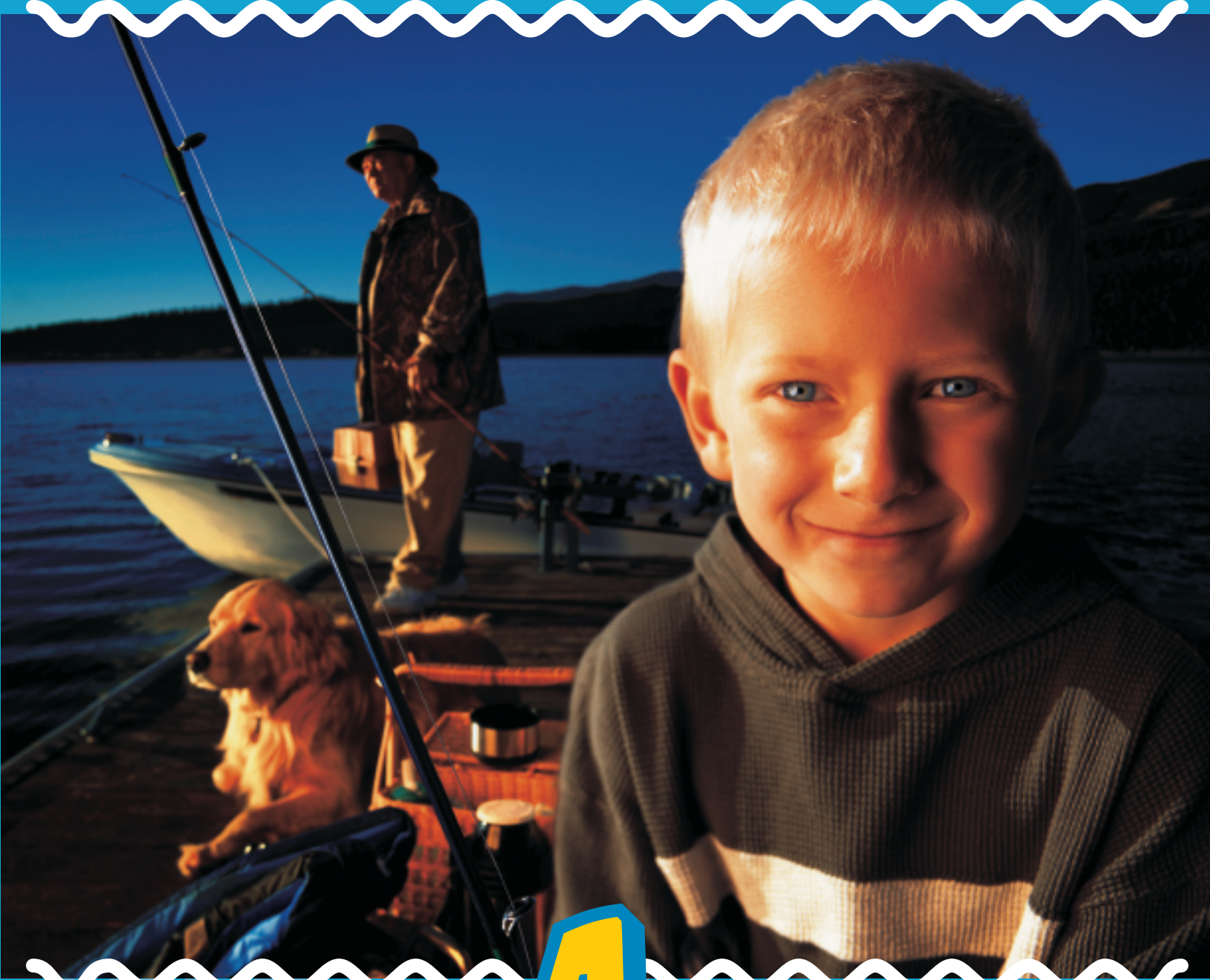




# Experience Idaho's State Parks



# Just 4 Kids

# Lesson 1

## A Hundred Years of Idaho State Parks

**Theme:** “Happy Birthday to you...”

### Content Objectives:

Students will:

- Learn about how, when, and why state parks were created
- Learn what is available at state parks today
- Create a state park folder

### Suggested Level:

Fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) Grade

### Standards Correlation:

- Language Arts
  - Standard 2: Comprehension/Interpretation 2.1, 2.2
- Health
  - Standard 4: Consumer Health 4.
- Humanities: Visual Arts
  - Standard 2: Critical thinking 2.2
- Physical Education
  - Standard 3: Physically Active Lifestyle 3.1
  - Standard 4: Personal Fitness 4.1
- Social Studies
  - Standard 4: Civics and Government 4.1

### Suggested Time Allowance:

One 1-hour session

### Park Employee Materials to bring to classroom

- “Celebrating 100 Years of Parks in Idaho” Program Script
- “*Transportation poster board pictures*”
- “*Poster board camping photos*”
- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides** (one for each student and teacher)
- Idaho Official Highway Maps** (one for each student and teacher)

### Teacher Materials:

- “Celebrating 100 Years of Parks in Idaho” (including “*transportation poster board pictures*” and “*poster board camping photos*”)
- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides** (one for each student and teacher)
- Idaho Official Highway Maps** (one for each student and teacher)
- Idaho State Parks 100th Birthday Celebration DVD “**Idaho State Parks for Kids!**”
- Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Organizational Chart
- Pocket folders (one per student)
- Art supplies
- Cupcakes

### Preparation:

- Contact the state park nearest you to find out if a park employee is available to present the “Celebrating 100 Years of Parks in Idaho” and schedule the day and time
- If a state park employee is unavailable, make copy of “Celebrating 100 Years of Parks in Idaho Script” (for each student) and order or download “*transportation poster board pictures*” and “*poster board camping photos*” from IDPR website.
- Order “**Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides**” (one for each student and teacher)
- Order “**Idaho Official Highway Maps**” (one for each student and teacher)
- Pocket folders (one per student)

- ❑ Art supplies
- ❑ Cupcake Celebration. Bring cupcakes to introduce birthday celebration and to motivate class to learn about state parks

## Procedures:

### Session 1:

1. Introduce the State Park Employee by name and park. Allow employee to present the "Celebrating 100 Years of Parks in Idaho". If a State Park Employee is unavailable, present the script yourself or as a class.
2. Review the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Organizational Chart with class to allow students to see the organization of the parks in relationship to the governor.
3. List parks students have visited and what activities they participated in, i.e. camping, boating, attend programs, Junior Ranger programs, etc.
4. Hand out folders and tell students these are to keep Idaho State Park information for the 100<sup>th</sup> celebration of Idaho State Parks as they learn and gather information.
5. Students should write their names on the folders and then be allowed to decorate the exterior with drawings of activities available at state parks (hiking, camping, fishing, water slide, boating, etc...).
6. Park Employee or teacher hand out to each student a copy of "**Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide**" and "**Idaho Official Highway Map**" for future activities. Give the students a few minutes to look at the maps. The maps are to be put into their folders along with any other materials they are given for this unit.
7. View the Idaho State Parks 100th Celebration DVD "**Idaho State Parks for Kids!**" as a class.
8. Cupcake Celebration. Serve cupcakes as introduction to Idaho State Park 100<sup>th</sup> celebration. **Before** handing them out, have each student tell one reason why they think state parks are important or one fun thing they have done or would like to do at a state park.

## Assessment Strategies:

- ❑ Class participation
- ❑ Folder completion
- ❑ Walking Chart completion

## Extension Activities:

- ❑ Refer to Idaho State Park 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Activity Book for additional activities.
- ❑ As a class chart the number of miles from their school to Custer City, Idaho. This historic gold mining town is the geographical center of Idaho and part of the Land of the Yankee Fork Historic Area. Have class participate during recess/PE to collectively or individually walk the number of miles from their school to Custer. Keep track on a classroom chart. A mileage chart to Custer is included in this packet.

## Resources:

- ❑ **Idaho State Parks Guidebook** (Paperback) **Author:** Bill Loftus **Publisher:** Tribune Pub Co **Date Published:** 1989 **ISBN-13:** 9780960750658
- ❑ **Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide FREE** Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Regional Service Center contact information: PO Box 83720 • Boise, ID 83720-0065 • (208) 334-4199 or online at [www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov](http://www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov)
- ❑ **Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Homepage** [www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov](http://www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov)

Headquarters in your area:

North Idaho Field Bureau Chief  
Idaho Dept. Parks & Recreation  
2885 Kathleen Avenue, Suite 1  
Coeur d'Alene ID 83815  
208-769-1511  
Fax: 208-769-1418

South Idaho Field Bureau Chief  
Idaho Dept. Parks & Recreation  
5657 Warm Springs Avenue  
P.O. Box 83720  
Boise ID 83720-0065  
208-514-2400  
FAX 208-334-3741

East Idaho Field Bureau Chief  
Idaho Dept. of Parks & Recreation  
4279 Commerce Circle, Suite B  
Idaho Falls ID 83401  
208-525-7121  
FAX 208-525-7123

# Celebrating 100 Years of Parks in Idaho

One hundred year old! Now that's pretty old. Can you think of some things that are at least 100 years old? Here are some things to think about that happened 100 years ago in 1908:

Grand Canyon National Monument was created  
Boy Scouts of America started  
Mother's Day was celebrated for the first time  
Henry Ford rolled his first Model T automobile off the production line (It cost \$825 to buy)  
Chicago Cubs won the Worlds Series and have not won since!  
Actors Jimmy Stewart, "It's a Wonderful Life", and Buddy Ebsen, "Beverly Hillbillies" born  
Geronimo, Apache chief, died  
First Class stamp was \$ 0.02 per ounce--now it is \$ 0.41  
4th modern Olympic games were held in London, England  
The first horror movie premiered in Chicago, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*  
The zipper was invented  
1st true skyscraper, 47 stories, built  
William Howard Taft elected 27th President of the United States  
The New Year Ball was dropped for the 1st time at Times Square  
46th star was added to the U.S. Flag for Oklahoma  
Albert Einstein presented the quantum theory of light  
1st football uniform numbers used (University of Pittsburgh)  
Oil discovered in Persia (southern Iran). Petroleum production began in the Middle East  
1st time people traveled across the U.S. by car, it took 32 days, 5 hours and 25 minutes  
"Take Me Out to the Ball Game" was a hit on the song charts

And Heyburn State Park, Idaho's first state park, was established in northern Idaho. As the first state park to be created in the Pacific Northwest, it is also the oldest state park in the Pacific Northwest. The park is named for United States Senator, Weldon Brinton Heyburn. Senator Weldon B. Heyburn loved the scenic beauty of Idaho and viewed it as a very valuable treasure and he wanted to do something about saving the best of it. He began the process to preserve the land at the southern end of Lake Coeur d'Alene and Chatcolet Lake near Plummer, Idaho in Idaho's northern panhandle. Senator Heyburn wanted to be sure that Idaho had at least one national park and tried to gain national park status for the property. He worked very hard to convince others that a national park designation was the best choice but he was unsuccessful. After long negotiations, a temporary compromise was reached that provided for sale of the potential parkland to Idaho state authorities for a state park at a modest price of \$12,000. Senator Heyburn did not want a state park because he felt that it would be hard and near impossible for the state legislature to come up with the adequate funding needed for a park. He was right. The first appropriation from Idaho's legislature was not enough to cover the purchase price. Finally, two years later enough funds were set aside to purchase the 5,505-acres park. Idaho was left with a state park instead of a national park.

Heyburn State Park has a strong Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) legacy. When President Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office in 1933 our nation, as a whole, was bankrupt in money and spirit. He asked Congress for a large amount of money to create new jobs. The Emergency Work Act was passed and President Roosevelt took the money and created the Civilian Conservation Corps. The corps was put in place to provide conservation jobs for thousands of unemployed young men that in turn would help preserve our nations natural resources. These young men worked in forests, parks, lands and water. Each state had camps and was allocated funds to run their CCC programs. One such camp was at Heyburn State Park.

Company 1995 completed much of the original construction at Heyburn from 1934 – 1942. The CCC camp known as SP-1, short for State Park One, had approximately 150 – 200 young men, mostly from Idaho, and some from Illinois, New York and Oklahoma. They built roads, trails, picnic areas, shelters, bathrooms, bridges, beaches, benches and the Rocky Point Lodge. Many of the original CCC structures still stand today. The young men were paid \$30.00 per month, of which \$25.00 was sent home to help their families. With careful budgeting, the boys could stretch their five dollars for an entire month. (See *attached CCC menu and costs from 1937 and CCC trivia*)

This year we are celebrating 100 years of state parks in Idaho. Although the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation was not created until 1965, the State Land Board administered scenic and recreation areas as early as 1907. The State Highways Department took over in 1947, but in 1949 control of the parks was transferred back to the State Land Board. A Parks Division was created within the Land Board in 1953 and a former superintendent of Glacier National Park took charge of the Idaho program in 1958.

In 1965, two things came together that resulted in the creation of a state park system in Idaho. First, Roland and Averell Harriman agreed to donate what is now Harriman State Park to the State of Idaho on the condition that a professional agency be created to manage it. Second, the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund was created. Statewide recreation planning was required to qualify for the federal funds, which were used to develop state and local recreation facilities. It would take a state agency to do that. Currently there are 30 state parks and recreational trailways in Idaho.

Let's look at how things have changed over the years. Back in the early days of Idaho state parks, transportation to the parks was by team and buggy, steamboat, train and the Model T. (*Use transportation poster board pictures here*) Roads were rough and Interstate highways did not exist. A Model T cost \$290.00 in 1925, (the same year this steamboat picture was taken) and gasoline was only pennies per gallon. Today the average new car costs over \$20,000.00 and gas is at or near \$3.00/gallon. Today we drive to state parks in a car or pickup, large modern motor homes, big trucks pulling RVs, or four-wheel drive SUVs.

Camping in a state park a hundred years ago was definitely roughing it, at least by today's standards. (*Use poster board camping photos here*) Imagine no water, electricity, modern bathrooms, etc. There were very few facilities.

Today, the camping picture has changed dramatically for most of our state parks. Additional types of camping experiences are now offered. We find new high tech lightweight tents, (a bit different than these photos), big recreational vehicles and motor homes in our campgrounds. Most campgrounds provide hot showers, flush toilets, electricity, tables and grills and have added areas for large group campsites. We even see TV satellite dishes on top of RVs! What would those people from long ago think of that?

Recently, Idaho State Parks and Recreation added more choices for campers. With changing and expanding populations, there are park visitors who want a little more comfort and may not have a camper, tent or RV. For these people, accommodations such as cabins and yurts are a comfortable and affordable way to enjoy an outing in many Idaho State Parks. If you prefer not to "rough it" by sleeping on the ground, cabins and yurts are the ideal place to stay.

Besides greatly improved camping facilities in the last 100 years, a variety of other recreation activities have been added. State parks offer swimming, hiking, disk golf, fishing, interpretive programs, boating, bicycle and horseback trails, etc. Interpretive programs include nature walks, historic skills demonstrations like churning butter, making soap or cooking in a Dutch oven, video and audio tours, Junior Ranger programs or some other fun activity that helps you learn about the park and what lives there.

In 2008, Idaho celebrates 100 years since the establishment of its first state park, Heyburn State Park. Many things have changed in the past 100 years, but one thing that has not changed is the mission of Idaho State Parks and Recreation – "To improve the quality of life in Idaho through outdoor recreation and resource stewardship."

Help us celebrate 100 years of Idaho state parks. All parks will celebrate on July 12, 2008 with a party. Tell a friend. Idaho State Parks and Recreation looks forward to providing another 100 years of state parks and recreational opportunities for the citizens of Idaho and our guests.

CCC -Civil Conservation Corps  
Camp SP-1, Company 1995

Heyburn State Park - 115 men  
Menu for Friday, August 27, 1937

**Breakfast**

Item	Cost Per Unit	Quantity	Total Cost
Mush*			
Hot Cakes	\$ 0.23	3 pounds	\$ 0.69
Canned Milk	\$ 0.05	48 cans	\$ 2.40
Syrup*			
Fresh Peaches	\$ 1.00	2 pounds	\$ 2.00
Pork Links	\$ 0.22	35 pounds	\$ 7.70
Fresh Milk	\$ 0.02	120 gallons	\$ 2.40
Butter	\$ 0.33	6 pounds	\$ 1.98
Sugar	\$ 0.05	25 pounds	\$ 1.25
Coffee*			
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$ 18.42</b>

\*There were no costs that day for mush, syrup or coffee. Supplies must have already been on hand.

