What’s Happening in YOUR Woods?

Winter is a great time to find out what’s happening in the woods. So, go exploring! Just put on your boots and snowshoes- and be sure to take your “senses” with you.

Pretend you are walking through the woods...

   Looks around. What do you see?
   Close your eyes and listen. What do you hear?
   Breathe in through your nose. What do you smell?
   Touch the rocks, trees, snow/ice. What do you feel?
   Stand very still. What do you feel?

Make a list of observations you might make when you visit Mt. Bachelor- what you might see, hear, smell, and feel.

When You Explore the Forest...

✓ Always go with an adult and never go alone.
✓ Stay on marked trails and designated areas.
✓ Pay attention to signs and instructions.
✓ Pace yourself. Don’t go too fast that you’ll get tired. Keep track of time.
✓ Know some first aid (like how to treat a small cut). Learn about and watch out for frostbite, hypothermia, and snow blindness.
✓ Bring plenty of food and water!
People invented snowshoes after watching how easily the **snowshoe hare** travelled across the snow. This animal has very **large feet** compared with their body size, which helps them stay on top of the snow.

American Indians wore **snowshoes** to travel through snowy forests.

Name 4 human uses of snow?

1. ______________________
2. ______________________
3. ______________________
4. ______________________
Dress Like an Onion in Three Easy Steps

On a cold winter day, animals have feathers or fur to keep warm. We do not. So, we wear extra clothing to stay warm and dry when we play outside. When you put on extra clothing, you need to “dress like an onion” and wear many layers. Layering your clothing gives you control over how hot or cold you feel. Wear only the layers you need to feel comfortable. If you start to feel cold, put on another layer. If you get too hot, simply remove a layer before you start to sweat.

Step 1. Base Layer
The base layer touches your skin. Wear a tight-fitting layer like long underwear made of wicking cloth—hi-tech fabric that lets moisture (sweat!) evaporate from your body to keep you warm and dry. Don’t wear cotton—it can get wet and make you cold.

Step 2. Middle Layer
The middle layer insulates—it keeps body heat inside your clothing and prevents it from escaping. This layer also pulls sweat away from the base layer to keep you dry. Wear a turtleneck sweater and pants (no jeans!) that are loose but that still touch the base layer.

Step 3. Outer Layer
The outer layer blocks wind and lets moisture escape. This layer may be made of material like fleece. Wear a coat with a hood (to keep your neck warm), waterproof snow pants, and boots with a waterproof foot and warm lining.
Draw and Label the Essential Layers

Key words
Snow pants
Gloves
Boots
Snowshoes
Jacket
Scarf
Hat
Animals of Mt. Bachelor

Key words

- Black Bear
- Pine Marten
- Deer
- Cougar
- Gray Jay
- Clarks Nutcracker

- Pika
- Fox
- Raven
- Vole
- Weasel
- Hare
How do Animals Survive the Winter?

Draw a line and match the survival methods to Hibernation, Adaptation or Migration

- Deep sleep
- Change color
- Move to warm weather
- Hunt

Hibernation

Adaptation

Migration
The Science of Snow

When clouds get really cold, frozen water droplets form small ice crystals.

What are they called? These ice crystals are snowflakes.

Then what happens? After snowflakes land on the ground and start to pile up, they form a snowpack.

What is snowpack? A snowpack is made up of millions and millions of snowflakes. The size and shape of the snowflakes can make the layers of a snowpack strong or weak.

What are the 3 states of water?

1. ____________________________
2. ____________________________
3. ____________________________
4 Steps of the Water Cycle

1. __________

2. __________

3. __________

4. __________

Key words
Evaporation
Condensation
Precipitation
Accumulation
Plates that make up Earth’s crust are all different shapes and sizes.

Plate tectonics

Like moving puzzle pieces of the Earth’s crust

The Earth’s outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates.
How are Mountains Formed?

**Boundary**

- **Transform Plates**
  - Sliding
  - Sliding past each other
  - Earthquakes

- **Divergent Plates**
  - Spreading
  - Plates move apart
  - Volcanoes
  - Earthquakes
  - Underwater volcanic Mountains

- **Convergent Plates**
  - Colliding
  - Pushing into each other
  - Volcanoes
  - Mountain ranges
  - Earthquakes
  - Subduction
Write/Drew questions you might have...

Wonder Wall
Write or Draw your Favorite part of the Snowshoe Tour!

To send a Thankyou letter to your Snowshoe Ranger:

Discover Your Forest
63095 Deschutes Market Road
Bend, OR 97701