

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Manassas National Battlefield Park



Habitat

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

NPS History

The National Park Service was created by an act signed by President Woodrow Wilson on August 25, 1916. Yellowstone National Park was established by an Act signed by President Ulysses S. Grant on March 1, 1872, as the nation's first national park.



- There are over 400 different National Park Service Sites and 20,000+ employees
- Job opportunities range from: Law Enforcement, Interpreter, Superintendent, Maintenance Worker, Firefighter, Natural Resource Management, Engineers, Architects and more
- How old is the National Park Service today?
 - As of 2016, the National Park Service is 100 years old!
- Here in Virginia there are these NPS Sites:
 1. Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
 2. Brooker T. Washington National Monument
 3. Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historical Trail
 4. Fort Monroe National Monument
 5. Colonial National Historical Park
 6. Appomattox Court House National Historical Site
 7. Petersburg National Battlefield
 8. Richmond National Battlefield Park
 9. Shenandoah River Valley Battlefield National Historic District
 10. Shenandoah National Park
 11. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park
 12. George Washington Birthplace National Monument
 13. Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park
 14. Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail
 15. Prince William Forest Park

16. Manassas National Battlefield Park
17. Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area
18. Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts
19. Great Falls Park
20. George Washington Memorial Parkway
21. Arlington House the Robert E. Lee Memorial National Memorial
22. Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
23. Appalachian National Scenic Trail
24. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

The Mission

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.



Manassas National Battlefield Park

Manassas National Battlefield park was established in 1940 to preserve the scene of two major Civil War battles, the Battle of First Manassas (First Bull Run) and the Battle of Second Manassas (Second Bull Run).

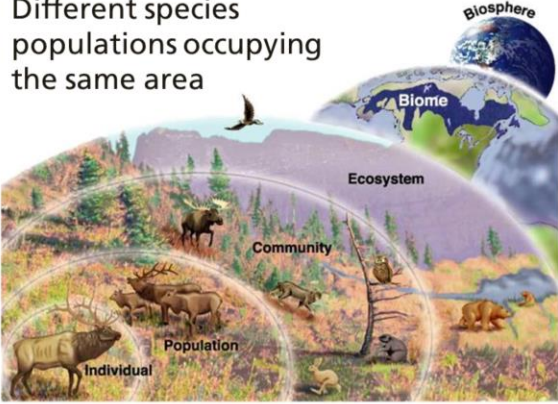


- Manassas National Battlefield Park is 5,000 Acres
- The Battlefield has over 22 miles of hiking trails and 23 bridle trails
- The Battlefield is a Audubon Important Bird Area
- What was the Civil War fought over?
 - Slavery
- The American Civil War began after President Lincoln was elected
- The war lasted from 1861-1865
- The First battle of Manassas was in July 1861
- The Second battle of Manassas was in August 1862

What is your favorite animal?



<p>Habitat the natural environment where a species lives</p> <p>Community Different species populations occupying the same area</p>	<p>Ecosystem a complex system of living and nonliving things interacting with one another</p> <p>Biome An area of the planet that can be classified according to the plants and animals that live in it.</p> <p>Biosphere parts of Earth where life exists</p>
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Ask students if they know the definitions of these terms

Biomes

There are five types of biomes on Earth.
What are they?



Forest

Areas dominated by trees and other woody vegetation

- Boreal
- Temperate Deciduous
- Tropical
- Broadleaf



Ask students what they know about forest habitats.

Tundra

BRRRRRRR!

- Low biotic diversity
- Simple plant structures
- Short growing season

- Arctic
- Alpine



Ask students what they know about tundra habitats.

Desert

Very little rain
Little shelter from the sun
Few large mammals

- Hot and dry
- Semiarid
- Coastal
- Cold



Ask students what they know about tundra habitats.

Aquatic

Lots of water!

- Streams
- Lakes
- Wetlands
- Oceans
- Coral reefs
- Estuaries
- Covers $\frac{3}{4}$ of Earth!



Ask students what they know about aquatic habitats.

Grassland

Lands dominated by grasses rather than large shrubs or trees

- Savanna
- Temperate
- **The battlefield
Is mostly
grassland!**



Ask students what they know about grassland habitats.

What animals might you see at the battlefield?



What are the elements that make up a Habitat?

- Food
- Water
- Shelter
- Places to raise young
- Air
- Space
- Sustainable practices



Ask students what they think the elements are that make up a habitat.

Water

Wildlife needs clean drinking water to survive.

Some species such as insects and amphibians live in water

What are some other ways wildlife use water?



Other ways wildlife use water:

Drinking

Bathing

Cooling off in the heat

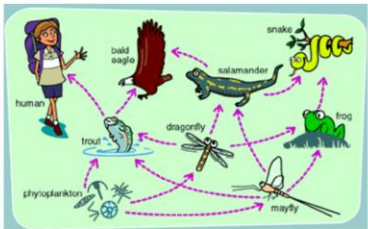
Finding food

Food

All living things need to eat to survive

What's your favorite food?

What food does your favorite animal eat?



Shelter

Wildlife need places to find shelter from inclement weather, predators and people.

Examples of cover:

- Shrubs
- Brush
- Hole in tree
- Tall grass

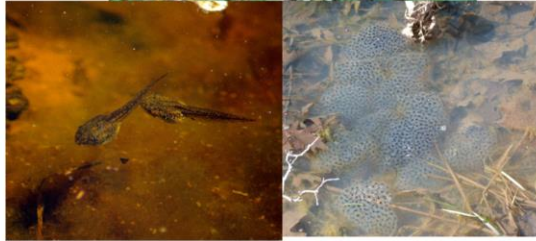


What type of shelter does your favorite animal utilize?

Places to Raise Young

For a species to survive it needs to reproduce.

Many places of cover can double as locations where wildlife can raise young but some species like amphibians need a different type of habitat in their juvenile phase



What time of the year do you see baby animals?

Explain that some areas of cover and places to raise young are the same location.

However, some species require different locations to live their daily lives and to raise young. For example, a frog can live on land or in water- a tadpole can only grow and survive in water until they reach their adult form.

Air

It's what we all
breathe!



Space

Animals need space in their habitat to:

- Be happy and healthy
- Find food
- Hiding spots
- Have their own space



Sustainable Practices

Using sustainable and environmentally friendly practices ensures that the soil, air, and water that native wildlife (and people) rely upon stay clean and healthy.



How do you practice sustainability at home?

Sustainable Practice Examples:

Soil and Water Conservation: Riparian Buffer • Capture Rain Water from Roof • Xeriscape (water-wise landscaping) • Drip or Soaker Hose for Irrigation • Limit Water Use • Reduce Erosion (i.e. ground cover, terraces) • Use Mulch • Rain Garden

Controlling Exotic Species: Practice Integrated Pest Management • Remove Non-Native Plants and Animals • Use Native Plants • Reduce Lawn Areas

Organic Practices: Eliminate Chemical Pesticides • Eliminate Chemical Fertilizers • Compost