



“Grizzly bear cub” and “bald eagle” invite you to become a Junior Ranger.

A Junior Ranger is an explorer who makes discoveries in Glacier National Park. A Junior Ranger learns about the plants, animals, and history of Glacier and how to help protect this special place. Junior Rangers share what they learn about protecting Glacier with other people.

How to become a Glacier Junior Ranger:

1. Complete the activities on pages 2 and 17.
2. Finish at least five of the other activities about Glacier on pages 3-16. It’s OK to ask your family and friends for help if you get stuck.
3. Bring your completed Junior Ranger booklet to the Apgar, Logan Pass, or St. Mary visitor centers or the Polebridge Ranger Station. After a ranger checks your work, you will receive an official Glacier Junior Ranger Badge and your certificate will be signed.

“Hi! In English, I’m called grizzly bear cub. In Blackfeet, I’m linak’Kiaayo. Kootenai know me as Kławłanana. Salish and Pend d’Oreille call me Słm̓xeyčn. Look for me if you want activities for younger Junior Rangers.”

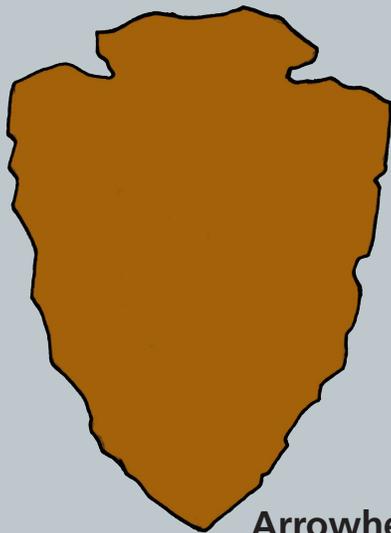
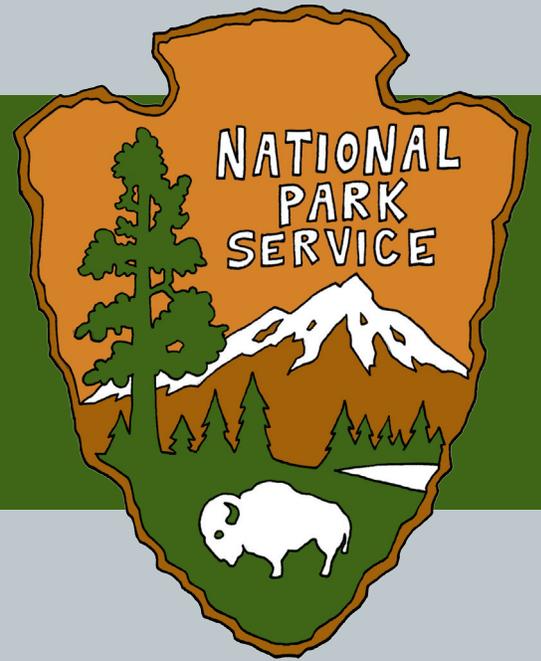


“Hi! In English, I’m called bald eagle. Blackfeet know me as Pii-taa. In Kootenai, I’m ʼA-knuqłutám. Salish and Pend d’Oreille call me Pqłqeyn. Look for me if you want activities for older Junior Rangers.”

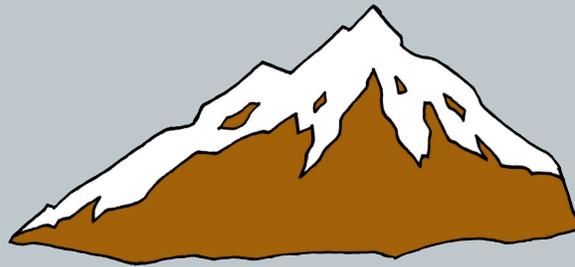
The National Park Service

There are over 400 National Park sites in the United States. These places include parks, battlefields, monuments, seashores, historic sites, and recreation areas. The National Park Service preserves and protects these places because they are important to our nation.

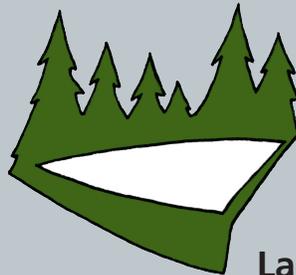
The arrowhead is the symbol for the National Park Service. This shape reminds us of the culture and history National Park sites protect. Each picture inside the arrowhead represents something that is protected in a National Park site.



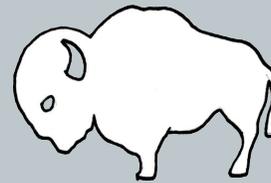
Arrowhead



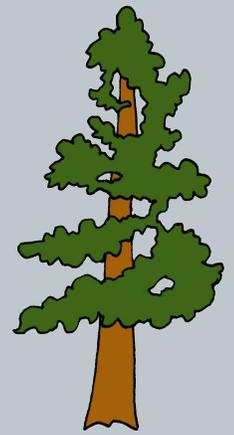
Mountain



Lake



Bison



Tree

Directions:

Look at the National Park Service arrowhead at the top of the page.

Now look at the pictures and words on the right.

Fill in the blanks with the word you think best describes what National Park Service sites protect.

The _____ represents the wildlife protected by the National Park Service.

The _____ represents the plants protected by the National Park Service.

The _____ represents the beautiful scenery protected by the National Park Service.

The _____ represents the water protected by the National Park Service.

The _____ represents our nation's history protected by the National Park Service.

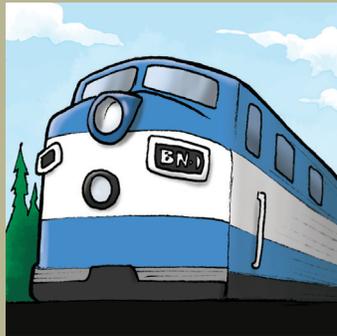
Wilderness

Shhhhh...Listen...