**Dinner**

Item	Cost per Unit	Quantity	Total Cost
Franks	\$ 0.16	45 pounds	\$ 7.20
Sour Kraut	\$ 0.28	2 pounds	\$ 0.56
Canned Milk	\$ 0.05	24 cans	\$ 1.20
Mustard	\$ 0.23	1/2 gallon	\$ 0.23
Boiled Spuds	\$ 0.01	40 pounds	\$ 0.40
Macaroni & Cheese	\$ 0.06	6 pounds	\$ 0.36
Cheese	\$ 0.19	6 pounds	\$ 1.14
Sugar	\$ 0.05	25 pounds	\$ 1.25
Corn on Cob	\$ 1.40	1 1/2 (bushel??)	\$ 1.40
Chocolate Pudding	\$ 0.23	2 dozen	\$ 0.46
Cornstarch	\$ 0.07	2 pounds	\$ 0.14
Coconut	\$ 0.11	2 pounds	\$ 0.22
Lettuce Salad	\$ 0.50	1/4 pound	\$ 0.50
Bread	\$ 0.05	20 pounds	\$ 1.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$ 17.71</b>

### Supper

Item	Cost per Unit	Quantity	Total Cost
Fried Chicken	\$ 0.28	100 pounds	\$ 28.00
Mashed Spuds	\$ 0.01	50 pounds	\$ 0.50
Lard	\$ 0.13	40 pounds	\$ 5.20
Dressing	\$ 0.01	10 gallons	\$ 0.10
Sage	\$ 0.06	1 pound	\$ 0.06
Sugar Brown	\$ 0.07	1 pound	\$ 0.07
Canned Milk	\$ 0.05	24 cans	\$ 1.20
Sugar	\$ 0.05	25 pounds	\$ 1.25
Sweet Spuds	\$ 0.12	15 pounds	\$ 1.80
Shrimp Salad	\$ 0.55	1/4 pound	\$ 0.55
Shrimp	\$ 0.12	32 pounds	\$ 3.84
Olives	\$ 0.37	3 pounds	\$ 1.11
Bread	\$ 0.05	15 pounds	\$ 0.75
Butter	\$ 0.33	5 pounds	\$ 1.65
Ice Cream	\$ 0.90	7 gallons	\$ 6.30
Crackers	\$ 0.10	10 boxes	\$ 1.00
Cocoa	\$ 0.49	1 pound	\$ 0.49
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$ 55.31</b>

### Bakers Menu

Item	Cost per unit	Quantity	Total Cost
Eggs	\$ 0.23	6 dozen	\$ 1.38
Ex. Vanilla	\$ 0.36	1 bottle	\$ 0.36
Powdered Sugar	\$ 0.07	9 pounds	\$ 0.63
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$ 2.37</b>

### Lunches - 400 Sandwiches

Item	Cost per unit	Quantity	Total Cost
Oranges	\$ 5.75	1 case	\$ 5.75
Lemons	\$ 8.75	1 case	\$ 8.75
Hams, Smoked	\$ 0.27	50 pounds	\$ 13.50
Cheese	\$ 0.19	15 pounds	\$ 2.85
Bologna	\$ 0.13	20 pounds	\$ 2.60
Butter	\$ 0.33	6 pounds	\$ 1.98
Bread	\$ 0.05	50 pounds	\$ 2.50
Mayonnaise	\$ 1.17	1 gallon	\$ 1.17
Sugar	\$ 0.05	25 pounds	\$ 1.25
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$ 40.35</b>

### Cost Summary for Entire Day

Breakfast	\$ 18.42
Dinner	\$ 17.71
Supper	\$ 55.31
Bakers Menu	\$ 2.37
Lunches	\$ 40.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 134.16</b>



## The Civilian Conservation Corps in Idaho 1933 to 1942 Amazing Facts

Camps in Idaho            163 (in 51 locations)

Number of Men from Idaho            28,074

Number of Men from other states    86,775

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Total                            113,849

Some of the projects completed in Idaho:

Lookout houses and towers	236
Dams	91
Telephone lines	3,034 miles
Trees planted	28,614,000
Fire firefighting	484,149 man days
Tree and plant disease and insect control	641,464 acres
Rodent and predatory animal control	4,049,971 acres

Trees planted in the United States --3 billion

## CCC Trivia

- The CCC helped build Idaho's first state park (Heyburn State Park)
- All Five Star Generals of World War II were involved in the organizing and running of the CCC
- Famous CCC alumni include actors Raymond Burr, Walter Mathau and Robert Mitchum; boxer Archie Moore; baseball player Stan Musial; and test pilot Chuck Yeager.
- The CCC build 46,584 bridges
- In 1940, it cost approximately \$1,000 per year per enrollee for food, clothing and allotments to dependents.
- The typical enrollee had been out of work for seven months prior to enlisting. He weighed about 147 pounds and gained an average of 11 pounds after joining.
- If an enrollee was absent more than eight days, he was given a dishonorable discharge.
- Enrollees were granted three days leave to vote or register to vote.
- Before the CCC was established in 1933, many European countries, as well as Canada and South Africa had established work camps.
- The Soviet Union praised the CCC program.
- More than 85,000 Native Americans enrolled in the CCC program.
- During its 10-year history, the CCC operated 163 camps in the Gem state. Nearly 30,000 Idaho men found jobs in the CCC. The number of men who were working in Idaho from out-of-state was over 86,000.
- The CCC boys built more than 90 dams, more than 200 lookouts, planted millions of trees and built miles of roads and trail.

Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation's 30 State Parks\*  
List of Idaho State Parks Acquisitions

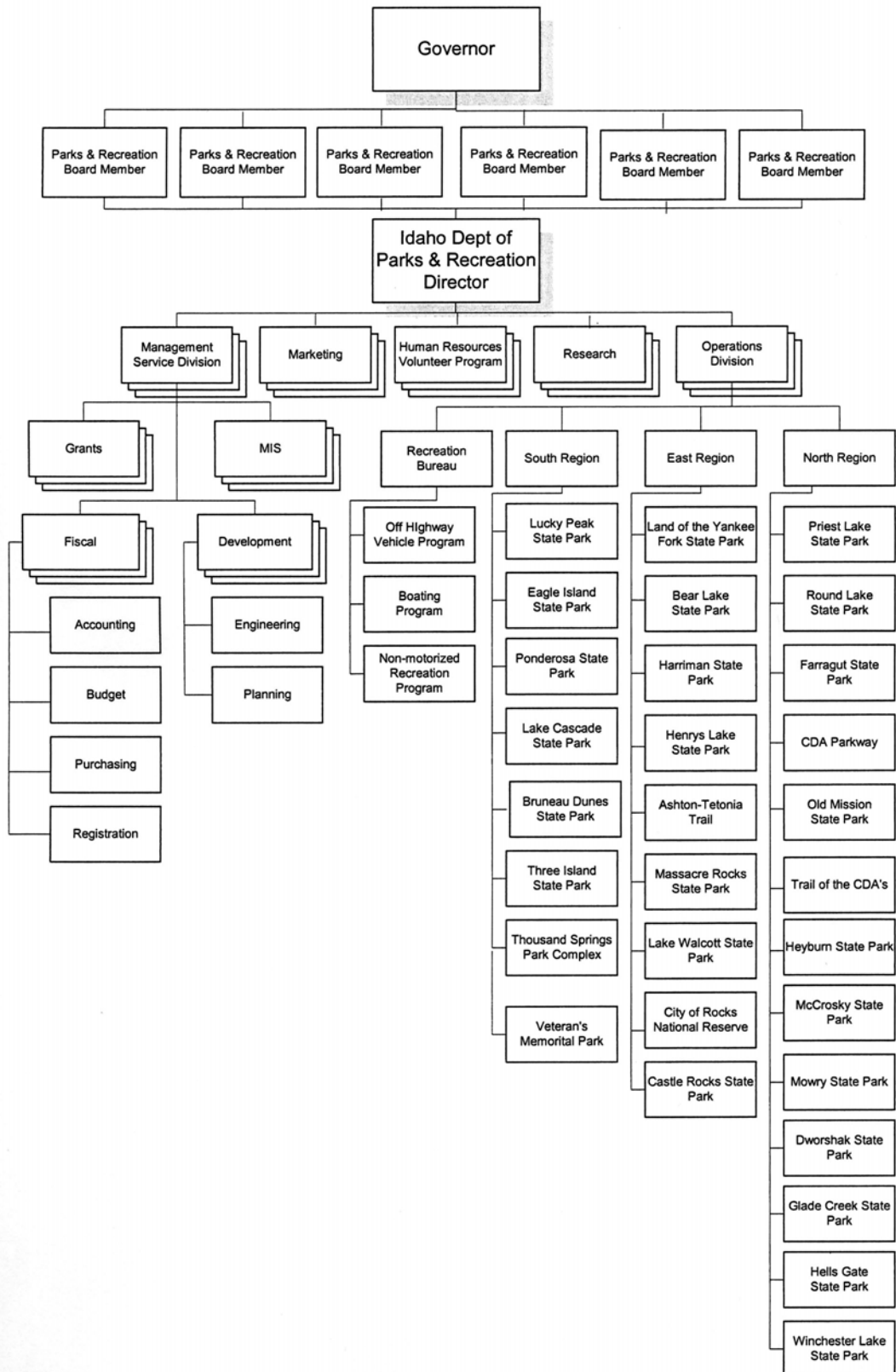
<p style="text-align: center;">Heyburn (1908)* Administers Mary Minerva McCroskey (1995)* Mowry (1972)*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Veterans Memorial (1969)* Operated by City of Boise</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Old Mission (1975)* Administers Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes*</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Harriman (1965)* Administers Henrys Lake (1973)* Mesa Falls</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Thousand Springs Administers Malad Gorge (1970)* Crystal Springs Niagara Springs (1994) Earl M. Hardy Box Canyon Nature Preserve (1999) Billingsley Creek Ritter Island Vardis Fisher</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Eagle Island (1978)*</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Bruneau Dunes (1967)*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Hells Gate (1973)*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Dworshak (1989)* Administers Glade Creek (1998)*</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Massacre Rocks (1967)*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Round Lake (1973)*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Land of the Yankee Fork (1990)*</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Lucky Peak (1967)* Administers Discovery (1935) Sandy Point Spring Shores</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Priest Lake (1973)*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ashton-Tetonia Rail Trail (1995)* No Public Facilities Available</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Three Island Crossing (1968)*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Farragut (1973)* Administers Coeur d'Alene Parkway (1996)*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Lake Cascade (1999)*</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Bear Lake (1969)*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ponderosa (1973)*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Lake Walcott (1999)*</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Winchester Lake (1969)*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">City of Rocks (1973)* City of Rocks NR (1988) Administers Castle Rocks (2003)*</p>	

## Mileage to Custer, Idaho

From:

Town	Mileage
Boise, Idaho via Banks-Lowman	205
via Idaho City	162
Idaho Falls, Idaho	198
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho via Lewiston, Idaho	458
via Missoula, Montana	398
Lewiston, Idaho via Banks-Lowman	343
Twin Falls, Idaho via Arco-Challis	234
via Sun Valley	152
Pocatello, Idaho	209
Salmon, Idaho	108
Sun Valley, Idaho	76
Stanley, Idaho	22
Butte, Montana	257
Missoula, Montana	253
Salt Lake City, Utah	370

Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation  
FY 2007



## **Idaho State Parks for Kids! DVD Fact Sheet**

### **Weldon B. Heyburn**

Senator Weldon B. Heyburn loved the scenic beauty of Idaho and viewed it as a very valuable treasure and he wanted to do something about saving the best of it. He began the process to preserve the land at the southern end of Lake Coeur d'Alene and Chatcolet Lake near Plummer, Idaho in Idaho's northern panhandle. This land became Idaho's first state park, Heyburn State Park.

### **Nell Shipman**

Nell Shipman was born in Vancouver in 1892. She worked as an actress in theatrical companies before she entered the film industry. At the age of eighteen, she sold the rights to her book, *Under the Crescent*, to Universal to be made into a serial. She quickly developed a reputation as a talented writer, actress, and director. In 1916, she became an overnight success for her production of *God's Country and the Woman*. The film is based on a James Oliver Curwood story. Shipman produced, directed, and acted in the film. She is credited as one of the first directors to shoot her films almost entirely on location. Shipman continued with a string of successes shot at Priest Lake, Idaho with *Back to God's Country* (1919) and many other outdoor "wild animal pictures." Audiences were drawn to the seemingly exotic locations and "wild" animals in her films. She artfully created a persona of herself as a rugged and exotic "New Woman" of outdoor adventure.

By the 1920s, Nell's films decreased in popularity, so she closed down her production company in Idaho and sold her animals to the San Diego Zoo. She remained active as a screenwriter and novelist and wrote her autobiography in the 1960s before she passed away in 1970.

### **Bull Frog**

The bullfrog is the largest frog in North America, with a voice to match its size. The booming call will travel more than a quarter mile. The bullfrog uses its call for attracting mates and staking out its territory.

The bullfrog prefers to make its home in ponds, lakes and slow moving water with lots of vegetation at the edge to provide easy hiding places. When spooked, the frog is just as likely to hide in vegetation as the water. You don't get to be the largest frog in North America by being a light eater. A bullfrog has teeth in the roof of its mouth and a muscular tongue capable of flipping prey into its mouth. Insects, crayfish, minnows and even small birds are meals for this hefty frog with a loud mouth.

### **Naval Training Station at Farragut**

Farragut State Park once was the location of the second largest Naval training base in America. The United States wanted a training base far from the ocean to be safe from enemy attack. Construction started in April 1942 with 22,000 men working on

the vast project. By September of 1942, after five months of construction, Camp Bennion was the first of six recruit camps to open for training.

Each of the self-contained camps was designed to house, feed, and train 5,000 men at a time. There were six main camps. Each camp was laid out in the form of an oval with a huge drill field in the center. In 15 months, Farragut trained almost 300,000 sailors. The last recruits arrived in December of 1944. The training center was decommissioned in June of 1946.

### **Construction Techniques at Old Mission**

In 1850, Father Ravalli arrived in the area now known as Cataldo and began designing the present mission building. Together, the Indians and Jesuits used large, hand-hewn logs that were cut near the site. All the planing and shaping was done by hand with a broad ax. They didn't have nails so holes were drilled in the upright timbers and the rafters and wooden pegs hold them together. The large logs were then latticed with saplings that were woven with grass and caked with mud. This process, know as "wattle and daub," created hollow walls over one-foot thick and a building constructed without nails. Evidence of this technique can still be seen today. The rocks for the foundation were dug in the mountains over half a mile away and carried to the building site. Mud was used to hold the stones in place and cement was added later. Each of the six columns in the front of the building is made from one tree. When finished three years later, the building was christened Mission of the Sacred Heart. The building is 90 feet long, 40 feet wide and 40 feet high. The only tools used to build the mission were a broad axe, an auger used for drilling holes, ropes and pulleys, a penknife and an improvised whip saw.

### **Ospreys**

The Osprey is a medium-large fish-eating bird of prey or raptor. It tolerates a wide variety of habitats, nesting in any location that is near a body of water and provides an adequate food supply. Size wise, the Osprey reached 24 inches in length and has a wingspan of 6 feet. It is brown on the upperparts and predominantly whitish on the head and underparts, with a brownish eyepatch and wings. The main diet for an Osprey is fish. The Osprey is featured on the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation's logo.

### **The Great Depression, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**

When President Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office in 1933 our nation, as a whole, was bankrupt in money and spirit. He asked Congress for a large amount of money to create new jobs. The Emergency Work Act was passed and President Roosevelt took the money and created the Civilian Conservation Corps. The corps was put in place to provide conservation jobs for thousands of unemployed young men that in turn would help preserve our nations natural resources. These young men worked in forests, parks, lands and water. Each state had camps and was allocated funds to run their CCC programs. One such camp was at Heyburn State Park.

## **Virgil McCroskey**

Virgil Talmadge McCroskey comes closer than anyone to being Eastern Washington's equivalent of conservationist John Muir. The son of pioneers who homesteaded near the village of Steptoe, in the Palouse hills of extreme Eastern Washington, he became a successful pharmacist and inherited the family farm. Earnings from pharmacy and the eventual sale of the farm enabled him to finance his passion for conserving significant land for future generations. Over the years he patiently bought up property and worked to preserve and improve it. His acquisitions ultimately resulted in two state parks: Steptoe Butte State Park in Washington and Mary Minerva McCroskey State Park (also called Skyline Drive) just over the border in Idaho. Both were areas of natural beauty and interest that he could see from his childhood home. His generosity and hard work preserved them for the enjoyment of generations to come, as he put it: "for all the people, forever and ever". Virgil McCroskey made a major contribution to the state parks movement in Washington and Idaho.

## **Corps of Discovery, Sacajawea**

The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 doubled the size of our nation at that time. President Thomas Jefferson asked Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to take an expedition into the unmapped area. He wanted them to observe and record the plants, animals, geography, geology and people they encountered along the way. President Jefferson provided the best supplies, clothing, firearms, equipment and rations that were available.

Many different people traveled with Lewis and Clark along their journey, but one of the most memorable was Sacagawea. She is the Indian woman who accompanied Lewis and Clark to the Pacific Ocean. Sacagawea was born in Idaho and belonged to the Lemhi Shoshone Tribe.

## **Reservoir Operation as it Relates to Boating**

The water levels at reservoirs like Dworshak fluctuate, go up and down, greatly throughout the year to help reduce flood damage, generate power and aid juvenile salmon in their migration to the ocean. The reservoir generally reaches its full elevation by mid-June, depending on the snow pack and precipitation of the previous winter and spring. Boating is best when the reservoir is full which is throughout most of the summer months. In August, the water levels drop dramatically, which makes access to the water difficult.

## **Nez Perce Canoes**

The Nez Perce Indians made dugout canoes from large Ponderosa or cottonwood trees. They burned the wood to make it easier to hollow out the middle of the canoe. After burning, they used sharp tools to cut away the burned portion of the tree. These canoes were very heavy and awkward to maneuver. The Nez Perce taught Lewis and Clark how to make these canoes so they could continue their journey down the Clearwater River and on to the Pacific Ocean.



## **Scorpion**

Scorpions are interesting animals. They have six to twelve eyes, but do not have good eyesight. They sense their way around using sensitive hairs and special organs on their legs and bodies that pick up vibrations and scents.

Scorpions are able to emit a visible light in the dark under an ultraviolet light. This process is called fluorescing. Since scorpions are active at night, some scientists believe that this special process allows the scorpion to avoid damaging light levels.

