

Clearwater River

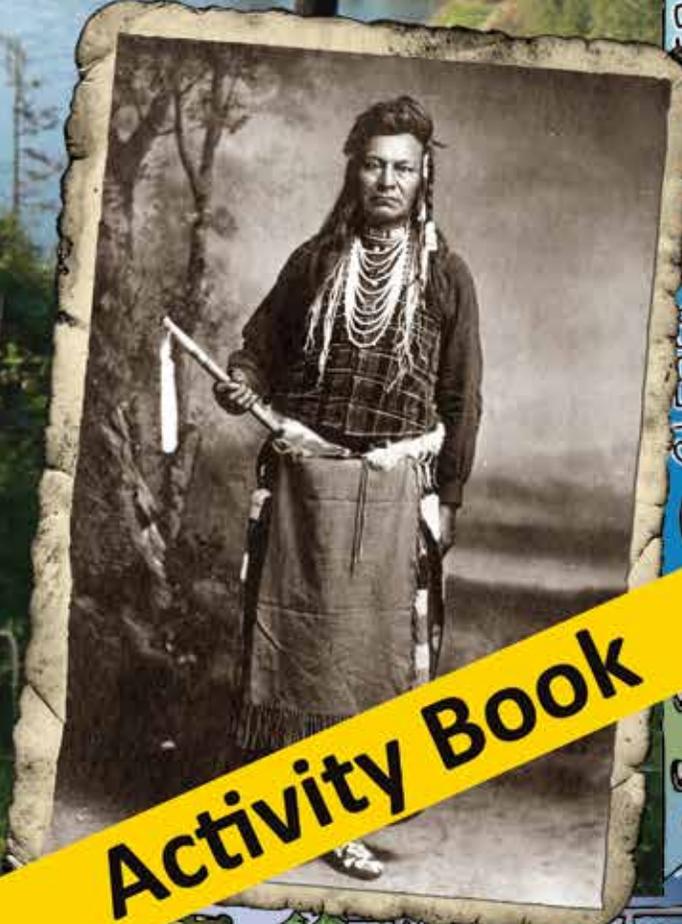
Junior Explorer



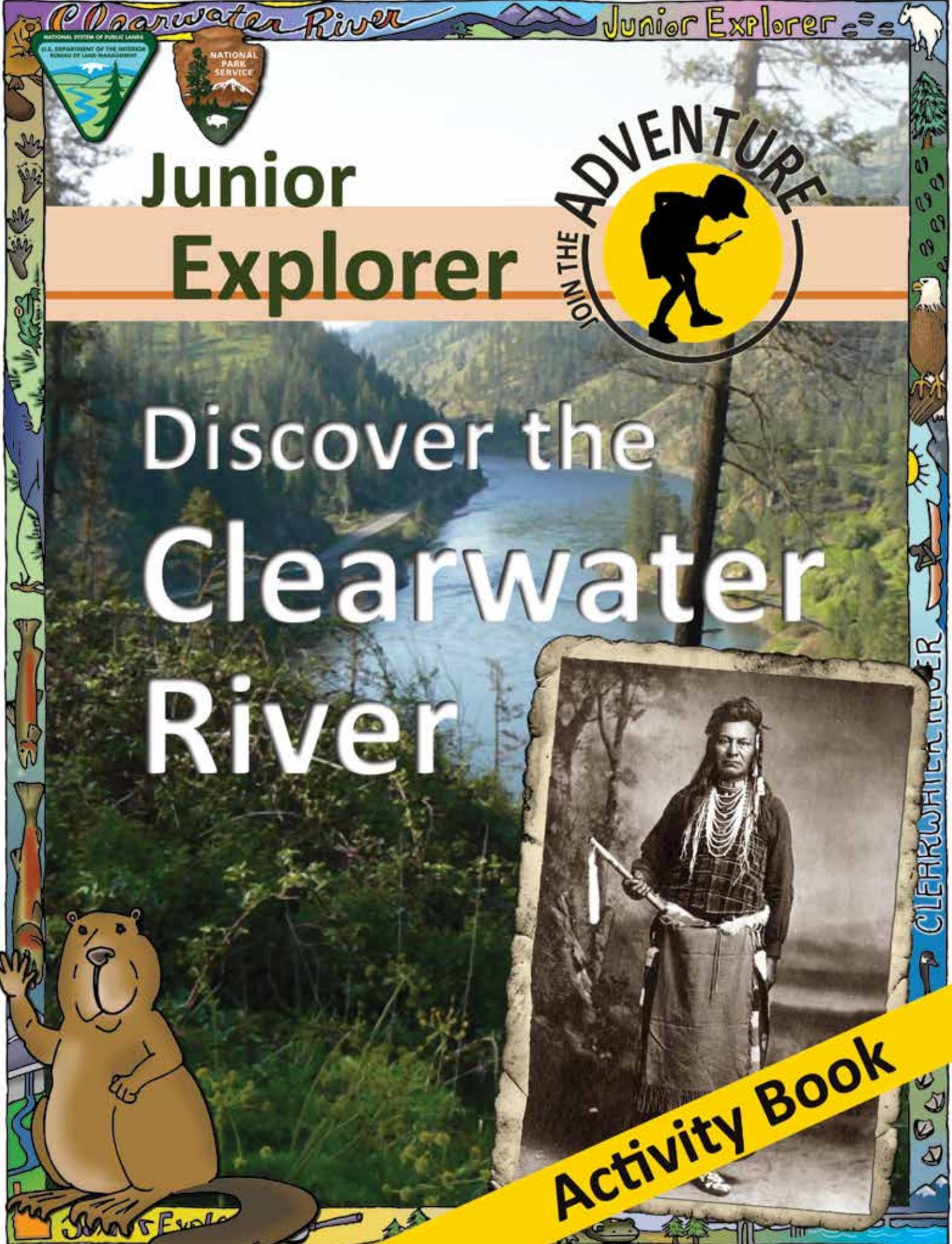
Junior Explorer

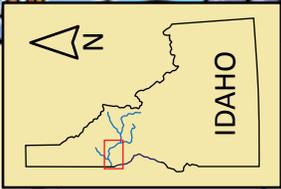


Discover the Clearwater River



Activity Book





Clearwater River

This map is a graphical representation designed for general reference purposes only.

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CLEARWATER RIVER





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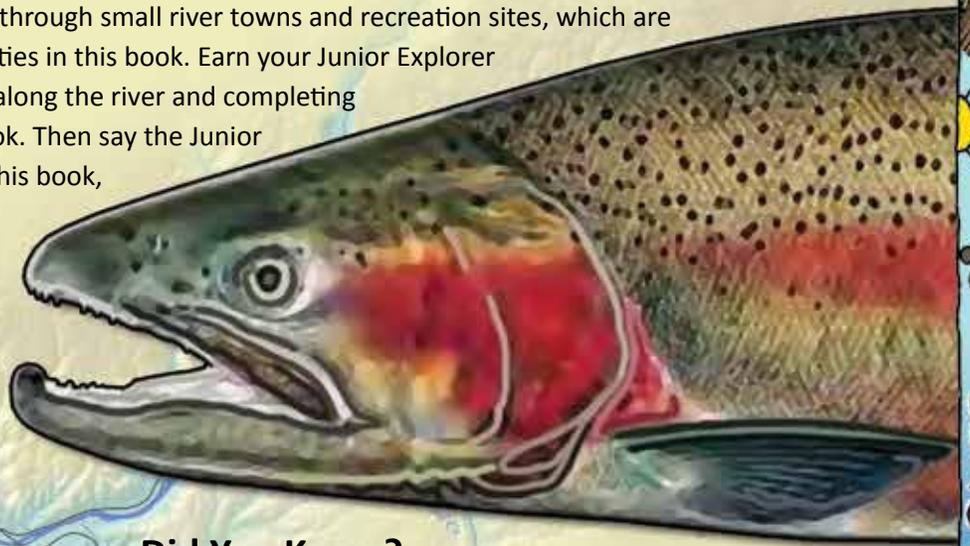


WELCOME

Hello Junior Explorer! In this activity book you will learn some cool things about the Clearwater River, including some of the river's history, how to help take care of the river, some special places along the river, and the animals living in or near the river, especially the fish!

