

Welcome to your national forest!

This activity book will help you discover some of the fascinating and fun things about a national forest. Together with an adult, a friend or even by yourself you can earn a Junior Ranger certificate. All you have to do is:

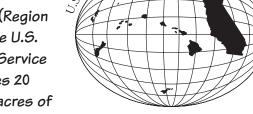
- ◆ Complete as many pages as your age
- Fill out the evaluation and certificate
- Bring this booklet to any national forest visitor center or Ranger District office
- Have the ranger check over your answers and give you a certificate

Good luck, have fun, and enjoy your national forests!

About the National Forests in Region 5

The Pacific
Southwest

The Pacific
Southwest
Region (Region
5) of the U.S.
Forest Service
manages 20
million acres of



national forest land in

California and assists the State and Private

forest landowners in California, Hawai'i and the U.S. Affiliated Pacific Islands. Eighteen national forests are located in Region 5.



Leave It as You Found It

Please observe and enjoy nature in its own environment. Take only photographs and make sketches as souvenirs! Please practice the Leave No Trace principles while you are here.

Leave No Trace Principles

- ◆ Plan Ahead and Prepare
- Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces
- ◆ Dispose of Waste Properly
- ◆ Leave What You Find
- ◆ Minimize Campfire Impacts
- Respect Wildlife
- ◆ Be Considerate of Other Visitors

For more information visit the kids section of the Forest Service website at www.fs.fed.us/learn/kids or scan the code to the right with a smart device.



This booklet was created for you. Enjoy it!

Acknowledgements

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Komika Text: Main font used, thanks to apostrophiclab.com and/or Vigilante Typeface Corporation.

DID YOU KNOW?

A woodpecker represents self-discovery in the animal world. Look for the woodpecker throughout the pages and the "Did You Know" section. We invite you to be like the woodpecker and discover for yourself the wonders of your national forests.

_				U.S. Forest Service
	My Natur	e Jou	ırnal	
	Today's date is:		The weather today is: (Example: sunny, cloudy, rainy	, snowing)
	The temperature is:	°F	The temperature is:	
	l am at the: (Forest or Unit name)			National Forest
	Somethina special that	l observed o	outside todav was:	
	Something special that (Write as much as you can u			

Here is a sketch of what I observed:



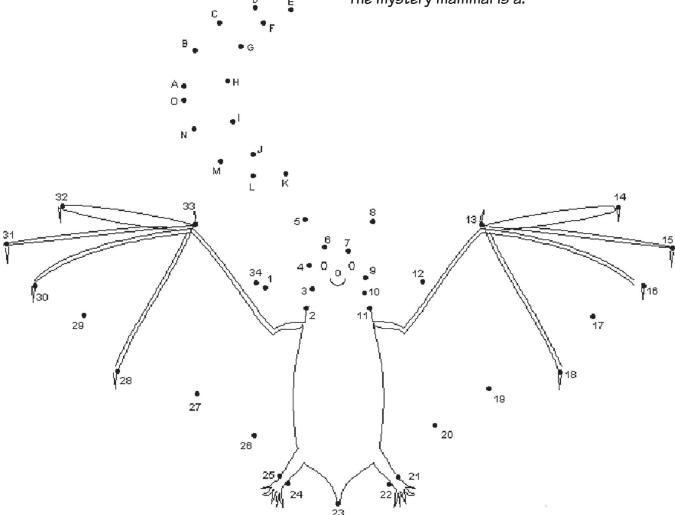
Mystery Mammal!

Read the clues and then connect the dots to discover the identity of this mystery mammal.

Clues

- This animal is a natural form of pest control and can eat up to 10,000 insects in an hour.
 Without them, campers, gardeners, and farmers would have many more problems with insects.
- Contrary to popular belief, this animal can see very well and uses an internal radar system called echolocation to find its food in the dark. This radar is so sensitive it can "see" objects as thin as fishing line!

The mystery mammal is a:





A bat's wing contains the same bones found in the four fingers and the hand of a human being! It uses its wing and tail membrane to catch insects.

