



# Junior Park Explorer

Lassen Volcanic National Park

## Lily Pond Trail Scavenger Hunt

Record the number of the post closest to where you find each item. There is information about each item on the back of this page. Depending on the time of year, it may be difficult to find some items. Try to find at least 10. Good Luck!

<b>1. A tree with bark that smells like vanilla or perhaps pineapple.</b>	<b>2. A yellow flower growing in a pond.</b>	<b>3. A pinecone with “pokey” prickles.</b>	<b>4. A cone that looks like the tail and hind legs of little mice disappearing into it.</b>
<b>5. Pink rocks with large crystals.</b>	<b>6. A tree with very long cones, over 12” long.</b>	<b>7. A tree with “alligator skin” bark.</b>	<b>8. An insect living in a meadow.</b>
<b>9. A babbling brook.</b>	<b>10. A dead tree, providing habitat as it decomposes.</b>	<b>11. A bright red plant growing in the forest.</b>	<b>12. An animal using a lake or pond to meet its habitat needs.</b>
<b>13. The song of a bird.</b>	<b>14. A tree that likes its “feet” in the water.</b>	<b>15. A mammal.</b>	<b>16. A reptile.</b>

<p>1. <b>Jeffrey Pine</b> has bark that many say smells like vanilla or pineapple. The prickles on its cones curve inward and do not poke so it is nicknamed “Gentle Jeffrey. The needles are long and in bundles of three.</p>	<p>2. <b>Yellow Pond Lilies</b> have bright yellow flowers that bloom in early summer. Klamath Basin Native Americans used the seeds for food. The seeds were dried and ground into flour or toasted like popcorn.</p>	<p>3. <b>Ponderosa Pine</b> has prickles on its cones that curve outward so it is nicknamed “Prickly Ponderosa. The needles are long and in bundles of three. The bark is often said to resemble puzzle pieces.</p>	<p>4. <b>Douglas Fir</b> has very small cones with papery bracts that stick out of each cone scale. The needles on this tree are short and individual around the branches. The needles look feathery when viewed from below.</p>
<p>5. <b>Pink Dacite</b> is formed from thick, viscous magma. These rocks came from Chaos Crags, a series of plug dome volcanoes close by. About 350 years ago, several of the domes collapsed, sending massive amounts of rock into the surrounding area.</p>	<p>6. <b>Sugar Pine</b> has cones that range in size from 12 – 24”, the longest of any pine species. The needles are short and in bundles of 4. Native Americans gathered and ate the large, sweet seeds.</p>	<p>7. <b>Western White Pine</b> has bark that looks like alligator skin in mature trees. Its cones are 5 – 8” long, have white tips, and are curved like a banana. The needles are short and in bundles of 4.</p>	<p>8. Many insects make their home in the meadows at Lassen Volcanic National Park. <b>Dragonflies, damselflies, mosquitoes and other water insects</b> are common and attract birds, which feed on them.</p>
<p>9. The little creek you cross on the wooden bridge provides moisture for the meadow nearby. Water is essential for all life forms. Without it, this forest would be a wasteland without plants or animals.</p>	<p>10. There are many dead, downed, and decomposing trees in the forest. They provide habitat for insects, fungi and other “decomposers” who help break the tree down so it can become part of the soil.</p>	<p>11. The bright red flowers of a <b>Snow Plant</b> make it easy to spot in late spring to early summer. This plant has no chlorophyll so gets its food from the fungi associated with the roots of conifer trees.</p>	<p>12. Many birds, fish, insects and amphibians make their primary habitat a lake or pond. In the late spring and early to mid-summer, the lakes and ponds in Lassen Volcanic National Park are busy places.</p>
<p>13. Lassen Volcanic National Park is home to 216 species of birds. Most of the species that occur in the park use the park in summer to breed and hunt for food and then fly to Central and South America to spend the winter.</p>	<p>14. Several species of trees need to have close access to water – <b>Mountain Alder, Cottonwood, and Willows</b> can be found along this trail. Areas close to water where these trees flourish are called Riparian Zones.</p>	<p>15. Commonly seen mammals along this trail are <b>Golden Mantled Ground Squirrels</b> and <b>Chipmunks</b>. Chipmunks have stripes on the faces; the stripes on a golden mantled ground squirrel end at their shoulders.</p>	<p>16. Look carefully and quietly and you may spot a lizard! The <b>Sagebrush lizard</b> can be seen in drier habitats climbing on rocks and heard skittering through dry leaves. <b>Alligator lizards</b> hide under logs and rocks.</p>