This unusual feature can make scorpions easier to collect and observe. When darkness falls, portable UV lights can be carried into the field where scorpions live. Scorpions caught in the nearly invisible UV light glow an eerie greenish color, making them easy to spot in the darkness.

## **Dark Skies**

On a clear night the average person can see several thousand stars with the naked eye. Using a typical hobbyist telescope, that number increases into the tens of thousands and with a large observatory telescope millions of stars are visible. Although our viewing possibilities on Earth seem infinite, there are many problems with observing space from the surface of this planet. Light, pollution, and our atmosphere all act to filter and distort the view of the heavens. Scientists must consider many factors when viewing the stars. Most large observatory telescopes are in remote areas at high elevations where the air is cold, dry and clear and no light pollution.

## **Oregon Trail River Crossing**

Known in later years as Three Island Crossing, the Oregon Trail ford across the Snake River above Glens Ferry actually used only two of the three islands available at that point in the river channel. Located on an old Indian and fur traders route through the valley of the Snake, the crossing formed a difficult obstacle to emigrant wagons. Many risked the crossing, even though they had to cross the Boise and the Snake Rivers again at Fort Boise. Otherwise they faced a longer, harder dry route on the south side of the Snake River.

Approximately 250,000 people traveled the Oregon Trail, half of which attempted to ford the river at Three Island. The depth of the river was estimated to be 6-8 feet. The first large wagon train came through Idaho in 1844. It had an estimated 1,475 people, 250 wagons and stretched more than 4 miles. Many emigrants traded bacon, bread and beans for salmon with the Shoshone, Paiute and Bannock Indian tribes.

## **Gold Mining, Gold Panning**

Idaho has a rich heritage of mining. The discovery of gold in 1860 led many people to the Idaho territory. Gold was discovered in different areas of Idaho. There are several different types of mining processes.

Placer mining referred to deposits of natural accumulations of precious metal dust, flakes, grains and nuggets that have been weathered free from the host rock that originally contained the materials. Panning consisted of using a gold pan, water and a shovel full of sand and gravel. The sand and gravel is worked until flecks of gold appear. Rocker boxes and cradles increased the amount of gold found in a shorter amount of time. Sluices, which are longer versions of a cradle, washed gravel down a 20-50 foot box. The fine gold washed down its length and was collected.

River mining used a process of flumes and ditches, sometimes miles in length. An entire river might be diverted through this system to allow access to the gravel beds in the river. Hydraulic mining used a jet of water at a high pressure to wash gravel from hillsides. Sometimes the nozzles were 6-9 inches in diameter. Dredges, huge floating mining machines, were built to recover even larger quantities of gold from rivers.

Hard rock mining was hard work. The ore was collected and then transported to another area to crush and collect the gold.

### **How the Snake River Springs Work**

The Snake River Plain is composed of many lava flows. When the molten lava cools, it forms many cracks and fissures. Water trickles into the ground and into these cracks. The water slowly seeps deep into the ground and flows about one mile per year in a southerly direction until the water comes gushing out of the Snake River Canyon walls. Some of the water you see today entered the ground over 150 years ago! You can see many of these springs at Thousand Springs Park District.

### **What people see in rocks (clouds, etc.)**

Have you ever sat outside on a summer day on the lawn or grass and watched the clouds? Some people like to lie on their backs and envision shapes and forms in the clouds. Sometimes you can see most anything on a good cloud-watching day.

Emigrants traveling through City of Rocks along the California Trail envisioned many different shapes in the rocks. There is frog rock, slipper rock-which looks just like Cinderella's slipper, dragon rock, saddle rock, chicken rock and one that looks like a sleeping camel. There are many different things to see in the rocks.

### **Rattlesnakes**

There are approximately fifty species of rattlesnake, with numerous subspecies. They receive their name for the rattle located at the tip of their tails. The rattle is used as a warning device when threatened. The scientific name *Crotalus* derives from the Greek, *κρόταλον*, meaning "castanet". The name *Sistrurus* is the Latinized form of the Greek word for "tail rattler" (*Σείστρουρος*, *Seistrouros*) and shares its root with the ancient Egyptian musical instrument, the sistrum, a type of rattle. Most rattlesnakes mate in the spring. All species give live birth, rather than laying eggs. The young are self-sufficient from birth. As they do not need their mother after birth, the mother does not remain with her young.

The rattle is composed of a series of nested, hollow beads which are actually modified scales from the tail tip. Each time the snake sheds its skin, a new rattle segment is added. They may shed their skins several times a year depending on food supply and growth rates.

### **Black Widow Spiders**

The black widow spider is known for its poisonous venom. It is a large spider found throughout the world and commonly associated with urban habitats or agricultural areas. Only adult female black widow spiders are gloss black with an hourglass shaped marking on the underside of its abdomen which, although most commonly red, may range in color from yellow to white to various shades of orange and red. They also bear a small, usually red (colors vary) dot near the spinnerets, which is separate from the hourglass. As with many venomous creatures, the brightly colored markings serve as a warning to predators. Eating a black widow will normally not kill a small predator (birds, et cetera), but the sickness that follows digestion is enough for the creature to remember that the bright red marking means "do not eat."

### **Bear Lake**

Bear Lake was originally called Black Bears Lake. Donald Mackenzie of the North West Fur Company discovered it in 1817. Rendezvous Beach is named after the rendezvous point of fur trappers and American Indians in the early 1800s. Thousands of people gathered to trade at this historical site.

Bear Lake is approximately twenty miles long and eight miles wide with about half of the acreage located in Utah and half in Idaho. The most identifying characteristic of the lake is its turquoise-blue color.

### **Sandhill Cranes**

The Sandhill Crane is a tall gray bird. The adults are grey with a red forehead, white cheeks and long dark pointed bill. They have long dark legs that trail behind in flight and a long neck that is kept straight in flight.

They nest in marsh vegetation or on the ground close to water. The female lays two eggs on a mound of vegetation. Cranes mate for life. Both parents feed the young, called colts, who are soon able to feed themselves. These birds can live up to 25 years. They eat insects, aquatic plants and animals, rodents, seeds and berries. Sandhill Cranes gather in large numbers when they migrate.

### **Trumpeter Swans**

The Trumpeter Swan is the largest native North American bird and one of the largest waterfowl species on earth. Males typically measure from 57-64 inches and weigh 26 pounds. Females typically range from 55-60 inches and weigh 22 pounds.

These birds have white feathers with a long neck, a black bill subtly marked with salmon-pink along the mouthlines, and short black legs. The young are grey in appearance and become white after the first year.

Trumpeter Swans can be found in Alaska and northwestern and central North America. These swans migrate to and from the Pacific coast and portions of the United States, flying in V-shaped flocks.

Females lay 8 to 17 eggs in a mound of plant material. Swans mate for life. These birds feed while swimming, sometimes up-ending or dabbling to reach submerged food. They eat mostly aquatic plants. In winter they many also eat grasses and grains in fields.

This bird was named for its trumpet-like honk which some compare to the sound of a French horn.

### **Catch and Release Fishing**

Catch and release fishing is defined as catching fish in a way that the act of hooking and then letting the fish go does not harm the fish. This is done by following several tips, regardless of the type of fishing you are participating in (fly fishing, spinner/lure or bait).

First the barbs of the hook/lure are bent down, creating a barbless hook making it easier to remove the hook from the fishes mouth. Second, handle the fish as little as possible and keep the fish in the water while removing the hook. It is important to not lift the fish with support out of the water. Lifting the fish directly out of the water by the line is like being run over by a car, all of the fish organs are pushed to the tail of the fish. Third, when handling the fish, be sure that your hands are wet in order to not remove the protective film layer from the fish skin. And finally fourth, if the fish has been played or worked hard, after unhooking the fish, support the fish in the water and move it back and forth to move oxygen through its gills. Once the fish is revived enough to escape from your hands, it will generally be okay.

# Idaho State Parks

## Contact Information

Bear Lake	(208)847-1045	P.O. Box 297, Paris, ID 83254	bea@idpr.idaho.gov
Bruneau Dunes	(208)366-7919	HC 85, Box 41, Mountain Home, ID 83647	bru@idpr.idaho.gov
Castle Rocks	(208)824-5519	P.O. Box 169, Almo, ID 83312	cit@idpr.idaho.gov
City of Rocks	(208)824-5519	P.O. Box 169, Almo, ID 83312	cit@idpr.idaho.gov
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	(208)699-2224	2750 Kathleen Avenue, Suite 1, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815	coe@idpr.idaho.gov
Dworshak	(208)476-5994	P.O. Box 2028, Orofino, ID 83544	dwo@idpr.idaho.gov
Eagle Island	(208)939-0696	4000 W. Hatchery Rd., Eagle, ID 83616	eag@idpr.idaho.gov
Farragut	(208)683-2425	13550 E. Hwy. 54, Athol, ID 83801	far@idpr.idaho.gov
Harriman	(208)558-7368	3489 Green Canyon Rd., Island Park, ID 83429	har@idpr.idaho.gov
Hells Gate	(208)799-5051	5100 Hells Gate Road, Lewiston, ID 83501	hel@idpr.idaho.gov
Henrys Lake	(208)558-7532	3917 E. 510 N., Island Park, ID 83429	hen@idpr.idaho.gov
Heyburn	(208)686-1308	1291 Chatcolet Rd., Plummer, ID 83851	hey@idpr.idaho.gov
Lake Cascade	(208)382-6544	P.O. Box 709, Cascade, ID 83616	cas@idpr.idaho.gov
Lake Walcott	(208)436-1258	959 E. Minidoka Dam, Rupert, ID 83350	wal@idpr.idaho.gov
Land of the Yankee Fork	(208)879-5244	P.O. Box 1086, Challis, ID 83226	lan@idpr.idaho.gov
Lucky Peak	(208)334-2432	9725 East Highway 21, Boise, ID 83716	san@idpr.idaho.gov
Massacre Rocks	(208)548-2672	3592 N. Park Lane, American Falls, ID 83221	mas@idpr.idaho.gov
McCroskey	(208)686-1308	1291 Chatcolet Rd., Plummer, ID 83851	mcc@idpr.idaho.gov
Old Mission	(208)682-3814	P.O. Box 30, Cataldo, ID 83810	old@idpr.idaho.gov
Ponderosa	(208)634-2164	P.O. Box 89, McCall, ID 83638	pon@idpr.idaho.gov
Priest Lake	(208)443-2200	314 Indian Creek Park Rd., Coolin, ID 83821	pri@idpr.idaho.gov
Round Lake	(208)263-3489	P.O. Box 170, Sagle, ID 83860	rou@idpr.idaho.gov
Thousand Springs	(208)837-4505	P.O. Box 149, Hagerman, ID 83332	mal@idpr.idaho.gov
Three Island Crossing	(208)366-2394	P.O. Box 609, Glenns Ferry, ID 83623	thr@idpr.idaho.gov
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	(208)682-3814	P.O. Box 30, Cataldo, ID 83810	old@idpr.idaho.gov
Winchester Lake	(208)924-7563	P.O. Box 186, Winchester, ID 83555	win@idpr.idaho.gov



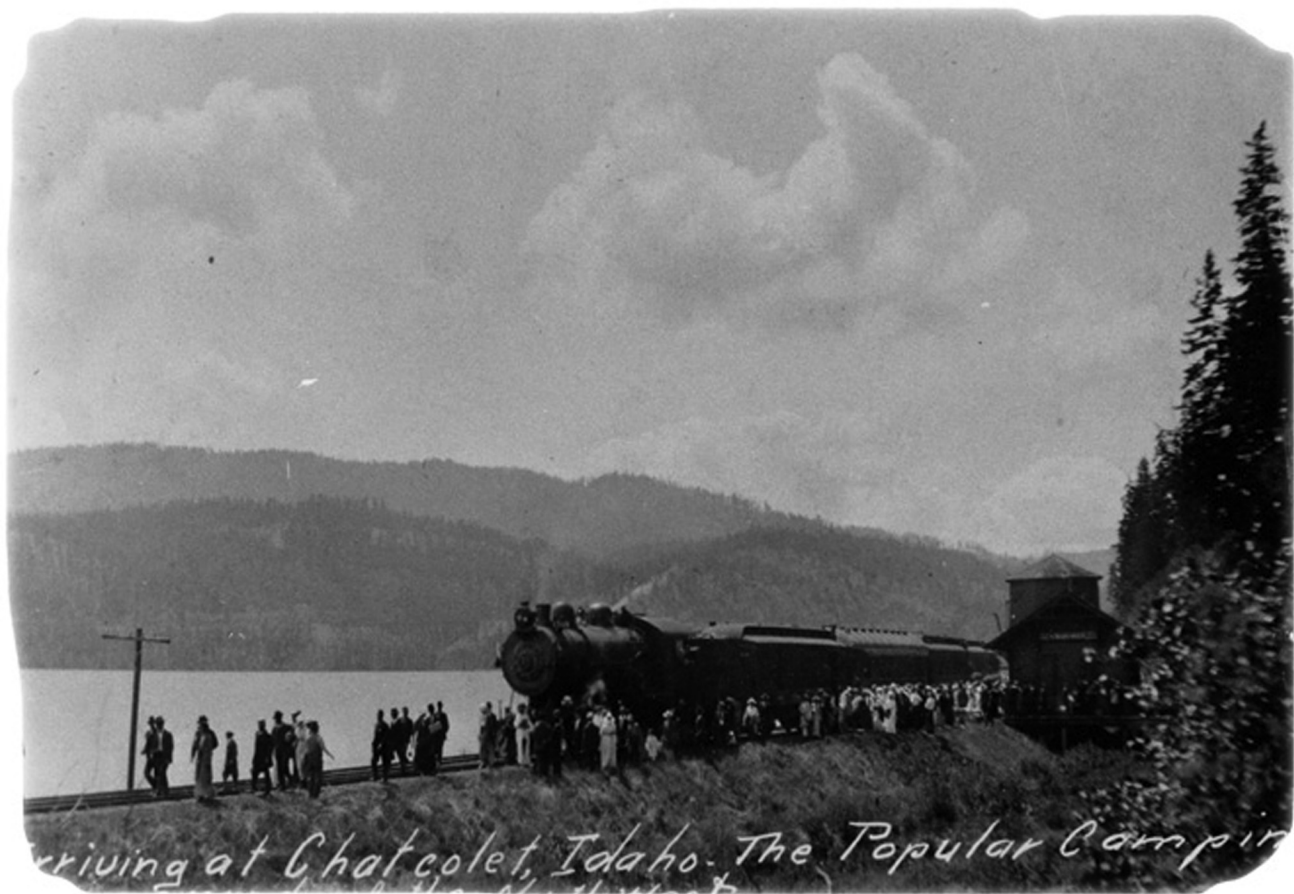
## New camping opportunities





## Family Camping Long Ago





## Transportation 1920s







## Transportation 2007-2008



*"Idaho State Parks are where I want to be"*

Verse 1:

Here in Idaho there are several places that I love,  
Where the jewels of the Gem State are plain to see.  
Boating, hiking, camping too, there are so many things to do,  
Idaho State Parks are where I want to be.

Verse 2:

Let's go fishing, climbing rocks, play on the beach or pan for gold,  
Ski cross-country, bike or ride an ATV.  
Stay in a cabin or a yurt, attend a program, or concert.  
Idaho State Parks are where I want to be.

Verse 3:

Heyburn State Park was the first to be preserved for you and me,  
Now there are so many more for us to see.  
Happy Birthday Heyburn Park, 100 years to celebrate  
Idaho State Parks are where I want to be.

Chorus:

There is Bear Lake, Bruneau Dunes, Castle Rocks and City of Rocks,  
Coeur d'Alene Parkway, Dworshak, and Eagle Island,  
Farragut and Harriman, Hells Gate, Henrys Lake, Heyburn,  
Lakes Cascade and Walcott, Land of the Yankee Fork.

Lucky Peak and Massacre Rocks, McCrosky, and Old Mission too,  
Ponderosa, Priest Lake, Round Lake, Thousand Springs, Three Island  
Crossing,  
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes, Winchester names them all.

Refrain: Idaho State Parks are where I want to be.

# Lesson 2

## Idaho State Park Origins

**Theme: “Why do we need state parks?”**

### **Content Objectives:**

Students will:

- Gain an understanding of the purposes of state parks
- Understand how parks, particularly state parks, originated
- Perform skits about why parks were developed
- Design puppets or costumes for skit/play
- Develop props and set backgrounds for skit/play

### **Suggested Level:**

Fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) Grade

### **Standards Correlation:**

- Language Arts
  - Standard 1: Reading Process 1.8
  - Standard 2: Comprehension/Interpretation 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
- Health
  - Standard 4: Consumer Health 4.1
  - Standard 5: Mental and Emotional Wellness 5.1
- Humanities: Theatre
  - Standard 1: Historical and Cultural Contexts 1.1,1.2
  - Standard 2: Critical Thinking 2.1,2.2
  - Standard 3: Performance 3.1, 3.2, 3.3
- Physical Education
  - Standard 2: Movement Knowledge 2.1
  - Standard 3:
- Social Studies
  - Standard 1: History 1.3
  - Standard 2: Geography 2.2
  - Standard 3: Economics 3.1, 3.2

### **Suggested Time Allowance:**

Three 1-hour sessions

### **Materials:**

- “Idaho State Park Resource Sheet”
- “Heyburn State Park” Sheet
- “Park Play” Skit
- Art and craft supplies or clothing for costumes
- Materials for props and set backgrounds
- Theatrical music (if desired)
- Pocket folders (portfolios)

### **Preparation:**

- Make copies of “Idaho State Park Resource Sheet” (one per student)
- Make copies of “Heyburn State Park” Sheet (one per student)
- Make copies of “Park Play” Skit (one per student)
- Decide on cast representation for play (actors or puppets) and gather materials
- Gather materials for props & sets
- Pocket folders (each student’s portfolio)

### **Procedures:**

Session 1:

1. Hand out copies of the “Idaho State Park Resource Sheet”. Highlight the date that Heyburn became the first Idaho State Park (1908). Highlight the reasons for creating state parks as stated by the Idaho State Legislature.