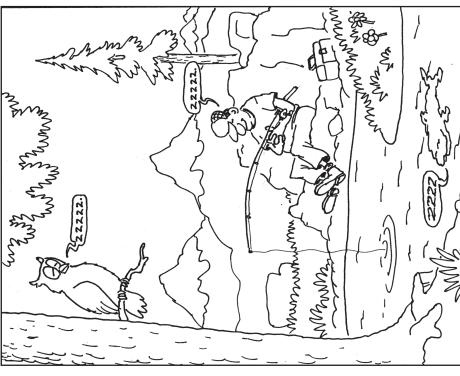
Spot the Ten Differences!

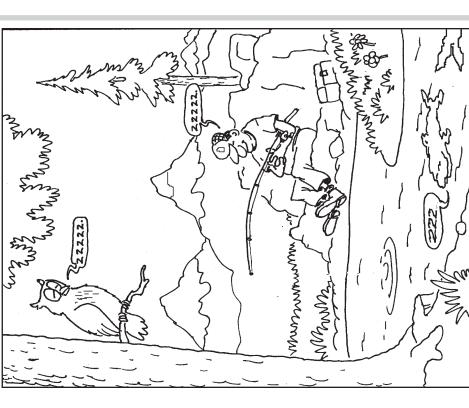
These 2
drawings look
exactly alike—
but they're

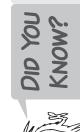
but they're not! See if you can spot the difference between them. Oraw a circle

Draw a circle around the differences on the drawing on

the drawing on the right. Hint: There are 10 differences.







Forested land absorbs rainfall, refills underground aquifers, slows storm runoff, reduces flooding, sustains watersheds, and provides critical habitat for fish and wildlife.

NATIONAL FOREST Wildlife Detective

Wildlife Detective Forrest Visitor is on the scene! You've received a report of a suspicious animal near the pond. Put these clues together to solve the case!

What animal left these clues behind? CLUE # 1

You find a pile of black large sausage-shaped droppings. This "scat" has seeds, nuts and even dead insect bodies mixed in. Draw a sketch of what this might look like in the space to the right.

CLUE # 2

In the mud near Lost Pond, you notice sets of tracks that look like a human foot except they are shorter, wider and have claw marks at the end of each toe. The front track measures four inches long and the back measures seven inches long. Compare your foot with the track. Is it bigger or smaller?

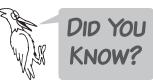
CLUE #3

You find claw marks going up the trunk of a Beech tree near the pond. Write your response on the lines below.









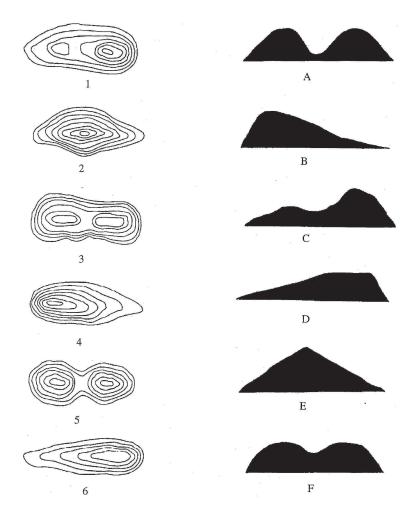
Black bears are usually shy and avoid humans but will search for human food when natural foods are not available. Take proper care of your garbage, store your food in bear-safe areas (canisters, trunks of cars), and never feed a wild animal.

Contour Match-up!!

Contour lines are imaginary lines that join points of equal elevation. If you walk along a contour line you neither gain nor lose elevation. Contours make it possible to measure the height of mountains, depths of the ocean bottom, and steepness of slopes. Contour lines close together show a steep hill while lines farther apart show flatter areas.

Look at the hill silhouettes and the contour line drawings. Match each hill silhouette with the correct contour drawing by writing down the letter of the hill next to its contour numeral.





Blazes are markings of a consistent shape or shapes, dimension and color or combination of colors along a trail route that follow each other at certain distances and mark the direction of the trail. There are no blazes in the wilderness.

DID YOU KNOW?