The Clearwater River is famous for its steelhead trout fishing and begins its journey in the Bitterroot Mountains in Idaho at the headwaters of the Lochsa and Selway Rivers. The river travels westward along U.S. Highway 12 and ends in Lewiston, at the confluence of the Clearwater and Snake Rivers. A confluence is where two separate rivers join together. The Snake River continues into Washington, where it joins the Columbia River and eventually flows into the Pacific Ocean.

As you travel along U.S. Highway 12, you will pass historic landmarks, see the shifting scenic views of the Clearwater River, and pass through small river towns and recreation sites, which are described in some of the activities in this book. Earn your Junior Explorer certificate by exploring places along the river and completing 9 of the 12 activities in this book. Then say the Junior Explorer pledge at the end of this book, sign the certificate, and you're on your way to exploring and protecting America's waterways.



Did You Know?

The area along the Clearwater River is composed of 75 percent private land and 25 percent public land. The public lands, or lands leased from private landowners, are managed by the Clearwater Management Council and taken care of by wildlife and fisheries biologists, river rangers, outdoor recreation planners, foresters, hydrologists, fire ecologists, and law enforcement and marine officers, to name a few. The people with these professions help visitors enjoy and protect the waterway.

Since public lands are available for everyone to use, everyone must use the lands responsibly and be good stewards of the land. We all have to work together to take care of the land so that future Junior Explorers can enjoy the land too.



Whispers of History

The areas in Idaho now called Clearwater, Idaho, Lewis, and Nez Perce Counties were originally inhabited by various bands of Nez Perce (or Nimi'ipuu) Indians. They had permanent villages along the banks of the Clearwater, Salmon, and Snake Rivers. The rivers and the mountainous region provided a wealth of resources and a variety of animals and plants on which to thrive. People used the rivers for transportation, drinking, and a food source. The Nez Perce migrated seasonally to gather food and hunt land animals, but the wealth of resources in the area encouraged them to live along the river much of the year. Local villages usually had populations between 30 and 200 individuals, which made the Nez Perce the largest population in Idaho before settlement by pioneers.

Today, the Nez Perce Tribal Government is located in Lapwai, Idaho. Many of the Nez Perce people continue to make their home on their ancestral land in the area.



Activity 1, The Legend of Ant and Yellow Jacket

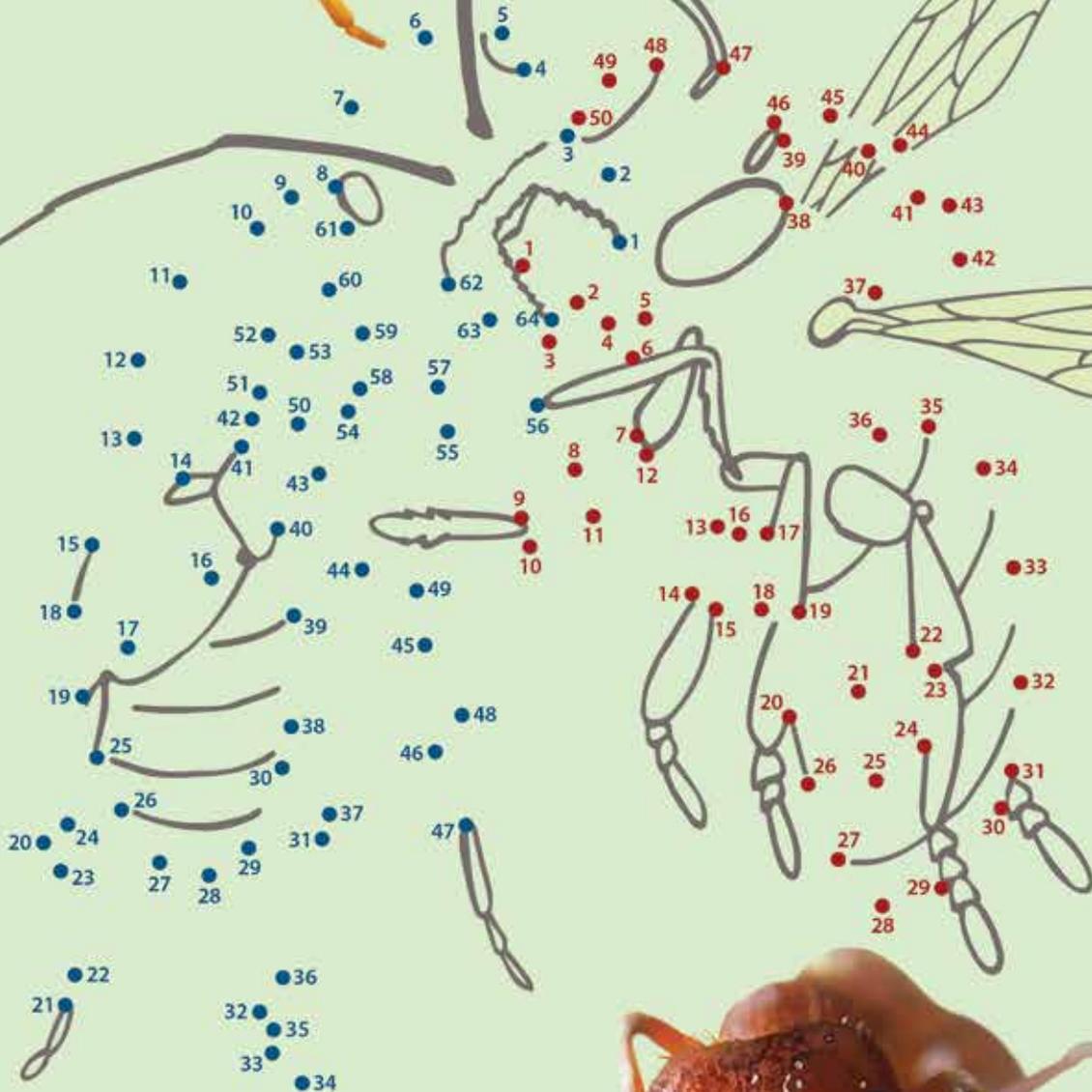
Many Nez Perce stories teach children about nearby landforms and help them learn their language, history, and culture. The Nez Perce homeland is surrounded by landmarks that serve as backdrops to stories about Coyote and other spiritual entities. Coyote is a teacher, trickster, or hero depending on the particular story. The following story is about Ant and Yellow Jacket.

The ants and yellow jackets were friends with each other but had occasional arguments. One day, the leader of the yellow jackets was sitting on a rock eating a salmon when the leader of the ants arrived. Ant became jealous and said he wanted the rock and that Yellow Jacket should have asked for permission before sitting there. They then started fighting very loudly, which attracted the attention of Coyote. Coyote asked them to stop fighting, but they ignored him and continued fighting even more loudly. While fighting with their backs arched and their mouths gripping each other, Coyote turned them to stone for being greedy and not listening. There was plenty of food and other rocks to eat on without them having to fight.

The Ant and Yellow Jacket landscape feature is located near Spalding along the Clearwater River at the junction of Highway 12 and Highway 95.

CLEARWATER RIVER

Connect the blue and red sets of numbered dots separately, in order to see what Ant and Yellow Jacket might have looked like right before they were turned to stone.