2. Hand out copies of "Heyburn State Park" Sheet. Go over as a class and highlight the year it was created, natural and cultural interests, and what camp was located there in the 1930s.
3. Talk briefly about what the CCC was and why it was created. Refer to CCC materials from lesson 1.
4. Introduce play. Explain that parks were created for different reasons in different times. In the United States during this era National and State Parks lands are set aside for preservation. Ask students what the park areas might be today if they had not been designated as parks.
5. Assign parts for the play.
6. Talk about how facial features, body language, and props convey messages to the audience.

#### Session 2:

1. Work on costuming or puppets.
2. Work on props and set backgrounds. Add music, if desired.
3. Work on memorizing parts.
4. Have each group work independently to rehearse play then do a run-through with the entire set.
5. Invite other classes and/or parents to view play, if desired.

#### Session 3:

1. Set up and get ready for play.
2. Seat guests, if necessary.
3. Perform play.

#### Assessment Strategies:

- Class participation
- Costuming results
- Play performances

#### Extension Activities:

- Refer to Idaho State Park 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Activity Book for additional activities.
- Have each student research a park and write a play that includes when the park was created, why it was created and what activities are available there.

#### Resources:

- Idaho State Parks Guidebook** (Paperback) **Author:** Bill Loftus **Publisher:** Tribune Pub Co **Date Published:** 1989 **ISBN-13:** 9780960750658
- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide FREE** Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Regional Service Center contact information: PO Box 83720 • Boise, ID 83720-0065 • (208) 334-4199 or online at [www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov](http://www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov)
- Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Homepage** [www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov](http://www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov)

Headquarters in your area:

North Idaho Field Bureau Chief  
Idaho Dept. Parks & Recreation  
2885 Kathleen Avenue, Suite 1  
Coeur d'Alene ID 83815  
208-769-1511  
Fax: 208-769-1418

South Idaho Field Bureau Chief  
Idaho Dept. Parks & Recreation  
5657 Warm Springs Avenue  
P.O. Box 83720  
Boise ID 83720-0065  
208-514-2400  
FAX 208-334-3741

East Idaho Field Bureau Chief  
Idaho Dept. of Parks & Recreation  
4279 Commerce Circle, Suite B  
Idaho Falls ID 83401  
208-525-7121  
FAX 208-525-7123

# Idaho State Park Resource Sheet

## **Mission:**

"To improve the quality of life in Idaho through outdoor recreation and resource stewardship."

## **Vision:**

*"We are innovators in outdoor recreation, committed to excellent service and resource stewardship. We foster experiences that renew the human spirit and promote community vitality."*

**In 1965, the Idaho State Legislature enacted legislation creating the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR). The legislation reads, in part:**

*"It is the intent of the Legislature that the Department of Parks and Recreation shall formulate and put into execution a long range, comprehensive plan and program for the acquisition, planning, protection, operation, maintenance, development and wise use of areas of scenic beauty, recreational utility, historic archeological or scientific interest, to the end that the health, happiness, recreational opportunities and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people may be further encouraged."*

Before Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation was created, there were areas declared "Scenic and Recreational". These areas were parks and campgrounds taken care of by the State Land Board starting in 1907. Heyburn became the first Idaho State Park and first state park in the Pacific Northwest in 1908. In 1947 the Highway Department became responsible for parks along with any new ones. In 1949 the State Land Board again took control of the areas and in 1953 a Parks Division was created within the Land Board. A former superintendent of Glacier National Park took charge of the Idaho program in 1958.

In 1965, two things came together that resulted in the creation of a state park system in Idaho. First, Roland and Averell Harriman agreed to donate what is now Harriman State Park to the State of Idaho on the condition that a professional agency be created to manage it. Second, the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund was created. Statewide recreation planning was required to qualify for the federal funds, which were used to develop state and local recreation facilities. It would take a state agency to do that. Currently there are 30 state parks and recreational trailways in Idaho. This year we are celebrating 100 years of state parks in Idaho.

Even though Idaho has vast wildernesses and a high percentage of federal lands, the state does not have a single *national park* within its boundaries. However, the National Park Service administers several national monuments, a historical park and a national reserve in Idaho.

## Idaho State Parks Fast Facts

<b>State Park</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Elevation</b>	<b>Campsites</b>
Bear Lake	966	6,000	48
Bruneau Dunes	4,800	2,470	98
Castle Rocks	1,240	5,800	0
City of Rocks	14,300	6,500	76
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	34	2,188	0
Dworshak	850	1,600	105
Eagle Island	545	2,724	0
Farragut	4,000	2,054	184
Harriman	4,440	6,120	0
Hells Gate	960	733	93
Henry's Lake	585	6,470	45
Heyburn	5,505	2,140	132
Lake Cascade	4,450	4,825	300
Lake Walcott	65	4,250	23
Land of the Yankee Fork	482	5,280	115 nearby
Lucky Peak	240	3,000	0
Massacre Rocks	990	4,400	43
McCroskey	5,412	3,600	12
Old Mission	18	2,200	0
Ponderosa	1,470	5,050	117
Priest Lake	755	2,440	151
Round Lake	142	2,122	53
Thousand Springs	1,900	3,190	0
Three Island Crossing	513	2,484	82
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	1,056	2,300	0
Winchester Lake	418	3,900	68

# Heyburn State Park

## Idaho's First State Park

Senator Weldon B. Heyburn wanted to make sure there was at least one national park in Idaho. In 1908 he chose a Chatcolet Lake site that had been preserved intact as part of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation in Idaho. He was unable to make it a national park after it was sold to Idaho for \$12,000.00. By an act of congress signed on April 20, 1908 by U.S. President William Howard Taft, the area became Idaho's first state park as well as the oldest park in the entire northwest. It was named in honor of the person who worked so hard to make it a park, Senator Weldon Brinton Heyburn

A Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was located at the park in the 1930's. Company 1995 was assigned to Camp SP-1, short for State Park One. They were tasked to build visitor facilities and improve recreational resources. The trails, bridges, campgrounds, roads, picnic areas and shelters, and the Rocky Point Lodge (Now called the Rocky Point Interpretive Center) opened the park up to the public.

Heyburn State Park is located five miles east of Plummer from Highway 95. The natural interests of the park consist of the three (3) lakes Chatcolet, Benewah, and Hidden Lakes, along with the shadowy St. Joe River located at the eastern boundary of the park which make up 2,333 acres of water. 5,500 acres of land are home to Ponderosa pines, wildflowers, cedar trees, hemlocks, and white pines. Wildlife includes an abundance of fish, waterfowl, bear, upland birds, and deer.

The Coeur d'Alene Indian tribe used the general area of this site as an encampment site. This is some of the cultural heritage behind Heyburn State Park.

To contact Heyburn State Park the mailing address is 1291 Chatcolet, Plummer ID 83851. The local phone number is 208-686-1308, and the fax number is 208-686-3003.

## Civilian Conservation Corps Heyburn State Park

Heyburn State Park has a strong Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) legacy. When President Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office in 1933 our nation as a whole was bankrupt in money and spirit. He asked Congress for a large amount of money to create new jobs. The Emergency Work Act was passed and President Roosevelt took the money and created the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The corps was put in place to provide conservation jobs for thousands of unemployed young men that in turn would help preserve our nations natural resources. These young men worked in forests, parks, lands and water. The majority of the camps were located at state and national parks as well as Forest Service areas. They worked on erosion issues, trails, buildings, wild land fire suppression, power and telephone line installation, logging and fire road construction, archaeological excavation, beekeeping, fence building, tree planting, furniture manufacturing, and were the first organized wildland fire suppression crews. Each state had camps and was allocated funds to run their CCC programs. One such camp was at Heyburn State Park.

Although Heyburn State Park had belonged to Idaho since 1908, little improvement work had been completed at the site before Company 1995 established their CCC camp there in October of 1934. They completed much of the original construction at Heyburn from 1934 – 1942. The CCC camp known as SP-1, short for State Park One, had approximately 150 – 200 young men, including 17 sets of brothers. Most were from Idaho, and some from Illinois, New York, Oklahoma and other parts of the country. Those not from Idaho signed up at their local agencies but were transferred to work in Idaho.

Company 1995 had a project superintendent and eight foremen who trained and supervised the CCC young men. Enrollees were trained in construction, masonry, and road building. Later in life many of the participants used what they had learned in the CCC camps in their careers. The young men were paid \$30.00 per month, of which \$25.00 was sent home to help their families. With careful budgeting, the boys could stretch their five dollars for an entire month. Food was provided along with two sets of clothes. Each participant had work uniforms and dress uniforms that came from army surplus. The barracks that the men lived in were similar to those on military bases. The government spent about \$500 per participant for the six month period.



Living at SP-1 was like living in a small city. There was a mess hall, school building, recreation hall, office and supply building, four large barracks, buildings containing the toilets, showers, washroom and drying room, forestry quarters, officers quarters, light plant, repair shop, blacksmith shop, and numerous other buildings. All the modern conveniences at the time were found at the camp. This included electric lights, flush toilets, hot and cold showers, and a sewer system. Many of the CCC participants came from small rural areas and for many it was the first time living with electricity, flush toilets and running water. Between the buildings there were gravel walkways edged with logs and plants. The door and window frames of the buildings were painted green.

During the seven years that the camp was at Heyburn, several hundred thousand dollars worth of development was completed. They built fire circles, boat landing slips, swimming rafts, bath houses, seats along the lake shore, picnic grounds and tables, parking areas, community kitchens, bathrooms, two caretakers houses, the Rocky Point Lodge, campsites with fireplaces, shelters, roads, trails, bridges and water systems. All of these combined to turn Heyburn into a park that the state could be proud of. Many of the original CCC structures still stand today.

## Weldon Britton Heyburn, 1852-1912 A Short Biographical Sketch



Weldon Britton Heyburn was born May 23, 1852 near Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania the son of Sarah Gilpin and John Britton Heyburn. He attended schools there and studied civil and mining engineering, metallurgy, and geology along with law at the University of Pennsylvania. After becoming a lawyer and practicing for a short time in Pennsylvania, he moved to Colorado and then in 1883 to Wallace, Idaho. Here he had a legal practice and also engaged in mining ventures. His partnership discovered the first lode claims along the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. He was a delegate member of the convention that framed the constitution of the State of Idaho in 1889. The Idaho Legislature elected Heyburn to the United States Senate in 1902. In 1903 he began his political career and also married. Heyburn served in the senate from March 4, 1903 until his death in Washington, D.C. on October 17, 1912.

Mount Heyburn, a jagged peak in the Sawtooth Mountains, is named for the senator. Heyburn, Idaho is also named after Weldon Heyburn, as is Heyburn State Park near Plummer, Idaho. Heyburn, Idaho and Heyburn State Park are located at opposite ends of the state and are often confused together.

Mr. Heyburn helped establish the first state park in the Pacific Northwest. During the early 1900s there was no general understanding of park standards or the purpose of parks. Some thought of parks as preserves of nature's monuments, and other thought of them as places for outdoor recreation. It is thought that the intention behind the creation of Heyburn State Park was for a genteel summer retreat and beach resort. Some believe that Weldon Heyburn was trying to increase the interest of tourism for the local economy and refused to support his national park idea. After negotiations and compromises, a state park was created. For whatever reasons Mr. Heyburn had, we are all indebted to his foresight to preserve the area now know as Heyburn State Park.

# PARK PLAY

## “Parks? Who needs them?”

### **Cast:**

#### **Sumaria:**

Sargon: boy or girl  
Sándor: boy or girl

#### **Ancient Greece:**

Zoe: boy or girl  
Adara: boy or girl

#### **Medieval Time:**

Servant: boy or girl  
Lord of the Manor: boy

#### **Boston, Mass.**

Mr. Charles: boy  
Miss Olivia: girl

#### **Idaho:**

Senator Heyburn: boy  
Mrs. Jones: girl  
Idaho Citizen: boy or girl

#### **Extras:**

Deer  
Fig Trees  
Flowers  
Pool of clear water  
Fountain  
Desert sheep  
Waterfowl  
Fish  
Castle  
Water  
Trees/Bushes

#### **Sign Carriers:**

“Scene 1: Sumaria 2300 B.C.”  
“Scene 2: Ancient Greece”  
“Scene 3: Medieval Times”  
“Scene 4: Boston, Massachusetts 1634”  
“Scene 5: Heyburn, Idaho 1908”

### **Scene 1:**

#### **Sumeria 2300 BC**

**Sargon:** "This is a beautiful garden filled with fig trees, flowers and pools of clear water."

**Sándor:** "Oh look, wild deer and desert sheep. If we had our bows we could hunt them."

**Sargon:** "We are so lucky to be rich enough to have this park just for ourselves."

**Sándor:** "I wonder what the common folk do? Surely there is nothing this lovely where they live."

### **Scene 2:**

#### **Ancient Greece**

**Zoe:** "Good citizens of Greece, welcome to this new public area, open to all."

**Adara:** "How pleasant it will be to wander through the fountains during the heat of the day."

**Zoe:** "The trees will provide shade so we may sit under them while we speak of politics and philosophy."

**Adara:** "The children enjoy hiding among the bushes. All of the people will benefit from this oasis in the city."

### **Scene 3:**

#### **Medieval Times**

**Servant:** "Lord will you be going to your woods to hunt today?"

**Lord of the Manor:** "Yes, I feel like hunting for deer today. Have you seen any in my forest lately?"

**Servant:** "Yes, my Lord. Several large stags were close to the thick hedges that border the edge of your private park. We drove them back towards the castle."

**Lord of the Manor:** "Very good. Make sure that none of the people from the villiage have found a way through the hedges. I want this forest to remain just for me!"

### **Scene 4:**

#### **Boston, Mass. 1634**

**Mr. Charles:** "People of Boston, welcome to the first public park in America. It will be called The Boston Commons for the common man!"

**Miss Olivia:** "What a lovely idea, a place with trees in the middle of a city with buildings and streets all around it."

**Mr. Charles:** "It will be so pleasant to sit under a tree in the summer. We don't have a single tree on the street where we live. I bet we could play games on the grass, like croquet."

### **Scene 5:**

#### **Idaho 1908**

**Senator Heyburn:** "As of this date, April 20<sup>th</sup>, 1908, let this land, all 5,505 acres, and water, 2333 acres, be known as the first Idaho State Park."

**Mrs. Jones:** "This is such a pretty spot, with meadows for deer and marshes for waterfowl and lakes full of fish."

**Idaho Citizen:** "Now that this is a state park this land will be here for generations to enjoy. There will be places to picnic and camp in the beautiful natural wilderness."

# Lesson 3

## Mapping Idaho State Parks

**Theme:** “Get on the Grid.”

### Content Objectives:

Students will:

- Draw Idaho on grid paper using coordinates
- Locate state parks on grid paper using coordinates
- Learn how to use a legend on a map
- Locate state parks on **Idaho Official Highway Map** and/or **Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide** using coordinates
- Find coordinates for chosen parks on an official map or guide based on recreation interests

### Suggested Level:

Fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) Grade

### Standards Correlation:

- Language Arts
  - Standard 1: Reading Process 1.2, 1.8
  - Standard 2: Comprehension/Interpretation 2.2
- Mathematics
  - Standard 1: Number and Operation 1.1
  - Standard 2: Concepts and Principles of Measurement 2.1
  - Standard 4: Concepts and Principles of Geometry 4.1,4.3
- Health
  - Standard 4: Consumer Health 4.1
  - Standard 5: Mental and Emotional Wellness 5.1
- Physical Education
  - Standard 3: Physically Active Lifestyle 3.1
- Science
  - Standard 1: Nature of Science 1.8
- Social Studies
  - Standard 2: Geography 2.1
  - Standard 3: Economics 3.1

### Suggested Time Allowance:

Two 1-hour sessions

### Materials:

- “Coordinate Key” Sheet
- “Grid Paper” Sheet
- Writing instruments
- Pocket folders (portfolios)
- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide** (One for each student, if possible)
- Idaho Official Highway Maps** (One for each student, if possible)

### Preparation:

- Copy “Coordinate Key” Sheet (one for each student)
- Copy “Grid Paper” Sheet (one for each student)
- Pocket folders (each student’s portfolio)
- Order Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides (Free from IDPR)
- Order Idaho Official Highway Maps (Free from Idaho Tourism)

### Procedures:

Session 1:

1. Hand out copies of the “Coordinate Key” Sheet and copies of the “Grid Paper” Sheet.
2. Have the students highlight vocabulary involved with grids (origin, domain, range, perimeter) and the definitions.
3. Explain this section of a grid is Quadrant 1 and only contains positive numbers.
4. Give an example of a coordinate and explain that the first number given in a coordinate goes across to the right for positive numbers (to the left for negative numbers) and the second number goes up for positive numbers (down for negative numbers).

5. Let students find coordinates on "Coordinate Key" connecting the coordinates as they go to find the shape of the perimeter (outline).
6. Have the students mark the points for the various State Parks (with stars, if desired).
7. Locate your school on a map and mark it on the grid. Write the coordinates for your school.
8. Locate the State Parks closest to the school.