Collect an Alphabet of Natural Objects

As you travel in the National Forest look for plants, animals, trees, insects, birds, weather and other natural objects that begin with the

letters in the upper left corner of each box. Draw or write the name of the object you found in the appropriate box.

A	В	С	D
E	F	G	Н
	K	L	М
N	0	P	R
5	T	W	X/Y/Z

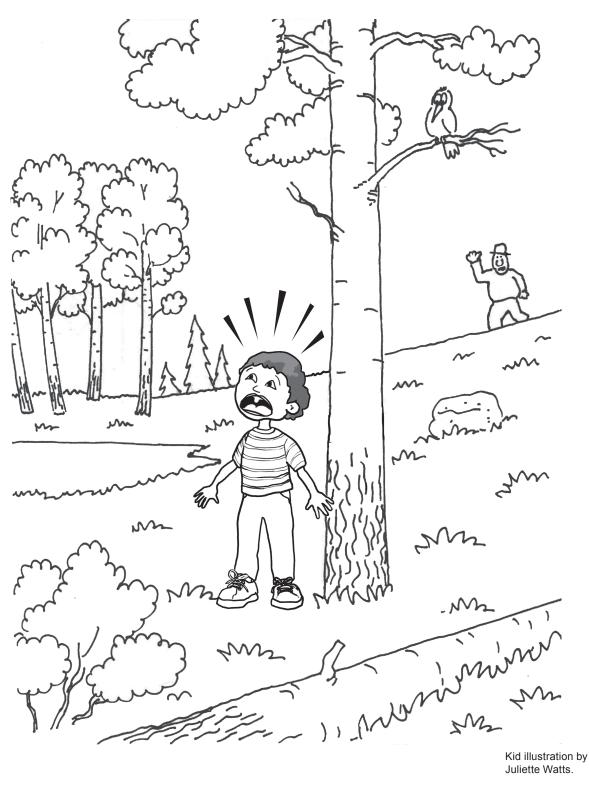


Forces such as wind, wildfires, disease and tree cutting result in a variety of forest ages and habitat features that ensures the abundance and diversity of wildlife.

Lost in the Woods

If you ever get lost in the woods, stay in one place and wait for help. Make a noise that

others can hear. You won't get in trouble! Color this page and share it with a friend.



Juliette Watts.

Musical Message

Birds sing to identify their territory or to find a mate. Birds also sing to "talk" to let other birds know where they are and if they're friendly or looking to defend food or territory. Some bird songs sound like everyday words people use.

Below are the songs of some birds you will find in the national forests. Use the clues above each picture to match the bird with its humanword song and put the correct letter inside the corresponding balloon.

American Goldfinch Hint: Salty crisp



Barred Owl Hint: A chef



Black-capped Chickadee Hint: Baby Chicken



Ovenbird
Hint: Works at a school



Red-eyed Vireo Hint: Elevator

Wild Turkey



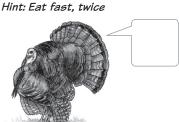
Robin Hint: A breakfast cereal



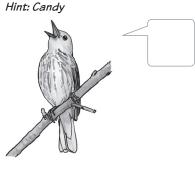
White-breasted Nuthatch Hint: Pull twice







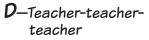
Yellow Warbler



A—Going up...
coming down



C—Sweet, sweet, sweet, l'm so sweet



E-Yank, yank

F—Gobble, Gobble

G—Chick-a-dee-dee-dee

H—Potato chip-potato chip

l—Cheerio, cherry me, cherry me



Biologists survey the birds on the forest by listening for their songs and calls in order to track population changes. These annual surveys are done in the spring when birds are breeding.

Bird illustrations by Juliette Watts.

A Forest Provides These

friedwoo

People rely on forests in many ways and for cases there are two words per line. If you can many things. Unscramble the following words think of others, write them on the blank lines to find out what a forest provides. Write your below. Share them with the Ranger and get a answers on the line above each word. In some Smokey Bear sticker! nelca ria senercy sbjo dofo widlfile atibaht retreciona frotse prudcots nelca rewat blurme apper

The shade and wind buffering provided by trees around your homes reduces annual heating and cooling costs.





