



Junior Ranger Program **Ages 9 - 11**

For historical reference only -- this booklet is obsolete and discontinued.

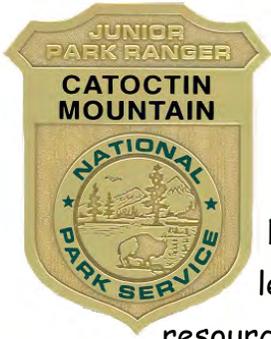
Junior Ranger Certificate of Achievement

The staff of Catoctin Mountain Park congratulates _____ on completing the Junior Ranger Program and is hereby acknowledged as an official Junior Ranger. We encourage the above named to continue exploring our park and protecting natural & cultural resources, both here and at home.

Park Ranger

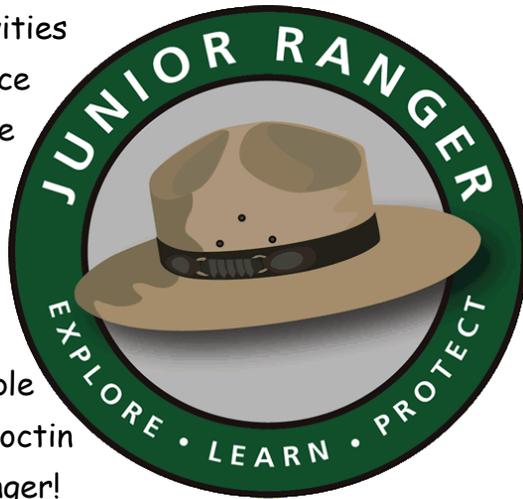
Become a Junior Ranger

Explore * Learn * Protect



Our Park Rangers are glad that you have decided to explore the park and learn more about its natural and cultural resources. We know that when you become familiar with these resources you will want to share the experience with your friends and will help us protect them.

The following activities were designed to introduce you and your family to the rich history of the area and the fun activities available to you. By the time you have completed the book you will be eligible to become an official Catoctin Mountain Park Junior Ranger!



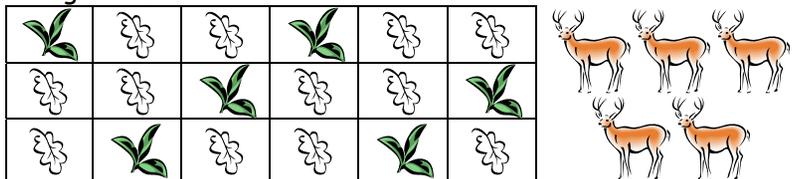
Big Hunting Creek has played an important role in Maryland fishing. A group of fishermen met here and pledged to do more to encourage young people to fish and to protect the state's streams. It is believed to be the first stream in a National Park area to be made fly fishing only.

Fishermen try to match their fly to the food that is available to the trout. Can you match each fly to the thing it imitates? Write the letter of the animal in the space next to each fly.

_____		a	
_____		b	
_____		c	
_____		d	

There were no deer here when Catoctin Mountain Park was created. A few deer were released, but because there are no predators to keep the deer population down, our herd is now too big. The deer eat so much vegetation that young trees never get to grow into tall, older trees. This also allows non-native plants to take over, leaving less room for deer food.

The picture below represents our park. Spaces are marked to show "native" plants, those plants which are naturally found here, and "non-native" plants, those brought into the area by someone and spreading on their own.



We say that deer "browse" when they eat. For each deer, draw a diagonal line through 3 different "native" plants spaces to show the space has been browsed. If a space is browsed by a second deer (over browsed), draw a second line through it (see the example to the right).

-  Native Plants (can be browsed)
-  Non-Native Plants (Can't be browsed)
-  Browsed by one deer
-  Over browsed by 2nd deer

Each *over browsed* space will become filled with *non-native plants*, harming the environment. An area's "carrying capacity" is the number of deer that can live in it without over browsing and harming the area.

How many deer could live in the represented area without harming it?

How does having too many deer change the forest?

During World War II spies were trained on park grounds. They learned many skills. Spies are skilled at gathering information without being observed. They also must read and write coded messages.

Find the following information in our exhibit room and write it in the spaces provided. Write the circled letters in the spaces at the bottom of the page to discover your mission.