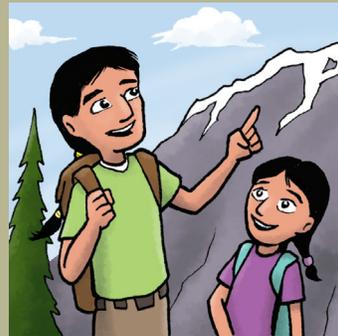
Wilderness areas are places for plants and animals to live and grow wild. These wild places are set aside for people to visit without changing anything while they are there. Some sounds that are common at home, like music or a cell phone, seem out of place in the wilderness. Natural sounds are one of the most precious things found in wild places.

Directions:

Find a place to sit quietly in the park, maybe a safe place next to water or out on a trail. Cross off the sounds below that you hear. Fill in the middle square with another sound you hear. Did you get three in a row?



Train



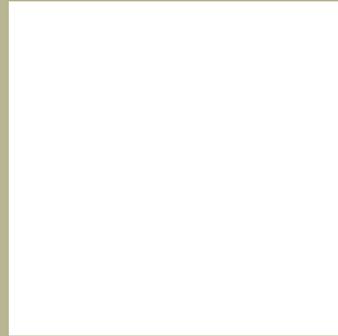
People



Bird Songs or Woodpeckers



Squirrel



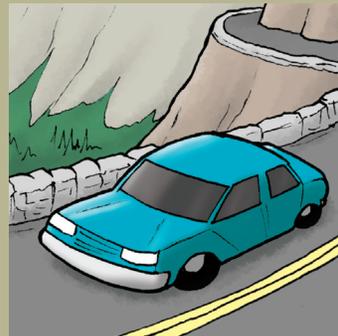
Sketch Another Thing You Hear



Helicopter



Water



Car



Wind

How do natural sounds make you feel?

How do the human-made sounds make you feel?

Leave No Trace

People who visit wild areas should not leave any signs that they were there. This allows the plants and animals to live naturally. It also lets other visitors experience what a wild place is like.



Directions:

Each of the visitors below is leaving an impact. Write what each person can do differently to **LEAVE NO TRACE** of their visit.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Native Names

Directions:

Native American place names often describe the natural processes or characteristics of a place. The Salish, Pend d'Oreille, Kootenai, and Blackfeet peoples have had a presence in and around Glacier National Park for thousands of years. The Salish and Pend d'Oreille name for the Rocky Mountains is X^wćx^wćut. Use the code breaker below to find out what the Blackfeet and Kootenai names mean.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Code Breaker

The Blackfeet name for this region is "Mistakiks," meaning:

<input type="text"/>										
2	1	3	11	2	15	14	5	15	6	
<input type="text"/>										
20	8	5	23	15	18	12	4			



The Kootenai name for the Glacier region is "Ya-qawiswítxu'ki," meaning:

<input type="text"/>										
23	8	5	18	5	20	8	5	18	5	
<input type="text"/>										
1	18	5	7	12	1	3	9	5	18	19

If you could choose a name that describes Glacier National Park, what would it be?



Native Names

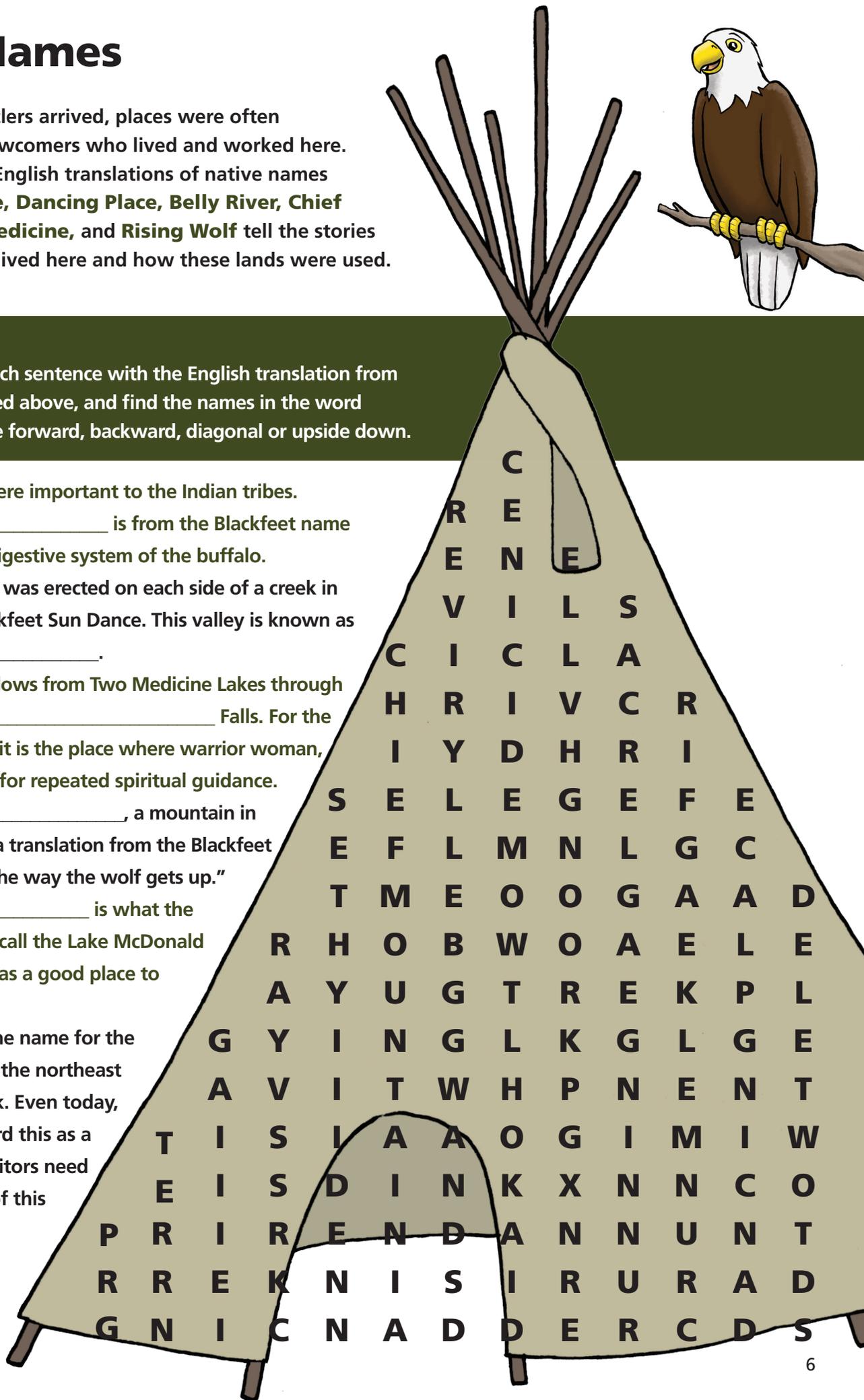
After European settlers arrived, places were often renamed for the newcomers who lived and worked here. Today, places with English translations of native names like **Running Eagle**, **Dancing Place**, **Belly River**, **Chief Mountain**, **Two Medicine**, and **Rising Wolf** tell the stories of the people who lived here and how these lands were used.