Hike Safe

To have a safe, enjoyable outdoor experience, and help reduce search and rescue efforts, you need to be prepared. The hikeSafe program was created to educate hikers of all ages, from first-timers to experienced trekkers.

Expect the unexpected! No hiker should hit the trail without packing the Ten Essentials—things that you should always bring with you when you go for a hike.



Check the box next to what you think are the ten essentials from the items listed below:

Find a ranger or look up the answers on your own. Do you have a

favorite item you like to bring with you when you go for a hike? Share that with a ranger and get a Smokey Bear sticker! (source: hikesafe.com)

Ball	Flashlight or headlamp	Pocket knife
Binoculars	Frisbee	Rain/wind gear
Camera	Garbage bag	Rope
Cards	Hair dryer	Stuffed animal
Music player	Electronic device	TV remote control
Cellphone	Makeup	Warm clothing
Compass	Мар	Water pistol
Extra food and water	Matches/firestarters	Weights
First aid kit	Measuring tape	Whistle



Thirst signals that you are dehydrated (you don't have enough water in your body).

Dehydration can drain your energy and ruin your outing. Remember to drink lots of water and eat salty snacks to replace what you lost through sweating and exercise.

Interview a Forest Ranger (Write answers above lines)



Name of ranger:
The ranger works at the National Forest as a:
How many years has the ranger worked in his/her field?
What does the ranger like about his/her job?
What is one thing that the ranger does regularly?
What is the most rewarding thing about being a Forest Ranger?
What is the hardest part of their job?
What is the ranger's most favorite place in the forest?
What is one thing the ranger would like you to learn today?
Other Comments:

Forest Rangers are responsible for caring for the 192 million acres of forests and grasslands of the United States.



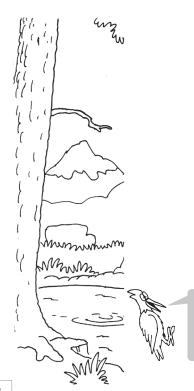
Habits and Habitats

Forest Animal Survey (Write answers above lines)

Observe a living creature in the forest and answer the following questions. (If you weren't able to find one then invent one). Think about how your creature moves, eats and protects itself.

My forest creature is a:	
My creature likes to eat:	
My creature finds food in this part of the forest: (openings, n	nature forest, ground, shrub layer, canopy, etc.)
My creature makes its home in this part of the forest: (or	penings, mature forest, ground, shrub layer, canopy, etc.)
Other creatures that prey on (hunt and eat) my creature	e include:
In winter, my creature (migrates, remains active in the forest, hibernates)	
	(nest, tracks, nibblings, resting spots, rub marks, holes in trees, scat, hair, feathers, other)

My creature looks like this: (Draw a picture of it in the space below)



DID YOU So

There are 259 Threatened and Endangered Species in the Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service. Eighty-nine of these are threatened and endangered because of disappearing and degrading habitat.

Go to page ii for info on the Pacific Southwest Region

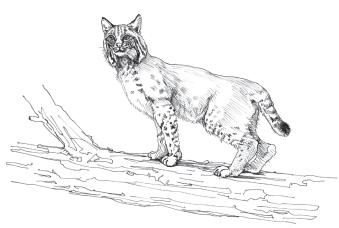
A Mountain Travel Puzzler

To uncover the secret ending to the message below you will need to work with both the message box and the puzzle box.

Below each letter in the message box you will find two numbers. Find the first number of each set along the left side of the puzzle box. Find the second number along the bottom of the puzzle box.

If you move your left finger from the first number toward the right along the grid line, and you move your right ringer toward the top along the grid line, you will end up with both fingers in the same square. The letter you find in that square can now be put on the line below the pair of numbers.

Two letters have already been filled in to help you get started. Can you retrace how we found them?



Fill in the rest of the letters and finish the message to discover the most important thing you should do when traveling in the mountains.