- (1) This non-native moth harms the trees in our park.
_ _ _ _ _ _ _
- (2) American Indians used this stone to make arrowheads and other tools. _ _
- (3) This once plentiful tree has been killed by blight.
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- (4) This fueled the Catoctin Iron Furnace. _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- (5) Ben Franklin wanted this Thanksgiving bird to be our National Bird. _ _ _ _
- (6) This is the largest owl in the park.
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- (7) This squirrel actually glides. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- (8) This fish was imported from Europe because the fishermen wanted to catch them here.
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- (9) This small bird makes a ghostly scream at night.
_ _ _ _ _ _ _
- (10) This is the largest plant eater in the park. _ _ _
- (11) President Roosevelt made this retreat in what is now Catoctin Mountain Park. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Mission: _____



During World War II President **Roosevelt** needed a cool place to go to get out of the heat. He chose a site in what is now Catoctin Mountain Park. Sometimes he brought Britain's Winston **Churchill** to the retreat he called "Shangri-La" so that they could plan the war.

Even though Harry **Truman** seldom used Shangri-La, he did not want it turned over to the State Park System. Instead, half of the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area was given to the State of Maryland and the other half was retained by the National Park Service.

President **Eisenhower** renamed the retreat "Camp David" after his father and grandson. After World War II, Eisenhower met with Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet chairman, to work out problems between the two countries.

President **Nixon** made many changes to the retreat. Nixon used the camp more than any other president, both entertaining foreign dignitaries and just to get away from Washington.

A historical peace summit took place during the **Carter** Presidency. Egyptian President Anwar **Sadat** and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem **Begin** were brought together, both wanting peace in the Middle East. A peace treaty between Egypt and Israel was finally signed after much debate.

President **Reagan** seldom brought dignitaries to the camp even though he used it more than previous presidents. He did meet with British Prime Minister Margaret



Optional Activity Page

Do one of the following activities:

- (1) After hiking the Hog Rock Nature Trail, make a leaf rubbing on the opposite page. Write the name of the tree the leaf came from on the page. What was the tree used for by pioneers?
- (2) Hike the Charcoal trail and make a drawing of a charcoal hearth. If a woodcutter was paid 20¢ for a cord of wood, how much money would he earn if he cut 30 cords of wood for a hearth?
- (3) While hiking the Deerfield Nature Trail, look for deer prints in the ground. Draw a deer hoof print on the opposite page. How did human activity affect the deer population before the park was founded?
- (4) Hike the Blue Blazes Whiskey Trail. Draw a pioneer family still. What was one interesting thing you learned while hiking this trail?
- (5) Hike the Brown's Farm Trail. List the signs you see that show humans once lived in the area. Make a drawing of one of them.
- (6) Hike the Spicebush Trail. What differences did you see between the land the way it was during your hike and the way it was when the pictures for the signs were taken? Draw and label one interesting thing you saw on your hike.
- (7) Participate in a Ranger led event. Either make a drawing of something you experienced or write a sentence or two about what you learned.

Thatcher prior to talks with Soviet leaders about arms reductions.

Across:

- (3) Hosted peace summit
- (4) Israeli prime minister during the Carter Administration
- (6) Egyptian President during the Carter Administration
- (7) Had Shangri-La created
- (8) British prime minister during the Reagan Administration

