Point Reyes Has a Season for Everyone

A typical year on the Point Reyes Peninsula abounds with opportunities to enjoy an enormous variety of natural experiences. Each season has its own character and delights making a visit worthwhile at any time of year. Even shrouded in August fog or pummeled by a drenching cloudburst in March, the beauty of this singular dynamic landscape is inescapable.

Spring - Greening of the Landscape

Spring is the natural beginning of the year, when the first flowers emerge and migrants, both fluked and feathered, pass by Point Reyes heading north to nesting and feeding grounds in Canada and Alaska. The peninsula hosts nearly one hundred resident bird species, and another one hundred migrant species winter here. In spring and fall, many birds stop by to take advantage of the abundant food and water available here.

Just offshore, the gray whales that passed by in January and February on their way to birthing lagoons in Mexico swim past the lighthouse returning to the rich feeding in the cold waters off Alaska. Mothers traveling with their newborn calves can be seen approaching from the south, passing very near to the Point. From the lighthouse we see their barnacle encrusted backs as they blow a few times and then dive to round the Point.

On the opposite end of the Point Reyes headland, at Chimney Rock, wildflowers such as pussy ears, iris, poppies, blue-eyed grass, and larkspur—among dozens of other species—color the hillsides. Down on the pocket beaches below, elephant seal pups—born during the cool rainy winter, nursed for about a month, and then left on the beaches by their mothers—are seen throughout the spring. Joining them, after the adults leave, are the juveniles, returning to molt on the beaches where they were born.

Bolinas Lagoon and Drakes Estero provide havens for harbor seal pupping. In these protected waters the seals haul out on sandbars, rest and nurse their young. At low tide they are a common sight from Highway 1 turnouts. These areas are closed to kayakers in order to protect them during this vulnerable time. (Continued on page 2)
Seasons of Point Reyes

Limantour Beach is a fine destination in any season, but spring walks along its shore reveal the results of winter and spring storms. Driftwood and kelp wash up on the beach and changing wind patterns strand thousands of Vellea vellea, a colonial hydroid, coloring the beaches a bright blue.

Tule elk, a species reintroduced to Point Reyes in the 1970s, flourish on Tomales Point. In spring, they are calving and should always be observed from a safe distance. These majestic animals once numbered 500,000 in California, but following the Gold Rush, they were hunted nearly to extinction. In 1874, a Los Banos rancher discovered a few elk on his property and became the first to commit efforts toward protecting them. Today more than 3,200 Tule elk range over several protected areas of California.

Over 130 bird species nest at Point Reyes. As the season progresses, the young birds test their wings. This is an opportunity to see juvenile plumage and feeding behaviors, as young birds continue to beg for food from parents. Over 20 federally and state protected bird species, such as the Northern spotted owl and the Bank swallow, make their home on the peninsula. A natural stopover for migratory birds, jutting ten miles out into the Pacific, Point Reyes has abundant wetland areas for resting and feeding.

The Tule elk enter into their mating rut in late summer. The bulls’ plaintive bugle resounds across this headland a few hundred feet above the crashing waves. The bulls challenge each other for control of large harems of females with which to mate. To aid you in spotting elk and understanding their behavior, docents are on site at Tomales Point on weekends and holidays, from June to September.

Labor Day signals summer’s end with the Drakes Beach Sand Sculpture Contest. Dozens of competitors arrive in the morning to carve their masterpieces, while spectators and judges provide encouragement.

Autumn—Sunny Days and Warm Southerly Breezes

Fog and wind subside on the coast, bringing forth the warm days that we longed for during the summer chill. The Lighthouse and Chimney Rock temperatures can climb to near eighty degrees during these warm spells. Stalks of dried hemlock and cow parsnip rise up from the drought-laden hillsides, reminders that it has been six long months since the last rain storm.

Acorns, the season’s bounty, droop from live oaks and tanoaks in the Bear Valley area. In autumn, Coast Miwok Indians sent their sons into the trees to dislodge this coveted seed. Acorn woodpeckers store them in excavated niches for future eating. Insect larvae invade the cached acorns, providing the woodpeckers with protein to complement the fat.
The black-tailed deer enter their rut during this time. The Bear Valley area is full of this activity in autumn. Out on the coast, visitors might catch a glimpse of blue or humpback whales, as they make a brief, but unforgettable, appearance for the fortunate onlooker.

