

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Junior Ranger



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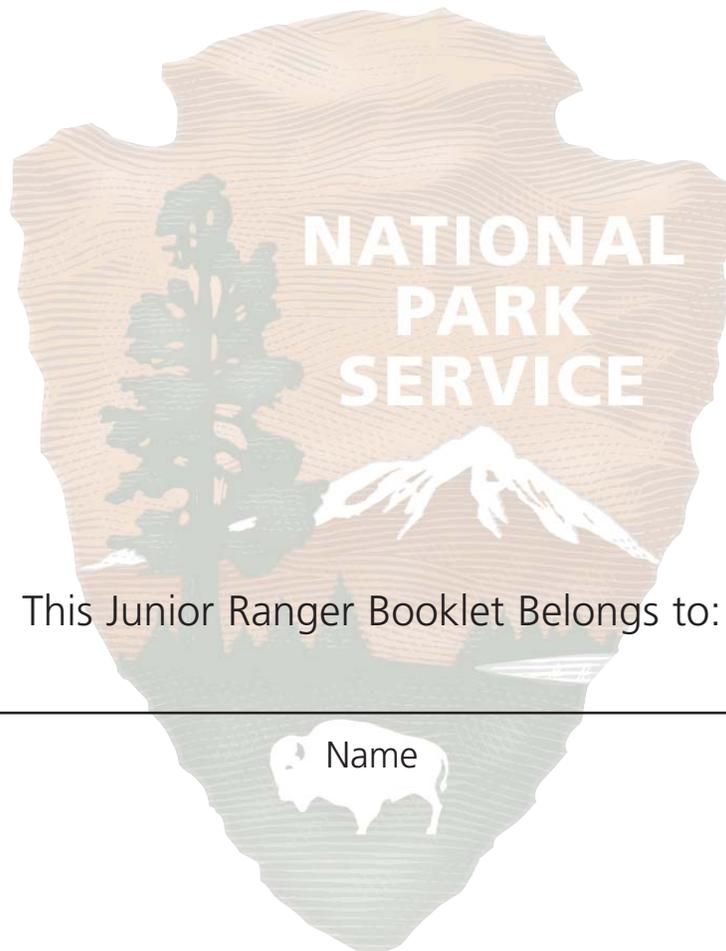
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Junior Ranger

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
Georgia



This Junior Ranger Booklet Belongs to:

Name

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
1978 Island Ford Parkway
Sandy Springs, GA 30350
678-538-1200
<http://www.nps.gov/chat>

Welcome

Junior Ranger Candidate

Do you love the outdoors? Do you want to make a difference in your national park? Then you have what it takes to become a Junior Ranger! As a Junior Ranger, you will have the opportunity to become a part of the past, present, and future of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. This activity book will give you a glimpse at the history of the Chattahoochee River, get you started on identifying plants and animals, teach you how to be safe while in the park, and much more. By learning these important park facts and helping to preserve the beauty of the national park, you will become a valuable asset to the team of rangers at the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area.

How To Become a Junior Ranger

- 1. Complete this activity booklet.**
- 2. Complete your Junior Ranger pledge.**
- 3. Return your completed booklet to the visitor contact station at the Island Ford unit, or mail it to:**
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
1978 Island Ford Parkway
Sandy Springs, GA 30350
678-538-1200
- 4. Receive your badge and certificate.**

The mission of the National Park Service is to "preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations". Help us continue this mission by taking only photographs and leaving only footprints.

Create your own Junior Ranger Pledge below, describing how you will make a difference in your national park.

As a
Junior Ranger
I pledge

to preserve and protect
the Chattahoochee River
National Recreation Area by:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Better Safe Than Sorry

One of the most important parts of being a Junior Ranger is being aware of potential hazards on and around the river. Safety issues can arise from something as small as a tick or as big as a falling tree branch.

Venomous Snakes



While there are a number of venomous snakes around the world, only one can be found within the boundaries of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. This is the copperhead. Copperheads get their name from the copper-like coloring of their head. The body of a copperhead is usually a light brownish color with darker bands that are narrow on the back and widest on the sides. To keep from accidentally encountering a snake, always look where you are stepping and take caution when reaching under rocks and in holes. If you are bitten by a copperhead, seek medical attention immediately.

Ticks

While ticks are tiny creatures, they have the potential to cause big health problems. A few common ticks found within the park are the black-legged tick (also known as the deer tick), the American dog tick, and the lone star tick. The main concern with ticks is the spread of diseases such as Lyme disease and Rocky Mountain spotted fever. It is important to always check yourself for ticks after you have been in the outdoors.



Image showing appearance and relative sizes of adult male and female, nymph, and larval stages of the deer tick (*Ixodes scapularis*), which is known to transmit Lyme disease.



Visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's website at www.cdc.gov to find out more about Lyme disease. Do a search for "Lyme disease" and click on the link for Lyme in the Best Bets box.

Steep Rock Outcroppings

Loose or uneven terrain along trails can be dangerous. Climbing on and around bluffs can also lead to injuries through slips and falls, especially when the terrain is wet. The best way to prevent an accident is to always stay aware of your surroundings.



Poison Ivy



One of the most widespread dangers throughout the park is poison ivy. Poison ivy contains an oil called urushiol (oo-roo-shee-awl) in its leaves, roots, and vines. Touching these parts of the plant causes an allergic reaction on most people. A poison ivy rash is often very itchy and uncomfortable and intense exposure can be serious. If you have touched poison ivy, rinse with cold water.

Poison ivy can be identified by its 3-leaf clusters. The vines of poison ivy are often seen climbing high up trees. These vines can be identified by their "hairy" appearance.

Using the key, solve the following cryptogram to learn a good way to recognize poison ivy.

1	15	7	5	20	4	11	2	18	6	17	24
H	R	V	O	L	E	S	F	A	B	I	T

$\overline{20}$ $\overline{4}$ $\overline{18}$ $\overline{7}$ $\overline{4}$ $\overline{11}$ $\overline{5}$ $\overline{2}$ $\overline{24}$ $\overline{1}$ $\overline{15}$ $\overline{4}$ $\overline{4}$
 $\overline{20}$ $\overline{4}$ $\overline{24}$ $\overline{17}$ $\overline{24}$ $\overline{6}$ $\overline{4}^{!!!}$

Playing it Safe On and Around the River

Before beginning your park visit, be sure to check the weather report for the day and dress appropriately. Wear sturdy, closed-toed shoes and comfortable clothing; dress in layers in case of a temperature change. **Dehydration** can occur in warm or cold weather, so always drink plenty of water and bring extra along with you. Make sure someone knows where you will be hiking, and try to always go with a friend. It is important to stay on designated hiking trails in the park, to prevent getting lost or hurt. Know your limits and know your surroundings.