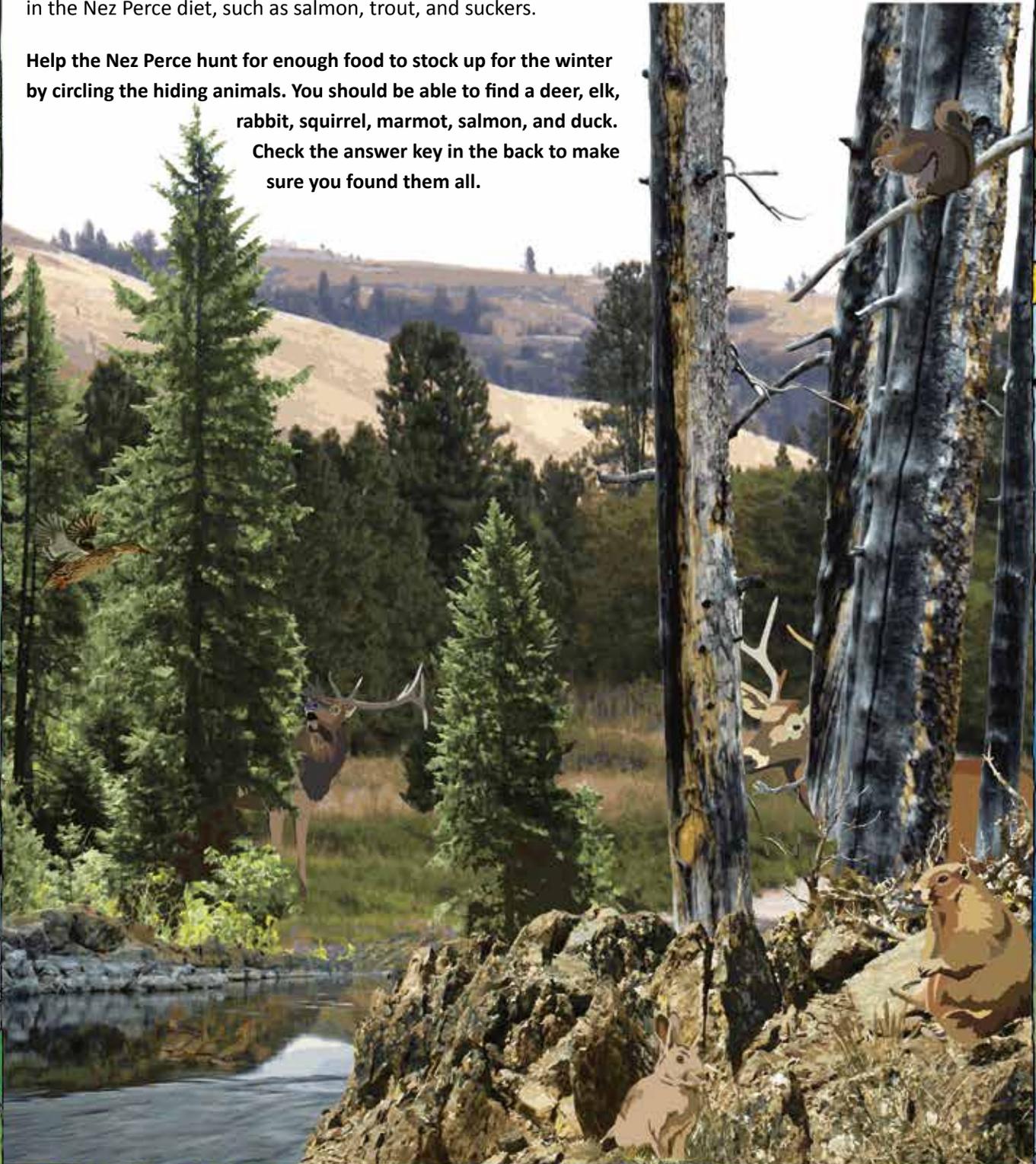




Activity 2, Hidden Hunted Animals

The Clearwater River and the nearby land provided many types of food for the Nez Perce, including several types of berries, root vegetables, pine nuts, seeds, small and large game, birds, and fish. The large game animals could be found in the mountains bordering the river, and small game animals, such as rabbit, squirrel, and marmot, lived in neighboring valleys. The common game birds they hunted in the area included ducks, geese, and grouse. Many varieties of fish were included in the Nez Perce diet, such as salmon, trout, and suckers.

Help the Nez Perce hunt for enough food to stock up for the winter by circling the hiding animals. You should be able to find a deer, elk, rabbit, squirrel, marmot, salmon, and duck.
Check the answer key in the back to make sure you found them all.



CLEARWATER RIVER





Activity 3, Exploration Documentation

The Lewis and Clark Expedition's Corps of Discovery travelled into what is now the Clearwater River watershed in September 1805. The Corps met the Nez Perce who fed the starving men. At first, the Nez Perce were unsure and suspicious of the expedition's intent. After some discussion, the Nez Perce decided to help the men. The Corps of Discovery camped with the Nez Perce at Canoe Camp along the Clearwater River. The Nez Perce assisted the men of the Corps in burning out the center of logs to make canoe building faster. After they made five canoes, the expedition left to make their way to the Pacific Ocean.

In May 1806, Lewis and Clark returned to the Clearwater River, where the Nez Perce welcomed them back. The expedition came to collect the horses and supplies they left in the care of the Nez Perce the previous year. The Corps stayed until the end of June when the snow was melted enough to pass through the mountains. During their stay, the Corps and Nez Perce shared knowledge about medicines, games, dancing, and much more. Nez Perce guides helped the Lewis and Clark Expedition get back over the mountains on their return to the eastern part of the country.

Since computers, phones, cameras, and video cameras had not been invented yet, the men of the Lewis and Clark Expedition wrote frequent journal entries to record the experiences of their journey. They even made sketches in their journals. **Pretend you're a member of the Corps. What would you write and draw in your journal entry after meeting and staying with the Nez Perce?**

In May 1806,



Leave No Trace

Plan Ahead and Prepare

- Use a map so you don't get lost.
- Bring a variety of clothes to protect you from cold, heat, and rain.
- Bring plenty of food and water.



