



Junior Ranger Activity Book

Ages 9-12



Name: _____

Date: _____

Introduction



What is a Park Ranger?

Park rangers play important roles in managing parks, historical sites and recreational areas. It is easy to find the rangers! They are usually in uniforms.

Park Rangers...

1. Protect the park
2. Provide information to visitors, lead tours and answer questions
3. Work with teachers teaching classes in the park
4. Help in an emergency by doing search and rescue or fighting fires
5. Research the history, archeology and biology of the park
6. Take care of buildings, trails and exhibits in the park
7. Work with communities so people understand how to visit and protect the park

What is a Junior Ranger?

As a Junior Ranger, it is your responsibility to preserve and protect your parks, to care for your natural and historical surroundings, to share what you have learned about the parks with others and to continue exploring these treasures.

How may I become a Junior Ranger?

It is very easy. Just follow these directions !

1. Complete any 7 of the 9 activities in this booklet.
2. Share your answers with park rangers.
3. Receive a Junior Ranger badge and a Junior Ranger certificate.

If you don't have time to finish at the park, you can also mail a completed copy of the Junior Ranger book to :

Junior Ranger Program
 Lewis and Clark National Historical Park
 92343 Ft. Clatsop Rd. Astoria, OR 97103

Adults: This is designed as a family program, so feel free to participate with your child. We hope you will have fun and learn more about the park as well.



Hi, Junior Ranger!

Explore! Learn! Protect!

Eleven sites are included in Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, Washington State and Oregon State Parks (5 in WA, 6 in OR). The site symbols are shown below. These symbols will show you which activities are available at sites you visit (look at the bottom of each activity page). A park ranger, at one of the sites shown in **bold**, will either stamp or sign your booklet. Mark the sites you visit on page 14.



Fort Clatsop, OR
(Visitor Center)



Fort Stevens State Park, OR
(Ranger Station/Historical Area)



Cape Disappointment State Park, WA
(Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center)



Netul Landing, OR



Dismal Nitch, WA



Salt Works, OR



Middle Village-
Station Camp, WA



Fort to Sea Trail, OR



Fort Columbia, WA



Ecola State Park, OR



Discovery Trail, WA

To become a Junior Ranger, complete the required activities listed on page one of this book. Your rank is based on the number of sites you have visited.

Private—certificate and badge

Visit one site and complete any 7 of the activities in this book.

Sergeant—certificate, badge, Jr. Ranger patch and sergeant patch

Visit two sites and complete any 7 of the activities in this book.

Captain—certificate, badge, Jr. Ranger patch and captain patch

Visit three sites and complete any 7 of the activities in this book.

President—certificate, badge, Jr. Ranger patch and president patch

Visit four sites and complete any 7 of the activities in this book.

Congratulations!

For more information, please ask the park rangers.