Message: Take earth smart-actions that have positive effects on water, land, air and plants and animals by doing these things:

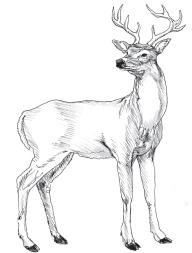
Message Box

2/8	1/6	2/9	4/9	4/7	1/6	2/8	1/6	4/9	5/7	1/6	2/7	4/10	2/9	2/8	1/6	4/7	5/9	4/7	1/8	1/6
R																				Е



Puzzle Box

	6	7	8	9	10
1	Ε	G	L	W	J
2	Р	Α	R	D	T
3	В	М	0	X	F
4	Н	С	Q	U	N
5	V	5	K	Y	1



Bobcat and deer illustrations by Juliette Watts.

Clean and Green!

Energy is in everything. We use energy in everything we do from hiking a trail to sending astronauts into space. Energy comes in two types of sources: renewable (that can be replenished) and nonrenewable (that can't be

replenished). Below are words that describe energy sources we have and ways to provide energy. Find the words listed and circle them in the grid below. Look across, up, down, diagonal and backwards.

Ε	F	Z	Н	R	R	Y	D	D	G	G	Р	L	С	W
L	L	T	5	Ε	Ε	1	G	Ε	М	R	Α	T	1	G
1	Ε	Ε	U	Α	R	5	0	R	0	Ε	D	N	5	0
S	С	5	С	В	G	T	0	Р	Ε	Ε	D	Ε	U	В
S	Ε	L	Y	T	Н	L	Α	U	R	Ν	R	1	5	1
0	T	Н	Ε	Ε	R	Ν	Α	Ε	R	Ε	Ε	С	T	0
F	U	Н	R	Α	Ε	1	L	R	T	С	0	1	Α	М
9	J	М	K	1	Ν	В	С	Α	U	Α	Ε	F	1	Α
R	Α	L	0	5	Α	1	W	1	J	T	В	F	N	9
L	Н	V	Ν	W	F	U	Ε	L	T	С	Α	Ε	Α	9
Y	L	R	Ε	W	0	Р	0	R	D	Y	Н	N	В	Ε
N	0	Ν	R	Ε	Ν	Ε	W	Α	В	L	Ε	W	L	T
R	Ε	D	U	С	Ε	С	0	Ν	5	Ε	R	V	Ε	9
R	R	Α	Ε	L	С	U	Ν	L	Α	0	С	Α	R	Α
В	W	Ν	U	Χ	R	J	Z	V	G	В	Ε	Y	Y	W

BIOMASS	
CLEAN	
COAL	
CONSERVE	
EFFICIENT	
ELECTRICITY	

ENERGY
FOSSIL
FUEL
GAS
GEOTHERMAL
GREEN

HYBRID
HYDROPOWER
NATURALGAS
NONRENEWABLE
NUCLEAR
OIL

PROPANE
REDUCE
RENEWABLE
RESOURCE
REUSE
SAVE

SOLAR SUSTAINABLE WASTE WATER WIND



Real energy comes from the sun, which is solar (light) or heat energy. Every hour enough sunlight reaches the earth's surface that could potentially provide the world with power for one year.

Mountain Mad Libs

tense.

One person (the READER) asks another player to give him/ her words that fill in the blank spaces in the story below. The READER doesn't tell the other player what the story is about beforehand. Once all the blank spaces are filled in the READER then reads back the crazy story!



thing to do in the summer. But, hiking in the Hiking is a really An ADJECTIVE describes something or somebody. National Forest is nothing like going for a walk or Lumpy, soft, messy, short are adjectives. The serious National Forest hiker needs lots of NOUN An ADVERB shows something equipment. You must have very comfortable is done. It ADJECTIVE NOUN modifies a verb and usually sore. When you hike you must take a map you won't make your ends in "ly". Modestly, greedily, and carefully are is. You must carry food and adverbs. A NOUN is but don't feed the ANIMAL NAME water to keep you the name of a person, place or thing. Sidewalk, umbrella, help them. Every good hiker wears a backpack, which contains a bathtub, and nose are nouns. . In winter, you have to make sure you don't get some extra A VERB is an action word. Run, jump, pitch, and swim are in order to be safe verbs. Put the AD. JECTIVE verbs in the past tense if and happy. Always have with you when ever you go out hiking the directions say past tense. Ran, jumped, swam are verbs so you can get back home . in the past

Nature Riddles

Write in the answer to all the nature riddles below. We started you off by answering the first riddle!