With water temperatures ranging from 44 to 58 degrees Fahrenheit in the Chattahoochee River, be cautious of **Hypothermia**. Always wear a life jacket or P.F.D., personal flotation device. Because of submerged rocks, murky water, and fluctuating water levels, never dive into the river.

SAFETY

I
R
S
T
!

Across

- _____ bottles are not permitted on the river, as they can become a safety hazard when broken.
- To deter mosquitoes and other pests, put on _____ before going outside. (2 words)
- Poison ivy in vine form looks _____.
- Check your body for _____ after you have been in the woods.
- Protect yourself from the sun's harmful UV rays with _____.
- When riding your bicycle, be safe by wearing a _____.
- _____ is caused by a dangerously low body temperature, after prolonged exposure to cold.
- Remember to always play it _____!
- Reduce your risk of drowning while on the river by wearing a _____ (abbr.)

Down

- If you see something wrong in a national park, be sure to tell a _____.
- _____ disease is often carried by ticks.
- Stay on designated _____ when hiking in the park, to keep from getting lost.
- It is important to check the _____ before spending a day in the woods or on the river. (2 words)
- The flow of the river is also called the _____, and can be dangerous when strong.
- It is important to drink plenty of fluids during recreational activities, to keep from becoming _____.
- Remember to keep your pet on a _____ while in the park.
- When you go for a _____, make sure someone knows where you will be and when you expect to return.

Be Prepared Crossword Puzzle

1 2 3

4



5



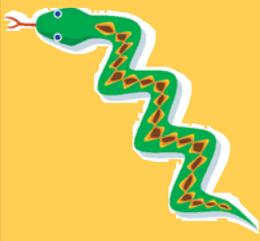
6

7



8

9 10 11



12

13 14

15



16

Keeping Our River Clean

*A number of elements contribute to the polluted state of the Chattahoochee River, including **runoff** from new construction, raw sewage, oil from automobiles, and animal waste. Not only does this affect the plants and animals living on and around the river, but it also affects YOU!*

Did you know that the Chattahoochee River is the main source of drinking water in the Atlanta area? Did you also know that the Chattahoochee River is where most sewage in the Atlanta area is dumped?

The Chattahoochee has had a tough run with pollution over the past few decades. In 1998, American Rivers named the Chattahoochee the 7th most endangered river in the country due to pollution!

Today, thanks to individuals and organizations taking an active role in protecting the Chattahoochee River, the water is much cleaner and healthier for you and the wildlife in and around the water.

Testing Water Quality

Turbidity, E. Coli Bacteria, and Total Coliform Bacteria are measured to determine whether the water quality in the Chattahoochee River is good or bad. When the turbidity is high, meaning that the water is a muddy brown color, the bacteria counts are usually high, which makes for poor water quality!



The amount of E. coli and the turbidity of the Chattahoochee River are measured every few days by the Water Quality Program.

Check out the current water quality at <http://ga2.er.usgs.gov/bacteria>.



The Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area was established by an Act of Congress, which was signed by President Jimmy Carter on August 15, 1978.

Because all of the people, plants, and animals on and around the Chattahoochee River rely on its water to live, it is important to conserve it and keep it clean. Junior Rangers can do a large part in keeping the river healthy and beautiful. Below are two lists of ways you can help save the river. Can you think of any other ways? If so, add them to the list!

Saving Water

* Don't leave the water running when you're not using it.

* When watering the lawn, make sure not to accidentally water the sidewalk and the street.

- * _____
- * _____
- * _____

Keeping the River Clean

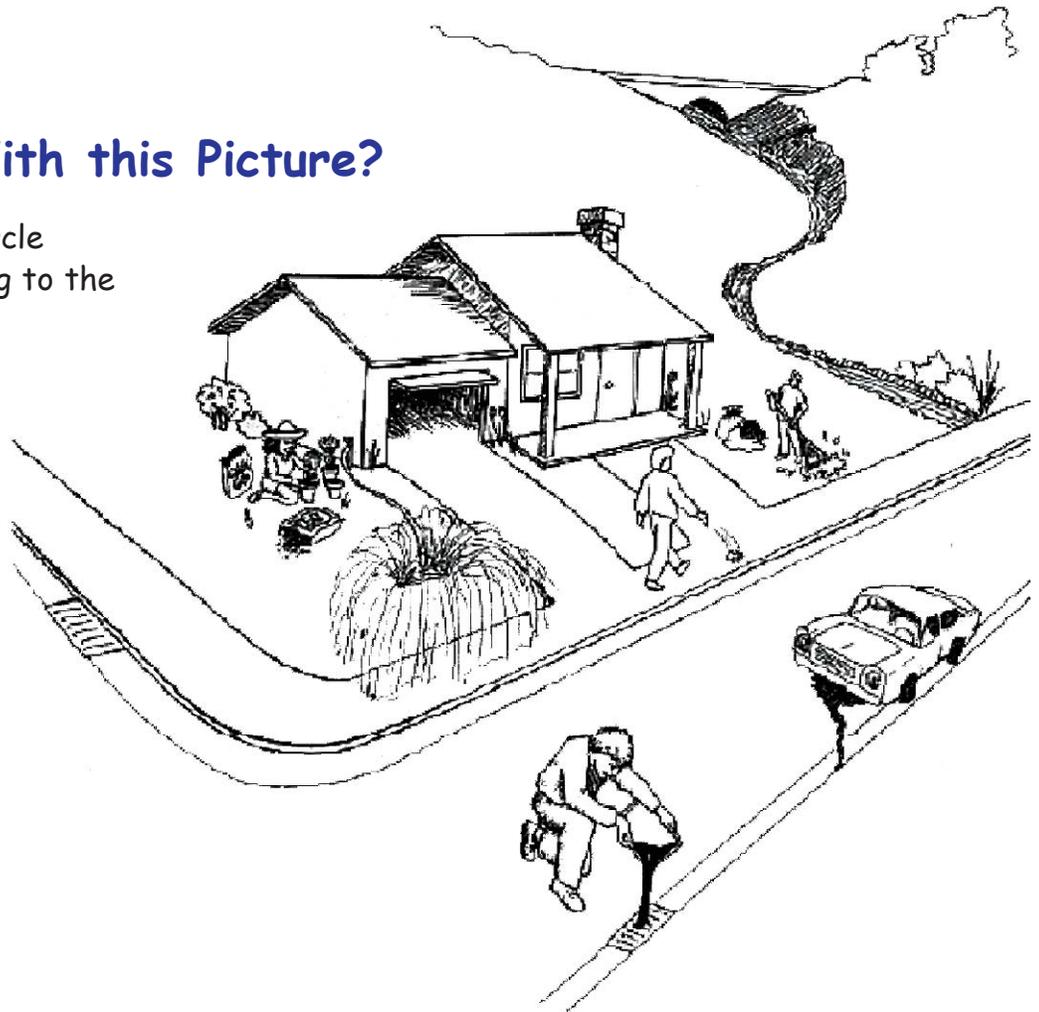
* Join the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area for a canoe clean-up on the river.