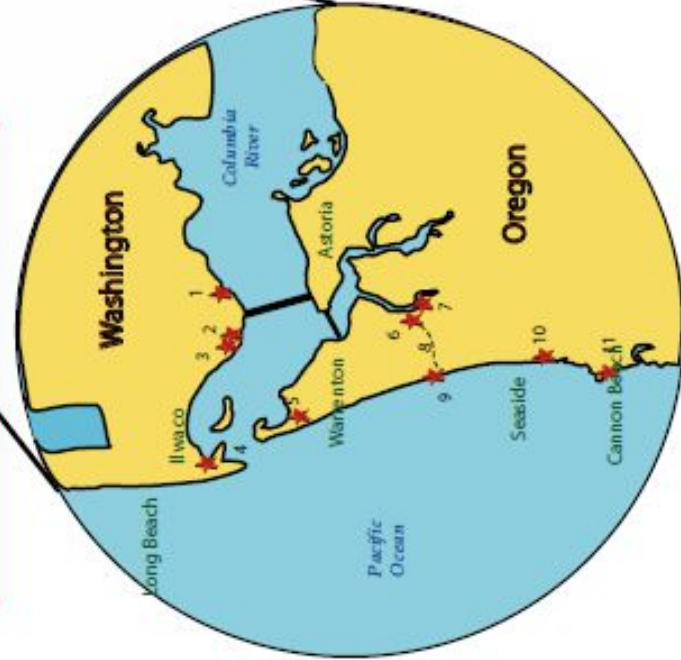
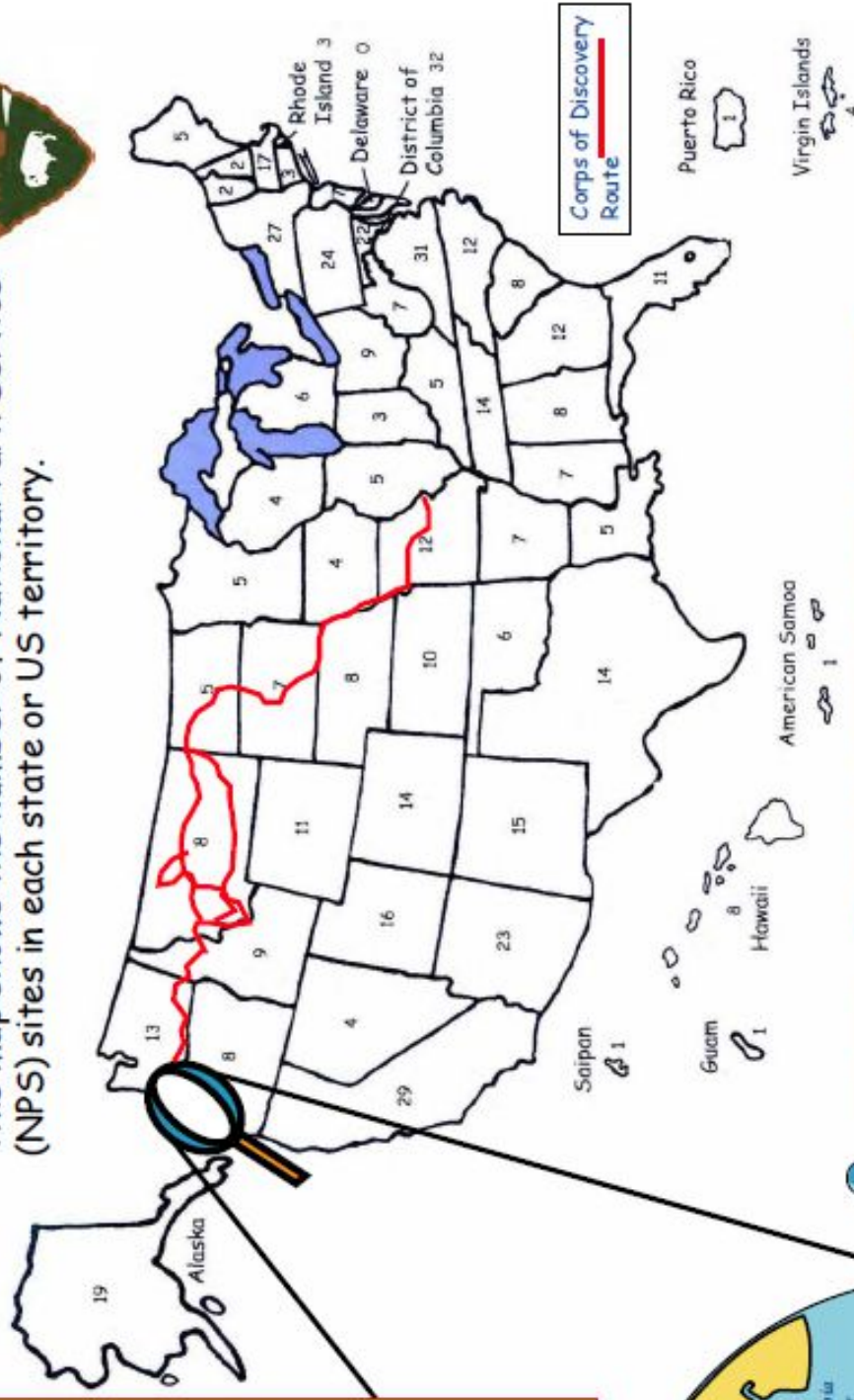
The National Park Service



Lewis and Clark National Historical Park and State Parks

1. Dismal Nitch
2. Middle Village/Station Camp
3. Fort Columbia (Washington) State Park
4. Cape Disappointment (Washington) State Park
5. Fort Stevens (Oregon) State Park
6. Fort Clatsop
7. Netul Landing
8. Fort to Sea Trail
9. Sunset Beach State Recreation Area
10. Salt Works
11. Ecola (Oregon) State Park

This map shows the number of National Park Service (NPS) sites in each state or US territory.