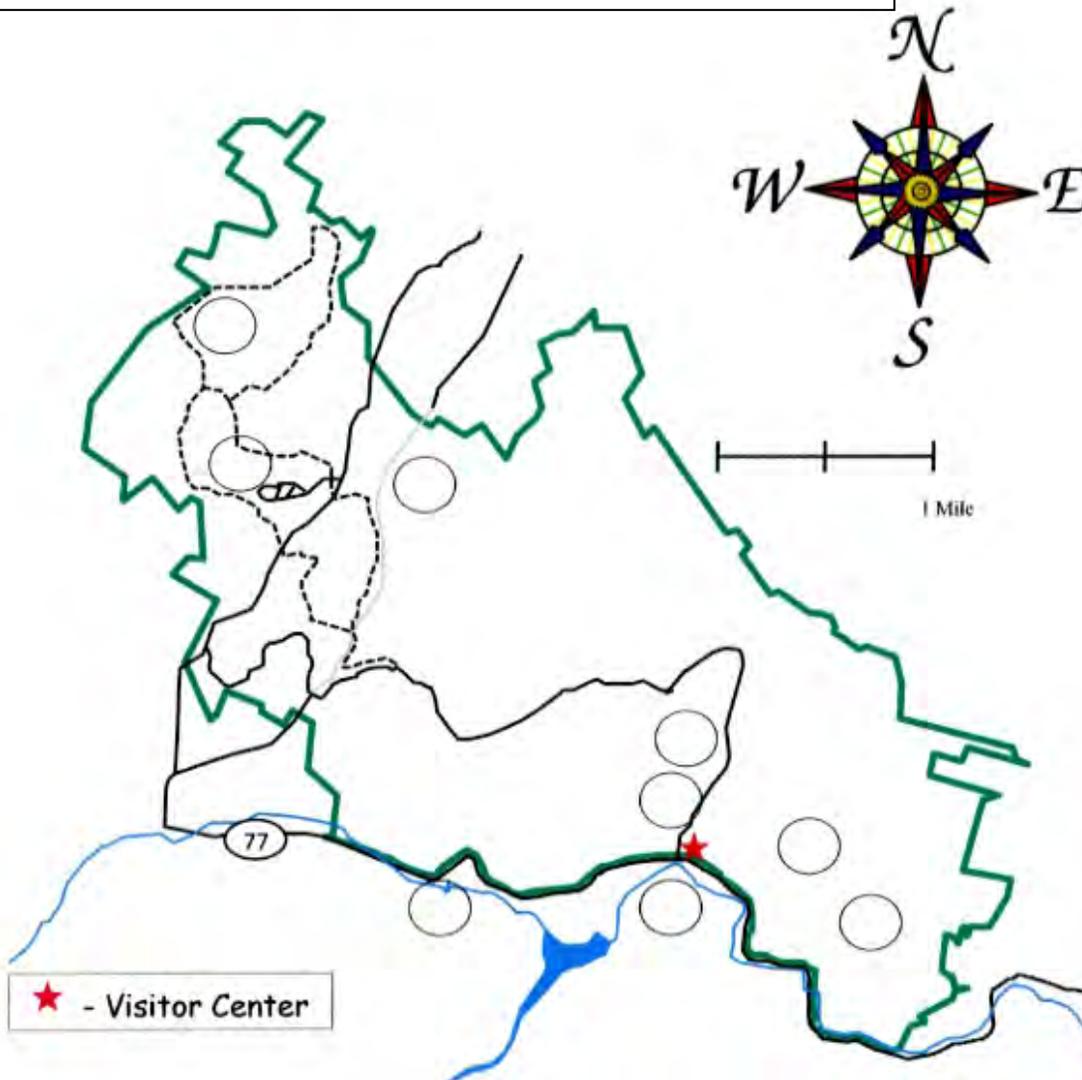
Down:

- (1) Made sure Shangri-La was in the National Park System
- (2) Wanted arms reductions with Soviet Union
- (3) British prime minister during World War II
- (5) Renamed the presidential retreat "Camp David"

The crossword puzzle grid is set against a grey background. On the left side, there is a black and white photograph of a wooden shelter with a thatched roof, situated in a wooded area. The grid consists of white squares for letters and grey squares for empty space. The numbered starting points are as follows:

- 1: Down, starting at row 1, column 8.
- 2: Down, starting at row 1, column 9.
- 3: Down, starting at row 2, column 8.
- 4: Across, starting at row 3, column 4.
- 5: Across, starting at row 3, column 5.
- 6: Across, starting at row 4, column 6.
- 7: Across, starting at row 7, column 4.
- 8: Across, starting at row 8, column 1.

One of the main goals of the park is to provide visitors with a variety of recreational activities. This page will help you identify some of those activities and places where they can be done.



Read each statement and then number the location on the map.

- (1) Chimney Rock, the park's most popular overlook, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile southeast of the VC.
- (2) Wolf Rock is a good place to watch migrating birds. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the VC.
- (3) The Blue Blazes Whiskey Still Trail is a self-guiding interpretive trail. The still is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the VC.
- (4) Many visitors like to visit Cunningham Falls in the spring. It is located about 1 mile west and a little south of the VC.
- (5) In the winter, many visitors like to cross country ski on Manahan Rd between Park Central Rd and the park's boundary. The road is northwest of the VC.
- (6) Big Hunting Creek is popular for fly fishing. It runs along route 77 south of the VC.
- (7) The rustic cabins of Misty Mount $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the VC and built by the WPA are popular with many families.
- (8) Other families prefer tent camping at Owens Creek Campground $2\frac{1}{2}$ north of the VC.
- (9) People bring their horses and ride our figure-eight horse trail northwest of the VC.