* Don't throw your trash on the ground; find a trash can or a recycling bin.

- * _____
- * _____
- * _____

What's Wrong With this Picture?

In this picture find and circle everything that is damaging to the environment.



Park Recreation

For centuries, people have been drawn to the Chattahoochee River for its beauty and the many recreational activities it has to offer. Recreation along the river began as far back as 1000 B.C. with the American Indians' ball and stick games.

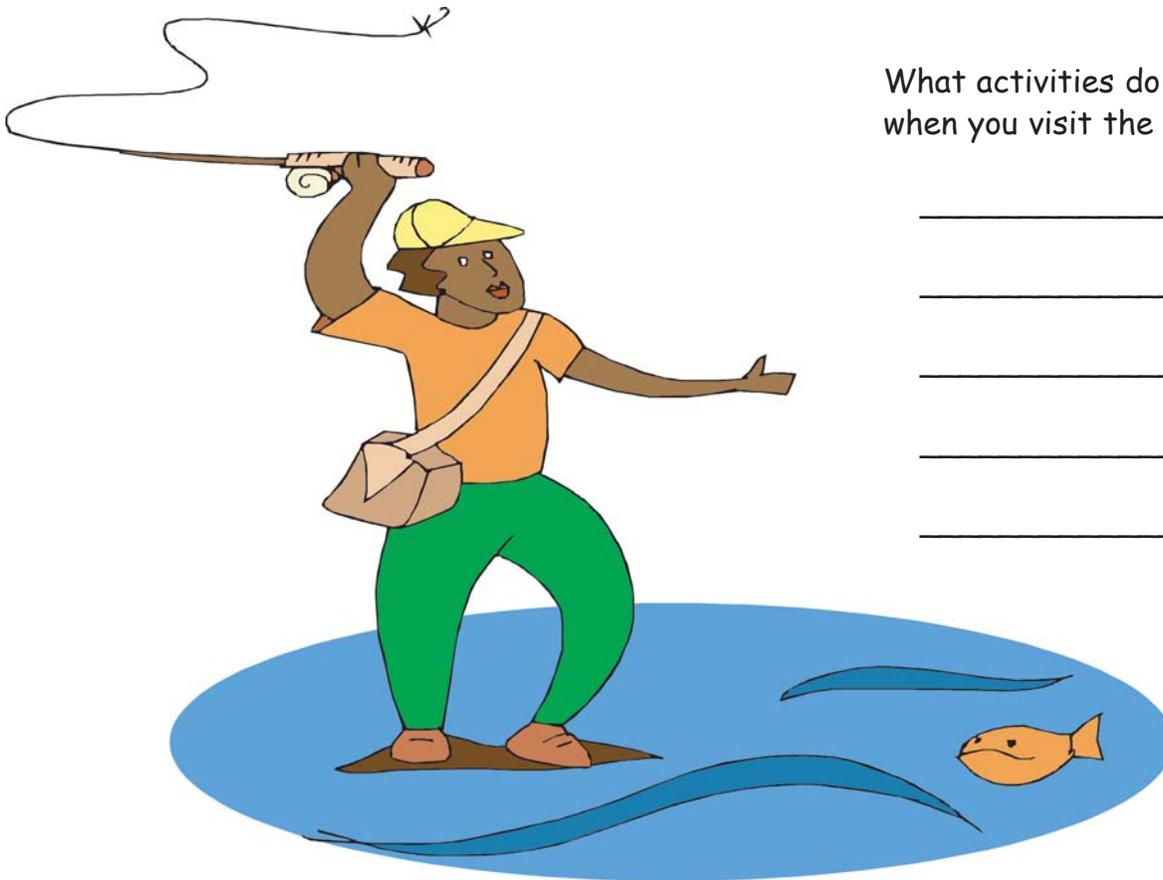
The 1970's brought thousands of visitors onto the river for the famous raft races. Today, the 16 units of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area offer places for hiking, boating, horseback riding, biking, jogging, and more.

With the large number of people visiting the park, it is important to preserve resources and keep the park safe and beautiful!



Before visiting any park, it is always a good idea to do some advanced planning. This will make you a well informed visitor and less likely to be disappointed when you arrive at the park.

To plan your visit to CRNRA, check out www.nps.gov/chat. This will also help you answer the question below.



What activities do you enjoy most when you visit the park?



The rootstock of Cattails are edible and were often ground into meal and eaten by American Indians and early colonists.

Recreation Word Search



The Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area offers a wide variety of recreational activities, both on and around the river. In the word search below, first find the word **CHATTAHOOCHEE** spelled out vertically. Each letter of the word Chattahoochee is included in the name of an activity you can do in the park. The activity names will be written horizontally both forwards and backwards. Can you find all of the activities?