How many NPS sites are there in your home state?

What other NPS or State Park sites have you visited?

Draw a house where you live and a line showing how you came here on the map above.

Color all the states you've visited.

★ Let your parents help you with this page



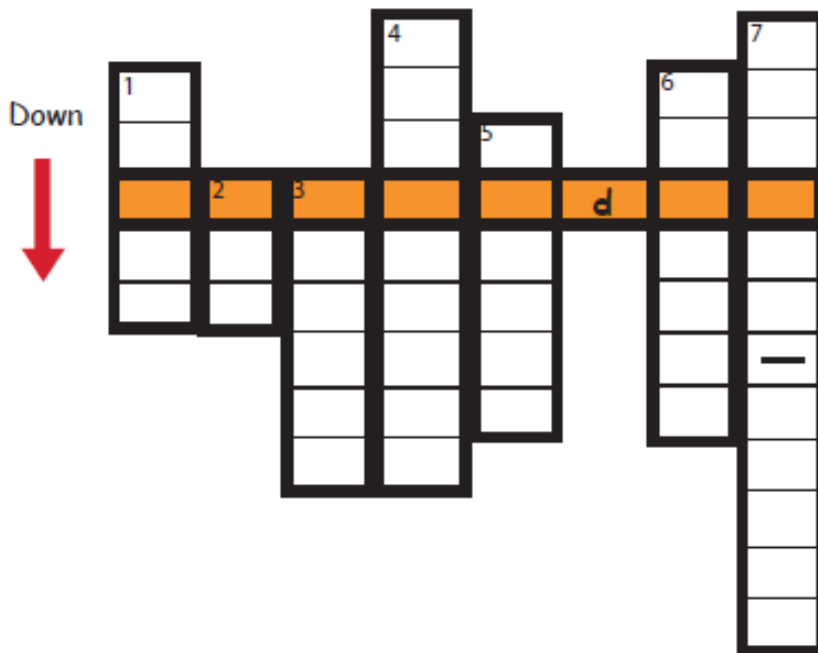
Find Clues!

Pretend that Meriwether Lewis wrote a message about something he wanted you to collect. As you answer the questions, a secret will be shown. It was an important resource used in the lives of Chinook and Clatsop people. Each answer gives a clue to the word, which will be spelled across the puzzle.

<Down>

1. The Corps of Discovery left the Pacific Coast in _____ 1806.
2. An animal that was used for food, clothing, and candles.
3. The expedition took shelter here from the waves, strong winds and torrential rains of a Pacific northwest storm. _____ Nitch.
4. Shoes made of deerskin, elk skin or other soft leather. They made 338 pairs of these.
5. The name of a large male Newfoundland dog that Lewis brought.
6. The site where each of the explorers "voted" on the place to camp for the winter. _____ Camp.
7. The number of members in the Corps of Discovery at Fort Clatsop.

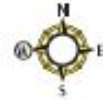
What is the secret word? _____



ACTIVITY 3 Picture Story

This page has an important message. There are some missing words, but each picture gives a clue about them. Decode the message and answer the question.

*There is a word list at the end.



President Thomas Jefferson wanted to explore _____



of the Mississippi _____ from the mouth of the Missouri River to



the Pacific _____. He sent an expedition named the Corps of



Discovery. He selected his secretary, Meriwether _____,



as a leader of the expedition. A _____ of Capt. Lewis,



William _____, was asked to be a co-leader of the expedition. They

5

departed from St. Louis on _____ 14, 1804, and returned to the United

States on September 23, 1806. They met nearly 50 American Indian nations



and described _____ and _____ while they were

exploring.





The Corps of Discovery arrived at the Pacific Ocean near _____



Disappointment. They spent the _____ of 1805-06 at



Fort _____ . Thirty-three people camped there,



including Lewis' dog, _____, Clark's slave, _____, and



a Shoshone woman, _____, who helped them.