Directions:

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the English translation from the words highlighted above, and find the names in the word search. Words can be forward, backward, diagonal or upside down.

- ♣ Bison (buffalo) were important to the Indian tribes. _____ is from the Blackfeet name referring to the digestive system of the buffalo.
- ♣ A medicine lodge was erected on each side of a creek in honor of the Blackfeet Sun Dance. This valley is known as _____.
- ♣ A waterfall that flows from Two Medicine Lakes through a cave is called _____ Falls. For the Blackfeet Nation, it is the place where warrior woman, Pitamakan, came for repeated spiritual guidance.
- ♣ _____, a mountain in Two Medicine, is a translation from the Blackfeet name meaning "the way the wolf gets up."
- ♣ _____ is what the Kootenai Indians call the Lake McDonald area because it was a good place to dance.
- ♣ _____ is the name for the lone mountain in the northeast corner of the park. Even today, many tribes regard this as a holy place. All visitors need to be respectful of this area.



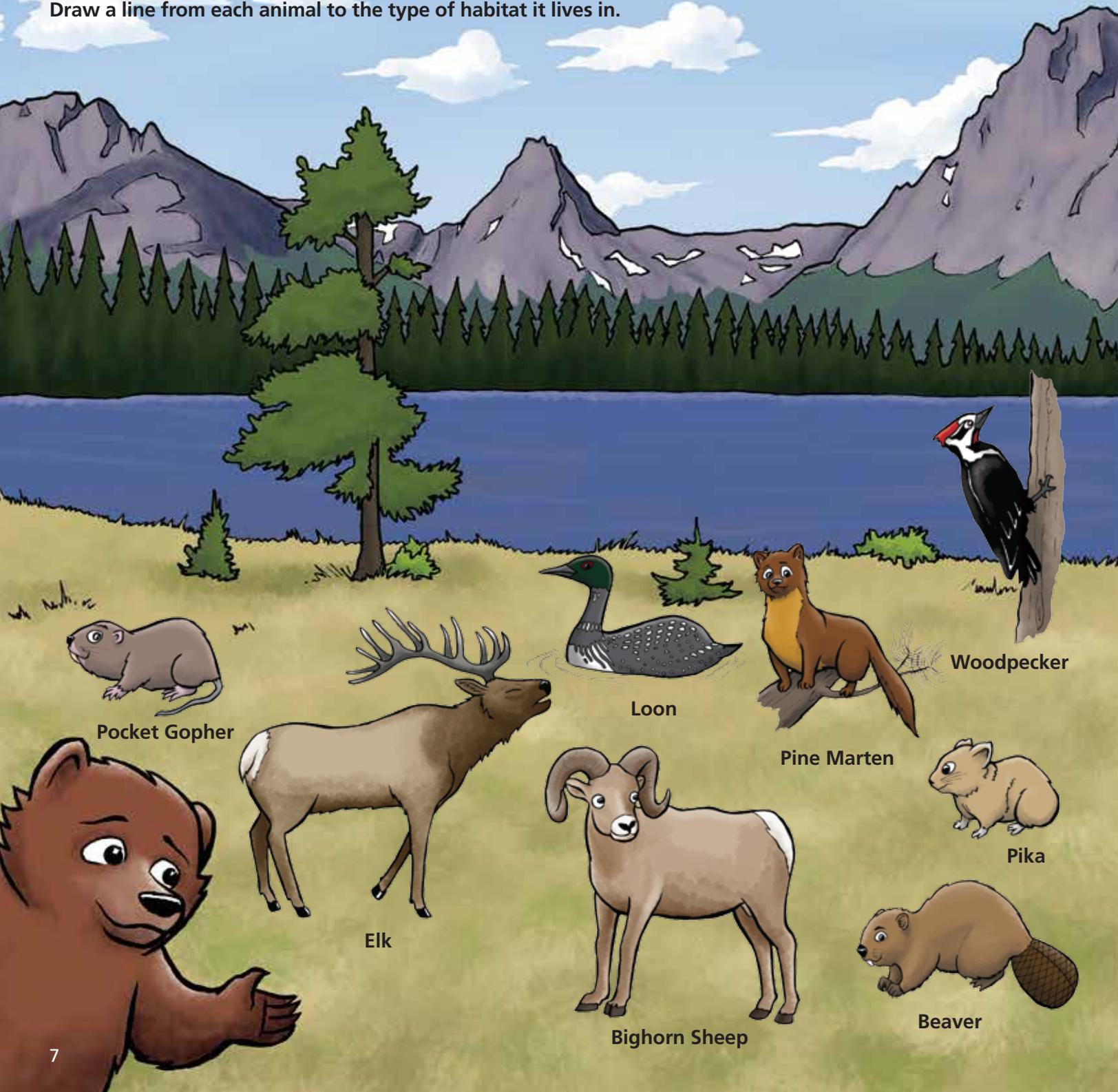
Habitats Are Homes

There are four major habitats in the park: ALPINE, FOREST, AQUATIC and GRASSLAND. You can see all four of these habitats as you drive through the park. To protect wildlife, it is important to also protect their habitat.