Migratory birds are winging over the peninsula again. This year’s fledglings, inexperienced in long-distance travel, often end up in the Monterey cypress trees near the ranches and the lighthouse.

Fall is a great time for hiking and backpacking. Without the fickle weather and high winds of spring, hikers can rely on more amenable conditions. The summer rush is over and camping permits are easier to obtain.

Winter—Blow, West Winds, Blow

Winter storms ravage the coastline, depositing wrack on the beaches and occasionally causing landslides. But between storms, some of Point Reyes’ most beautiful days offer ideal weather for being outdoors. Come prepared for these capricious conditions.

1946, led to the recovery of this gentle species. The Pacific gray whale population is estimated at about 20,000 today.

Another conservation success story, the Northern elephant seal hauls out on pocket beaches surrounding the Point Reyes headland in early winter. Females are among the first to arrive, giving birth to pups conceived during the previous year’s visit. By the end of the 19th century, Northern elephant seals had declined to as few as 20, victims of hunters taking advantage of the seals’ vulnerability during breeding season. Elephant seal populations are now estimated at 150,000, thanks to Mexico’s 1912 sealing ban, which helped save these charismatic giants from extinction.

From late December through March, on weekends and holidays, a shuttle is required for transport to whale and elephant seal observation areas. Inquire at any visitor center for more details.

In January and February, Coho salmon and Steelhead trout swim up the creeks from their ocean home to spawn. Lagunitas and Olema Creeks flash silver as the thrashing fish create depressions in the river gravels, called redd, and lay their eggs. The males fertilize the eggs and the fertilized eggs are covered by gravels when the female scrapes out another redd just upstream. The young spend 1—2 years in freshwater before tackling the open ocean, where they spend their adult lives before returning to spawn. Human activities, such as logging and dam construction, have impared and destroyed fish habitat, leading to a drastic decline in the species’ numbers. Through habitat restoration efforts, stream conditions are improving and Coho salmon and Steelhead trout are returning to many of their historic spawning streams.

Hidden underground, networks of mycorrhizae facilitate the water and nutrient uptake of trees and plants. These structures are the result of the integration of fungi with specialized plant roots. In winter, this hidden process erupts to the surface when the fungal reproductive structures—what we call mushrooms—emerge. Hundreds of mushroom hunters also emerge, seeking delightful edibles—such as chanterelles and boletus—but also to simply enjoy the amazing diversity of these often overlooked beauties. Please use extreme caution as many mushrooms are not edible and some can be fatal if consumed.

Winter is far from a dormant season here. Visitors crowd the lighthouse observation deck to watch for the return of the Pacific gray whales, usually first seen in December. Making their annual 10,000—mile roundtrip journey to the Pacific gray whales, usually first seen in December. Making their annual 10,000—mile roundtrip journey to the Pacific gray whales, usually first seen in December. Making their annual 10,000—mile roundtrip journey to the Pacific gray whales, usually first seen in December. Making their annual 10,000—mile roundtrip journey to the Pacific gray whales, usually first seen in December. Making their annual 10,000—mile roundtrip journey to the Pacific gray whales, usually first seen in December. Making their annual 10,000—mile roundtrip journey to the Pacific gray whales, usually first seen in December. Making their annual 10,000—mile roundtrip journey to the Pacific gray whales, usually first seen in December.

Be on the Lookout for...

Poison Oak

Toxicodendron diversilobum

Contact with any part of the poison oak plant causes a blistering rash. Generally this can be treated at home. More severe cases may need to see a health professional. If you know you have had contact with poison oak, thoroughly wash the affected area as soon as possible to remove the active oils. Preventative topicals are available to help avoid reactions to poison oak.

Stinging Nettle

Urtica dioica

Bare skin brushing up against a stinging nettle plant tends to break delicate defensive hairs on the leaves and stems that protect the plant from browsing animals. This releases a trio of chemicals, usually resulting in a painful skin rash typically lasting less than 24 hours. A topical analgesic (used to treat poison oak or bug bites) can be applied to help alleviate the sting.

Deer Ticks

Ticks that carry Lyme disease are known to occur in this area. Stay on trails and check your clothing frequently. The sooner that ticks are removed, the less the chance of transmittal of the organism that causes illness. Wearing light-colored, long pants helps you spot them; tuck your pant legs inside your socks to keep them from crawling up your legs. Always check your body completely at the end of your hike.