Lewis and Clark wrote in _____ to record what they _____,



_____ and _____. What did they write in?

Answer: _____

Missing Words

ate, animals, Ocean, winter, Seaman, heard, Cape, Lewis, River, Clatsop, May, plants, saw, west, Sacagawea, friend, Clark, York, journals



ACTIVITY 4 Bird Watching

Lewis and Clark described the birds they saw in their journals. Did you see or hear some of the same kinds of birds they saw? See if you can find any of these birds in the park and write down their names.

*A list of names is provided on the next page



✓ I saw.



✓ I heard.



I have a yellow bill, a white head, and gray wings. I am a bird of the Pacific Ocean. Who am I?





I have a black head and a neck, but white cheeks. My appearance is similar to swans and ducks. I nest in marshes, on islands or in nest boxes built by humans. Who am I?





As an adult, I have a white head and a tail. I nest near lakes and rivers. I hunt for fish. Also, I am our national symbol. Who am I?





I am a small brown bird and I eat insects. I love to make pleasing songs. Who am I?



Etiquette of Birding

- ✓ Keep your distance from birds. Use binoculars.
- ✓ Stay on trails and do not harm the natural environment.
- ✓ Keep back from bird's nests.
- ✓ Keep in mind that birds can be frightened by loud voices.





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My legs and neck are long, and I have a straight yellow bill. I like both fresh and salt water. I can stand without moving until fish, frogs, or snakes come by. Then, I catch them. Who am I?



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I have a black body, a red forehead and a crest. With my strong bill, I can eat insects hidden under tree bark. Who am I?

According to Lewis and Clark's journals...

Bald Eagle

"we continue to see a great number of bald Eagles, I presume they must feed on the carcasses of dead animals, for I see no fishing hawks to supply them with their favorite food." May 7, 1805 Lewis

Canada Goose

"we daily see great numbers of gees with their young which are perfectly feathered except the wings which are deficient in both young and old. my dog caught several today, which he frequently dose. the young ones are very fine, but the old gees are poor and unfit for uce." July 21, 1805 Lewis

Northern Pileated Woodpecker

"the large woodpecker or log cock, ... are the same with those of the Atlantic states and are found exclusively in the timbered country." At Fort Clatsop on March 4, 1806 Lewis

Western Winter Wren

"there are two species of fly catch, a small redish brown species with a short tail, round body, short neck and short pointed beak. they have some fine black specks intermixed with the uniform redish brown. this the same with that which remains all winter in Virginia where it is sometimes called the wren." At Fort Clatsop on March 4, 1806 Lewis

Glaucous-winged Gull

"2d Species Somewhat larger of a light brown colour, with a mealy coloured back." At Fort Clatsop on March 6, 1806 Clark

Great Blue Heron














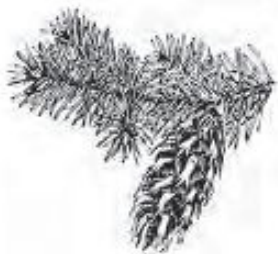


"The large Blue and brown Herons or crains as they are called in the U States are found below tide water. they are the Same as those of the U, States." At Fort Clatsop on March 6, 1806 Clark



ACTIVITY
5

Plant Bingo!

The Lewis and Clark Expedition members saw many different kinds of plants, and they wrote about them in their journals. What plants do you see in the park? When you see one, circle the plant. You can draw a plant you see along the trail in the last box. See if you can find four in a row: across, down, or diagonally.

Sitka Spruce 	Evergreen Huckleberry 	Deer Fern 	Salal 
Vine Maple 	Western Hemlock 	Red Huckleberry 	Red Alder 
Seaside Lupine 	Thimbleberry 	Western Redcedar 	Salmonberry 
Nookta Rose 	Douglas Fir 	Sword Fern 	Draw a plant 



ACTIVITY
6

Canoe Makers

Canoes were the best transportation on the lower Columbia River. The Chinook and the Clatsop expertly crafted canoes from western redcedar. Circle the canoes that you saw in the park.