P	M	B	S	A	T	P	K	O	J	N	C	P	I	C	N	I	C	I	N	G	B	F	I	W	M	U	A	K
A	S	J	B	K	A	S	L	J	E	Y	A	K	I	H	O	R	S	E	B	A	C	K	R	I	D	I	N	G
T	S	I	L	H	E	K	I	G	N	I	K	A	Y	A	K	A	G	I	Y	V	N	A	I	D	K	E	H	H
F	T	E	H	M	L	A	S	J	K	I	G	N	I	T	F	A	R	N	L	O	P	A	Q	Y	M	B	E	D
J	A	E	T	L	I	R	F	S	U	L	P	H	O	T	O	G	R	A	P	H	Y	I	O	I	E	H	A	T
R	W	O	N	J	I	A	L	E	G	N	I	K	L	A	W	K	A	N	S	O	U	B	C	H	U	E	E	I
F	L	W	M	A	N	S	T	R	E	B	F	I	S	H	I	N	G	D	A	F	U	E	W	P	M	N	A	G
N	S	W	J	K	A	G	M	S	A	C	C	A	N	O	E	I	N	G	O	L	Y	G	A	K	H	C	W	E
P	L	G	S	E	N	J	M	T	G	N	I	G	G	O	J	M	I	N	G	H	G	H	T	L	S	O	C	H
J	S	V	C	S	B	Y	M	R	N	R	G	C	Y	C	L	I	N	G	N	G	P	O	M	U	H	J	N	C
S	L	R	E	I	U	S	T	A	S	O	P	L	O	H	I	K	I	N	G	O	P	C	H	A	W	A	S	P
P	L	I	S	N	A	U	I	L	N	A	T	U	R	E	O	B	S	E	R	V	A	T	I	O	N	S	K	B
J	A	L	C	S	A	G	N	I	R	O	L	P	X	E	X	Y	S	O	R	H	N	G	P	I	L	O	Y	J

Plan Your Visit at www.nps.gov/chat

What is the phone number to call for more information about the park?

Find the next program on the parks Schedule of Events and fill in the blanks below.

Program Name: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

When is the park open? _____



Plant Identification

The Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area is home to thousands of different types of plants. There are both non-flowering plants, which include ferns and mosses, and flowering plants, which include trees, shrubs and wildflowers. While it is important to protect the **native plants** in the park, **invasive plants** are another story. These plants, such as kudzu and privet, have a negative impact on native species. They have the ability to spread rapidly over an area, often depriving the native species of sunlight, water, and room to grow, thus eventually killing them. Be sure to ask a Ranger if you would like to become involved with the removal of these invasive plants.

Name That Plant

The plants in the activity below are native plants, and are therefore beneficial to the habitat in the park. Using the picture equations, can you identify these plants' common names? You can check your answers by researching the scientific names of the plants either online or at the library.



+



= Sweet Gum Tree



Liquidambar styraciflua

This tree is known for its star-shaped leaves and the spiny "gumballs", which are its fruit. It can be found growing in sunny or partially shaded areas and in dry to moist soil.



If you are having a difficult time identifying these plants, use a plant field guide. Looking up the plant by its scientific name will lead you to the plant's common name.

No field guide handy? Check out the Plant Database on the internet at <http://plants.usda.gov>.



+



=



Acer negundo

This tree can be recognized by its 2-winged fruits in the spring, which hang in clusters. The bark is usually a grayish or light brown color. It can be found growing naturally along streams and in cool ravines.



+



=

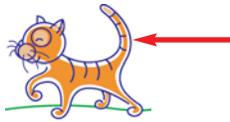


Cornus florida

The tree is known for its display of white flowers in the spring. Because it only grows to be about 25 feet high, it is an understory tree, meaning that it grows beneath taller trees. This tree's red berries provide food for a many animals, especially birds.



+



=



Typha latifolia

This plant is common around the shores of rivers, lakes, ponds, and marshes. It can grow up to 10 feet tall and provide food and shelter for many animals. The flower has two parts; a brown cylinder (the female part), and a yellow spike (the male part).



Tradescantia virginiana

This plant can be recognized by its brilliant violet-blue flowers and long pointed leaves. It was used by American Indians for medicine and paint. The paint was often used to dye clothing.



Polystichum acrostichoides

This plant is an evergreen, meaning that it stays green even year-round. It is common in partially shaded areas throughout the park, and can be easily identified by the shape of its **fronds**.