leave no trace®



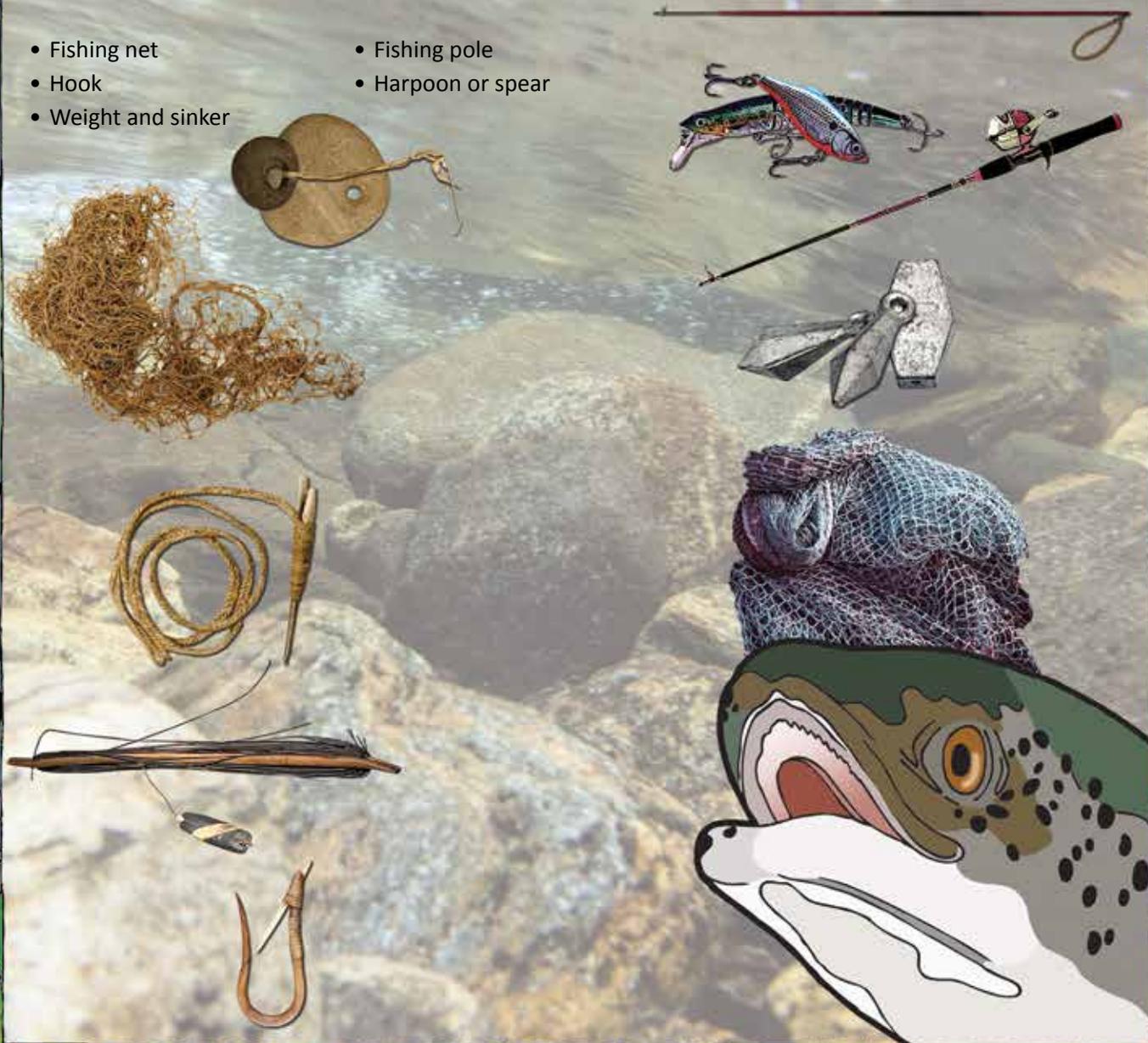
Fish Fun in the Water and Sun

Fish, especially salmon, formed a major part of the Nez Perce diet. In 1805, the Lewis and Clark Expedition reported seeing native tribes fishing in the river for salmon so numerous “one could almost walk on their backs across the water.” Today, the Clearwater River is famous as a world premier sport fishery. Large steelhead trout return to their Clearwater River spawning grounds after spending 2 to 3 years in the ocean. Many of these fish weigh more than 20 pounds. Steelhead trout are similar to salmon because they return to their birthplace to spawn, or reproduce. Unlike salmon, steelhead trout can spawn more than once in their lifetime.

Activity 1, Fishing Tools Past and Present

Draw a line matching the Native American fishing tools on the left side with the fishing tools used today on the right side. As you can see, fishing tools really haven't changed much over time.

- Fishing net
- Hook
- Weight and sinker
- Fishing pole
- Harpoon or spear



CLEERWATER RIVER

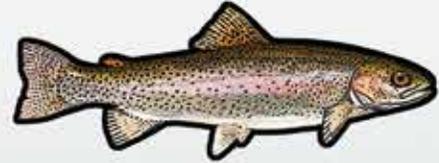


CLEERWATER RIVER

Activity 2, What Do the Fish Types Look Like?

Besides the large steelhead trout, the Clearwater River and Dworshak Reservoir are home to many other types of fish and provide a great opportunity for fishing. Fishers can catch salmon, bass, and catfish to name a few. To see what some of the fish common to the Clearwater River and Dworshak Reservoir look like, unscramble the fish names next to their pictures. After you're finished, check the answer key in the back.

wobnair _____ trout

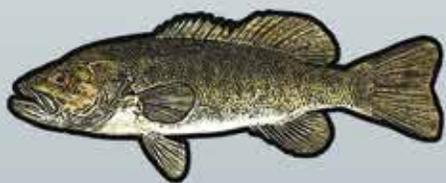


cishatf _____



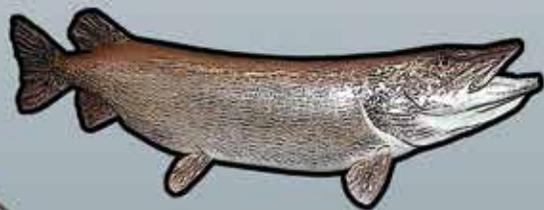
kankoe _____ salmon

maerypl _____



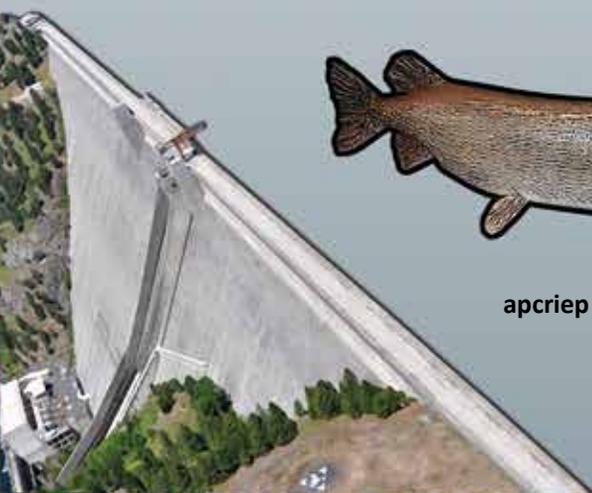
allsmthmuo _____ bass

stleedah _____ trout



kipe _____

apcriep _____





Activity 3, Being Safe on a Water Day

"Nothing is softer or more flexible than water, yet nothing can resist it."

- Lao Tzu

Many people come to the Clearwater River to fly fish, boat fish, kayak, or float in an inner tube. People can learn to read rivers and travel on them in a safe way. However, rivers aren't completely predictable, especially compared to the water of a swimming pool. Always be aware of your surroundings and stay alert when interacting with the water. **Read the water safety tips, and take the water safety quiz to learn about some ways to be safe and to help ensure you have a fun day on the water. Check the answer key at the end of the book to see all of the correct answers.**



Water Safety Tips

- Even though there's plenty of water in the river, always carry drinking water to prevent dehydration.
- Even on cloudy days, you should use sunscreen to prevent a sunburn. A hat can also help shield your eyes and face from the sun.
- Bring plenty of snacks to keep your energy up for floating down the river.
- As you float downstream, avoid debris that can trap you or your boat.

1. Never swim or boat alone. Always swim or boat with a _____.
 - a. frog
 - b. buddy
 - c. inner tube
 - d. fish
2. Never _____ into a lake or river.
 - a. walk
 - b. look
 - c. dive
 - d. throw rocks
3. The most important item to have and wear is your _____.
 - a. hat
 - b. inner tube
 - c. life jacket
 - d. gloves





4. You can reach someone in trouble in the water with a _____.
 - a. popsicle, snowball, or ice cream cone
 - b. wet noodle, soda can, or kitchen sink
 - c. pole, branch, or paddle
 - d. anchor, chain, or boulder
5. If you can't swim, it's wise to _____.
 - a. take swimming lessons
 - b. just wade
 - c. use a rubber raft to keep you afloat
6. When floating the river with an inner tube, you should wear a _____.
 - a. hat
 - b. shirt
 - c. life jacket
 - d. watch
7. Swimming in open water, such as a lake or river, is more tiring and harder than swimming in a pool.
 - a. true
 - b. false
8. What can be dangerous in the river?
 - a. water current
 - b. water temperature
 - c. other boats
 - d. all of the above
9. When going on a boating trip, tell someone you know where you are going and when you plan to be back. And while you're being safe, don't forget to _____.
 - a. take a nap
 - b. have fun
 - c. be bored
 - d. do jumping jacks

Leave No Trace**Be Kind to Other Visitors**

- Others are here to enjoy the outdoors too. Make sure the fun you have does not bother anyone else.
- Listen to nature.
- Avoid making loud noises or yelling.
- You will see more animals if you are quiet.



leave no trace



Attractions Along the River

Activity 1, Decoding Mission for the Dworshak Dam Area

The Dworshak National Fish Hatchery pumps about 2.15 million smolts (young salmon) into the river system every year for a return of about 20,000 adult steelhead. It is the largest steelhead hatchery in the world. The 717-foot Dworshak Dam is one of the highest straight-axis concrete gravity dams in the world. The reservoir extends 54 miles into the wild, rugged timberland. The dam controls flooding on the North Fork of the Clearwater River, protecting towns and cities along the Clearwater River and downstream from the dam.