Chinookan High Prow Canoe
(used in open water)



Image Canoe (used for ceremonies)



Utility Canoe (used in calm water)



Lewis and Clark Dugout Canoes

Try drawing your favorite canoe. You might include yourself, your family or your friends in your canoe!

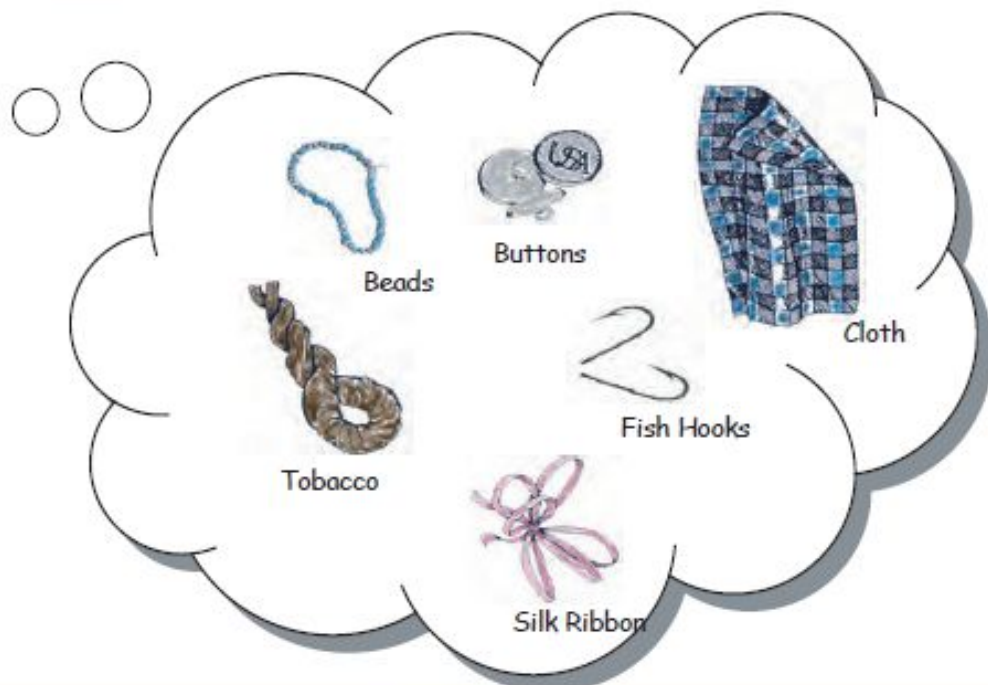
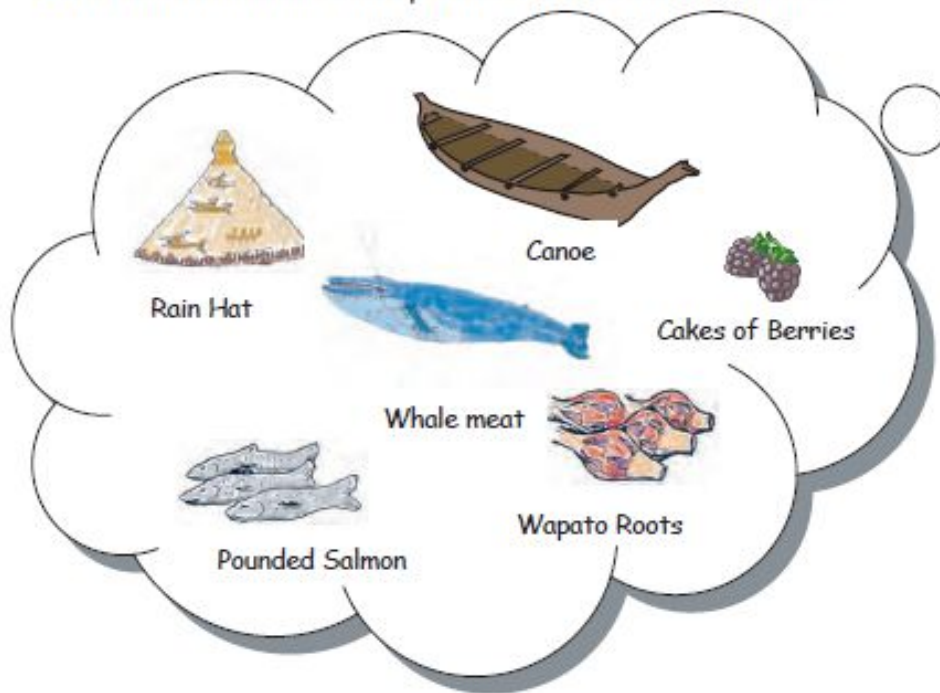


ACTIVITY
7

Shall We Trade?