Just For Kids—Answer Key

Every season at Point Reyes has a flavor and texture all its own, leading millions of visitors to return year after year, to walk the shoreline, hike the trails, explore the forests, and enjoy the great natural variety of plants, animals, and landscapes protected here.
Coast Miwok—The First People

Coast Miwok people inhabited small family villages in present-day Marin and Sonoma Counties for thousands of years. They enjoyed a rich economy based on gathering, fishing, and hunting. At the time of European contact, an estimated 3,000 to 5,000 Coast Miwok lived in the area.

Acorns, a nutritious starchy seed, were a favored staple of the Coast Miwok. A family of four ate about 500 pounds of acorns a year. Acorns, collected in autumn, were stored in granaries, and later prepared and cooked by the women. Miwok men made at least two types of arrows, long and one short. The longer was used for deer and bear, and the shorter for accuracy. Tips were made from manzanita wood, obsidian, and other stone. Sinew was used to attach three feather fletchings and the point.

Early Explorers—Missionaries and Privateers

The home of the Coast Miwok people remained undiscovered by Europeans until a quest for new land and riches brought European explorers to the California coast in the late 1500s. In 1579, the English privateer, Francis Drake, became the first European to have careened land in present-day Marin. Francisco Vizcaíno sighted the headlands on the offshore of Point Reyes in 1775 and changed the traditional life of the Coast Miwok forever. Disease, malnutrition, cultural loss, and depression destroyed 90% of the Miwok population in less than 100 years. Franciscan missionaries arrived overland in 1775 and served as an aid to navigation.

In addition to tending the light, keepers in 1870 had the following duties: furnish coal for the steam-powered furnace, pump oil for cleaning lamps…"
The Seashore Today
Congress authorized the National Park Service to purchase the ranches, which were leased back to the existing ranchers. Currently, thirteen ranches operate in the park, and continue to provide fresh, healthy food for the local community and the nation. Black and white Holstein cows are raised on seven ranches. Black Angus and the brown and white Hereford breed are raised on six beef ranches. The National Park Service and the ranchers act as stewards—protecting the natural landscape and the cultural history of ranching. The historic Pierce Ranch at Tomales Point offers a self-guided walking tour of what was once Point Reyes’ premiere dairy.

Maritime history is preserved as well. Though replaced with an automated light in 1975, the Historic Point Reyes Lighthouse still stands, offering visitors a glimpse into the life and work of a 19th century keeper. The Historic Lifeboat Station at Chimney Rock has been restored, complete with the last intact marine railway on the west coast. The home of KPH wireless radio at the G Ranch, though also out of service, remains intact, functional, and used for ceremonial occasions by former RCA key operators today. Though newer technology has eclipsed the need for these installations, the park cares for these sites to preserve a piece of maritime history and honor the lives of those who kept vigilant watch over this coast for over 130 years.

Support Your Park
Point Reyes National Seashore relies on community partnerships to accomplish its mission. You can get involved by becoming a volunteer or by supporting the Point Reyes National Seashore Association.

Volunteer-In-Parks
Get involved by volunteering your time and talents to Point Reyes National Seashore. As a volunteer you can:
• Help combat invasive, non-native plants
• Restore stream habitat for Coho salmon and Steelhead trout; monitor spawning success
• Educate seashore visitors about elephant seals, whales, snowy plovers, and tule elk
• Assist researchers by monitoring tule elk and harbor seal populations
• Perform trail maintenance
• Patrol the park on foot, horseback, or kayak
• Help catalogue and manage the seashore’s museum collection
• Collect native grass seeds and re-vegetate restoration areas
• Orient and identify points of interest to visitors at a seashore visitor center
• Help preserve Native American culture by maintaining the Kule Loklo cultural exhibit

Please visit www.nps.gov/volunteer/ for additional volunteer opportunities and to apply.

We Are Still Here
To gain tribal rights, the modern Miwok people, consisting of more than 1,000 descendents, retraced their family trees to redefine and rediscover their cultural and historic lifeways. After 30 years of research and documentation by the tribe, President Clinton granted the Coast Miwok federal recognition in 2000. They are known today as the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria.