All living things need food, water, shelter, and space to survive in their habitat. If one of these is missing, animals have a harder time living in that place.

Directions:

Draw a line from each animal to the type of habitat it lives in.



Pocket Gopher



Elk



Loon



Pine Marten



Woodpecker



Pika



Bighorn Sheep



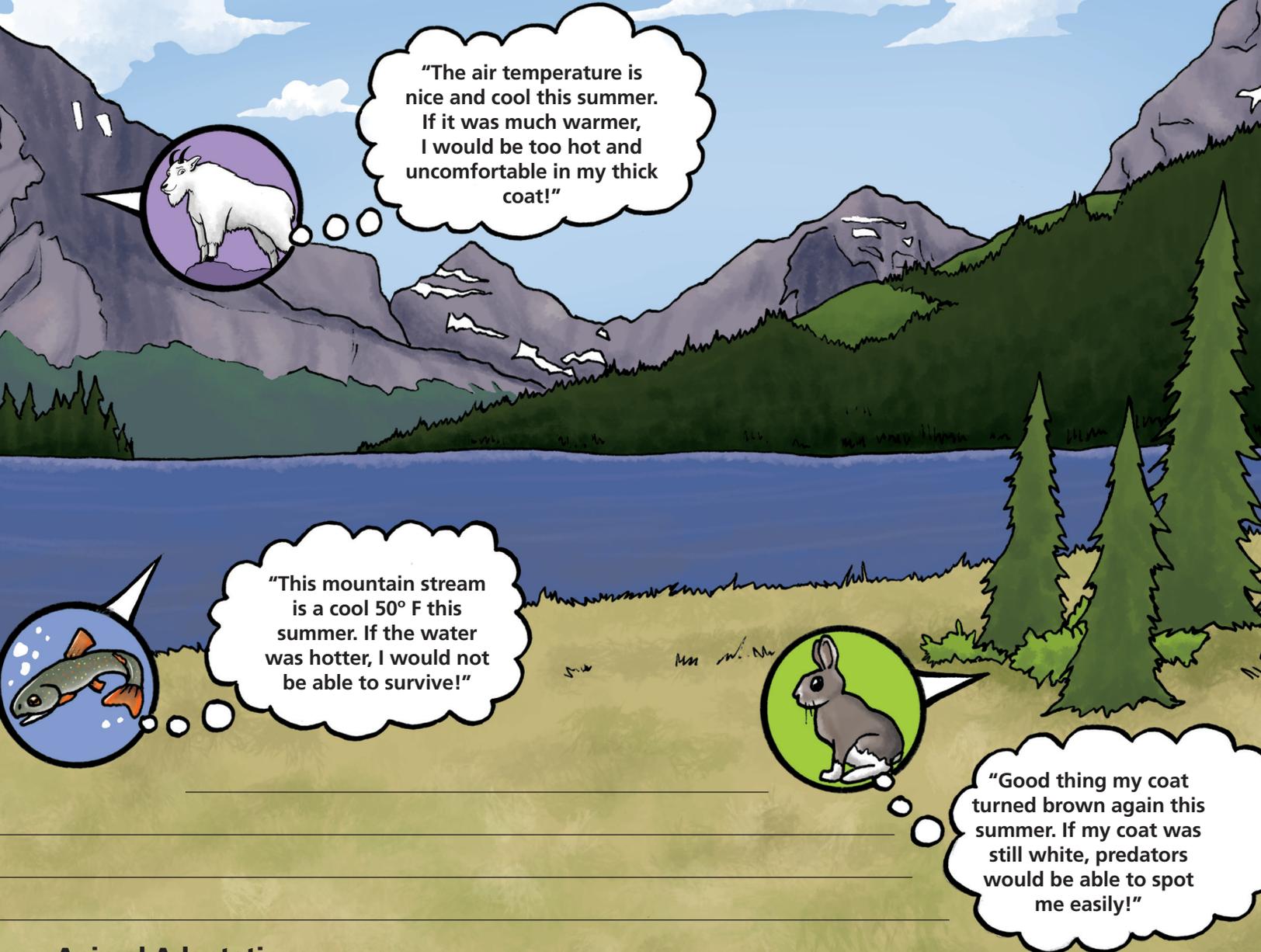
Beaver

Up, Up and Away?

Rising temperatures and longer summers mean big changes for planet Earth. As the climate warms, some species must migrate north, or move higher up the mountains to find a cold habitat like the one they are used to. Species that can't move must adapt to the new climate. Scientists have predicted that some species may not be able to adapt or migrate and may not survive.

Directions:

Imagine that you are a snowshoe hare, a mountain goat, or a bull trout in Glacier National Park. Write a paragraph about how your life might be different as summers become longer and hotter. Other effects of climate change include warmer water, snow melting earlier in spring, and smaller glaciers.



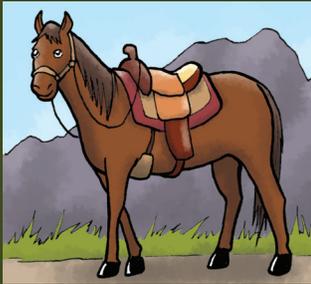
Animal Adaptations:

- Snowshoe hares use camouflage to hide from predators. They are rusty brown in summer and white in winter. In spring, it takes about ten weeks to make a complete color change from white to brown.
- Bull trout grow best when the water temperature is 48-57° F. They thrive in streams kept cool all summer by melting snowfields and glaciers.
- Mountain goats have a thick coat that allows them to survive cold winter temperatures. They shed in spring and a new coat begins to grow in July.

