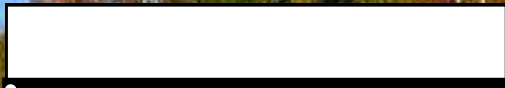


Before you go hiking, make sure you use one of the boot brushes to clear off seeds of potential invaders!

Sandstones Cliffs



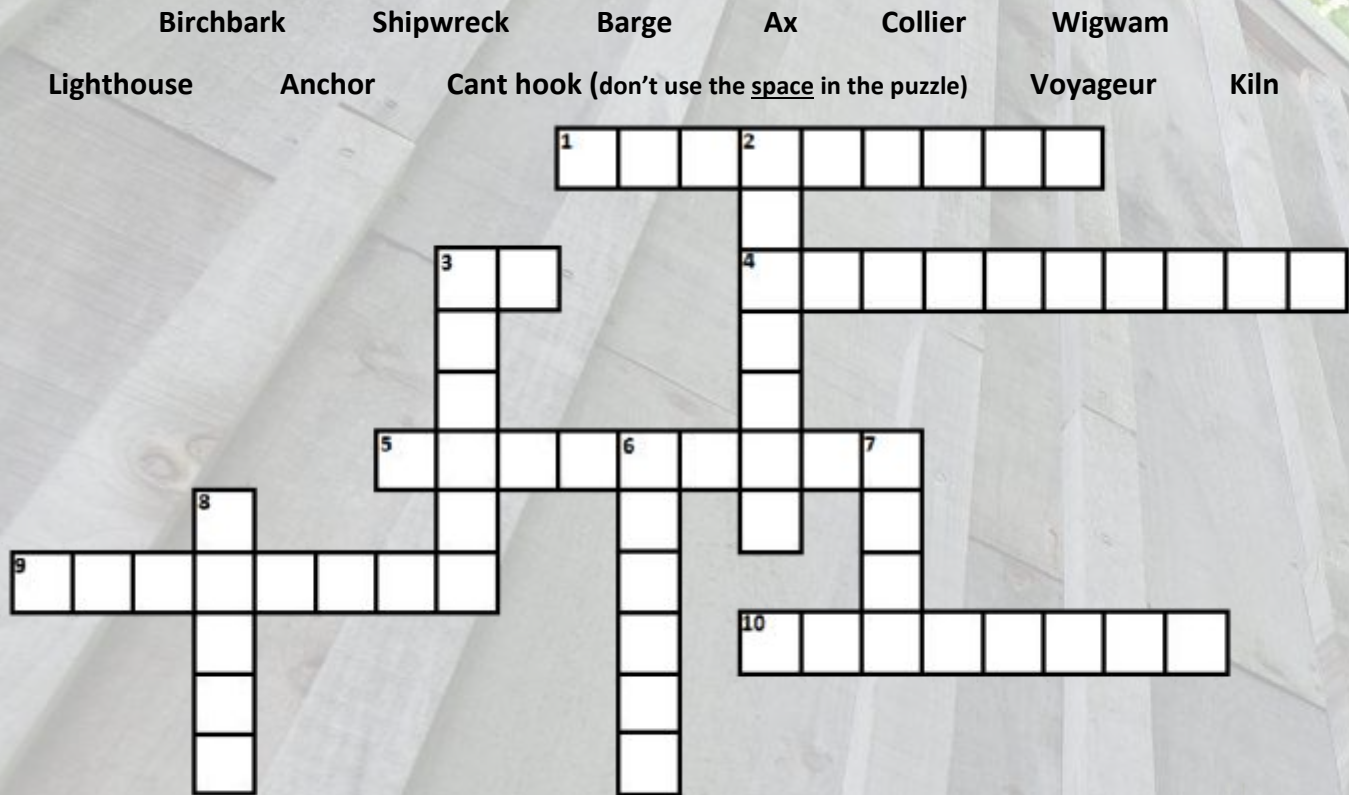
The sandstone cliffs that are found along Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore are 15 miles long and act like a history book, reaching back into time. The oldest rocks are found on the bottom and the youngest are found on top. Minerals make up the beautiful colors that are found throughout the cliffs. Each mineral adds its own unique color. For example, green and blue colors are copper; orange and red colors are iron; white colors are calcium; and black colors are manganese. Can you label the correct minerals below?



History Crossword



The park has a rich human history. Native Americans, explorers, fur traders, lumberjacks, sailors, and lighthouse and rescue crews were all in this area. See what you can learn from the crossword below.



Across:

1. A type of tree bark commonly used by the Native Americans to make canoes and containers
3. A tool traditionally used for chopping wood
4. A tower or structure with a light near the top that is used to guide ships at sea
5. A sunken boat or vessel
9. A person who worked in the fur trade during the 1690s until the 1850s
10. A tool used by loggers to handle and turn logs

Down:

2. A type of ship carrying coal
3. A heavy object attached to a rope or chain that is put on the sea bottom to hold a ship in place
6. A dome shaped hut or tent used by several Native American Tribes
7. An oven used in the making of pottery
8. A flat-bottomed boat used for carrying freight

Native People of the Lakeshore

Many legends and stories can make up a culture. The Ojibwa people have stories that give life to the moon and stars. The Ojibwa were the first people to travel and live at the lakeshore and surrounding area. Their legends date back hundreds and thousands of years. Read the following stories, and if you can, read them under the night sky.

Moon—The man in the moon is a Nishnaabe man (Original Man). He is bending forward with his head somewhat down praying for “Mother Earth”. If you look close when he is in full moon, you will see feathers on his head.



Northern Lights—(Wassnodae)—Ojibwa ancestors are dancing and meeting those people that have passed on, leading them to the Milky Way, which is called the Jibay Mikana (Ghost Road).

Bigfoot (Chi Sawbe) —The Big Dipper including the belt is called the Nanabush Anung. The Ojibwa feel that Nanabush is the older brother and teacher to their people. Nanabush Anung will at times take the form of a furry giant, and is also called a trickster. Some of the elders will joke that this could give him the name Bigfoot (Chi Sawbe) constellation.

A Dark Lakeshore Sky



Can you trace Cassiopeia in the photo above?

In the summer months, Cassiopeia is visible in the northern sky and is “Queen in her high chair.” She makes a zigzag (or crown) shape across the sky.



Can you trace the Big Dipper in the photo above?

In the summer months, the Big Dipper (part of the Ursa Major constellation) is visible in the northern sky.

National Parks are great places to get to know the animals that are *nocturnal* (wildlife that is awake at night and asleep during the day). Sit quietly and listen for those creatures. What sounds do you hear?

Gather Your Gear



Think about your next trip to Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. See if you can find some useful things in this picture and circle them. Then find some things that would be better left at home and cross them out. Be ready to tell a ranger why.





Haiku Cove

Think of what you would like to remember most about your visit to Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. Write a nature poem about it using the “haiku” format. Haiku is a traditional Japanese form of poetry about nature. Haiku have been written for hundreds of years. Unlike other forms of poetry, haiku does not have to rhyme.

Directions: Line 1: 5 syllables (or beats)

Line 2: 7 syllables

Line 3: 5 syllables

Example:

Rock fall, water fall

All things tumble to the lake

To Superior!

Syllables in each line:

Rock| fall,| wa| ter| fall

all| things| tum| ble| to| the| lake

to| Su| per| i| or!

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore



Junior Ranger Certificate of Completion



Presented to:

Junior Ranger

Date

Issuing Park Ranger

Date

Explore Learn Protect