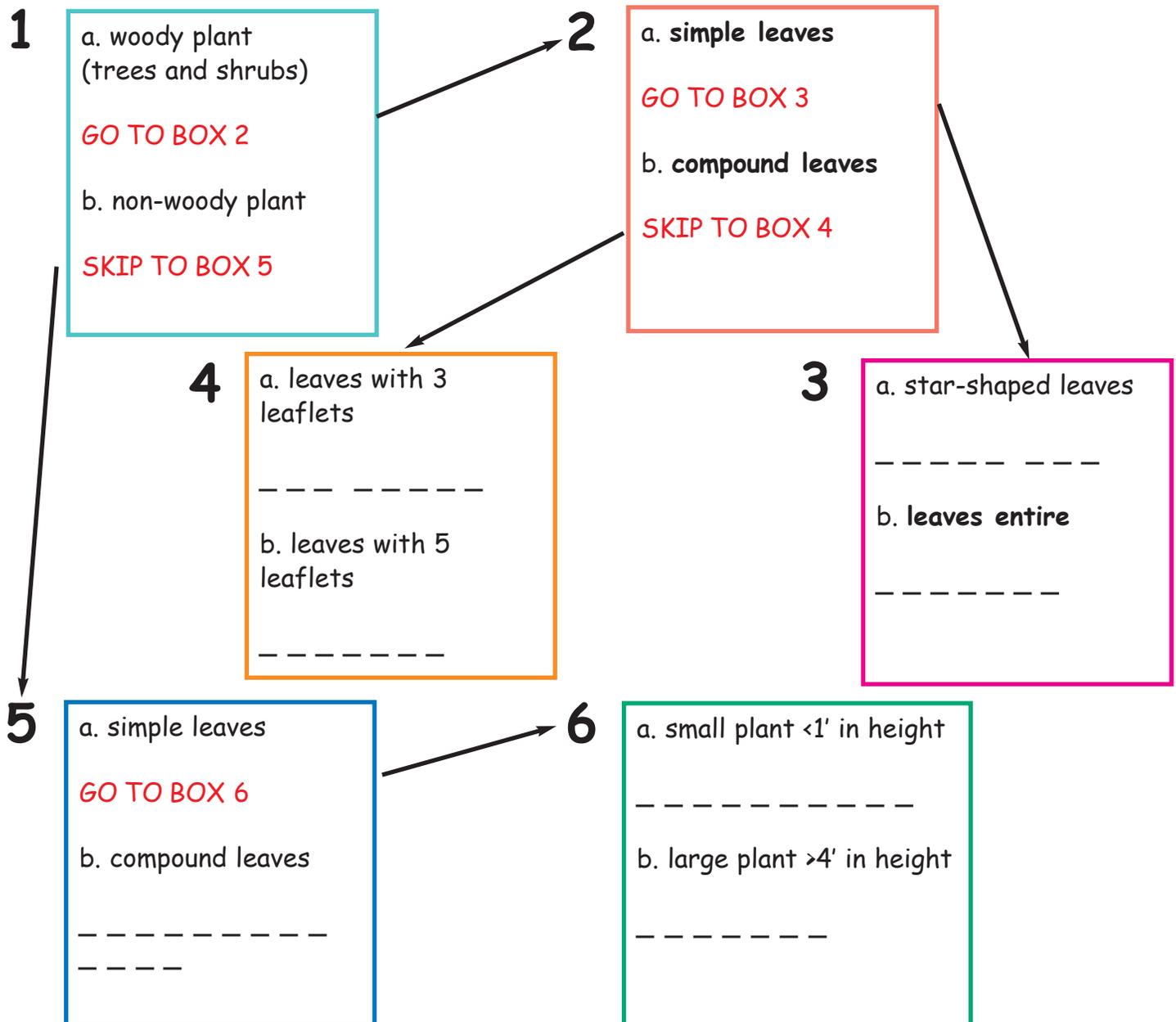
Aesculus pavia

This shrub or small tree can be found growing in moist soil in sunny or partially shaded areas. It is hard to miss with its clusters of bright red flowers, and is often a treat for hummingbirds and bees.

Plant Key

Things, whether plants or animals, can be identified by one of two methods. For example, you can compare the plant you are trying to identify with an already identified picture of a different plant. Most field guides are designed this way. For more precise identification, a challenging method is to use a key. Below is a fun twist on a simple plant key that can be used to identify the plants in the preceding section.

To use this key, begin with the first box and decide whether the plant you are trying to identify is best described by a. or b. Keep following the directions and use the plant names on the previous pages to fill in the blanks in boxes 3-6.



Map Your Course

Being able to read a map is an important part of being a Junior Ranger. Your map reading skills will come in handy whether you are hiking out in the woods or riding in a car. Use the map of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area to answer the following questions. This will help you to become more familiar with the units of the park.



Learn more about maps and the art of map making, **cartography**, by visiting the U.S. Geological Survey web site at www.usgs.gov.

Visit the USGS Education Map Catalog to see their collection of Maps of National Parks and Monuments.

1. Find and circle the Chattahoochee River Environmental Education Center (CREEC) on the map.
2. How many miles of river run between Settles Bridge and Jones Bridge? (Use the map's scale to measure.)

3. List the park units that have boat ramps.

4. What direction is Bowmans Island in relation to Johnson Ferry?

5. Where is the Ranger Station located?

6. Which unit has the most **shoals**?



Cartography



Imagine that you are now a **cartographer**! In the box below, create a map of your own. This can be a map of any place you choose, such as your neighborhood, your school, or a park you visit. Don't forget to use the compass and scale for a more accurate map. Create your own map symbols in the legend and place them where they belong on your map.

TITLE: _____



LEGEND

Cartographer: _____

Date : _____

Life in the Park

The Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area is home to thousands of species of wildlife. Being so close to a large city, the park serves as a sanctuary for these animals, where they can be safe from busy traffic and city development. Some animals make their homes in the forested areas of the park and some on or in the river.

When visiting the park, it is important to remember that you are also visiting the home of these animals. Showing respect for wildlife is a very important part of being a good Junior Ranger. These creatures help to make the national park beautiful and unique.

*It is also important to remember that unlike **domestic** animals, the critters you will see in the park are not accustomed to humans. If you encounter a wild animal, do not try to pet it or pick it up. This could be dangerous for both you and the animal. If you come across an animal that appears to be injured, call park dispatch at 770-952-0370 and they will arrange for proper help.*



Below is a list of some of the animals that make their home in the park. Have you ever seen any of these animals in the wild? If so, circle the ones you have encountered.

Chipmunk

Grey Squirrel

Whitetail Deer

King Snake

Copperhead

Tree Frog

Muskrat

Beaver

Barred Owl

Great Blue Heron

Box Turtle

Pond Slider

Red Fox

Red Tailed Hawk

HAT Flotsam!

The population in Georgia, as well as the use of the Chattahoochee River, increased significantly in 1828, when gold was discovered in the mountains near Dahlonega.

Name That Animal

For protection, most forms of wildlife try to remain hidden and sometimes even **camouflaged**. Using the close-up pictures below, unscramble the letters to identify the names of the animals.



R E D A R B W O L



E R D L A A M S E N R D A



D O P N L R I S D E



P H C O R P A D E E



N Y R A I P G T M I N A S



R E Y G Q U I R S R E L

American Indians

Until the late 1800s, American Indians relied on the Chattahoochee River for survival. The land that is now the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area was home to many groups of American Indians over several different periods. American Indians living during the Archaic Period, 8000 B.C. - 1000 B.C., used the area for gathering and hunting wild plants and animals. The Woodland Period was next, lasting from 1000 B.C. to 900 A.D. During the Mississippian Period, 900 A.D. - 1541 A.D., American Indians began systematically cultivating beans, squash, pumpkins, and corn. Beginning in the 1600s A.D., the Cherokee and the Creek tribes made the area around the river their home. The Cherokee, following the lifestyles of European settlers, developed a printable alphabet, adopted a constitution, and even purchased African slaves to help with farming.

Using the word bank, fill in the blanks in the following paragraphs to learn about the lives of American Indians along the Chattahoochee River.



Word Bank

artifacts	Creek
Cherokee	fish weirs
land lotteries	Trail of Tears
hunting	fishing
rock shelters	territory

The Battle of Taliwa

The _____ and the _____ living around the Chattahoochee River did not get along and fought regularly. In 1755, they fought their last major battle, the Battle of Taliwa.