Moving Through Glacier's History



*The first Americans who lived in this great land,
Traveled through the mountains in tribal bands,
They could not avoid the heat or the sleet,
The only way to travel was on their two*



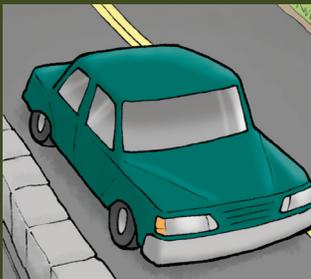
*Hundreds of years ago the Spanish brought it by boat,
With four legs and a tail, it's not a deer or a goat,
You can ride it, but take heed, it moves with great force.
So saddle up partner! You're riding a*



*One rail at a time the Great Northern was erected,
From St. Paul to Seattle, all was connected.
Now it moves cars full of people, lumber, and grain.
"All aboard!" There it goes, the conductor and the*



*Going-To-The-Sun Road took many years to build.
It was finished in 1932 by men who were quite skilled.
This vehicle tours the road carrying a whole bunch of us,
You ride a yellow one to school, on the Sun Road we ride a red*



*Waterton-Glacier is a well-loved resource,
People still visit by bus, train, and horse.
Some come from close and others from afar,
Many families arrive driving their very own*



*We understand now that all those cars emit gases,
As everyone's driving themselves up the steep mountain passes.
Now we can share a ride and together we'll huddle,
'Cause as a team we all win
when we hop on the*



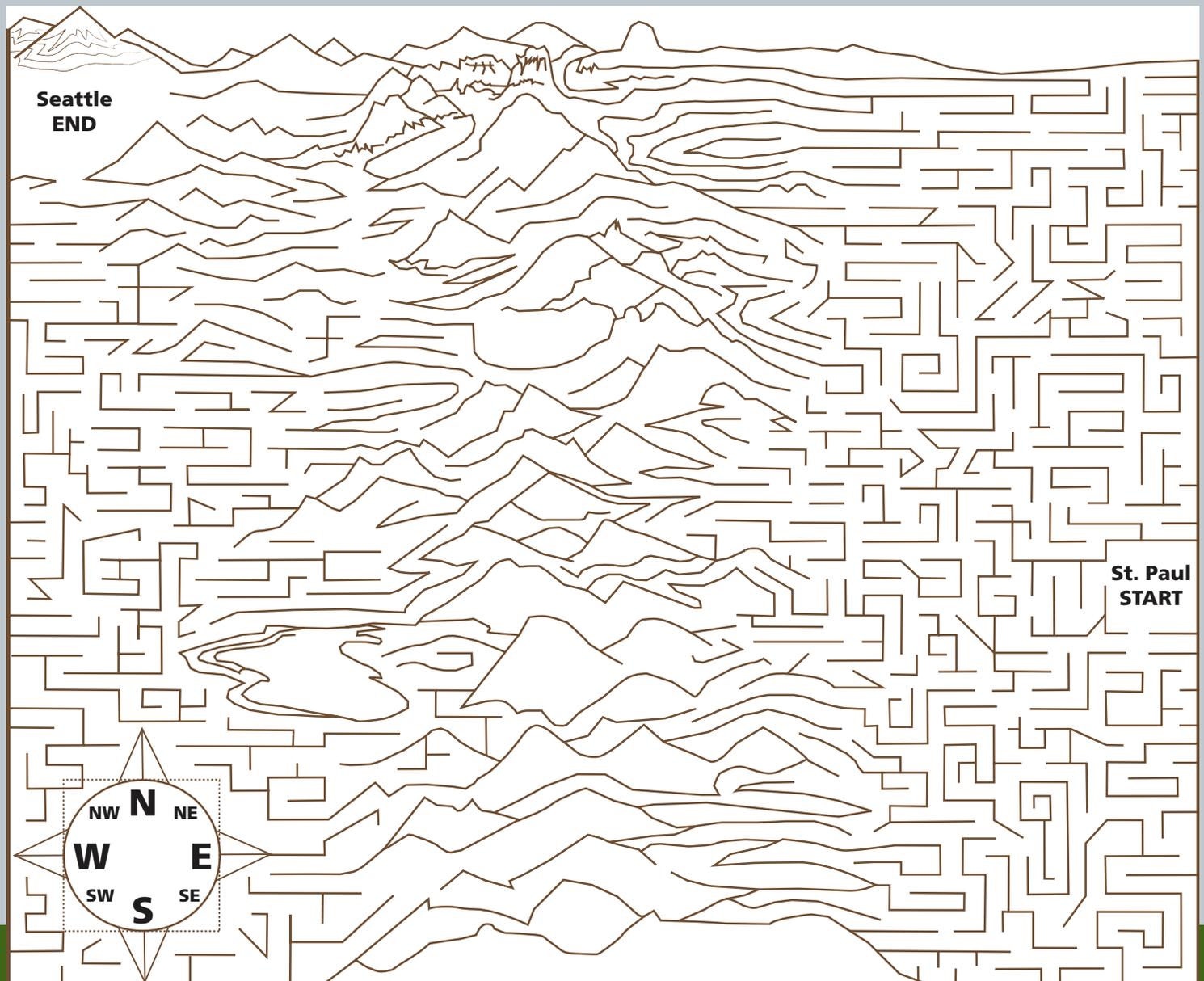
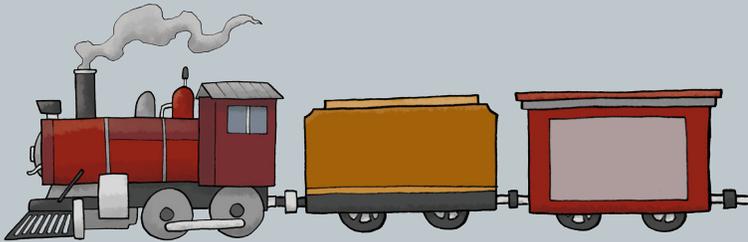
Directions:

People have traveled through Glacier for a long time.
To see how they moved, look at the pictures and complete the rhymes.