### Session 2:

1. Give each student a copy of the **Idaho Official Highway Map** and/or the **Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide** (note: the guide has a written description of each park along with recreational opportunities at each park).
2. Talk about the legends on each map and how to use them.
3. Discuss the grid markings on the map and or guide. Point out that road maps use numbers and letters and maps place the horizontal letter before a vertical number, so a coordinate would be written (K,6).
4. Have students locate and write the coordinates for the school and up to 5 different State Parks they would like to visit.
5. Allow the students to share the coordinates with the class, one at a time, while other students try to find which State Park the coordinates are indicating. Then have the student tell why they would visit that State Park.

### Assessment Strategies:

- Class participation
- Grid map of Idaho with State Parks marked
- Coordinates for State Parks
- Presentation to class

### Extension Activities:

- Refer to Idaho State Park 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Activity Book for additional activities.
- Using a compass on a large open outdoor area or in the gym, compile a set of coordinates and measurements (metric or traditional) to create the perimeter of Idaho using tape and string.

### Resources:

- Idaho State Parks Guidebook** (Paperback) **Author:** Bill Loftus **Publisher:** Tribune Pub Co **Date Published:** 1989 **ISBN-13:** 9780960750658
- Idaho Official Highway Maps FREE** Idaho Tourism (208)334-2470
- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide FREE** Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Regional Service Center contact information: PO Box 83720 • Boise, ID 83720-0065 • (208) 334-4199 or online at [www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov](http://www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov)
- Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Homepage** [www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov](http://www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov)

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# Coordinate Key

Always start at the **origin** (0,0). Plot the **ordered pair** (a point on a coordinate graph) by counting the number of units across (**x-coordinate** or **domain**) then the number of units up (**y-coordinate** or **range**). (Hint: You may want to write the numbers yourself by each line to help you count the units)

## Perimeter (outline)

Connect the points as you plot them. You may want to letter the points to help you keep track of where you are. What shape does the **perimeter** (outline) of this series of coordinates make?

A	(4,1)
B	(4,10)
C	(5,11)
D	(4,12)
E	(4,13)
F	(5,14)
G	(6,17)
H	(5,19)
I	(5,32)
J	(8,32)
K	(8,28)
L	(9,24)
M	(11,22)
N	(12,22)
O	(11,19)
P	(12,18)
Q	(11,17)
R	(13,18)
S	(14,15)
T	(14,14)
U	(15,12)
V	(18,12)
W	(20,14)
X	(21,12)
Y	(21,1)
Z	(4,1)

## State Parks

Plot the points to the State Parks in Idaho. Put a star at each park point.

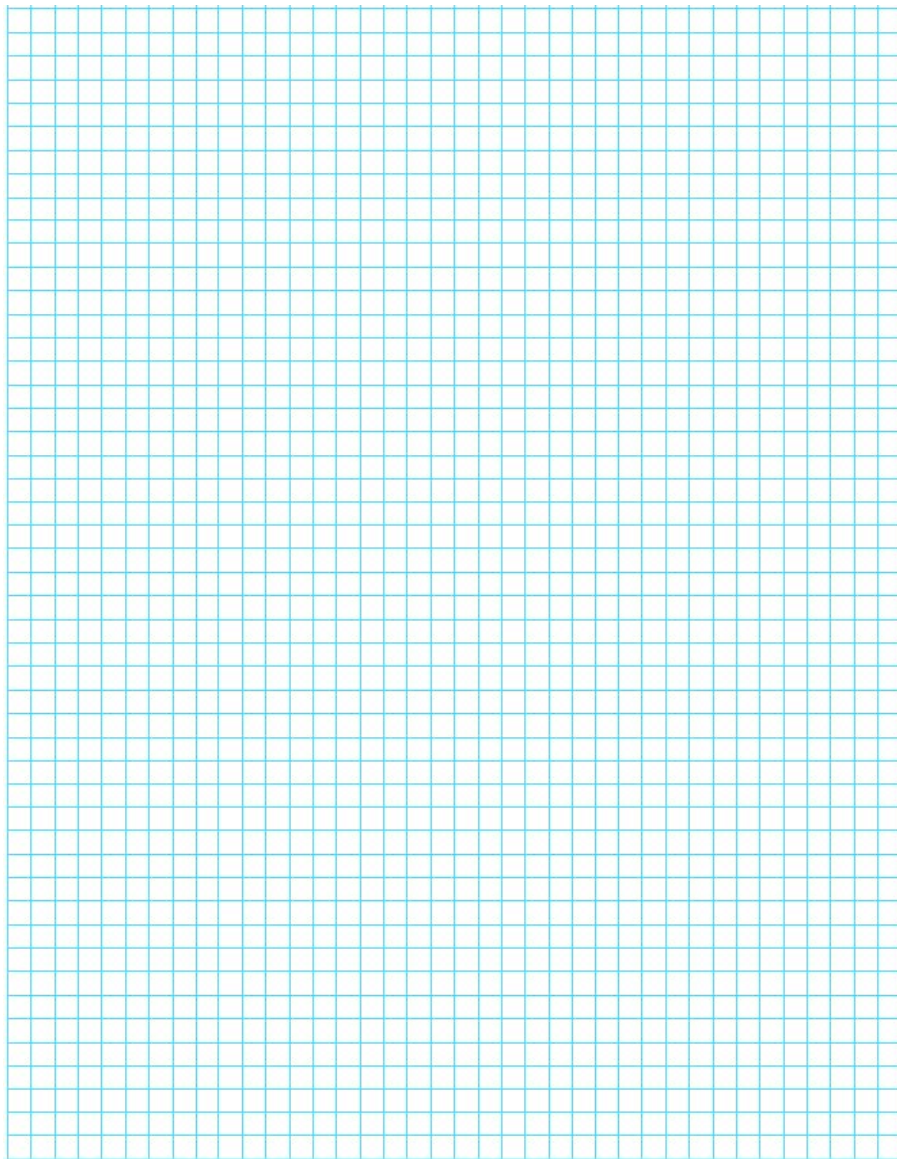
(6,31)	Priest Lake
(6,29)	Round Lake
(6,28)	Farragut
(5,27)	Coeur d'Alene
(7,27)	Old Mission
(6,26)	Heyburn
(6,25)	McCroskey
(7,22)	Dworshak
(5,21)	Hells Gate
(6,20)	Winchester
(7,14)	Ponderosa
(7,13)	Cascade
(11,2)	Land of the Yankee Fork
(19,12)	Harriman
(20,13)	Henry's Lake
(6,9)	Eagle Island
(7,8)	Lucky Peak
(7,5)	Bruneau Dunes
(8,6)	Three Island Crossing
(10,4)	Malad Gorge
(11,5)	Niagara Springs
(13,5)	Lake Walcott
(15,4)	Massacre Rocks
(13,2)	City of Rocks (National Reserve)
(20,12)	Bear Lake

# Grid Paper

**Reminders:**

- $(0,0)$  is the origin or starting point.
- The first number is the domain ( $x$ -coordinate) and goes across to the right (since these are all positive numbers in Quadrant 1).
- The second number is the range ( $y$ -coordinate) and goes up (since these are all positive numbers in Quadrant 1).

**Hint:** You may want to number along the bottom and up the left hand side to help you while you count.



**$(0,0)$**

School coordinates:  $_{( \_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_ )}$ .

Parks closest to my school (at least 3): \_\_\_\_\_

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# Lesson 4

## Idaho State Park Weather

**Theme:** “Whether I go depends upon the weather.”

### Content Objectives:

Students will:

- Gather information about the weather of one state park for one week to ten days
- Compile the data onto a bar graph
- Communicate the data results to the class
- Find the average high and low temperatures for the time period
- Students will use a calculator to verify the averages
- Conclude whether the park would have been a good vacation choice during that week
- Determine, based on the information collected, if there would have been a better time and when it would be to visit the chosen park
- Determine, based on the information shared, where a better vacation choice would have been at that time

### Suggested Level:

Fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) Grade

### Standards Correlation:

- Language Arts
  - o Standard 2: Comprehension/Interpretation 2.2
- Mathematics
  - o Standard 1: Number and Operation 1.3
  - o Standard 2: Concepts and Principles of Measurement 2.1
  - o Standard 5: Data Analysis, Probability, and Statistics 5.1, 5.2, 5.5
- Health
  - o Standard 4: Consumer Health 4.1
  - o Standard 5: Mental and Emotional Wellness 5.1
- Physical Education
  - o Standard 3: Physically Active Lifestyle 3.1
  - o Standard 4: Personal Fitness 4.1
- Science
  - o Standard 1: Nature of Science 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.8

### Suggested Time Allowance:

Two 1-hour sessions

### Materials:

- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide (One for each student, if possible)
- Idaho Official Highway Map (One for each student, if possible)
- “Idaho State Park Temperature and Condition Summary” Grid Sheet
- Computers with internet access
- Student calculators
- Red and blue pens or pencils for each student
- Pocket folders (portfolios)

### Preparation:

- Order **Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides** (Free from IDPR)
- Order the **Idaho Official Highway Maps** (Free from Idaho Tourism)
- Make copies of “Idaho State Park Temperature and Condition Summary” Grid Sheet (one per student)
- Bookmark Internet Sites with weather information for city or town nearest Idaho State Parks
- Calculators for students to use
- Pocket folders (each student’s portfolio)

### Procedures:

Session 1:

1. Allow students to briefly look at the “Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide.
2. Each student may choose a different park. Have them specify why they chose that park, predict what the weather will be like for the week, and locate it on the “Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide” or the “Idaho Official Highway Map”.



3. Show students how to find current and extended weather forecasts on the internet. Bookmark the page (ie. [www.weather.com](http://www.weather.com) 10 day forecast for highs, lows and precipitation.) You may either do this over a one week period by checking daily weather reports for the park area or have the students print out the projected forecast and create the bar graph from the data provided.
4. Demonstrate how to record the information gathered on the "Idaho State Park Temperature and Condition" Grid Sheet. The grid sheet provided can be used for either Fahrenheit or Celsius. Indicate above the grid which temperature measurement is used. Use red pens for highs, blue pens for lows and one symbol each day for primary weather condition (sun for sunny, rain drop for rain, cloud for cloudy, snowflake for snow, etc.).

### Session 2:

1. Students will find the average temperature. (Add all of the high temperatures together and divide the number of recorded high temperatures. Do the same for the low temperatures.)
2. Each student will show where their state park is located on the "Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide" or the "Idaho Official Highway Map".
3. They will present the data they collected and recorded and present their conclusion on whether that particular park would have been a good choice for a vacation that week. If not, when would a better time be to visit that particular park.
4. The class may decide on what some of the ideal park destinations would have been for that week.

### Assessment Strategies:

- Class participation
- Bar graph containing collected data
- Presentation of data
- Conclusion based on data results

### Extension Activities:

- Refer to Idaho State Park 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Activity Book for additional activities.
- Average the highs and lows of the recorded period.
- Record in both Fahrenheit and Celsius.

### Resources:

- Idaho State Parks Guidebook** (Paperback) **Author:** Bill Loftus **Publisher:** Tribune Pub Co **Date Published:** 1989 **ISBN-13:** 9780960750658
- Idaho Official Highway Maps FREE** Idaho Tourism (208) 334-2470
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# Lesson 5

## Idaho State Park Water Safety and Water Related Activities

**Theme:** “Water, water, everywhere....”

### Content Objectives:

Students will:

- Read the legend on the Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide
- Identify which parks have water related activities
- Learn different types of Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs) and why they are important
- Learn the proper fit of a PFD
- Write a creative story about an imaginary water related experience at a state park

### Suggested Level:

Fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) Grade

### Standards Correlation:

- Language Arts
  - Standard 1: Reading Process 1.2, 1.8
  - Standard 2: Comprehension/Interpretation 2.2
- Language Usage
  - Standard 3: Writing Process 3.1, 3.2, 3.5
  - Standard 5: Writing Components 5.2, 5.3, 5.4
- Health
  - Standard 1: Healthy Lifestyles 1.1
  - Standard 2: Risk Taking Behavior 2.1
  - Standard 4: Consumer Health 4.1
- Humanities: Visual Arts
  - Standard 3: Performance 3.1, 3.2, 3.3
- Mathematics
  - Standard 1: Number & Operation 1.1, 1.2
  - Standard 3: Concepts and Language of Algebra and Function 3.1, 3.3
  - Standard 4: Concepts and Principles of Geometry 4.1, 4.3
- Physical Education
  - Standard 1: Skill Movement 1.1
  - Standard 5: Personal & Social Responsibility 5.1
- Science
  - Standard 1: Nature of Science 1.8
- Social Studies
  - Standard 2: Geography 2.1, 2.2

### Suggested Time Allowance:

2 1-hour session(s)

### Materials:

- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides** (Free from IDPR)
- Writing paper and pencils/pens
- Equipment to Take and Water Safety Rules Information Sheet
- State Parks Water Facts Sheet
- Assorted sizes and types of PFDs
- Materials for PFD Relay Race
- Copies of Concentration Game - 3 x 5 index cards
- Buck the Water Dog Math and Maze Handouts
- Pocket folders (portfolios)

## Preparation:

- Order **Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides** (Free from IDPR).
- Invite Park Employee or Boating Safety Coordinator/Educator to visit classroom to talk about water related activities in Idaho State Parks and water safety.
- Find different types of PFDs or photos
- Make copies of Equipment to Take and Water Safety Rules for each student
- Make copies of Buck the Water Dog handouts and maze for each student
- Prepare items for PFD Relay Race
- Pocket folders (each student's portfolio)

## Procedures:

### Session 1:

1. Open the Idaho "State Parks and Recreation Guide" to the legend. Instruct the students to find all of the Idaho State Parks that have recreational activities based on water (fishing, boating, swimming, water slide, ice fishing, ice skating, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, etc.). List these on the board.
2. Review the State Parks Water Fact Sheet with students. Have them decide which state parks they would like to visit and determine which would be their favorite season to visit that park.
3. Using the Idaho "State Parks and Recreation Guide" legend, have students find all of the Idaho State Parks that have boat ramps. Have students determine which Idaho State Parks allow only boats with electric motors. Have them develop a hypothesis as to why this might be. (Size of lake, noise ordinance, etc.)
4. Have students choose a park from the State Parks Water Fact Sheet. Let them create and write a story about an imagined visit to that park and the water related activities that they participated in. It can be in the present time or during a geologic event that happened long ago. Have students share stories.

### Session 2:

1. Talk about water safety and LAWS. Refer to Equipment to Take and Water Safety Rules sheet.
2. Begin by asking students if they have ever worn a PFD. Have several types and models. Refer to the Types of Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs) sheet. Talk about PFDs and their uses. Ask a few students come forward and model the PFDs and try to put on one that is too small or too large. Discuss the proper way to wear and proper fit. Have a short discussion about different types of PFDs, their color (have students reason why the PFDs are so brightly colored) and why they help us float. Show pictures of different type of PFDs and have students identify them and their use.
3. To reinforce the concept of wearing a PFD and to become familiar with a life jacket, play the PFD Relay Race. This activity will allow the student the opportunity to become familiar with a life jacket and practice putting it on and taking it off in a rapid manner. During this activity you can review the proper fit of a PFD. PFD Relay
4. Sometime previous to this lesson, hand out copies of the Water Safety Concentration Game for students to color, cutout and place on 3 x 5 index cards. Students need two copies of each page so that there are two finished index cards of each item. Have students mix the cards and place them face down and have them try to match the cards with the same item. This activity will reinforce what items to take with you when boating and allow students to test their memorization skills.
5. Finish the session by handing out Buck the Water Dog Handouts and Maze.

## Assessment Strategies:

- Class participation
- Creative Writing Stories
- Buck the Water Dog Handouts and Maze

## Extension Activities:

- Refer to Idaho State Park 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Activity Book for additional activities.
- Learn about other water related activities such as electricity generation, lumber transportation, and shipping.
- Study the use of water in park by humans (showers, drinking water, restrooms etc.) wildlife and plants.
- Study the creation of lakes and rivers by glacier movement, man-made, Bonneville and Missoula Flood.
- Wear It Poster Contest

## Resources:

- Idaho State Parks Guidebook** (Paperback) **Author:** Bill Loftus **Publisher:** Tribune Pub Co **Date Published:** 1989 **ISBN-13:** 9780960750658

- ❑ **Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide FREE** Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Regional Service Center contact information: PO Box 83720 • Boise, ID 83720-0065 • (208) 334-4199 or online at [www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov](http://www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov)
- ❑ **Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Homepage** [www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov](http://www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov)
- ❑ <http://watersafety.usace.army.mil/safepassage/>
- ❑ <http://www.watersafetycongress.org/>
- ❑ <http://www.safeboatingcouncil.org/>
- ❑ <http://education.usace.army.mil/index.cfm>
- ❑ <http://www.usps.org/newpublic2/index.html>

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## Equipment to Take and Water Safety Rules

When preparing to go out on the water for some recreation fun, it is important to take the legally required equipment with you. This is the same for if you are fishing, boating, jet skiing, water skiing, sailing, kayaking, tubing or rafting. The most important thing to take with you is a Personal Flotation Device or PFD. The following are the legal requirement for PFDs.