After the battle, the Chattahoochee River became the dividing line between the Cherokee and Creek Indian Nations, with the Cherokee settling north and west of the river and the Creeks on the south side of the line.

The river itself was seen as a neutral _____ and was shared by the tribes for _____ and _____.



The Trail of Tears

As early European immigrants began moving onto the land around the Chattahoochee River, it became difficult for them to coexist with the American Indians. The federal government began holding _____, distributing their land to European settlers. In 1828, the last of the Creek land was signed away with the Treaty of Washington. In

1835, following the Indian Removal Act, the Treaty of New Echota was signed, forcing the Cherokee tribe west on what is known as the "_____".

Remnants of the Past

While no American Indian tribes live along the Chattahoochee River today, many of their _____ and structures still exist. Rock shelters and fish weirs can be seen at several units of the park.

_____ are V-shaped stone structures developed by American Indians and placed out in the river. These structures allowed for the American Indians to catch a large number of fish at one time.



_____ provided refuge for American Indians living along the Chattahoochee River. These large rock formations can be easily seen today from many of the trails within the park.

Your Opinion

The word "Chattahoochee" is believed to have been used by the Creek tribe to mean "river of painted rock". Why do you think this river was called "river of painted rock"?

A Look Inside the Mills

During the 1800's, the Chattahoochee River witnessed a large amount of industrial growth along its banks. Mills were built and used water power to make items such as cotton, wool, paper, tenting, roping, flannels, and yarn. Many of these goods were sent to the main railroad line in Atlanta, where they could be shipped to other parts of the country. The mills were an important part of Atlanta's industry, and the river played an important role in keeping the mills running.

In 1864, during the Civil War, Union soldiers under the command of General William T. Sherman crossed the Chattahoochee and were ordered to burn the mills. This severely weakened the south's development. Because a number of the mills were making uniforms, currency, and supplies for the Confederate soldiers, their destruction was a hard hit to the southern troops. Following the Civil War, however, many of the mills were rebuilt and their ruins can still be seen along the river today.

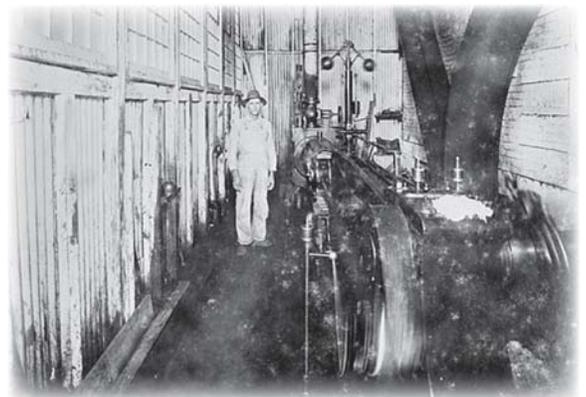


Ivy Woolen Mills at Vickery Creek

The Ivy Woolen Mills (later called Laurel Mills) on Vickery Creek were built in the mid-1840s. Wool was spun on spindles and looms, which were driven by water and steam. The mill also produced a fabric known as "Roswell Gray", which was used for Confederate uniforms during the Civil War. The Ivy Woolen Mills were burned by Union soldiers on July 6, 1864. After the end of the war the mill was rebuilt and operated as Laurel Mills until it abandoned in 1920s.

Roswell Cotton Mills at Vickery Creek

Roswell King Sr. completed construction on the Roswell Manufacturing Company in 1839. Located just upstream from the Ivy Mills location on Vickery Creek, the Roswell Mills produced cotton cloth, yarn, rope and tenting. The mills were burned by Union troops on July 7, 1864. After the war the mill was rebuilt, expanded, and upgraded several times. In 1947 Southern Mills purchased the mill, replaced the machinery, and finally closed the mill in 1975 for good.





Marietta Paper Mill at Sope Creek

In 1859, James L. Bird completed construction on the Marietta Paper Mill Company on Sope Creek. The mills used scraps of used cotton and linen cloth, cotton stalks and wood to produce printing, writing, wrapping, and tissue paper. The mills also produced paper for Confederate money, making it a target for General Sherman's burnings on July 5, 1864. The mill was rebuilt by 1868 and then suffered another small blaze in 1870. This fire resulted in minor damage and the mill was back in operation by 1871. The mill was expanded to make paper from wood pulp but suffered another fire in 1902 which resulted in the final closing of the mill.

Timeline

Listed below are some historical events that were significant to the Chattahoochee River and the land around it. Using the information you have read in this book, as well as any other sources you may need, fill in the timeline by matching the letter of each event with the date that it occurred.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. First Ferry on River | G. Civil War Starts |
| B. Sherman has Mills Burned | H. National Park Service Established |
| C. Dahlonega Gold Rush | I. Yellowstone National Park Established |
| D. Civil War Ends | J. Buford Dam Completed |
| E. Trail of Tears | K. Morgan Falls Dam Built |
| F. Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Established | |

1827	1828	1838	1861	1864	1865	1872	1904	1916	1956	1978
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

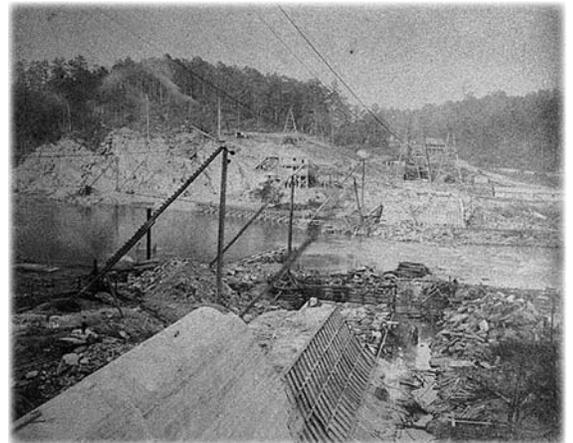
DAMS

Hydroelectric dams on the Chattahoochee River have played an important role in the development of Atlanta. Beginning with Morgan Falls dam, built in the early 1900s, dams have provided power for a number of cities. These dams have allowed advancements in public transportation, home life, and industries. Buford dam increased recreation north of Atlanta with the creation of Lake Lanier, which draws in millions of visitors every year.