See America First

The Great Northern Railway changed the lives of many forever. The railroad used the saying "See America First" to convince the wealthy to spend their vacations exploring the American West instead of traveling to Europe. After Glacier National Park was

established, the railroad company built hotels, chalets, and trails so that visitors could explore the park. Some of these historic buildings are still used today. For newcomers wanting easy access to the West, the railroad was an improvement that allowed many of them to stay here. For the native peoples already living here, the railroad meant more changes to the lifestyle their grandparents had followed.



Directions:

Find your way from east to west in the maze above.

There is only one pass for the railroad to travel through the mountains so choose wisely!

Making Peace

Waterton-Glacier became the first International Peace Park in the world in 1932. Rotary clubs in Alberta and Montana led the movement to join Glacier National Park and Waterton Lakes National Park into an International Peace Park that symbolizes the longtime friendship between Canada and the United States.



Directions:

What does it mean to make peace? In each circle below there is an idea or action. Draw a peace symbol ☺ on the circles you think are peaceful.

Crying & yelling

Cooperating

Working to solve problems

Sharing

Fighting with your friends

Being greedy

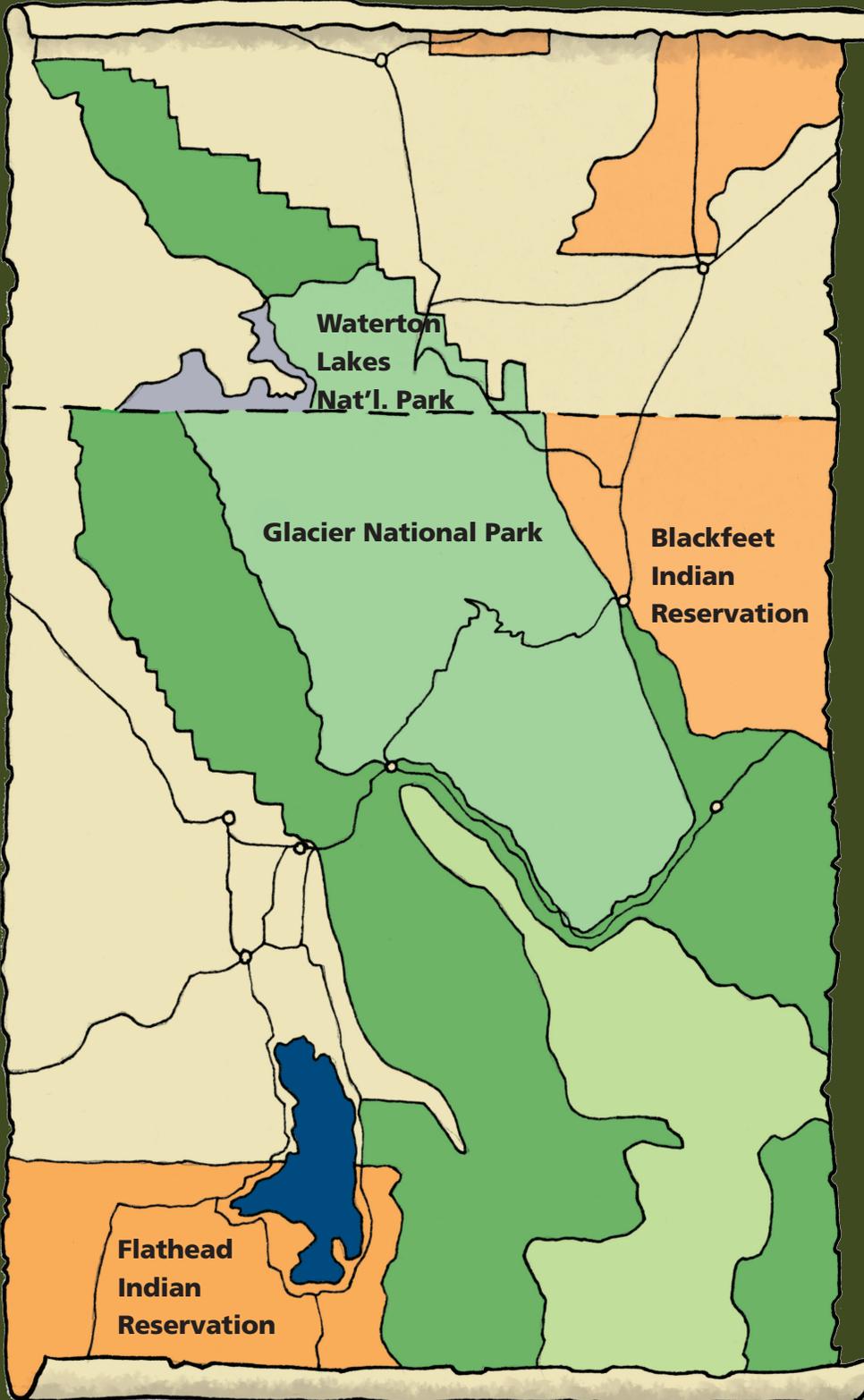
Being helpful

Doing things you know are wrong

What does peace mean to you? _____

Four Nations Working Together

The water, plants, animals and history of Glacier National Park are shared by peoples of four nations: the **United States**, the **Flathead Nation**, the **Blackfeet Nation**, and **Canada**. The nations work together to protect their history in Glacier and these shared natural resources.



Directions:

Label the flags below with the correct national name highlighted on the left. Draw a line to match each flag to the national park or reservation it represents.