Insects are so important in the breakdown of plant and animal matter, that without them, we would have a world covered with dead plants and animals!

Weather Forecasting

Weather in the national forests is always changing and one of the best ways to see the change is in the clouds. Clouds come in different shapes, sizes, and colors.

Even fog is considered a cloud. Here are some cloud weather predictors to help you on your adventure.

- ◆ High clouds—If they are wispy and white, the weather will be fine.
- ◆ Lower clouds—If they are dense and dark, change is coming soon, and usually for the worse.
- ◆ Lowering or gathering clouds usually bring wet weather.
- ◆ Lifting or dispersing clouds mean the weather will improve.
- In shape, flat clouds mean stable air, while lumpy, well-rounded clouds mean unstable air.

 A sharp-edged cloud is most dangerous of all.

Draw a line from the cloud description to the matching cloud.

Cirrus clouds are thin and wispy and are found very high in the sky, Also known as mares tails they point in the direction the wind is blowing. No precipitation falls from these clouds and are a sign of fair weather for now but if they thicken or join together then expect changes in the next 24 hours.

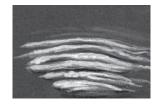
Alto clouds are medium high clouds that usually don't produce rain but predict changes in the next 12 hours. The Altocumulus clouds look like fuzzy bubbles in long waves across the sky.

Cumulonimbus clouds are thunderstorm clouds that bring heavy rain, snow, hail, lightning and even tornadoes. High winds flatten the top of the cloud into an anvil-like shape that usually points in the direction the storm is moving.

Stratus clouds are uniform grayish low clouds that often cover the entire sky. They resemble fog that doesn't reach the ground. Light mist or drizzle sometimes falls out of these clouds.

Lenticular clouds are unique clouds that form around mountains because of air movement in waves over and around the mountains. Their long lens shape often looks like a UFO or a stack of pancakes. They are a sign of high elevation moving winds that pilots tend to avoid.









Cloud illustrations by Juliette Watts.



Would you rather ...?

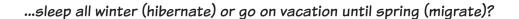
Animals and plants have different strategies for adapting to their environment. Read the adaptation choices then use the space provided to list which of the two choices you would rather and why. Look on the answer page for the animals that use the adaptations listed.

...have a Moose nose or a Great Blue Heron neck?

...always wear earmuffs or nose plugs?

...eat poison ivy or eat a handful of bumblebees?

... have extra special hearing or extra special sight?

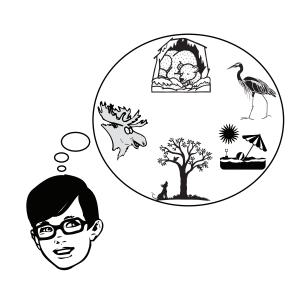


...be a tree or live in a tree?

...only be able to whisper or only be able to shout?

... have sharp claws or big feet?

...live at the top of a mountain or underground?





Many animals hibernate in a den all winter, but some animals hibernate in the summer. Some fish can hibernate in a waterproof mucus envelope if their lake dries up. Certain birds and bats enter a sort of daily hibernation called torpor.

Fascinating Facts

Search through the visitor centers, information handouts, and ask your local ranger to find the answers to the following fascinating facts.

1. The 192 million acres of the nation's forests and grasslands provide clean water, scenic beauty, biodiversity, outdoor recreation, natural resource-based jobs, forest products, renewable energy, carbon sequestration and trips to the moon. (Circle the one that is not true)



2.	Name two national public lands near you:,,
3.	Name three geologic features near you:
4.	In what state is the national public land you are visiting?
5.	What is the elevation at the highest point of the national public land you are in?
6.	Name two things you might find on this national public land:
7.	What or whom is your national public land named for?
8.	What year was your national public land established?
9.	What is the name of the largest building on your public land?
10.	Name one Native American tribe that is part of your national public land:
11.	What is the longest name of a site on your national public land?
12.	What is the name of a trail on your national public land?
13.	Name something unique about your national public land:

Oh, the Places You'll Go!