Morgan Falls Dam

Morgan Falls dam is a hydroelectric dam on the Chattahoochee River. The dam, named for developer S. Morgan Smith, was constructed in 1904 by Georgia Power. At the time, Morgan Falls dam was the largest hydroelectric dam in the state of Georgia.

The dam was initially used to provide power to Atlanta's electric streetcars. Today, the dam provides enough power for over 4,000 homes.



Buford Dam

In 1946, Congress authorized the construction of Buford dam on the Chattahoochee River, with a groundbreaking ceremony taking place in 1950. Six years later, the gates of the intake structure were closed. This began the slow process of creating the reservoir that was eventually named Lake Sidney Lanier (or Lake Lanier). Buford dam is a peaking hydroelectric power facility, meaning that it can store water in its reservoir. Today, water from Lake Lanier is released on a regular basis or as power demand dictates.

A Trail Through Time

The sites that currently make up the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area have been witness to war, industrial advancements, changing faces, and a growth in recreational activities throughout the past 3,000 years. Follow the trail below. When you come to an intersection, answer the question next to it to decide which way to go. For example, if the correct answer is 'Z', you should follow trail Z. For help answering the questions refer to the previous pages. Good luck and happy trails!

Start

A

What are the V-shaped structures originally used by American Indians to catch fish in the Chattahoochee River?

A. fish weirs **A**
B. cast nets **B**

B



C

Mills along the Chattahoochee River were burned during the Civil War by which Yankee General?

C. William T. Sherman **C**
D. Ulysses S. Grant **D**

D



E

In May 1838, which tribe was forced west by the federal government on the Trail of Tears?

- E. Creek 
- F. Cherokee 

F



G

The city of Atlanta relied on Morgan Falls Dam to provide power for which type of transportation?

- G. locomotives 
- H. streetcars 

H



I

During which period did American Indians begin cultivating beans, squash, pumpkin, and corn along the river between 700-1400 AD?

- I. Archaic 
- J. Mississippian 

J

K

The creation of Lake Lanier began in 1956 with the completion of which dam?

- K. Morgan Falls Dam 
- L. Buford Dam 

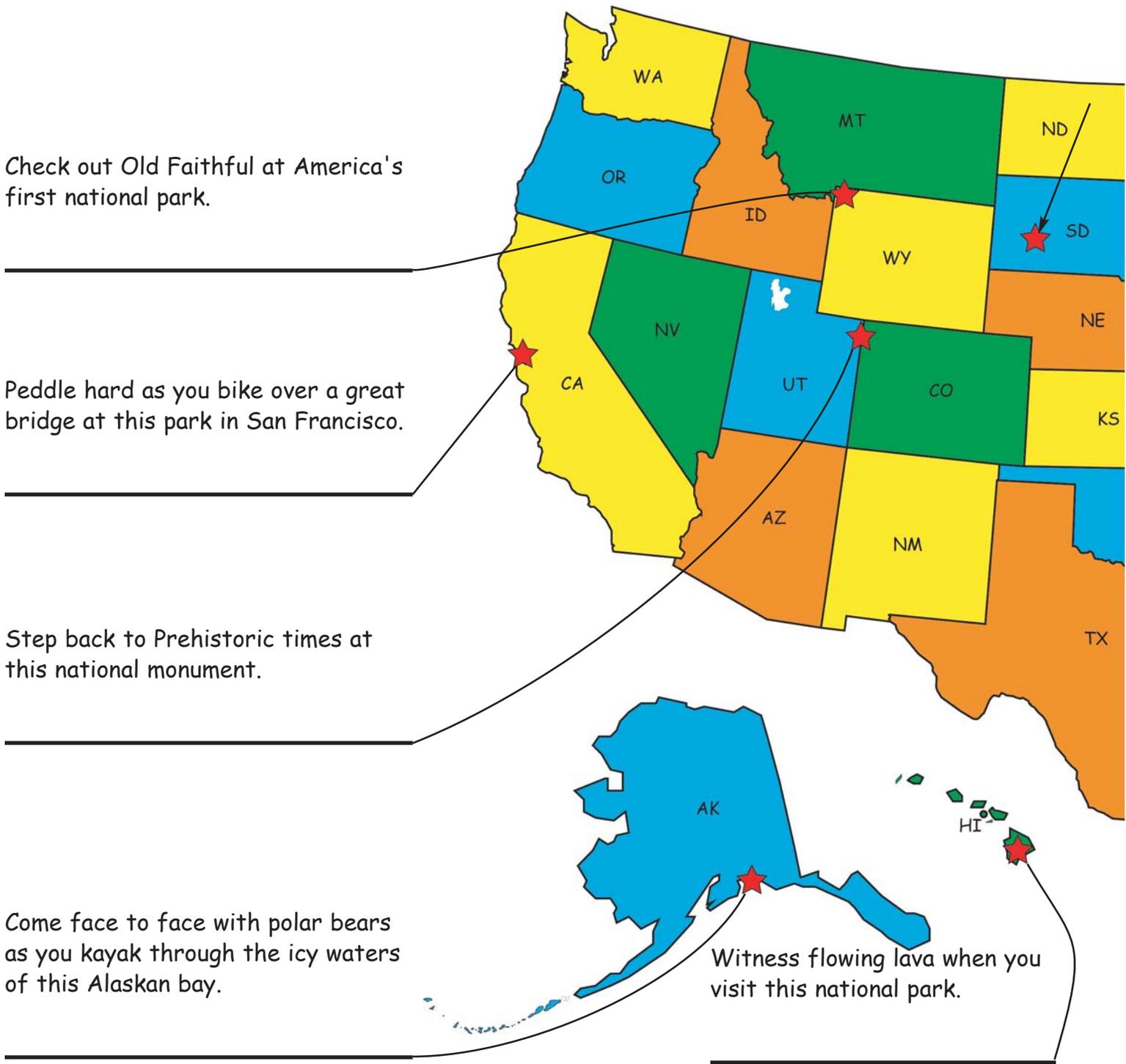
L

Finish

Your National Park System

As of 2007, the National Park System is made up of 391 units. Only 58 of these units are actually designated national parks. Other units include national monuments, historical parks, national memorials, heritage areas, historic trails, national recreation areas, wild and scenic rivers, lakeshores, seashores, battlefields, and national cemeteries. Some of these units, such as Yellowstone and the Grand Canyon are well known, while others may not be.