Disappearing Glaciers

Glaciers are rivers of ice that move very slowly. Scientists have been studying glaciers in the park for over 100 years. In that time, human activity has caused the Earth's temperature to rise and the glaciers to shrink. Many of the glaciers have already disappeared. Scientists are measuring the size of the others as they melt.

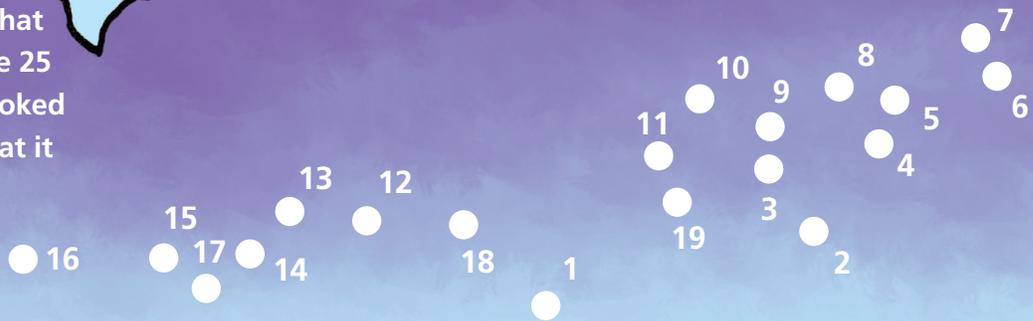


Shepard Glacier in 1913

Shepard Glacier today

Directions:

Connect the dots to see what Shepard Glacier, one of the 25 glaciers left in the park, looked like 100 years ago and what it looks like today.



Is the glacier getting bigger or smaller? _____

How many years have passed since 1913? _____

Bonus: Scientists predict that before 2030 there will be no more glaciers in Glacier National Park. How old will you be in the year 2030? _____

Geology Hunt



Geologists are scientists who study rocks to learn the stories of the Earth. But geologists don't just study the past. Today they are studying the glaciers in the park to make predictions about future changes to the Earth's climate.

- "U" shaped valleys - these valleys were shaped by glaciers as they moved through the mountains. Hint: any big lake valley.

- Striped layers of rock - the mountains are made of layers of different colored rock. It looks like a stack of books from the side. Hint: Keep your eyes open on Going-to-the-Sun Road.

- Bright blue-green water - when glaciers crush rocks, the rock dust called glacial flour is carried into the lakes. The light hitting the dust in the water gives the lake its color.

Directions:

As you travel through the park, see how many pieces of geologic evidence you can identify. Check the box when you find one and write down where you saw it.

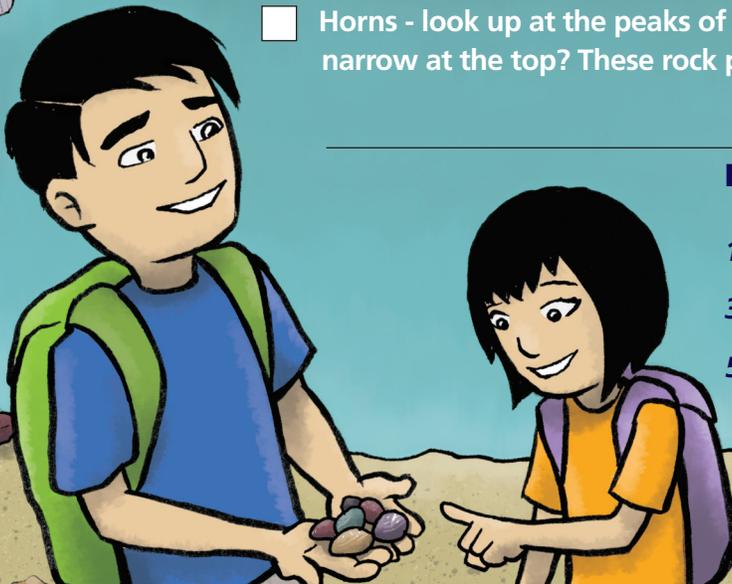
- Different colored rocks - red, green, blue, yellow. Which ones can you find?

- Smooth/rough rocks - look for smooth rocks in the streams. They have been weathered (made smaller) and eroded (moved) by the water.

- Horns - look up at the peaks of the mountains. Do any mountains get narrow at the top? These rock pyramids were shaped by glaciers.

How many did you find?

- 1 or 2 Rookie geologist! Keep looking around.
- 3 or 4 Good! Study up on the ones you don't know.
- 5 to 6 Keep it up! Maybe someday you will be a geologist.



Wise About Wildlife

Glacier National Park is home to a lot of different kinds of animals. Many people come to national parks hoping to see wildlife, but it is important to remember that these animals are wild. They need plenty of space and a healthy habitat where they can find their own food. We need to be respectful of the animals and their needs while visiting the park. This is their home. We are the visitors.



Directions:

Circle the highlighted words that best complete the following sentences.

If an animal changes its behavior because of your presence, you are too close / goofy looking / smelly.

In a national park it is never / always / sometimes okay to feed human food to wild animals.

Bears look under rocks in hopes of finding potato chips / insects / peanuts to eat.

When you're hiking in bear country, you should hike quietly / make noise / wear perfume to warn bears that you are entering their space.

At night, park rangers care for the animals by putting them back into their cages / feeding them / leaving them alone.

The place where an animal lives is called its habitat / house / bachelor pad.

The best thing we can do to help wild animals survive is teach them to dance / protect their habitat / take them to dinner.



Living Lightly

Our daily lives are busy and hectic. Sometimes it is easy to forget that the choices we make affect the planet we live on. Each of us has the power to make choices that will minimize our human impact on the Earth and reduce the effects of climate change. The puzzle below contains ideas for things that each of us can do to live lightly on the Earth. Can you think of more?