- ❑ All recreational vessels must have at least one Type I, II, or III personal flotation device that is U.S. Coast Guard-approved, and of the proper size for each person onboard or being towed. Sizing for PFDs is based on body weight and chest size.
- ❑ In addition to the above requirements, vessels 16 ft. in length or longer (except canoes and kayaks of any length) must have one Type IV U.S. Coast Guard-approved PFD onboard and readily accessible.
- ❑ New law in 2002! Children 14 years of age and younger, onboard vessels 19 feet or less, must wear an approved life jacket when the vessel is underway.
- ❑ Seaplanes, sailboards, and certain racing vessels are exempt from the above PFD requirement. Fly fishing float tubes do not require PFDs on lakes less than 200 surface acres. Fly fishing pontoons do require PFDs on all Idaho waters.
- ❑ Each person riding on a personal watercraft must *wear* a U.S. Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device
- ❑ Each person being towed behind a vessel must *wear* a U.S. Coast Guard-approved flotation device.
- ❑ Beside being labeled "U.S. Coast Guard approved," all PFDs must be:
  - *In good and serviceable condition.*
  - *Readily accessible*, which means you are able to put the PFD on quickly in an emergency.
  - *Of the proper size for the intended wearer.* Sizing for PFDs is based on body weight and chest size.

### Key things to look for in a Personal Flotation Device

- 1) Check the label for U.S. Coast Guard approval.
- 2) The PFD comes with recommendations for the proper wearer size (Adult, Child, Infant, etc.) and weight recommendations.
- 3) Choose the proper type of PFD for the activity (Flat water, swift water, waterskiing, etc.)
- 4) PFD should fit snugly, but not so tight as to restrict breathing or mobility. A good way to check, especially on children, is to have the wearer hold their arms straight up in the air while pulling up on the shoulders. The PFD should not come off over their head.
- 5) Lastly, a PFD is the same as a seatbelt in an automobile. It can't save your life unless it is WORN.

Good water safety begins with learning to swim and always wearing a life jacket (PFD). Do you know what to do if you fall in the water? If you should fall in the water, remember the following:

- 1) Stay with your boat, even if it capsizes.
- 2) Keep your head out of the water and stay calm.
- 3) Leave your clothes and shoes on - they will help you keep warm

Another important set of rules to remember if you are going to play on or near water is **LAWS**.

- 1) **L** - Life Jackets - Use them
- 2) **A** - Alcohol - Don't drink and boat
- 3) **W** - Weather awareness - Know before you go, keep an eye on the sky, and don't go if it might blow.
- 4) **S** - Stay Afloat - Know how to stay aboard and what to do if you can't.

A good boater always plans their trip before they go and is knowledgeable about fire safety, hypothermia and remembers not to litter. Some other equipment that you need to take with you when you go boating are:

- ❖ Life Jackets/PFDs - one for every passenger plus one extra
- ❖ Fire extinguisher (for power boats)
- ❖ Oars or paddles
- ❖ Anchor and line
- ❖ Gas can with extra fuel (for power boats)
- ❖ Whistle or horn (to signal for help) - Sound device
- ❖ First aid kit
- ❖ Basic tools
- ❖ Flares or other signals
- ❖ Flashlight
- ❖ Garbage bag
- ❖ Bucket/pail
- ❖ Rope

## **State Park Water Fact Sheet**

### **Bear Lake State Park**

Bear Lake State Park is located in a high mountain valley in the extreme southeast corner of Idaho. At 5,900 feet elevation, the park offers a wide variety of both summer and winter recreation opportunities. Bear Lake itself is 20 miles long and 8 miles wide with half of the lake in Idaho and half in Utah.

All that inviting water is hard to resist. Swimmers will enjoy a two-mile-long beach on the north end of the lake, plus a 1-1/2 mile beach on the east side. The gradual slope of the lake bottom provides an enormous swimming area. Anglers can try for a native cutthroat or lake trout in the summer. In the winter, they can come back with buckets and nets when the Bonneville Cisco run. The fish is found nowhere else on Earth.

During the winter, the park grooms almost 300 miles of snowmobile trails in the surrounding high mountains.

### **Bruneau Dunes State Park**

Bruneau Dunes State Park has the tallest, 470 feet high, single-structured sand dune in North America. The small lakes at the foot of the dunes provide an excellent bass and bluegill fishery. Sport fishing from non-motorized boats, canoes, rubber rafts and float tubes is a popular activity.

### **Coeur d'Alene Parkway**

Walkers, hikers and bikers love this linear park that follows the north shore of beautiful Lake Coeur d'Alene. The Coeur d'Alene Parkway lies along the north shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene, following Centennial Trail east from Coeur d'Alene to Higgins Point. At Higgins Point there is a boat-launch facility, a picnic area overlooking the lake, and docks. Over 1,000 feet of public shoreline parallels the path. There are many fishing opportunities.

### **Dworshak State Park**

Dworshak State Park is located among trees and meadows on the western shore of Dworshak Reservoir. A boat ramp and handling dock provide easy launching most of the year. A fish-cleaning station is nearby to help with the day's catch.

Nearby Dworshak State Park, is the Dworshak dam. It is a straight concrete gravity dam with a structural height of 717 feet, and a crest length of 3,287 feet at elevation 1613. The dam is located on the North Fork Clearwater River at River



Mile 1.9. The dam is the highest straight-axis concrete dam in the Western Hemisphere, and the 22nd highest dam in the world. Only two other dams in the United States exceed it in height.

The reservoir has a gross storage capacity of 3,453,000 acre-feet, of which 2,000,000 acre-feet is used for local and regional flood control; and for at-site and downstream power generation. At elevation 1600, the reservoir is 53 miles long, has a surface area of 19,824 acres, and extends into the Bitterroot Mountains. The reservoir provides substantial recreational and wildlife benefits, and transportation for timber.

### **Eagle Island State Park**

Eagle Island State Park is a 545-acre day-use park that features a popular swimming beach, a grassy picnic area, and a waterslide.

### **Farragut State Park**

Farragut State Park, the original home of the Farragut Naval Training Station, is located on Idaho's largest body of water, Lake Pend Oreille. It is 65 miles long, and 1,150 feet deep in some regions, making it the fifth deepest lake in the United States. It is fed by the Clark Fork River and the Pack River, and drains via the Pend Oreille River.

The world-record Kamloops, a hybrid Rainbow Trout, of 37 pounds was caught in Lake Pend Oreille. The lake provides rainbow trout, lake trout, perch, crappie, bass and whitefish.

### **Harriman State Park**

Harriman State Park is a 16,000-acre wildlife reserve that is home to trumpeter swans, moose, sandhill cranes and more. The Henrys Fork of the Snake River, which meanders through the park, is world famous for its catch and release fly-fishing.

In the wintertime, brightly clad skiers take advantage of the groomed and ungroomed cross-country ski trails. Winter is also a great time to stay over night in one of the parks yurts.

Approximately 1.3 million years ago, a huge volcanic eruption created an ash layer hundreds of feet deep. The ash layer was compressed into rock known as Mesa Falls Tuff. Later eruptions fill the area with basalt lava flows. For 500,000 years the Henrys Fork of the Snake River has been carving the canyon where Mesa Falls is located. The Mesa Falls Tuff forms the ledge that the falls cascade over. Upper Mesa Falls is 114 feet high. Mesa Power Company built Big Falls Inn between 1912

and 1912. A dam and power generation plant were planned but never built. Instead the area became a tourist attraction and the Inn became a stage stop and hotel for travelers going to Yellowstone National Park. In the summer it is a popular tourist attraction and fishing site. Wintertime activities include cross-country skiing and snowmobiling.

### **Hells Gate State Park**

Hells Gate State Park is the gateway to both Idaho's Lewis and Clark country and to Hells Canyon, the deepest river gorge in North America.

The Snake River is perfect for personal watercraft, jet boats, powerboats and water skiing. Hells Gate Marina offers more than 100 slips on a daily to yearly basis with boat fuel and a place to dock, as well as a public boat launch, convenience store, restrooms and plenty of parking.

Anglers come from all around to enjoy the famous steelhead runs of the Snake, Salmon and Clearwater rivers.

### **Henry's Lake State Park**

Henry's Lake State Park has 6,000-acres of water. Cutthroat trout, averaging three to five pounds; cutthroat-rainbow hybrids of up to 12 pounds; and brook trout up to three pounds abound in the waters of Henry's Lake. This provides a sport fishery that challenges the float-tuber and is equally exciting for a 10-year old dunking a worm over the side of the family boat. Excellent stream fishing can also be found in the nearby Henry's Fork, Madison and Gallatin rivers.

Boaters should be cautious of the lake's unpredictable weather. Winds can make the surface choppy.

### **Heyburn State Park**

Heyburn State Park has 2,333 acres of water along with its 5,500 acres of land. The park is located at the southern tip of what most people think of as Coeur d'Alene Lake but it is actually three different lakes together. The lakes making up this portion are Chatcolet Lake, Benewah Lake and Hidden Bay, with the shadowy St. Joe River meandering along the eastern boundary of the park. Fish for pike, bass, or pan fish in the lakes.

The Coeur d'Alene Indians were the first inhabitants of the area now known as Heyburn State Park. Then, as today, the lakes provided an abundance of fish, the marsh areas had plentiful waterfowl and the heavily timbered slopes and open meadows were ideal habitat for deer, bear and upland birds.

The Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes, a 72 mile paved bike trail, goes right through Heyburn State Park. You can bike or walk the 3100-foot bridge/trestle across the St. Joe River to the other side of Lake Coeur d'Alene.

Heyburn State Park offers a totally unique experience. Take a leisurely sail on the lakes aboard the cruise boat Idaho. There are regularly scheduled cruises, or charter a cruise for a special event.

The Rocky Point Marina offers a public boat ramp, store, fuel dock, restroom and parking. Moor a boat at Rocky Point Marina or at the Chat Marina. Rent a rowboat, kayak, canoe or paddleboats for an excursion on the water.

### **Lake Cascade State Park**

Lake Cascade State Park is nestled in the majestic mountains of central Idaho. This large park provides diverse and exciting recreational opportunities throughout all four seasons.

Popular for all types of boating, prevailing winds on the water make it especially well suited for sailing and windsurfing. Rainbow trout, Coho salmon, and small mouth bass and perch can be caught from the shore or by boat in the summer or through the ice in the winter. Ski their cross-country trails in the winter or stay in a Yurt.

### **Lake Walcott State Park**

Lake Walcott State Park is located at the northwest end of the Bureau of Reclamation's Lake Walcott Project, a welcome refuge on the edge of Idaho's high desert. Water skiing, power boating, windsurfing, sailing and bird watching are only a few of the activities that will make your stay at Lake Walcott enjoyable. The refuge extends upstream approximately 25 miles from the Minidoka Dam along both shores of the Snake River and includes all of Lake Walcott. It encompasses 20,699 acres, over half of which is open water and some small marsh areas. Swimming is not allowed.

### **Lucky Peak State Park**

Lucky Peak State Park has three units located near Lucky Peak Reservoir. Discovery Park is a popular roadside park to picnic in, walk your pet or fish the Boise River. Sandy Point, below the foot of Lucky Peak Dam is most popular for its sandy beach and clear, cool water.

The Discovery Unit is a great place to picnic, fish, and relax among the magnificent trees and the rocky canyons that offer beauty and solitude. This section of the Boise River is an excellent flat-water area often visited by canoes and kayaks. You

can usually see waterfowl, songbirds, or even a resident owl during the summer while Bald Eagles are common in the winter.

Spring Shores is situated on the shore of Lucky Peak Reservoir. The facility includes a full service marina, which provides long-term moorage, fuel, convenience store, marina supplies and recreation equipment rentals. The large parking lots provide access to two boat launch ramps with ample parking for trailers.

Lucky Peak State Park administers the Idaho City Area Back Country Yurts program. The yurt is a circular, Mongolian-style domed tent 20 feet in diameter with a plywood floor, hardwood lattice sidewalls and a clear Plexiglas skylight. This fully insulated shelter is designed to withstand high winds, snow loads and summer heat. It has a framed-in lockable wood door and windows with screens and storm flaps. Covered entirely by waterproof canvas, the yurt is an aesthetically pleasing and comfortable place to stay, even in the dead of winter. Other parks with yurts are Ponderosa, Harriman, Winchester, and Lake Cascade.

### **Massacre Rocks State Park**

Massacre Rocks State Park is situated on the Snake River and covers approximately 1,000 acres. Canoes and kayaks are available to rent for fun on the river, and special events are routinely held. Bird watching is exceptional here as well, with over 200 species identified annually. There are over 300 species of plants for viewing also.

The park is rich in geological history. Volcanic evidence is everywhere. The Devil's Gate Pass is all that remains of an extinct volcano. The prehistoric Bonneville Flood shaped the landscape of the area, rolling and polishing the huge boulders found throughout the park. The flood was caused when eroding waters broke through Red Rock Pass near the Idaho/Utah border. Lake Bonneville, which covered much of what is today the state of Utah, surged through the pass and along the channel of the Snake River in a few short months. For a time, the flow was four times that of the Amazon River. It was the second largest flood in the geologic history of the world.

### **Old Mission**

The park offers picnicking under tall trees, fishing and a chance to explore the Mission and its unique history. The trailhead of the 72-mile long Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes is found at the park, creating easy and instant access for bicyclists, runners, walkers and other park visitors.

## **Ponderosa State Park**

Ponderosa State Park covers most of a 1,000-acre peninsula that juts into beautiful Payette Lake near McCall. Located at the north end of Payette Lake lays the largest public sandy beach. Canoe rentals are available at the west side day use area.

Popular for all types of boating, prevailing winds on the water make it especially well suited for sailing and windsurfing. Rainbow trout, Coho salmon, and small mouth bass and perch can be caught from the shore or by boat in the summer or through the ice in the winter.

The park has 6 boat launch ramps, various campgrounds and facilities are dispersed around the lake's forty-one square miles of surface water and 86 miles of shoreline.

Home to one of Idaho's Premium Nordic Ski Grooming opportunities, Ponderosa State Park boasts 14.3 miles of groomed trails - 23 kilometers. Nordic trails range from recreational to competition to accommodate all abilities.

The park also has 3.4 miles of designated snowshoe trails through the forest that offer viewpoints of the lake. Hike, bike, kayak, canoe or stay in a Yurt. There are several ways to have a great time at Ponderosa.

Winter activities include Nordic skiing on one of two USSA-certified cross-country courses.

## **Priest Lake State Park**

Priest Lake State Park is along the eastern shores of Priest Lake, a 10-mile long, over 300 foot deep lake.

Noted for its extremely clear water, fed by streams cascading from the high Selkirk peaks, the main body of Priest Lake extends north south for 19 miles. A two-mile thoroughfare connects the main lake to the remote Upper Priest Lake that is accessible only by foot, mountain bike, or boat. Priest Lake State Park is 2,400 feet above sea level.

Summer visitors enjoy the large sandy beach along the lakefront. Camping, fishing, boating, waterskiing, hiking and picnicking are some of the more popular activities.

In the wintertime, park visitors can enjoy anything ranging from boating and fishing to snowmobiling, snowshoeing and cross-country skiing. In the winter, Indian Creek Unit offers access to over 200 miles of marked, groomed snowmobile trail and a myriad of cross-country skiing opportunities.

## **Round Lake State Park**

Round Lake State Park is situated in 142 acres of forest surrounding a 58-acre lake at an elevation of 2,122 feet. The lake is the product of glacial activity dating back to the Pleistocene Epoch.

Echoing across the lake is a strange chorus of bullfrog and duck calls, red-winged blackbird screeches, odd splashes and plops, and the sound of children playing on the beach.

Round Lake State Park also provides opportunities for cross-country skiing, ice fishing and ice-skating.

## **Thousand Springs State Park**

Thousand Springs State Park meanders through Idaho's picturesque Magic Valley and encompasses six units with breathtaking scenery; Billingsley Creek, Earl M. Hardy Box Canyon Nature Preserve, Malad Gorge, Ritter Island, Vardis Fisher, Crystal Springs and Niagara Springs.

The Malad River crashes down stair step falls and into the Devils Washbowl, then cuts through a beautiful 250-foot gorge on its way to the Snake River, 2-1/2 miles downstream.

Billingsley Creek is located in the Hagerman Valley. Before it became an Idaho State Park, it was known as the Emerald Valley Ranch, used primarily for agriculture. The park offers spectacular wildlife viewing and excellent fishing throughout the year.

Box Canyon flows at a rate of 180,000 gallons per minute. The natural area offers views of the springs, a hiking trail and viewing platform that overlooks a 20' waterfall.

The newest addition to Thousand Springs State Park, Ritter Island, is nestled alongside the picturesque Snake River, between two magnificent springs; the property provides a sense of serenity and solitude.

Tumbling down the canyon side at 250 cubic feet per second, Niagara Springs is a sight you won't soon forget. The churning water is the icy blue of glaciers. The springs are a National Natural Landmark and part of the world-famous Thousand Springs Complex along the Snake River.

The park provides your best opportunity to drive into the 350-foot-deep canyon, but be cautious: The road is narrow and steep. Do not risk it in a motor home or while pulling a large trailer. Once inside the canyon, there is year-round fishing in Crystal Springs Lake. Wildlife - especially waterfowl - is abundant.

### **Three Island Crossing**

Three Island Crossing State Park is located on the Snake River at Glenns Ferry. Oregon Trail pioneers knew this spot well. It was one of the most famous river crossings on the historic trail. Pioneer travelers used the crossing until 1869, when Gus Glenn constructed a ferry about two miles upstream.

### **Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes**

The trail nearly spans the Panhandle of Idaho as it runs along rivers, beside lakes and through Idaho's historic Silver Valley.

This gentle grade and smooth surface trail has 20 developed trailheads and 17 scenic waysides that have picnic tables and benches. Dispersed along the trail are 36 unique bridges and trestles that cross mountain creeks, whitewater rivers and tranquil lakes.