Point Reyes National Seashore in partnership with the Miwok Archeological Preserve of Marin, community volunteers, and Coast Miwok people, constructed and maintain a recreation of a Coast Miwok village called Kule Loklo. Located near the Bear Valley Visitor Center, this site honors the “old way” of the first people. It is a place to remember their great struggle; it is a reminder that they are still here.

Today, Point Reyes National Seashore serves as a model for land stewardship and resource protection. Providing a needed escape from crowded urban areas, it is a place to remember our connection to the land. It is also a place to reflect on the many ancestors that have left their mark here, and to contemplate how best to ensure the protection of this special place in the future.

In the late 1950’s, legislation was first proposed to establish a national seashore at Point Reyes. When he took office, President John F. Kennedy announced two conservation agendas: the creation of national seashores, including Point Reyes National Seashore, and the adoption of the Wilderness Bill. Key players in these struggles were President Kennedy’s Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, Sierra Club executive director David Brower, California Congressional Representatives Claire Engle and Clem Miller, and author Harold Gilliam, among many others. In August of 1961, a second national seashore was established at Cape Cod in Massachusetts, gaining further momentum for the Point Reyes cause. The 1962 Sierra Club publication of Gilliam’s book, Island in Time, brought much-needed publicity and a poetic voice to the campaign to protect Point Reyes. David Brower distributed a copy to every member of the 87th Congress.

Congressional floor debates took place during the summer of 1962, as battles waged over incorporation of ranches and other private property into the seashore. The intense effort finally ended with the passage of S. 476 and on September 13, 1962, President Kennedy signed “The Point Reyes Authorization Act.”

On October 20, 1966, Lady Bird Johnson and Interior Secretary Stewart Udall came to Point Reyes to dedicate the park. In her dedication speech, Lady Bird warned that “the growing needs of an urban America are quickening the tick of the conservation clock.” She called Point Reyes “a bright star in the galaxy of conservation achievements of the 1960s.”

In 1953, the first national seashore was established at Cape Hatteras, on the dynamic barrier island system off the North Carolina coast. Local, state, and federal advocates for protection of the Point Reyes peninsula were encouraged by this success. However, Drakes Bay Estates, with proposed property into the seashore. The intense effort incorporation of ranches and other private

Congressional reports recommended the creation of a national seashore at Point Reyes. Development had swallowed most of the eastern seaboard, and plans were being made for the west coast. Congressional reports recommended the creation of a system of national seashores both, to protect these vanishing landscapes and to provide public access to beaches.

When we look up and down the ocean fronts of America, we find that they are passing behind the fences of private ownership. The people can no longer get to the ocean... Harold Ickes, Interior Secretary 1933-1946
Planning Your Visit

Bear Valley Visitor Center
Stop at the Seashore’s primary visitor center for general information and to view the Seashore’s orientation film. Indoor exhibits introduce the plants, animals, and people of the area. Free park maps and beach fire permits are available at the main desk. Permits for backcountry and boat-in camping are issued at the camping desk, where you may make reservations up to three months in advance.

Outdoor Exhibits:
Kule Loklo
This Coast Miwok cultural exhibit provides a glimpse of California before European contact. The replica village is an easy half mile walk from the Bear Valley Visitor Center. Learn about the Coast Miwok culture as you walk along the trail. Open daily, sunrise to sunset.

Historic Lighthouse & Visitor Center
Drive 45 minutes from Bear Valley to the lighthouse parking area. Walk 0.4 miles up a moderately steep hill to the Lighthouse Visitor Center. Some handicap accessible parking is available within 1/8 mile of the visitor center. Inquire at any visitor center for access to this parking area. An observation deck overlooks the lighthouse. When the stairs are open, you may walk down the 308 steep steps to the lighthouse.

Fog and wind are common throughout the year. Dress in layers. For current weather information, contact any visitor center or view the lighthouse webcam:

www2.nature.nps.gov/air/WebCams/parks/porecam/porecam.cfm

Hours:
Weekends and holidays, 10 am to 5 pm
Phone Number: 415-669-1250

Visit the Seashore’s Website
The Seashore’s website is a great tool for use in planning your visit. You will find maps, driving directions, park regulations, camping and hiking information, official publications, the lighthouse webcam, seasonal highlights, special event details, ranger program information and more!

www.nps.gov/pore

Kule Loklo, Woodpecker Trail
Outdoor Exhibits:
Kule Loklo and Woodpecker Trail

Earthquake Trail
Starting from the Bear Valley Visitor Center picnic area, this short loop trail highlights the San Andreas Fault. View exhibits about geology and the great San Francisco earthquake of 1906.
Open daily, sunrise to sunset.
Wheelchair-accessible.