Using the clues, figure out the unit of the National Park System that each arrow is pointing to.

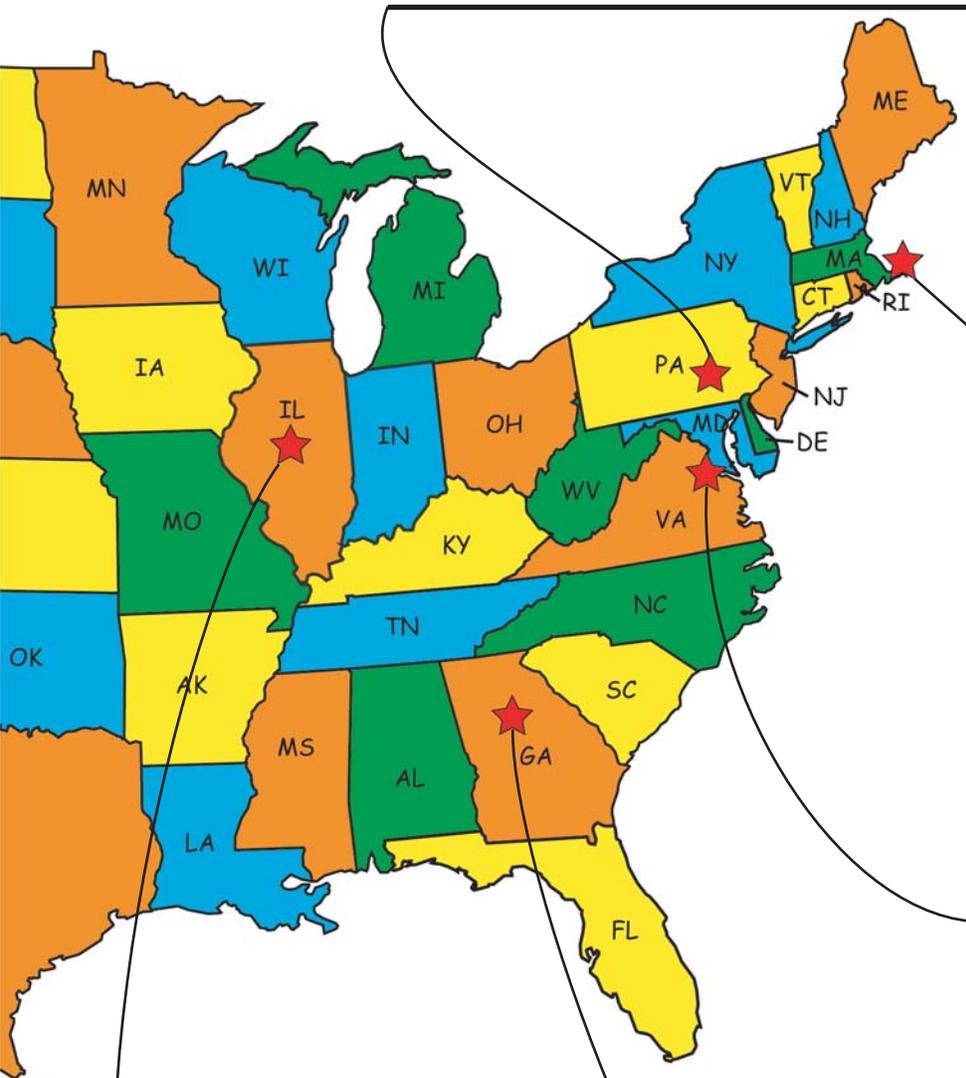


Be sure to see the faces of four great Presidents carved in stone at this national memorial.



Visit the National Park Service website at www.nps.gov to help decipher the parks described by each clue.

Catch a glimpse at a Civil War battle while visiting this national military park.



Help save the threatened piping plover at this national seashore.

Stroll through this park in our Nation's capital and view numerous monuments from our country's past.

Visit the only home owned by our 16th President at this national historic site.

Be a Junior Ranger at this national recreation area.

Glossary

Banks- the sides of a river or stream between which the water normally flows.

Cartographer- one who designs and produces maps.

Cartography- the production of maps, including construction of projections, design, compilation, drafting, and reproduction.

Compound Leaf- a leaf made of two or more leaflets on one stalk.

Dehydration- an abnormal loss of water from the body, especially from illness or physical exertion.

Domestic- tame; relating to the home.

Eddy- a small whirlpool created when water moves around a rock or object.

Erosion- the gradual wearing away of land through processes of nature, as by streams and wind.

Flotsam- wreckage or cargo that remains afloat after a ship has sunk; discarded odds and ends.

Fronds- a leaf of a fern, usually consisting of multiple leaflets.

Headwaters- streams and rivers (tributaries) that are the source of a stream or river.

Hypothermia- a dangerously low body temperature.

Invasive Plants- a plant that is not native to an area and has the ability to thrive and spread aggressively outside its natural range.

Leaves Entire- a leaf having a smooth edge, without notches or indentations.

Native Plants- a plant that lives or grows naturally in a particular region without direct or indirect human intervention.

Nonpoint Source Pollution- pollutants detected in a concentrated water source such as a stream, river or lake that come from a wide range of sources. These pollutants come from sources the common person has control over.

Point Source Pollution- pollutants that are coming from a concentrated originating point like a pipe from a factory or a large registered feedlot with a specific point of discharge.

River- a large, flowing body of water that usually empties into a sea or ocean.

Riverbed- the bottom of the river.

Runoff- fertilizer or pesticides that are washed from fields, lawns, or gardens into rivers or other waterways.

Sediments- small particles, soil, or rocks that are transported by water or wind.

Shoal- a shallow area in a body of water, esp. one that is exposed above the surface when the water level is low.

Simple Leaf- a leaf that is not divided into parts.

Turbidity- not clear or transparent because of stirred-up sediment or the like; clouded; opaque.

Watershed- the land that drains water into a lake, stream, or river.

Notes

The Congress finds the natural, scenic, recreation, historic, and other values of a forty-eight-mile segment of the Chattahoochee River ...are of special national significance, and that such values should be preserved and protected from developments and uses which would substantially impair or destroy them. In order to assure such preservation and protection for public benefit and enjoyment, there is hereby established the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. ...

*Public Law 95-344
Signed August 15, 1978
By President Jimmy Carter*

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