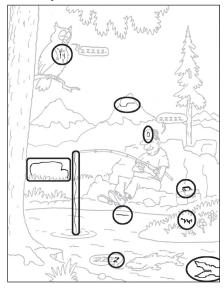
Preparing and planning for a trip includes researching where to go and possible routes, bringing the necessary equipment and knowing how to use it, checking the weather and avalanche forecast, and telling someone where you're going and when you're expected back.

Fill out a trip plan for your next trip in the outdoors and share it with your family.
Start (day of week, date, time)
Intended Return (day of week, date, time)
Purpose of trip (Day Hike, Overnight hike, skiing, etc.)
DESTINATION:
Route Plan A—Intended route in (be specific)
Intended Route out (be specific)
Route Plan B—Alternative route in (be specific)
Intended Route out (be specific)
Weather forecasted
Equipment/supplies taken (including cell phone number)
Number in group and who
Vehicle, license #, make/model
Trip plan given to

Note: Cell phones and radios can be useful in some areas but never rely on them as they often don't work in the mountains. Always be prepared to take care of yourself!

Answer Page

P 3—Spot the Ten Differences



P 5—Contour Match up

1C, 2E, 3F, 4B, 5A, 6D

P 8—Musical Message

Red-eyed Vireo – A Ovenbird - D Barred Owl - B Goldfinch - H Yellow Warbler - C Black-Capped Chickadee - G White-breasted Wild Turkey - F Nuthatch - E

Robin – I

P 9—A Forest Provides These!

Clean Air Forest Products Scenery Clean Water Jobs Lumber Food Paper Wildlife Habitat Firewood

Recreation

P 10—HikeSafe: Ten Essentials

1. Compass 2. Extra food and

water

3. First aid kit 4. Flashlight

5. Map

6. Matches/ lighters

7. Pocket knife

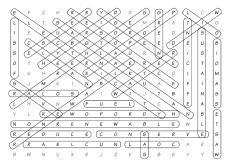
8. Rain/wind gear 9. Warm clothing

10. Whistle

P 13—A Mountain Travel Puzzler

Reduce, Reuse and Recycle

P 14—Clean and Green



P—16 Nature Riddles

1. Palm

7. Cardinal 8. Walking Stick

3. Beech

9. Ash 10. Pear

4. Bee 5. Fir

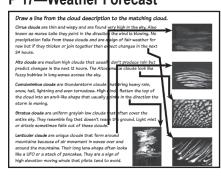
2. Tick

11. King Fisher

6. Ant

12. Jay

P 17—Weather Forecast



P 18—Would You Rather?

Earmuffs - Black Bear Nose plugs - Beaver Poison Ivy - Deer

Bumblebees - Skunks, Bears

Special Hearing - Bats Special Sight – Hawks

Hibernate – Woodchuck

Migrate – Warbler

Live in a Tree - Bark Beetle

Forest Junior Ranger Pledge

I GIVE MY PLEDGE AS A JUNIOR FOREST RANGER TO SAVE AND FAITHFULLY DEFEND FROM WASTE THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF MY COUNTRY -- ITS SOILS AND MINERALS, ITS FORESTS, ITS FLOWERS AND TREES. ITS WATERS AND ITS WILDLIFE.



Whisper - Hummingbird Shout - Spring Peeper Sharp Claws - Bobcat Big Feet - Snowshoe Hare Top of Mountain-Bicknell Thrush

Underground - Chipmunk

P 20—Forest Facts

Trips to the moon



REST SERVICE

Name

I certify that the above person has completed all the requirements to be a National Forest Junior Ranger for the

Forest/Unit Name

MENTOFAGR

Forest Ranger Name

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)