

Name _____

Deception Pass Nature Trail Scavenger Hunt

Along the trail, this scavenger hunt will help you become aware of things you may not have noticed otherwise. As much as possible use your own sharp eyes or alert mind. Look at the variety of plants, watch for birds and small mammals, and use your ears for clues about creatures hiding in bushes and branches. Gently touch some of the plants: bark, leaves, mosses and lichens, etc. They are all part of unique **ecosystems** in the park. **Think** about what you see and **ask yourself questions**. You will have a much richer walk that way.

Always remember that we must respect the park.

- 1) **Walk on established paths.** Walk single file if necessary.
2. **Use quiet voices.** We do not want to disturb the animals and human visitors who are in the park.
3. **Always leave the park in better condition than you found it.** Take out your own trash and pick up litter.
4. **Touch plants gently** so as not to damage or bruise them.
5. **Use respectful manners**

Check the boxes on the left when your group has found these items. They may not appear in the order listed.

1. **Look at the path.** About 10,000 years ago a glacier wiped the soil off the rocks in the park. It has taken thousands of years for the soil to return to certain spots. Stay on the trail. The impact of many feet has changed the trail, compacting its soil so that few plants try to grow in it. How many people must step on any particular spot before it becomes bare? Is it a good idea to wander off the path?

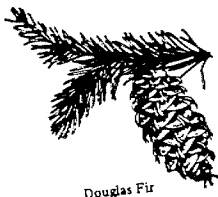
2. **Find a nurse log.** A nurse log is a fallen tree, which has become a home for small trees while their roots grow down through it and into the soil. Eventually the nurse log rots away, leaving a row of young trees standing up on their roots. **What kind of plants grows on the nurse log and how are they different from the plants below them?**

3. **Ocean spray:** deciduous dicot whose blossoms resemble or look like ocean spray.

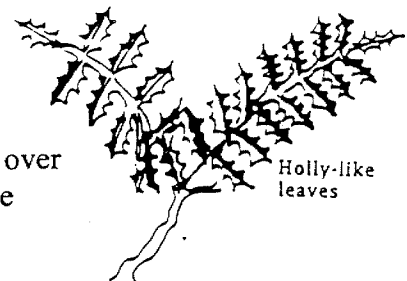
4. **Huckleberry:** deciduous bush with small red berries.

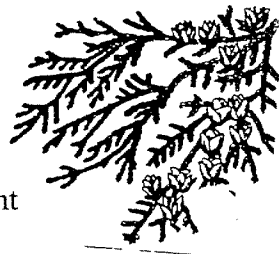
5. **Oregon Grape:** evergreen, Holly-like leaves, low bush

6. **Douglas Fir:** Conifers with furrowed bark, needles scattered singly over branches and cones with forked tails extending beyond scales of cone



OREGON GRAPE





7. **Western Red Cedar:** stringy bark, scale-like needles, small 1/2 inch long upright cones, scale-like needles

8. **Western Hemlock:** needles arranged in flat rows on each side of twig, cones are oblong and about 1/2 to 3/4 inches long. Bark is dark brown tinged with dark red and divided into broad flat ridges

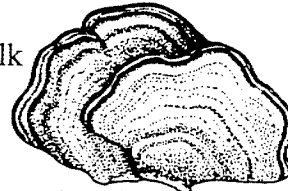


Hemlock

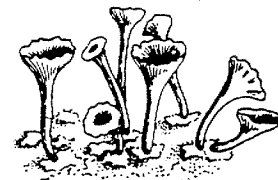
10. **Mosses:** How many different types can you find? Can you see the spore pods?

11. **Horsetail:** Plants with small wire-like branches encircling stalk

12. **Fungi** – Mushrooms or mold. What does fungi eat?



13. **Lichens:** Gray-green crusty or leathery or stringy growth on branches, bark or rocks. Lichen can survive where no other plant can. Lichens are actually two plants living so close together they look like one each plant has a job. Algae are in charge of making food by using elements from the air and sun. The fungus is in charge of supplying shelter and storing water. Together in a **symbiotic relationship**, the two plants help each other survive: "Alice Algae took a liken to Freddie Fungi".



14. **Ferns:** How many different species can you find? Look for the spores on the underside of the fronds.

a. **Bracken - compound leaf**

b. **Sword Fern – individual leaflets look like a sword**

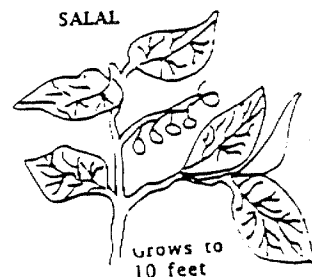


Bracken

15. **Madrona:** Evergreen, reddish brown bark that peels off, thick, dark leaves.

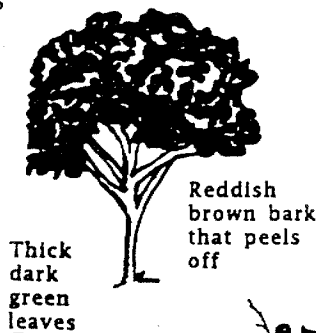
16. **Salal:** evergreen bush with blackish berries and thick waxy leaves

17. **Shore pine:** needles grow in bundles



SALAL

grows to 10 feet



Thick dark green leaves

Reddish brown bark that peels off



Madrona



Shore or Lodge-pole Pine