The middle section of the trail follows the tranquil Coeur d'Alene River, passing fifteen small lakes and marshes loaded with waterfowl. The west end of the trail lies along the shoreline of scenic Coeur d'Alene Lake for six miles. It crosses a 3100-foot bridge/trestle to Heyburn State Park.

### **Winchester Lake State Park**

Winchester Lake State Park surrounds a 103-acre lake, nestled in a forested area at the foot of the Craig Mountains, just off US 95 adjoining the town of Winchester.

The most popular activity at Winchester is fishing for rainbow trout, which are planted annually by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Fishing for bullhead and smallmouth bass is also popular. The lake provides excellent nutrients and supports large populations of all three species. Small boats are allowed; gasoline engines are not. In the winter, enjoy cross-country skiing, ice-skating, and ice fishing or a stay in a yurt.

# PFD Relay Race

Materials needed: two PFDs of the same type-preferably type II, two pieces of rope or something to designate finish lines.

1. Divide group into two equally numbered teams.
2. Place a PFD in front of the first person in line.
3. At "Go", the first person in line puts on the PFD correctly.
4. This person then runs across to the opposite finish line and returns to their team.
5. Upon return the person removes the PFD and gives it to the next person in line.
6. This is repeated until each person has run the race.
7. The team that completes the activity first wins.

Modifications to the race might include having additional PFDs available so that team members have to decide and choose which PFD would be the best fit for them. Have some available that are too large or too small, but be sure to have one that will fit. Let team members each go three times. Increase the distance to the finish line or place obstacles that the team members have to go around, through, over or under.





Help Buck make his way to the 100<sup>th</sup> Birthday Party for Idaho's State Parks

Woof! Woof! I am Buck, a Siberian husky- and I love water! I mean any kind of water, from snow to lakes and rivers. My love of water started at Harriman State Park in Eastern Idaho where I pulled a dog sled. Once the snow melted, I wanted to learn how to wakeboard because I wanted someone to pull me around. (Woof, woof, dog humor.)

I would like to attend the 100<sup>th</sup> Birthday Party for Idaho's State Parks, but I need your help to get there. Please do the math problems. Once you have the answer, match the letters to the numbers and check your Park fact sheet. Then follow the clues to show you where I am on the first leg of my trip. This could be a long journey.

3 E	5 L	8 K	2 E	9 H
+ 4	+ 6	+ 1	+ 5	+ 7
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

6 R	11 N	54 Y	28 A	21 S
+ 8	+ 15	+ 12	+ 31	+ 16
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

**CLUE:** Boaters should be cautious of this lake's unpredictable weather. Winds can make the surface choppy. This lake is also a well-known trout fishing lake.

**Where Am I?**

16	7	26	6	7	66	11	59	9	7	State Park
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**FUN FACT:** The name of this Park normally is not *spelled* with an apostrophe to show possession, even though it's not "grammatically" correct. To the next clue!

Ok, you found me! From Henrys Lake State Park to... Oh no, where am I!  
Follow the clues. I can't be far--or am I?

5 A      7 R      3 N      6 E      9 O  
X 1      X 2      X 4      X 3      X 5

8 S      9 P      6 D      5 O      8 T  
X 3      X 8      X 10      X 9      X 12

5 K      32 T      18 P      9 E      1 A  
X 4      X 3      X 4      X 2      X 5

2 R      12 S      5 A  
X 7      X 2      X 1



**CLUE:** This Park covers most of a 1,000-acre peninsula. Popular for all types of boating, prevailing winds on the water make it especially well suited for sailing and windsurfing.

**Where Am I?**

72    45    12    60    18    14    45    24    5

24    96    5    96    18            72    5    14    20

Henrys Lake State Park



Help Buck make his way to the 100<sup>th</sup> Birthday Party for Idaho's State Parks

Woof! Woof! You found me again! Now, for the last leg of the journey... This park is not only the oldest state park in Idaho—it is also the oldest in the entire Northwest. People have been coming to this park to fish, swim, and hike long before it even became a state park in 1908. To find out where I am headed for the grand Idaho State Parks Birthday party, please do the math problems. Once you have the answer, match the letters to the numbers on the bottom of the page to spell out the last park on my journey.

$\begin{array}{r} 7 \quad E \\ - 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 15 \quad T \\ - 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 20 \quad K \\ - 10 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad E \\ - 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 21 \quad H \\ - 10 \end{array}$
---	--	---	---	---

$\begin{array}{r} 8 \quad R \\ - 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 11 \quad T \\ - 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 33 \quad Y \\ - 12 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 10 \quad A \\ - 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \quad S \\ - 7 \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 12 \quad R \\ - 10 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 17 \quad N \\ - 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 54 \quad A \\ - 53 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 10 \quad U \\ - 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 11 \quad B \\ - 2 \end{array}$
---	--	---	--	--

$\begin{array}{r} 10 \quad P \\ - 3 \end{array}$
--

**Where Am I?**

$\overline{11}$   $\overline{4}$   $\overline{21}$   $\overline{9}$   $\overline{3}$   $\overline{2}$   $\overline{8}$        $\overline{5}$     —    —    —    —    —     $\overline{1}$   $\overline{2}$   $\overline{10}$

Heyburn State Park



## **IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION BOATING PROGRAM POSTER CONTEST**

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation is pleased to announce an Idaho Boating Program “Wear It” Poster Contest. This contest will be directed toward all of Idaho’s 4<sup>th</sup> grade students.

### **Why Participate?**

It’s too hot! It doesn’t look cool. I know how to swim. Nothing is going to happen to me. These are just some of the many reasons people claim they do not wear their life jackets. But with approximately 700 people drowning each year from recreational boating accidents, it is imperative for you to wear your life jacket at all times while you are on the water. Much like a helmet to a biker or skate boarder, life jackets are an essential part of your boating safety equipment and should be worn at all times while on the water. The Idaho Boating Program believes safety lessons learned and practiced at an early age serve to protect individuals throughout life; therefore, the primary goal of this contest is to teach students to wear their life jacket and be safe when near or in the water.

### **Submission Requirements**

The contest theme is “Wear It.” Entries must be original and should depict safe boating and the use of life jackets.

The back of each entry must *clearly* list the student’s name, school name, and teacher’s name. Omission of this information will disqualify an entry.

An entry form must accompany each set of entries. All information requested on the form is important, so please make sure it is accurate. An incomplete or unsigned entry form will disqualify the set of entries. (Photocopied entry forms are acceptable).

All entries become the exclusive property of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Boating Program. The Department has the right to display or otherwise use the submissions and modify any poster for future reproduction. Suggestion: you might want to take pictures of the artwork prior to submission. **The poster entries cannot be returned.** If students include written messages in their artwork, encourage them to use clear, bold letters.

## **Size and Materials**

Posters must be no smaller than 8 1/2" x 11" and no larger than 16" x 20". White paper for background is preferable. Students may use construction paper, plain bond paper, drawing paper, or art board. Crayons, felt pens, colored chalks, paints, water colors and grease pencils may be used. Artwork is not limited to these materials, so encourage student creativity.

## **Awards**

Awards will be presented in three regions: North, South and East. The winners of each region will be entered in the state competition. Once a winner is selected, their poster will represent the state throughout the year. Winning entries will be displayed in a "Parade of Posters" during the National Boat Safety Week (May 17<sup>th</sup> thru May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2008) and posted on the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation's website. Each region winner will receive a T-shirt and life jacket. The state winner, chosen among the three region winners, will receive a T-shirt and an education savings bond.

The classmates of each winner also win! Each student in the winner's class will receive a magic mood pencil and safety balloons.

The winner's teacher is not forgotten either! A gift certificate for educational classroom materials will be awarded to the teacher.

## **Teachers**

We are delighted to have your students participate in the 1<sup>st</sup> Annual "Wear It" poster contest. We will supply you with additional skills and knowledge that you may consider presenting in your lesson plan. You can also call upon your community Marine Deputies to help teach boating safety.

For additional information please contact:

Kim Jackson  
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation  
Boat Education Safety Coordinator  
[kjackson@idpr.idaho.gov](mailto:kjackson@idpr.idaho.gov)  
(208) 514-2417

## **Contest Deadline**

The deadline for receiving entries is **April 14, 2008**. Entries must be mailed or delivered to:

"Wear It" Poster Contest  
Attn: Kim Jackson  
5657 Warm Springs Avenue  
Boise, Idaho 83716

**“Wear It” Poster Contest Entry Form**

**Deadline: April 14, 2008**

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_  
School: \_\_\_\_\_  
County: \_\_\_\_\_  
City, State, Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
E-mail address: \_\_\_\_\_

**List of Entrants:**

_____	_____
_____	_____
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_____	_____

I hereby certify all posters were composed by the students named above and I understand all entries become the exclusive property of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Boating Program. The Department has the right to display or otherwise use the submissions and modify any poster for future reproduction. The poster entries cannot be returned.

**Signature of Teacher**

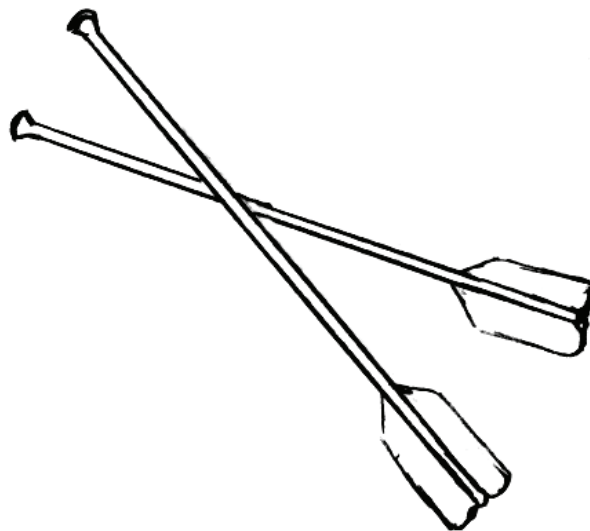
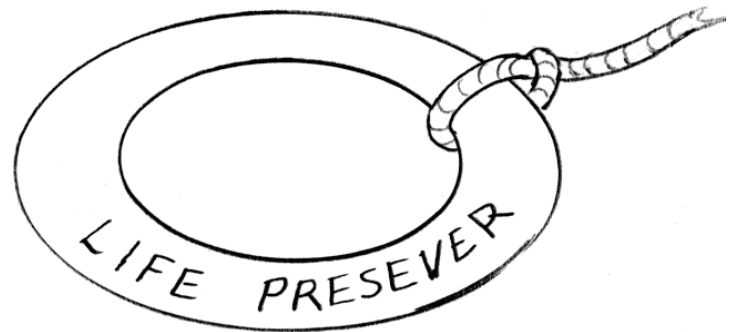
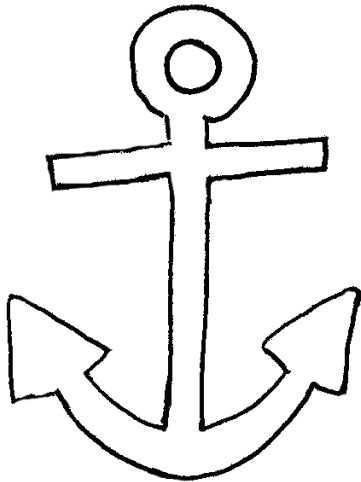
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

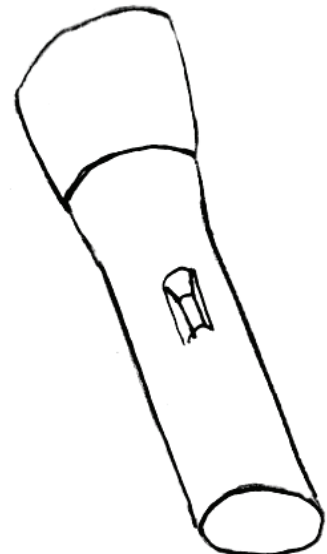
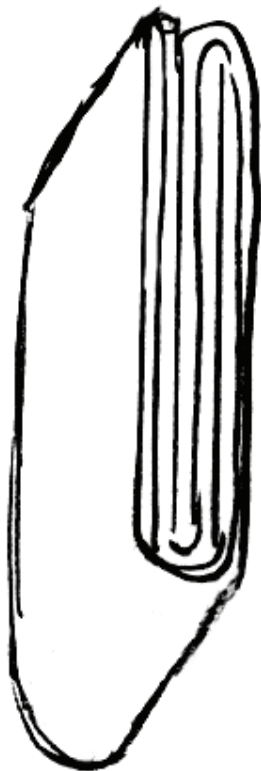
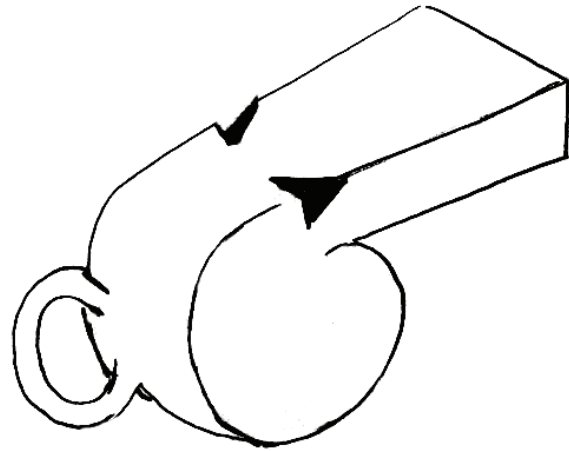
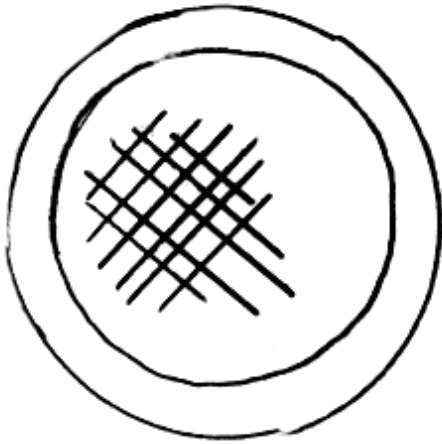
# Water Safety Concentration Game Pieces

Page 1-3



# Water Safety Concentration Game Pieces

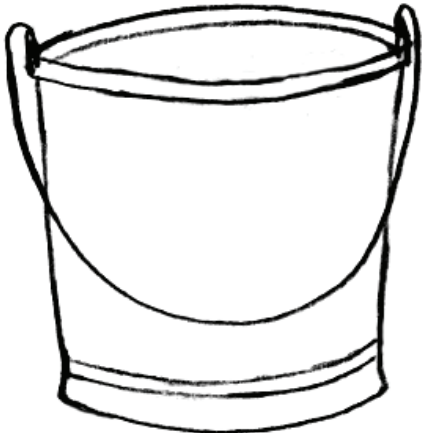
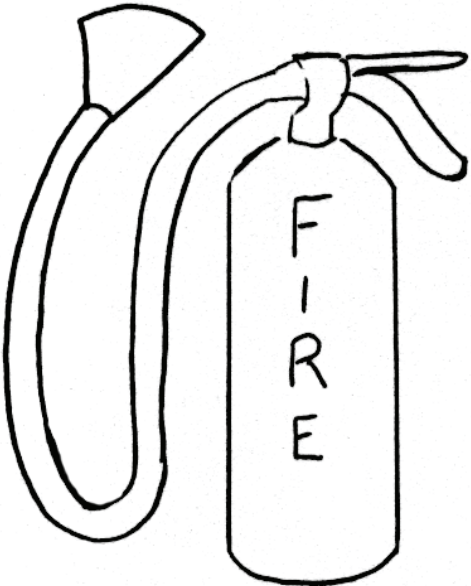
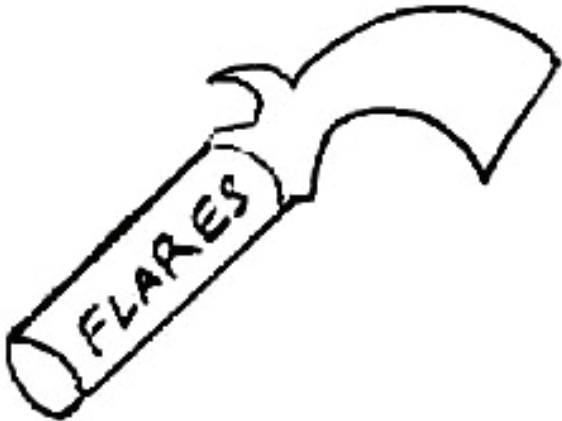
Page 2-3





Water Safety Concentration  
Game Pieces

Page 3-3



## Types of Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs) Life Jackets



### TYPE I: Offshore Life Jacket

These vests are geared for rough or remote waters where rescue may take awhile. They are excellent for flotation and will turn most unconscious persons face up in the water.



### TYPE II: Near-Shore Vest

These vests are good for calm waters and fast rescues. Type II vests may lack the capacity to turn unconscious wearers face up.



### TYPE III: Flotation Aid

These vests or full-sleeved jackets are good for calm waters and fast rescues. They are not for rough waters since they will not turn a person face up.



### TYPE IV: Throwable Device

These cushions or rings buoys are designed to be thrown to someone in trouble. They are not for long hours in rough waters, non-swimmers or the unconscious.



### TYPE V: Special Use Device

These windsurfing vests, dock suits, hybrid PFDs and others are designed for specific activities such as kayaking, white water rafting or water skiing. To be acceptable, Type V PFDs must be used in accordance with their label.