Your mission as you travel this area, if you choose to accept it, is to decode the messages below. Here is how the code works. The numbers 1 through 26 stand for the letters of the alphabet. For example, 1 = A, 2 = B, 3 = C, etc. Fill in the correct letters, and decode the message.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers _____ and operates the _____ Dam and Reservoir.
4, 5, 19, 9, 7, 14, 5, 4
4, 23, 15, 18, 19, 8, 1, 11
- The main missions of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at the Dworshak Dam and Reservoir are generating hydroelectric power, _____ control, managing natural _____, and providing recreational opportunities.
6, 12, 15, 15, 4
18, 5, 19, 15, 21, 18, 3, 5, 19
- The North Fork of the _____ River drains into the Clearwater River.
3, 12, 5, 1, 18, 23, 1, 20, 5, 18
- The Dworshak project includes a dam and a fish _____ managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
8, 1, 20, 3, 8, 5, 18, 25



Activity 1 continued

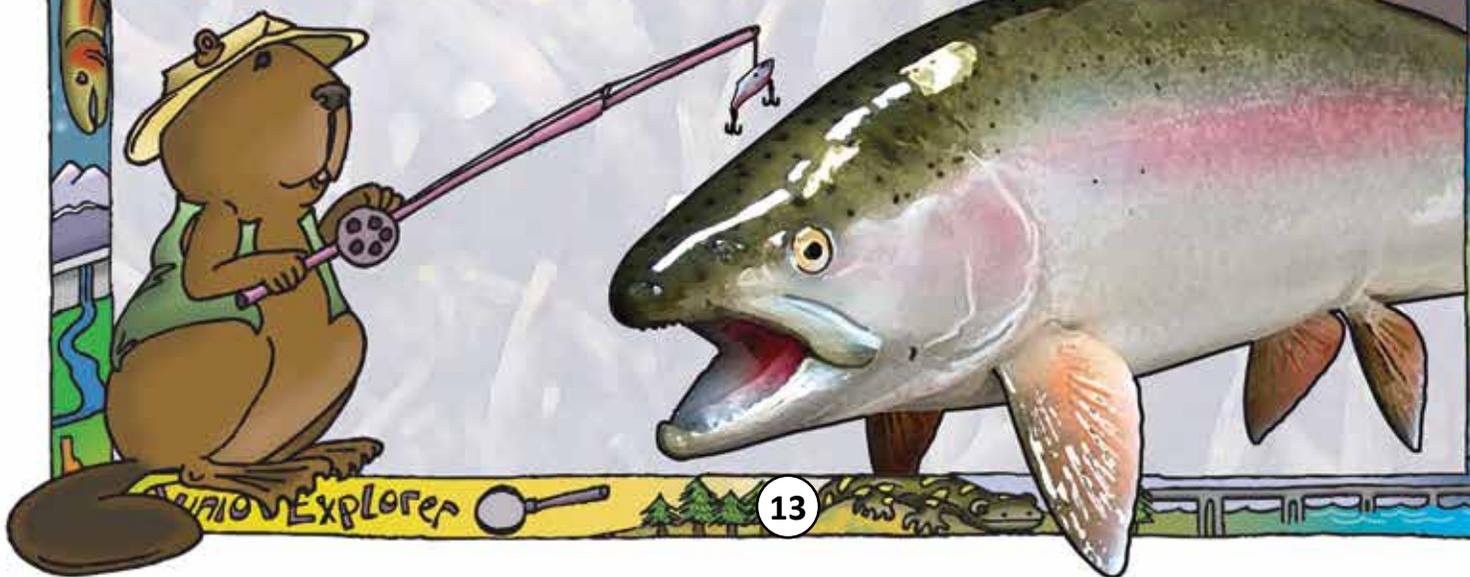
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

5. The Clearwater River is _____ by the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, 13, 1, 14, 1, 7, 5, 4 Corps of Engineers, Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Lands, four counties, and private landowners.

6. The Clearwater River watersheds' natural resources include: _____, 19, 1, 12, 13, 15, 14
 _____, _____, _____,
 19, 20, 5, 5, 12, 8, 5, 1, 4 5, 1, 7, 12, 5, 19 5, 12, 11
 _____, and _____.
 4, 18, 9, 14, 11, 9, 14, 7 23, 1, 20, 5, 18 20, 9, 13, 2, 5, 18

7. Park ranger jobs include backcountry _____ in rafts, motorboats, trucks, 16, 1, 20, 18, 15, 12, 19 canoes, or aircraft; leading guided _____; manning visitor centers; and _____ 8, 9, 11, 5, 19 20, 5, 1, 3, 8, 9, 14, 7 visitors about the vast natural resources in the U.S.

8. Outdoor recreation planner jobs include managing _____ systems, 18, 9, 22, 5, 18 developing recreation sites such as boat ramps, _____ local rivers, and 2, 15, 1, 20, 9, 14, 7 managing commercial permits.





Activity 2, Nez Perce National Historical Park

The Nez Perce National Historical Park has 38 sites located in Idaho, Oregon, Montana, and Washington. If you're unable to make it to any of the sites, or if you'd like to see more, visit the park's virtual museum. The park manages a collection of objects and artifacts that the Nez Perce used over the past 10,000 years. The virtual museum can be accessed at www.cr.nps.gov/museum/exhibits/nepe/index.html.

Arrowheads and other historical artifacts are protected by law and should stay where they are found. Never remove or harm artifacts and archaeological sites. Instead, take a photo, draw a picture, or write down a memory. **Answer the following questions about Nez Perce objects to solve the hidden message. You can check your answers in the answer key in the back of this book.**

1. These olivella shells were strung together to form a _____.



2. _____ claws were often strung together and worn as a necklace.



3. _____ were an important part of Nez Perce musical traditions.



4. The Nez Perce traveled a lot by foot and used animal hide to make these for their feet. _____.



5. The Nez Perce used this for protection and hunting. _____.



6. A _____ was a sign of leadership and honor and was usually passed down from generation to generation.

7. The Nez Perce used to live in _____.



8. Mothers used a cradleboard to carry their _____ on their back.

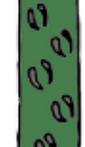
9. This _____ was made with deer hide and glass beads.



