

Name(s): _____



The Algonquin Park Visitor Centre Self-Guided Natural History Tour

Welcome to the Algonquin Park Visitor Centre. This building was opened in 1993 to celebrate Algonquin's first one hundred years as a Park. Through this activity sheet park visitors will gain a better appreciation of Algonquin Park's fascinating natural history. Please answer the questions or for the statements please fill in the blank(s) or circle the most correct response.

PART A: *Images of Algonquin*

Images of Algonquin is a 12 minute movie focusing on the natural and human history of Algonquin Park.

1. Images of Algonquin

- a) The two geographic sections of Algonquin Park are the _____ Corridor and the _____.
- b) Name three activities you can participate in while visiting Algonquin Park. _____

c) Name four types of plants or animals shown in *Images of Algonquin*. _____

PART B: *The Exhibits*

After watching *Images of Algonquin* please now head through the exhibits that start at the top of the ramp near the entrance to the Visitor Centre Theatre.

2. Welcome to the Highlands of Algonquin Park

- a) Algonquin Park covers _____ km² and was established in _____.
- b) With an elevation of _____ metres, Algonquin's summers are _____ and _____.
- c) How many major rivers systems begin in the highlands of Algonquin Park? _____

3. Where Did these Rocks Come From?

- a) What are the two major types of rocks found in Algonquin Park? _____ and _____
- b) Algonquin's two types of rocks are very [HARD or SOFT] and [RICH or POOR] in nutrients.

4. One Glacier, 3 soils and 3 forests

- a) How many years ago did the last glacier melt back from Algonquin Park? _____
- b) _____ grow on till soils.
- c) _____ grow on sand soils.
- d) Spruce grows on _____ soils.

5. Welcome to the Hardwoods

- a) The dominate tree in the hardwood forests of Algonquin Park is the _____.
- b) Most hardwood forests in Algonquin Park are found growing on the [NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, or WEST] side of the Park.
- c) Name four common animal species you might find living in Algonquin's hardwood forests.

6. *Living on Borrowed Energy*

a) Name three animals you might find feeding on a dead deer in the winter on a frozen Algonquin Park lake. _____

7. *From Hardwoods to Pine!*

a) What is the second most common forest type in Algonquin Park? _____

b) Which side of the park is this forest type most common? [NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, or WEST]

8. *How Much Does She Weigh?*

a) How many Black Bear are there in Algonquin Park? _____

b) This female bear in the month of June may weigh 65 kilograms, but by mid-October the same bear may have gained _____ kilograms for a total weight of _____ kilograms.

c) Name four things that this female bear may have eaten. _____

9. *How Many Young Do They Produce?*

a) How many offspring can a Red Pine produce? _____

b) How many offspring does a Black and White Warbler produce? _____

10. *Moose Get Sexy*

a) What is the sole purpose of a male moose's antlers? _____

11. *A One-Two Punch for Moose*

a) Name two parasites of moose. _____ and _____

12. *How long do they live?*

a) What is the average lifespan of a wolf? _____

13. *Heads You Live... Tails You Die*

a) Where is the best place for a female moose to give birth in the spring? _____

14. *Why Do Beavers Dam Streams?*

a) How many beaver ponds are there in Algonquin Park? _____

b) Name four creatures that live in or near beaver ponds _____

c) What three structures do beavers build? _____

15. *Why Are Rocks Important to Fish?*

a) How many lakes are there in Algonquin? _____

b) Most lakes in Algonquin Park are _____ and _____ and have high levels of dissolved _____.

c) Algonquin Park lakes have _____ nutrient levels because they sit on hard, nutrient-poor _____ like _____ and _____.

16. *Life at the Bottom*

d) Which is a cold water fish found in Algonquin Park? [LAKE TROUT or PUMPKINSEED]