The expedition members could not bring everything with them they would need on such a long trip. Along the way, they traded for food, information, guides and even transportation. When the expedition arrived here, they traded with the Chinook and Clatsop people, who were skilled traders. In the exhibits, see if you can find the items they traded and circle them.

What will you take for that?



ACTIVITY
8

Navigation and Mapping

The Lewis and Clark Expedition utilized the best technology available in the early 19th century. Some 19th century navigation and mapping technology is still used today. Most has been developed into more technologically advanced equipment.

See if you can name the navigation or mapping instruments and list the instruments used by Lewis and Clark.



An instrument used to measure the angle and altitude of the sun, moon and stars above the horizon to determine latitude.





An instrument for finding directions by means of a magnetized needle turning and pointing to the Earth's magnetic north.





This orbits and scans the entire Earth every 15 days. It sends information through electronic signals. This information is then transferred to a Geographic Information System (GIS) to produce highly accurate and detailed maps widely used by scientists to make climatic and geographic observations.





A navigating system using satellites that continually circle the Earth and send signals. This system allows the user to accurately determine his/her location (longitude, latitude and altitude) in any weather, day or night, anywhere on Earth.





A highly accurate clock used to find longitude. To maintain its accuracy and usefulness, it needs to be wound daily.



Which three of the above navigational tools did Lewis and Clark use?



Word Bank

Compass
Global Positioning System (GPS)
Landsat Earth Scanning Satellite
Octant
Chronometer



ACTIVITY
9

Journal Time

Lewis and Clark kept journals during their 28-month journey. They faithfully recorded details of what they saw. Draw or write about your favorite thing in the park. You might want to use words from the word bank below.



Date

Word Bank

Expedition
Family
Chinook
Fort
Columbia River
Canoe
Ocean
Moccasin





Venturing into the Park

After you complete the activities of this book, the park ranger will either sign or stamp your booklet. If you visit four of the sites, you can be a President Junior Ranger, so don't forget to bring this booklet!

OR WA



**Fort Clatsop
(Visitor Center)**

**Fort Stevens State Park
(Ranger Station/Historical Area)**

**Cape Disappointment State Park
(Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center)**

Netul Landing

Ecola State Park

Fort to Sea Trail

Salt Works

Dismal Nitch

Fort Columbia State Park

Middle Village - Station Camp

Discovery Trail

Date/ Stamps



Date

















Junior Ranger Pledge

As a Lewis and Clark National and State Historical Parks Junior Ranger,



I _____ promise to:
Your name

- ✓ Preserve and protect our parks;
- ✓ Care for my natural and historical surroundings;
- ✓ Share what I have learned about the parks with others;
- ✓ Continue to explore these treasures.

The National Park Service and State Parks care for the special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage. Established by Congress on May 29, 1958 and expanded October 30, 2004, Lewis and Clark National and State Historical Parks is one of many parks administered by the National Park Service and State Parks. The National Park system includes more than 390 natural, historical, cultural, and recreational areas. Be sure to ask about Junior Ranger programs at other National Park Service and State Park sites.

Designed and created by :

Minjung Kang, Junior Ranger Ambassador Initiative, SCA Intern

Contributors :

Staff of Lewis and Clark National and State Historical Parks

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Direct comments, questions or suggestions to:

Lewis and Clark National Historical Park
92343 Fort Clatsop Road
Astoria, OR 97103

Tel: (503) 861-2471

Website: www.nps.gov/lewi

This Junior Ranger booklet was created through the partnership of the National Park Service (NPS), the National Park Foundation (NPF), and the Student Conservation Association (SCA). To learn more about the online Junior Ranger program, visit www.nps.gov/webrangers.