10. This _____ is made of roots and bark and was used to gather roots, seeds, and berries.

_____ ABOUT _____



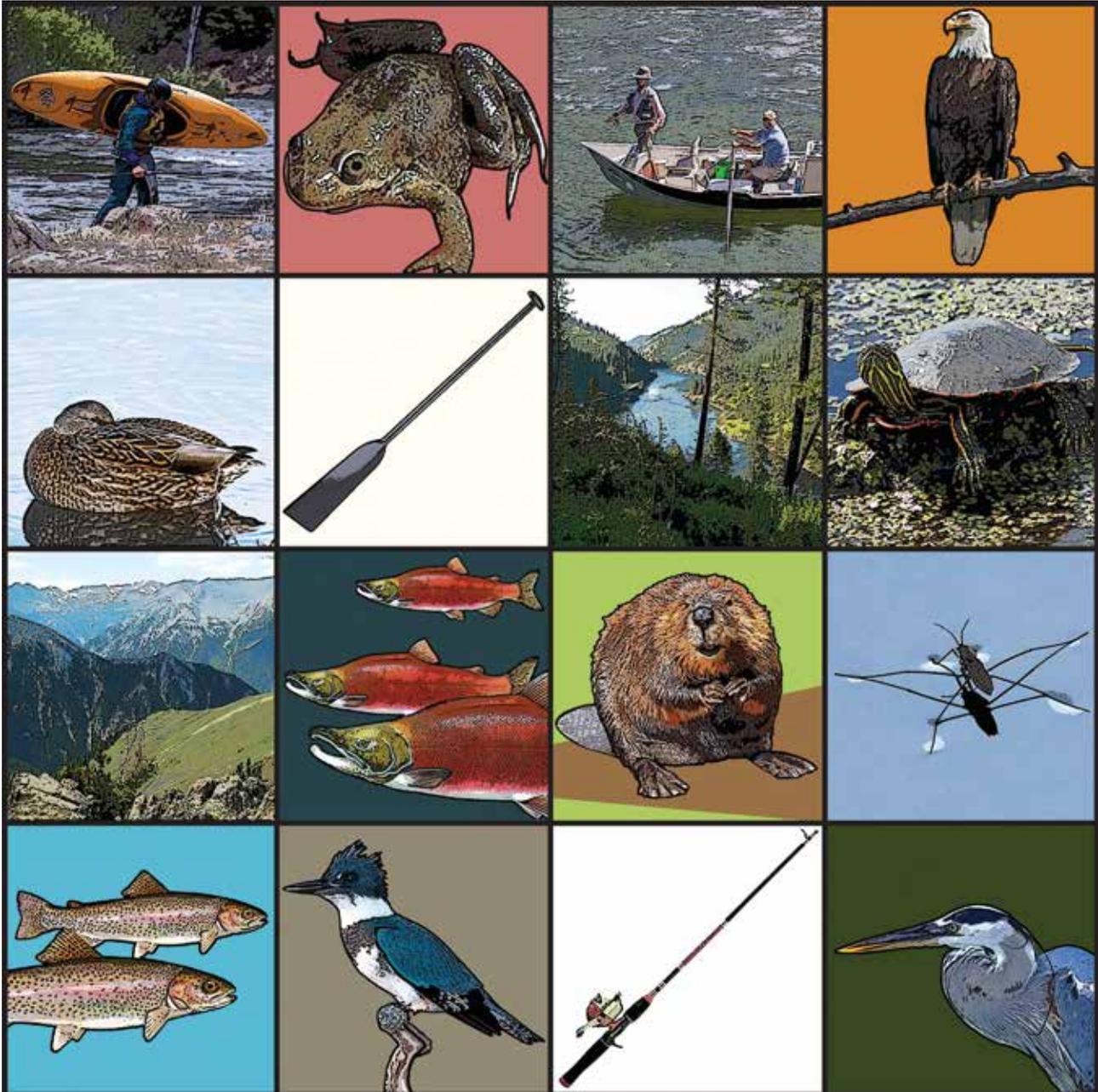


CLEERWATER RIVER



Activity 3, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Bingo

The Lewis and Clark Expedition, from Illinois to the Pacific Ocean and back, was the first American expedition across the largely unexplored West. Today, visitors can follow the expedition's path on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Parts of the trail follow close to the Clearwater River, and a lot of wildlife and plants live here. **If you hike any of the trail or while spending time near any part of the river, cross off the items on the bingo board as you see them. When you complete a row (horizontal, vertical, or diagonal), say "Bingo!"**



- Leave No Trace
Leave What You Find
- Leave an area the same way you found it so the next person can enjoy it too.
 - Treat living plants with respect, and never cut into a living tree.
 - Leave natural objects and historical items as you found them.



Conservation and Stewardship

You can play an important role in protecting rivers by being a good steward. Stewardship means the careful and responsible treatment of something entrusted to your care. We are all responsible to care for the nation's river and waterway resources so that they are here for future generations to visit, study, and enjoy. Some ways you can participate in caring for rivers and waterways are by keeping them free of litter, by being careful not to cause damage to special resources, and by conserving water.

Activity 1, The Journey of Fred the Fish

Read about Fred the fish's journey from the Clearwater River to the ocean, and then complete the maze to see what Fred's journey looked like and to help him complete his journey.

Fred is an anadromous fish, like a salmon or steelhead. These types of fish must migrate from their freshwater birthplace to the saltwater ocean, and back to their freshwater homes at the end of their lives.

One day, Fred decides he is old enough to begin his long journey from his mountain birthplace to the ocean. He starts out in clear, clean mountain water. Fred is happy! His gills can breathe oxygen easily, there are lots of critters to eat, and the water is nice and cold.

As Fred heads downstream, he comes alongside a road and goes underneath a bridge. In the mountains, there has been a lot of snow. When snow falls on the roads, what do people do to help the snow and ice melt? They put chemicals like salt or magnesium chloride on the roads. When the snow melts, these chemicals mix with the water and run off the bridge into the stream. These chemicals change the water quality of Fred's stream a little bit. He finds it uncomfortable, but he decides to continue his journey anyway.

Fred swims down the stream from the mountains and into a river. He comes to an agricultural area, with farm land right beside the river. In spring, when Fred is making his journey, the farmers are plowing and there is a lot of bare, exposed soil. When it rains really hard, what happens to all the exposed soil? It washes into the river. Look at Fred's stream now. When Fred tries to breathe in this water, it is like humans trying to breathe in a dust storm. But Fred decides he will keep going in the hopes that things will get a little better.

Next, Fred swims through a small town and past a park beside the river. In the park, some people threw their trash on the ground instead of in the garbage can or recycling bin. Some of the trash is near the river, and some is near the storm drain. What do you think happens to the trash when it rains? It washes down the land to the drain and into the stream. And what would that trash do to Fred? He might think it is food and choke on it. He could get caught in it. He could even get cut by something like a soda can.