Directions:

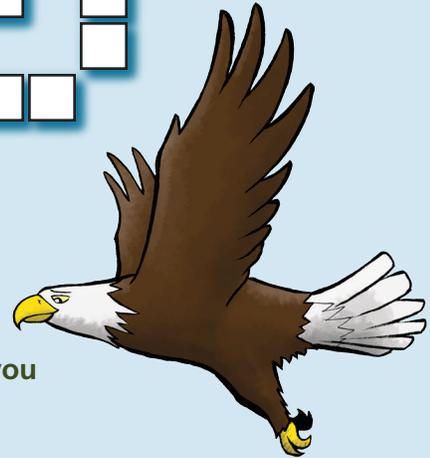
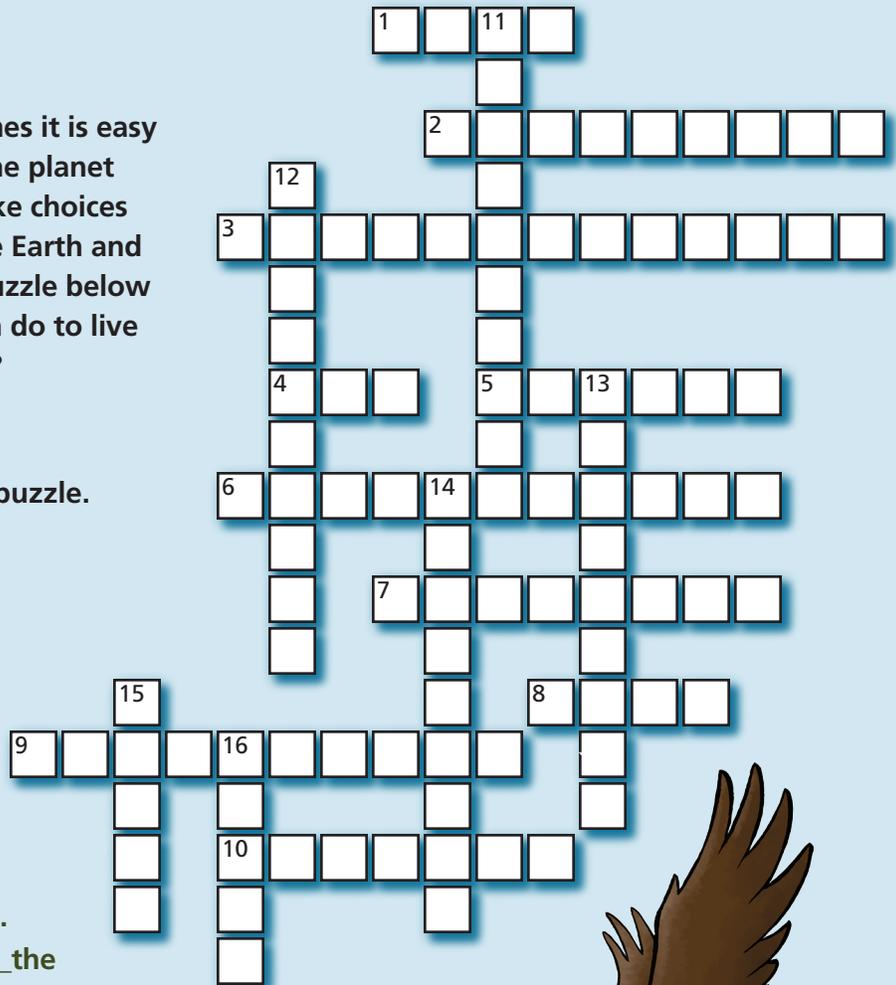
Solve the clues to complete the crossword puzzle.

Across:

- Take reusable tote _____ to the store to carry the items that you buy.
- The process by which used materials are made into new products.
- Plant a tree! Living plants take in _____ and exhale oxygen.
- Conserve water by turning _____ the faucet while you brush your teeth.
- _____ electronic devices when not in use so that they do not continue to draw power from the outlet.
- By swapping incandescent light bulbs for _____ light bulbs, you can reduce the amount of energy you use to light a room.
- To get better gas mileage, make sure your tires are properly _____.
- When you ride your _____ you generate the power to make it move by pedaling.
- Turn this up a few degrees in the summer and down a few degrees in the winter to save energy and reduce heating costs.
- Buying food and other products that are produced _____ reduces energy consumption by limiting the need for transportation.

Down:

- Type of gases in the atmosphere that trap heat.
- When you share a ride with your friends, you'll enjoy their company and save gas. This way to travel is called _____.
- Avoid buying items with additional _____ like plastic and paper wrappers that will end up in the trash.
- Solar and wind-generated power are two examples of _____ energy.
- Reduce, _____, recycle!
- Fuel efficiency is measured in _____ per gallon.



Attend a Ranger-led Program

During your visit you'll see park rangers doing many different things to help keep Glacier a clean, safe, and fun place to visit. You may see rangers on trails, in visitor centers, at campgrounds, or along roadways.

In the summer rangers lead guided hikes, give evening programs, and offer other activities to help visitors enjoy the park. After you attend one of these programs, have the ranger sign this page.

Park Ranger Signature

Program Name and Date

OR...

Talk to a Ranger

If you are not able to attend a program, you can still become a Junior Ranger by finding someone in a National Park Service uniform and politely asking them if they have time to chat for a moment. You can tell it's a National Park Service uniform by the arrowhead patch on the shoulder. Tell the ranger your favorite thing about Glacier. Rangers love to hear about the fun things you have seen in the park. After your talk, ask them to sign this page.

Park Ranger Signature

Date



Congratulations

on becoming a Junior Ranger at
Glacier National Park

As a Junior Ranger, I _____ will do all I can to take
care of and protect Glacier National Park and the plants and animals that live here. I promise to continue to
explore, learn about, and respect the natural world wherever I go.

_____ Junior Ranger

_____ Park Ranger & Date