Morgan Horse Ranch
This working ranch at Bear Valley is for Morgan horses used for backcountry patrol at Point Reyes National Seashore. The Morgan is the first American horse breed. Self-guided exhibits, corrals and demonstrations are a part of the ranch.
Open daily, 9 am to 4:30 pm.

Historic Pierce Ranch
Established in 1858, the restored Pierce Ranch was one of the most successful dairy ranches of its time on the Point Reyes Peninsula. Located at Tomales Point, a self-guided trail directs visitors through the historic complex.
Open daily, sunrise to sunset.

Hours:
Monday—Friday, 9 am to 5 pm
Weekends and holidays, 8 am to 5 pm

Outdoor Exhibits:
Earthquake Trail, Morgan Horse Ranch and Kule Loklo, Woodpecker Trail

Phone Number: 415-464-5100

Drive Time From Bear Valley
Lighthouse/Chimney Rock 45 minutes
Drakes Beach 30 minutes
Limantour Beach 20 minutes
Point Reyes Youth Hostel 15 minutes
Tompales Point 30 minutes
San Francisco (via Sir Francis Drake Blvd) 1 hour
San Francisco (via Highway 1) 1.5 hours
Bodega Bay 1 hour
Petaluma 30 minutes
Novato 30 minutes
Sonoma/Napa 1 hour

Please drive carefully. Follow posted speed limits and watch for cyclists. Gasoline is only available in downtown Point Reyes Station.

Kule Loklo
Historic Lighthouse & Visitor Center
Ken Patrick Visitor Center
Drakes Beach Cafe
Visit the Seashore’s Website
www.nps.gov/pore

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**Explore Point Reyes**

**Hiking**

Point Reyes is graced with over 150 miles of hiking trails. Some trails ascend steeply into the forested zones along the Inverness Ridge, but there are also less ambitious options among the coastal scrub and prairie communities, and in the valleys. Review the trail sampler on this page for suggestions. An indepth trail guide and hiking map are available at any Seashore visitor center or online.

**Camping**

Car camping is not available within the Seashore’s boundaries. However, Camp Taylor (415) 488-8987 and Olema RV Resort and Campground (415) 663-8001 are just down the road. Within the seashore, visitors can choose from 4 primitive backpacking camps. Two are on bluffs above the ocean and two are in forest clearings. To make reservations for these campsgrounds you may call up to three months ahead. Reservations are recommended for May through October.

To make reservations, call (415) 669-8054, Monday through Friday, from 9 am to 2 pm. Minimum walking distances for Point Reyes’ campsgrounds:

- **Sky Camp**: 1.4 miles (from Limantour Road)
- **Coast Camp**: 1.8 miles from Laguna Trail Parking
- **Glen Camp**: 4.8 miles from Bear Valley Parking
- **Wildcat Camp**: 5.5 miles from Palomarin Parking

**Paddling**

Kayaking and canoeing are popular pursuits at Point Reyes. Tomales Bay, a narrow, 12-mile-long estuary of the Pacific, provides wonderful opportunities for novice and experienced paddlers. Leopard sharks, bat rays, harbor seals, osoy, and moon-jellies are your companions along the way. Overnight camping on the bay’s west shore can be reserved through the Point Reyes Backcountry reservation system (see information above). From July 1 until the end of February, paddling is also permitted in Drakes and Limantour Esteros.

**Cycling**

Bicycles are permitted on all paved park roads, and on a limited number of trails at Point Reyes. On the official park map these trails are indicated with dashed red lines. Where permitted, you must stay on the trail. Watch for horses and hikers; maximum speed limit is 15mph.

**Horsetrack Riding**

Equestrians may use all trails at Point Reyes. Please check at a visitor center on current trail conditions, especially in winter and spring when storms and high winds can cause flooding and treecollapse. On weekends and federal holidays, there are a few restrictions leaving from the Bear Valley area. To access Sky trail, horses must travel up Horse Trail or the Mount Wittenberg Trail. The Bear Valley Trail beyond the Wittenberg Trail, and Meadow and Old Pines Trails are closed on weekends and federal holidays.