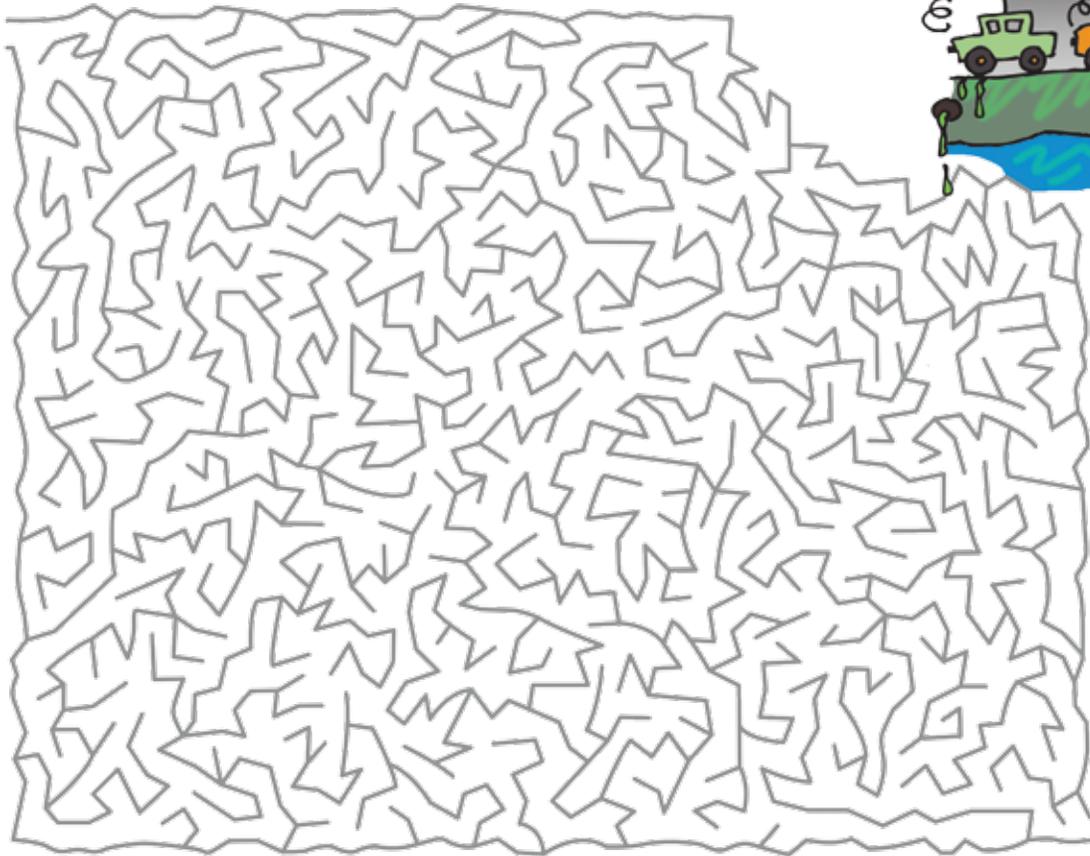


Fred is having a very difficult time, but he has traveled so far that he is determined to complete his journey. As the river enters the city, Fred sees lots of roads and cars. On the roads and driveways, there are a lot of stains from leaking car engines. Where do you think all of that antifreeze, motor oil, and other engine fluid goes when it rains? Into the storm drain! And where does the water in the storm drain go? Into the river! Fred doesn't like to taste engine fluids any more than people would. Fred is not feeling very good at all.

Fred makes it to the ocean, but he knows that someday he will have to swim back up that dirty river. He hopes that all the people who live, work, and drive near the river can make some changes in their lives that will help make the return trip less dangerous.



Start



Finish

"For many of us, water simply flows from a faucet, and we think little about it beyond this point of contact. We have lost a sense of respect for the wild river, for the complex workings of a wetland, for the intricate web of life that water supports."

—Sandra Postel, director and founder of the Global Water Policy Project

Activity 2, Are You a Water Waster?

Water Use Facts

- Americans flush 6.8 billion gallons of water down toilets every day.
- On average, a single American uses 80 to 100 gallons of water a day.
- Shower heads use 2 to 5 gallons of water a minute.
- A full bathtub contains about 36 gallons of water.
- Washing machines use 25 to 40 gallons of water per load, and dishwashers use 4 to 10 gallons per load (washing dishes by hand can use 20 gallons of water per load!)

Information Source: www.usgs.gov

Try this experiment to find out how easy it is to waste water.

Materials Needed

- One clean, empty 1-quart milk carton
- Toothbrush and toothpaste

Procedure

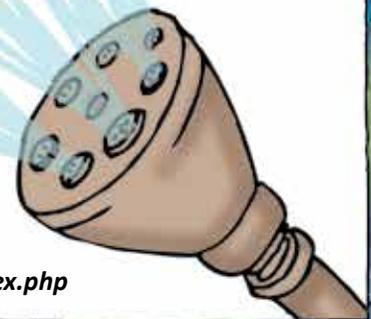
1. To figure out how much water your family would use if they all left the water running while brushing their teeth, brush your teeth with the water running. At the same time, have another person fill the milk container with the running water, until you finish brushing.
2. Record how many quart containers are filled. Number of quarts: _____
3. Determine the number of times teeth are brushed each day at your house based on the amount of family members you have and how many times each family member brushes their teeth each day. Number of teeth brushings each day: _____
4. Then multiply the number of quarts of water you collected during one brushing by the number of brushings each day. That's how many quarts of water your family can save by not running the water when they brush!

Number of quarts of water collected x number of teeth brushings
each day = _____ quarts of water that can be saved each day

Water Conservation Tips

- Shorten your shower by a minute or two, and you can save 150 gallons of water per month!
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when full—you can save 1,000 gallons of water each month!
- Water your lawn and garden in the morning or evening when the temperature is cooler and evaporation is less.
- When cleaning out your fish tank, give the nutrient-rich water to your plants. Do not pour the water in a river, lake, or stream. This can spread invasive aquatic plants and other species.
- Collect water from your down spouts to use on your garden—saving water saves money and helps the planet!

Information source: <http://www.wateruseitwisely.com/100-ways-to-conserve/index.php>





Activity 3, How to be a Good Steward

Read the paragraph and find and circle the underlined words.

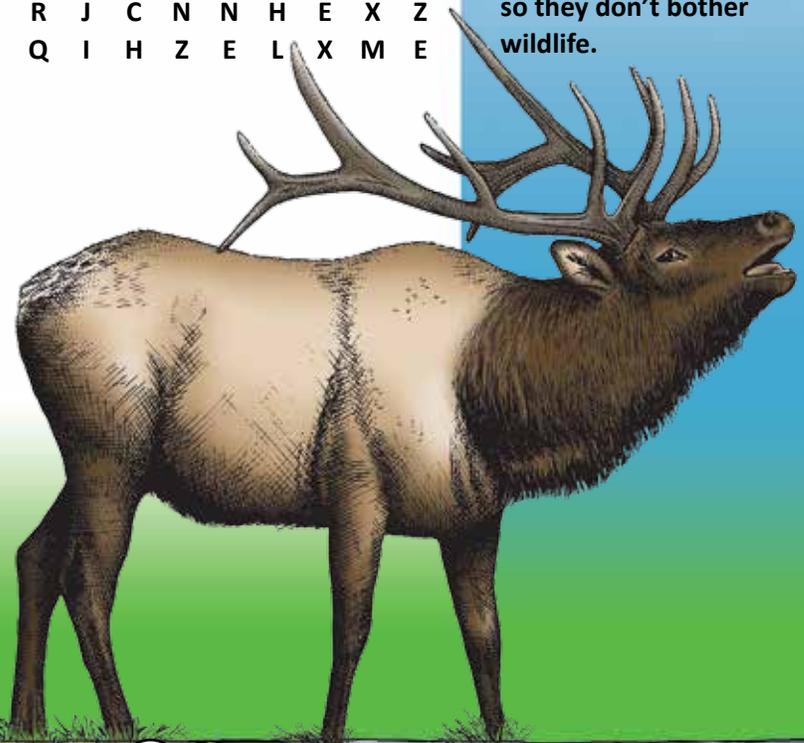
As good stewards of the environment, we need to care for, love, and respect the natural resources of the earth. Some examples of being a good steward are conserving water or recycling...and teaching others how to be good stewards. Good stewards commit to helping protect water from pollution and prevent harm to wild animals. Enjoy the outdoors responsibly, share this information with your friends, and you could even volunteer some of your free time to the outdoors. Be a good steward, and give nature a chance to thrive.