**Visiting With Your Dog**

Dogs, on lease, are welcome on four park beaches: Limantour Beach, North Beach, South Beach, and Kehoe Beach. The short trail leading to Kehoe Beach is the only park trail where dogs are permitted. Nearby, in Golden Gate NRA, along the Bolinas Ridge Trail, dogs on leash are also allowed. For more information, please check at any visitor center or online.

**Tidepooling — A Rare Treat**

A common question asked here is, “where can I go tidepooling?” Only a few times a year, at negative low tides, does the intertidal zone open its doors to allow a glimpse of the harsh life of the plants and animals that live there. Tidepooling is best found by outwinding which days offer the safest opportunities for tidepool exploration. The lower the tide recedes the more rocks become exposed and the deeper you can see into these dynamic life zones.

Above all, respect the ocean and never go out there alone. Keep your eye on the water for rogue waves, watch your footing on slippery vegetation, and be mindful of the creatures living there. Look at the chart below to plan your next tidepooling adventure and to see just how rare a perfect tidepooling day is.

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**Tidepooling Day Chart**

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**Point Reyes National Seashore Visitor Guide**

Page 7
There are tons of cool things to discover while visiting Point Reyes. Get started on your seashore adventure today by completing the activities on this page!

**Seashore Scavenger Hunt**

Complete this crossword puzzle by hunting throughout this paper for the answers. You might also find the answers while exploring throughout the seashore.

Across
1. In 1579, Sir Francis _______ became the first European explorer to come ashore in northern California and is thought to have camped along a beach in Point Reyes which today bares his name.
2. The famous fault that separates Point Reyes National Seashore from mainland California is called the San _______ Fault.
3. You can learn about the first people of this area by visiting Kule Loklo, a replica Coast _______ village.
4. A cool, moist climate has made Point Reyes an ideal location for _______ ranching for over 150 years.
5. In 1870, the Point Reyes _______ was built to guide ships safely past the treacherous Point Reyes headlands.
6. The _____ Elk were nearly driven to extinction during the Gold Rush of 1849.
7. Rock Trail is one of the best places to view spring wildflowers.
8. Each winter, _______ Seals leave their solitary beach in Point Reyes for the breeding and birthing season.

Down
1. 2. I am a ________________ and help protect Point Reyes National Seashore! By discovering and learning about your national parks, you are taking important steps towards helping to take care of these special places today and for the future. This is a big job, but can be tons of fun, too. Ask any visitor center to learn more about how you can become a Junior Ranger. For more fun, visit these websites: www.nps.gov/pore/forkids/index.htm
2. 3. I am a ________________
3. My habitat is ________________
4. My habitat is ________________
5. My habitat is ________________
6. My habitat is ________________

Who am I?
Point Reyes provides critical habitat to many different kinds of animals. A habitat is a place where animals find the important things needed to survive like food, water, shelter and space. Can you identify these seashore animals? What kind of habitat do they need to survive? Once you have finished filling in the blanks, have fun coloring!

Nature Detective
Seashore scientists use their sharp observation skills to study Point Reyes. Like detectives trying to crack a case, they look and listen carefully for clues that will help them solve mysteries about plants, animals, habitats, and people. This information often helps us make decisions about caring for Point Reyes.

Put your observation skills to work by carefully investigating your surroundings. You can study one special place, observe a living thing or hunt for clues that will tell you about the animals that live in the area. Write your discoveries on the field notebook to the right.

Answers for the activities on this page can be found on page 3. No peeking!

**Arrowhead Challenge**

The arrowhead is the official symbol of the National Park Service. You will find it on buildings, signs, vehicles, and rangers’ uniforms. Each part of the arrowhead represents the important resources that our National Parks preserve and protect - even the shape! These resources include plants, animals, land forms, water resources and history. Can you identify these parts? Label them on the arrowhead below.

Throughout your visit, try to find as many arrowheads as you can!

**Arrowhead Count:**

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

**A Whale of a Journey!**
Gray whales complete a 10,000 mile round trip journey each year migrating between their birthing and breeding lagoons in Baja, California and their feeding grounds in the Bering Sea of Alaska. This is the longest migration of any mammal.

Help the gray whale find its way to Alaska. First, label Alaska and Baja on the map. Next, trace the migration route of the gray whale through the maze. What type of hazards could the gray whale encounter along their way?

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