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

Leave No Trace Respect Wildlife

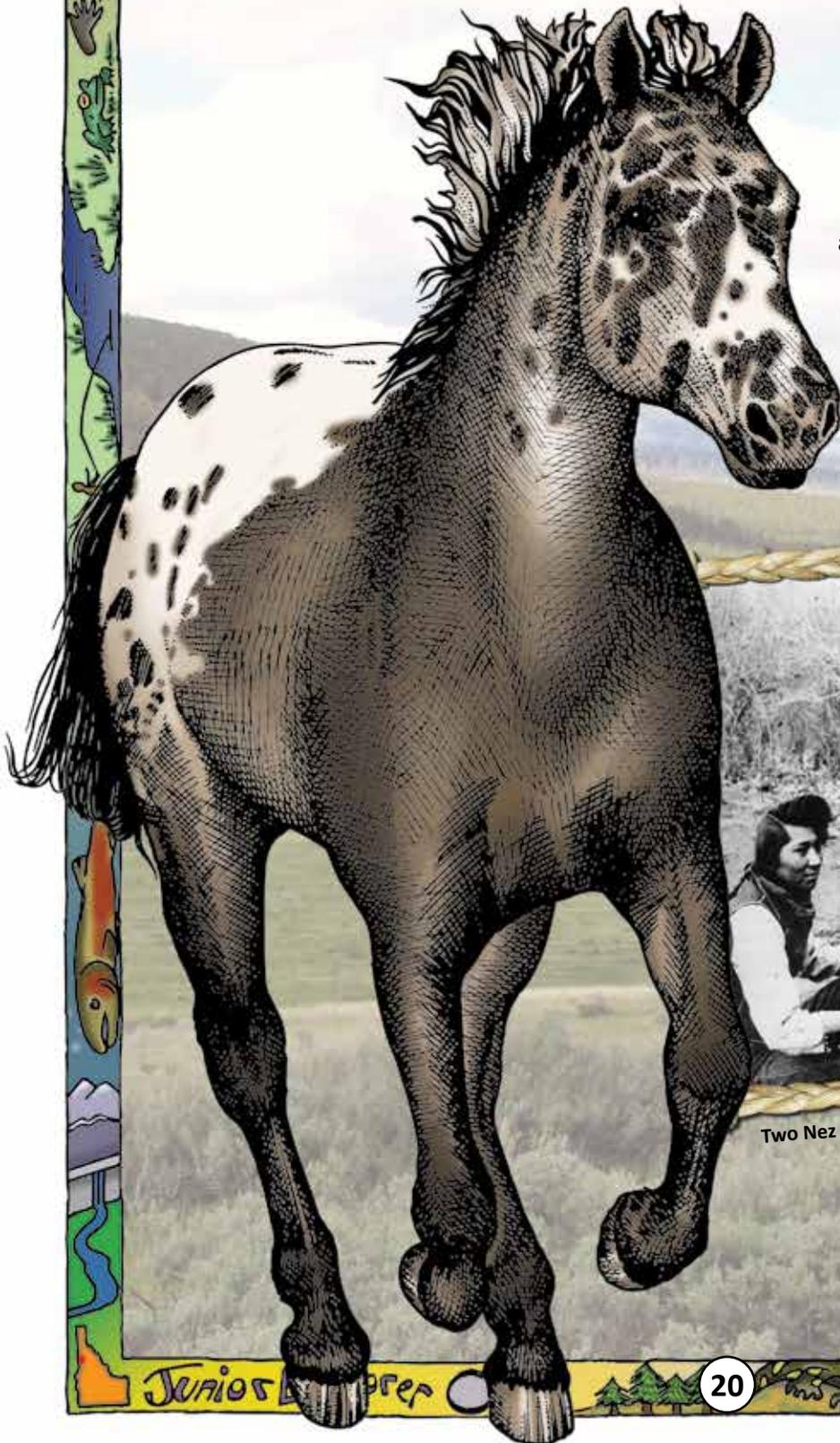
- Observe animals from a distance, and never approach, feed, or follow them.
- Human food is unhealthy for all animals, and feeding them starts bad habits.
- Never touch a wild animal, even if it looks hurt. The best way to help is to tell a ranger or responsible adult.
- Control pets at all times (or leave them at home) so they don't bother wildlife.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| care | recycling |
| commit | respect |
| conserving | responsibly |
| earth | share |
| enjoy | steward |
| environment | teaching |
| love | thrive |
| natural resources | volunteer |
| prevent | wild |
| protect | |



Did You Know?

The Appaloosa is the official state horse of Idaho. Appaloosas are distinguished by colorful spotted coat patterns, striped hooves, mottled skin, and white on the outer portion of the eye. The Nez Perce are known as exceptional horse breeders and developed the original American Appaloosa breed.



Two Nez Perce men with an Appaloosa horse close to 1895.

Bureau of Land Management Junior Explorer



JUNIOR EXPLORER PLEDGE

I promise to:

- Stay safe on the river by wearing safety equipment.
- Treat archaeological and historical sites with respect.
- Take only pictures, leaving the things I see for someone else to discover.
- Respect rivers, streams, and lakes that supply my drinking water by keeping them clean.
- Teach others what I have learned.

I will do these things to:

- Help preserve our natural resources for future generations.
- Allow myself and my family a safe and enjoyable outdoor adventure.

I will remember:

- "It's not what you find, it's what you find out."
– Quote by Archaeologist David Hurst Thomas

Junior Explorer

Signature

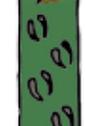
Date

Congratulations! You are now a Junior Explorer for the Clearwater River!



**Cut out and
save certificate**

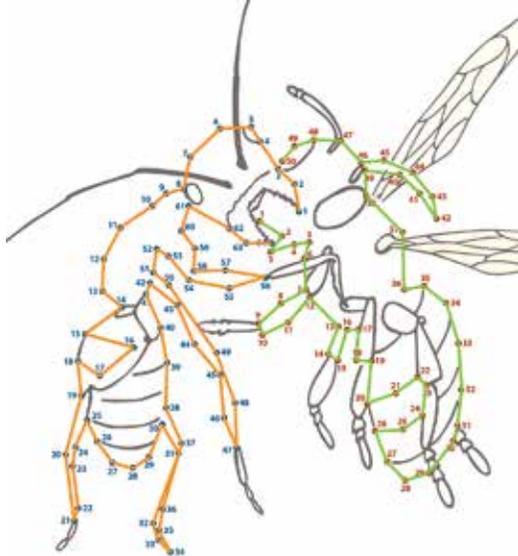




Answer Key

WHISPERS OF HISTORY

Activity 1, The Legend of Ant and Yellow Jacket

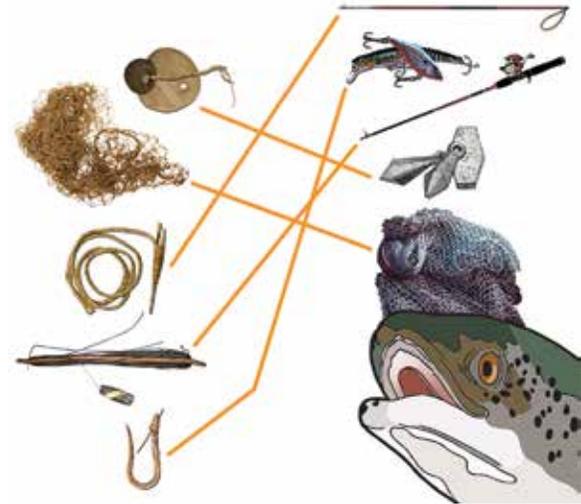


Activity 2, Hidden Hunted Animals



FISH FUN IN THE WATER AND SUN

Activity 1, Fishing Tools Past and Present



Activity 2, What Do the Fish Types Look Like?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Rainbow trout | 5. Smallmouth bass |
| 2. Catfish | 6. Steelhead trout |
| 3. Kokanee salmon | 7. Pike |
| 4. Lamprey | 8. Crappie |

Activity 3, Being Safe on a Water Day

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. b. buddy | 6. c. life jacket |
| 2. c. dive | 7. a. true |
| 3. c. life jacket | 8. d. all of the above |
| 4. c. pole, branch, or paddle | 9. b. have fun |
| 5. a. take swimming lessons | |

ATTRACTIONS ALONG THE RIVER

Activity 1, Decoding Mission for the Dworshak Dam Area

- designed, Dworshak
- flood, resources
- Clearwater
- hatchery
- managed
- salmon, steelhead, eagles, elk, drinking water, timber
- patrols, hikes, teaching
- river, boating



The Bureau of Land Management would like to sincerely thank the National Park Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for participating in the production of this Junior Explorer booklet.

Clearwater River

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CLERRWATER RIVER

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