# Lesson 6

## State Park By Design

**Theme: “Plan for the Future by Preserving the Past”**

### **Content Objectives:**

Students will:

- Gain an understanding of the purposes of state parks
- Understand how parks, particularly state parks, originated
- Learn how state parks receive their park classifications
- Create a budget for their own state park
- Design their own state park(s)

### **Suggested Level:**

Fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) Grade

### **Standards Correlation:**

- Language Arts
  - o Standard 1: Reading Process 1.2
  - o Standard 2: Comprehension/Interpretation 2.1, 2.2
- Language Usage
  - o Standard 3: Writing Process 3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 3.5
  - o Standard 5: Writing Components 5.4
- Health
  - o Standard 1: Healthy Lifestyles 1.1
  - o Standard 2: Risk taking Behavior 2.1
  - o Standard 5: Mental and Emotional Wellness 5.1
- Humanities: Visual Arts
  - o Standard 2: Critical Thinking 2.2
  - o Standard 3: Performance 3.1, 3.2, 3.3
- Physical Education
  - o Standard 3: Physically Active Lifestyle 3.1
  - o Standard 5: Personal and Social Responsibility 5.1
- Social Studies
  - o Standard 2: Geography 2.1

### **Suggested Time Allowance:**

Two 1-hour sessions

### **Materials:**

- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide** (One for each student, if possible)
- “Idaho State Park Resource Sheet”
- “Park Management” Sheet
- “State Park Design Planner” Sheet
- “Future Park Design Planner” Sheet
- Pocket Folders (portfolios)
- Writing instruments
- Art supplies

### **Preparation:**

- Order **Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides** (Free from IDPR)
- Make copies of “Idaho State Park Resource Sheet” (one per student)
- Make copies of “Park Management” Sheet (one per student)
- Make copies of “Park Land Use Classification” Sheet (one per student)
- Make copies of “State Park Design Planner” (one per student)
- Make copies of “Future Park Design Planner” (one per student)
- Pocket Folders (each student’s portfolio)

### **Procedures:**

Session 1:

1. Give each student a pocket folder to hold materials. Hand out copies of the “Idaho State Park Resource Sheet”. Highlight the mission of Idaho State Parks. Highlight the date the Heyburn became the first Idaho state park (1908).

2. Hand out the "Park Management" Sheet and talk about the various duties. You may want to compare the staff and duties to a school (i.e. Manager = Principal; Interpreter = Teacher, etc...) or family structure (i.e. Manager = Parent, etc...).
3. Talk about the fact that state parks have been designed to preserve an area. That if they had not been set aside in the past, they may now be houses, shopping malls, or parking lots. Ask the students what other things may have been put on those areas of land.
4. Hand out Park Land Use Classification Sheet. Read as a class or individually to help students understand and determine why state parks have different classifications dependent upon the resources.
5. Discuss how we need to plan for the future and that we still need to set aside areas to preserve for future generations.
6. Hand out "State Park Design Planner". Allow students time to work.
7. Preface handing out the "Future Park Design Planner" Sheet by talking about how scientific advances are taking us into areas that we would have never dreamed of centuries ago. Discuss how if a colony was ever formed on the moon, the original moon landing site would be an important area to preserve for historical purposes. Hand out the sheets and allow students time to work.

### Session 2:

1. Allow students time to finish working on sheets as needed.
2. Have class presentations with each student sharing their designs along with descriptions of their parks to the class.

### Assessment Strategies:

- Class participation
- State Park design

### Extension Activities:

- Refer to Idaho State Park 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Activity Book for other activities.
- Invite a state park employee to your class to talk about their park and what they do or take a field trip to a state park.

### Resources:

- Idaho State Parks Guidebook** (Paperback) **Author:** Bill Loftus **Publisher:** Tribune Pub Co **Date Published:** 1989 **ISBN-13:** 9780960750658
- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide FREE** Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Regional Service Center contact information: PO Box 83720 • Boise, ID 83720-0065 • (208) 334-4199 or online at [www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov](http://www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov)
- Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Homepage** [www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov](http://www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov)

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FAX 208-334-3741

East Idaho Field Bureau Chief  
Idaho Dept. of Parks & Recreation  
4279 Commerce Circle, Suite B  
Idaho Falls ID 83401  
208-525-7121  
FAX 208-525-7123

# Idaho State Park Resource Sheet

## **Mission:**

"To improve the quality of life in Idaho through outdoor recreation and resource stewardship."

## **Vision:**

*"We are innovators in outdoor recreation, committed to excellent service and resource stewardship. We foster experiences that renew the human spirit and promote community vitality."*

**In 1965, the Idaho State Legislature enacted legislation creating the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR). The legislation reads, in part:**

*"It is the intent of the Legislature that the Department of Parks and Recreation shall formulate and put into execution a long range, comprehensive plan and program for the acquisition, planning, protection, operation, maintenance, development and wise use of areas of scenic beauty, recreational utility, historic archeological or scientific interest, to the end that the health, happiness, recreational opportunities and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people may be further encouraged."*

Before Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation was created, there were areas declared "Scenic and Recreational". These areas were parks and campgrounds taken care of by the State Land Board starting in 1907. Heyburn became the first Idaho State Park and first state park in the Pacific Northwest in 1908. In 1947 the Highway Department became responsible for parks along with any new ones. In 1949 the State Land Board again took control of the areas and in 1953 a Parks Division was created within the Land Board. A former superintendent of Glacier National Park took charge of the Idaho program in 1958.

In 1965, two things came together that resulted in the creation of a state park system in Idaho. First, Roland and Averell Harriman agreed to donate what is now Harriman State Park to the State of Idaho on the condition that a professional agency be created to manage it. Second, the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund was created. Statewide recreation planning was required to qualify for the federal funds, which were used to develop state and local recreation facilities. It would take a state agency to do that. Currently there are 30 state parks and recreational trailways in Idaho. This year we are celebrating 100 years of state parks in Idaho.

Even though Idaho has vast wildernesses and a high percentage of federal lands, the state does not have a single *national park* within its boundaries. However, the National Park Service administers several national monuments, a historical park and a national reserve in Idaho.

## Idaho State Parks Fast Facts

<b>State Park</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Elevation</b>	<b>Campsites</b>
Bear Lake	966	6,000	48
Bruneau Dunes	4,800	2,470	98
Castle Rocks	1,240	5,800	0
City of Rocks	14,300	6,500	76
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	34	2,188	0
Dworshak	850	1,600	105
Eagle Island	545	2,724	0
Farragut	4,000	2,054	184
Harriman	4,440	6,120	0
Hells Gate	960	733	93
Henry's Lake	585	6,470	45
Heyburn	5,505	2,140	132
Lake Cascade	4,450	4,825	300
Lake Walcott	65	4,250	23
Land of the Yankee Fork	482	5,280	115 nearby
Lucky Peak	240	3,000	0
Massacre Rocks	990	4,400	43
McCroskey	5,412	3,600	12
Old Mission	18	2,200	0
Ponderosa	1,470	5,050	117
Priest Lake	755	2,440	151
Round Lake	142	2,122	53
Thousand Springs	1,900	3,190	0
Three Island Crossing	513	2,484	82
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	1,056	2,300	0
Winchester Lake	418	3,900	68

# PARK MANAGEMENT

## Staff duties:

**Manager** - Manage a state park including staff, grounds, facilities and equipment, as well as recreation and education programs. Responsible for park and recreation rule compliance. Be involved in community by providing technical support to community groups or other agencies. Represents the park at public meetings. Create staff and money budgets, prepares financial reports, conducts regular staff meetings, plans and supervises maintenance and repair of park facilities, oversees park concessions, may perform park maintenance and construction tasks. Works year round.

**Assistant Manager** - Assist the park manager with the management and supervision of staff and the daily operation of recreation programs and facilities for visitors. Protect and enhance the natural, historical, and recreational resources of a large state park. Helps with park building and grounds maintenance, park and recreation rule compliance and conflict resolution of visitor and user issues. Works year round.

**Interpretive Specialist** - Develop, implement, supervise and coordinate comprehensive historical interpretive/educational programs for state interpretive sites. Research historical or natural resource feature literature and materials relating to park or historic sites; interview people to obtain historical information; develops, implements, and conducts interpretive/historical education programs including talks, tours, audio-visual presentations and living history for visitors of all ages. Develop and write pamphlets, brochures, signs, exhibits and articles. Present historical and informational programs to school and civic groups. May procure, record, conserve and store artifacts. Represent the park at public meetings. Hire and train park aides and volunteers. Works year round.

**Ranger** - Provide education and information services for park visitors. Maintain park facilities and grounds areas and ensure compliance with park rules and regulations. Collect fees, present interpretive programs, patrol the park to protect and preserve park resources from vandalism, poaching, and substance abuse. May have special duties such as maintaining park rock climbing facilities and grounds. Hire and train park aides and volunteers. Prepare and maintain reports, inventories and expense transmittals. Represent the park at public meetings. Works year round.

**Office Specialist** - Perform a wide variety of secretarial support functions; use a computer to enter and retrieve information, write letters, prepare reports, file paperwork, answer park phone, answer visitor questions, compile information about park and surrounding areas, and prepare financial reports. Needs a good knowledge of English grammar and rules, spelling, and punctuation. Works year round.

**Park Aide** - Greet visitors and answer questions, collect park fees, clean restrooms, collect garbage, operate front desk, operate cash register, help maintain grounds and buildings. Stock park publications, maintain and stock gift shop items. Answer phone, file papers and reports. Raise, lower and fold flag, clean visitor center, and dust. Help with interpretive programs and special events. Works 5 or 8 months of the year. May be designated in a specialty area such as Trail Ranger, or Interpretation. Trail Rangers spend their time working on trails, which includes cutting down hazardous trees, clearing trail and building trails on state and federal lands.

**Maintenance Craftsman** - Perform maintenance and repairs on park vehicles--including lawn mowers, buildings and other facilities and systems in the park. Includes working with electricity, plumbing, and carpentry. Works year round.

## Park Expenses

(Yearly)

Phone	\$2,400	includes office phones and cell phones
Electricity	\$10,000	
Garbage	\$7,500	
Water	\$600	
Sewer	\$5,000	includes pumping of vault toilets and dump stations
Maintenance		
Buildings/Facilities	\$8,400	
Grounds	\$6,000	
Fuel	\$10,000	
Publications/Maps/Brochures	\$1,000	
Interpretive Programs/Junior Ranger	\$2,000	
Insurance	\$5,000	
Office Supplies	\$1,500	
Office Equipment	\$1,500	
Heating/Cooling	\$3,000	
Gift Shop Items	\$10,000	
Staff Salary (hourly rate)		
Manager	\$25.96	
Assistant Manager	\$19.54	
Interpretive Specialist	\$19.54	
Ranger	\$17.37	
Office Specialist	\$13.29	
Park Aide	\$ 9.00	
Maintenance Craftsman	\$12.65	

A position that works year round, works 2,080 hours in a year. A position that works 5 months, works 880 hours in a year. A position that works 8 months, works 1,385 hours in a year.

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation uses a park management classification system to help determine the level of staffing required for the operation of a given state park unit. The factors include the number of people need to operate at the park, total budget of the park, amount of money the park earns, number of visitors to the park, and total number of acres managed. These are reviewed as needed. A typical park has a manager, 1-2 rangers, and 5-7 park aides. A large complex park will have a manager, an assistant manager, an interpretive specialist, 3-5 rangers, an office specialist, 7-14 park aides and a maintenance craftsman. A small park may only have a manager, a ranger and 2-3 park aides.



## Park Land Use Classifications

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation is charged with the dual mission of protecting and preserving the resources of the state park system and of providing recreation opportunities and facilities for public use. These resources present diverse and high quality recreational, social, interpretive, conservancy and educational opportunities.

A well-balanced park system requires the utilization of a broad range of resources in varying combinations; from intensively-used developed sites providing diverse recreation opportunities for large groups of people, to primitive areas providing natural enjoyment for limited numbers.

Figuring out the classification of a park is the first step in planning, development and management efforts. To understand how to figure out a new park's classification, you need to look at the dominant characters of the park and the principal values or the reason why you would want to preserve this area. Most of this information can be found in enabling legislation or any additional legislation the State Legislature passes to provide funding for the purchase of park property. This defines why the state feels that the area needs to be protected and preserved. A classification system allows the park planners and designers to develop and figure out the best use of the lands based upon the management policies set forth. Standard systems ensure that all of the areas are treated the same and the policies are the same throughout the state. This means that there will be consistent management of our natural, recreational and heritage resources.

On September 17, 1973, the Idaho Park and Recreation Board adopted the original Classification System for the Recreation Resources in the State of Idaho. All units of the state park system existing at that time received a park classification. The agency director, with region and park input, classifies new additions to the state park system when the property is added to the system. A park's classification is revisited during the preparation of the initial plans and other plans developed later so that as a park changes, the needs of the park and its visitor are being met. These plans are reviewed and approved by the Park Board as they are updated.

The 2005 edition of the State Park Classification and Resource Area Designation System has four classifications of state parks in Idaho. They are: Natural Park, Recreation Park, Heritage Park and Recreation Trailway. Each classification has a distinct purpose, unique reasons for its designation, level of resource development and specific uses for the park area and recreational opportunities for the park visitor. In determining the classification of a park, you need to give attention to any national, state, or regional designation that may already exist in regard to the park. For example, at City of Rocks, the area has been designated as a National Natural Landmark and National Historic Landmark. Sometimes there are special rules and regulations that must be followed. Another example is if one of the buildings in the park, such as is the case at Harriman State Park and Old Mission, is on the National Register of Historic Places. The rules and regulations are put in place so that all parks are treated the same and that areas or buildings with special needs get the care and attention that they need.

There are a wide variety of experiences that the Idaho State Park system wants to provide for its visitor. These include solitude, a leisure atmosphere, the observation and study of natural features and processes, and outdoor experience in natural surroundings, a friendly and safe environment, cultural and historical experiences, a pleasant and positive social interaction and in some cases an athletic challenge.

All development, programs and management are put in place to promote and enhance the visitor's opportunity to have the experiences listed above and also provide for the protection of the park resources. Sometimes areas might remain closed to the public until everything is put in place to provide for the safety of the park visitors and the park resources. Each

state park classification offers a variety of recreation experiences, but it is impossible for every single park to provide all of the same experiences. For example, you can go water skiing at Bear Lake, but there isn't that much water at Bruneau Dunes. So if you want to go water skiing, Bruneau Dunes would not be the best choice. But if you want to view the stars and play on sand dunes, Bruneau Dunes would be the place to go. Something that Bear Lake and Bruneau Dunes have in common is sand. So if you want to play in the sand either park is the place for you.

In a **Natural Park** you will find interesting examples of natural features, which might be some really cool animals, plants or rock formations. Sometimes it is the breathtaking views and vistas. These types of parks are preserved because they are beautiful and represent an extraordinary natural resource in the state. The activities within the park provide a variety of opportunities for the visitor to enjoy a natural setting but without a large negative effect on the resource. In these parks you may be able to hike, attend an interpretive program, study nature, camp, picnic, bicycle, cross-country ski, snowshoe, ride a horse, boat, or swim. Buildings and facilities needed might include group campground, individual campsites, lodges, marina facilities, boat launches, swimming beaches, visitor/interpretive centers, program areas, trails, trailhead facilities, staff housing areas, maintenance yards and other similar facilities.

In a **Recreation Park** you will find many opportunities and a broad range of different things to do for a large number of people. Many times you find things to do that you can't do in a city park or maybe it isn't different, just on a larger scale. Things to do include group and individual camping, boating, fishing, special events, outdoor recreation club activities such as model airplane flying, outdoor concerts and large group programs, reunions and retreats, course and field events like disc golf, hiking, bicycling, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, horseback riding, Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) use like motorcycling, ATVing or snowmobiling, interpretive programming, picnicking and swimming. The management of these parks needs to be flexible because new forms of active outdoor recreation might be developed in the future and may become very popular. Typical development might include group campgrounds, individual campsites, lodges, golf courses, marina facilities, boat launches, swimming beaches, visitor/interpretive centers, large group amphitheaters, program areas, outdoor club facilities, non-motorized trails, motorized trails, trailhead facilities, staff housing area, maintenance yards, and other similar facilities.

**Heritage Parks** are established to preserve, restore, and interpret those objects, buildings, sites, district and related lands that illustrate an historic event, historic period or culture in the heritage of the state. For example Glade Creek is the area where Lewis and Clark camped and Old Mission has the oldest standing building in Idaho. Visitors to these parks will be offered tours, programs, historic reenactments, hiking, archaeological study, architectural study, historical research, picnicking, individual camping, group camping, bicycling, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, horseback riding, or boating. Typical development might include visitor/interpretive centers, program areas, individual campsites, group campgrounds, boat launches, trails, trailhead facilities, staff housing areas, maintenance yards, and other similar facilities.

**Recreation Trailways** are a linear land or water-based corridor for recreational travel that is designed to provide physical challenges and/or to foster an appreciation of the natural environment. These trailways are established to provide multiple-use trail opportunities. One such park is Coeur d'Alene Parkway. Visitors to these parks might be offered hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, in-line skating, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing, OHV use or water-based recreation such as rafting, canoeing or kayaking. Typical development might include multi-purpose trails, erosion control structures, bridges/culverts, fencing, trailheads, restrooms, picnic areas, primitive campsites, cabins and yurts, trail markers, interpretive signage and maintenance facilities.

# Park Classifications

(As of August 2005)

## Recreation Parks

Farragut  
Coeur d'Alene Parkway  
Mowry  
Dworshak  
Hells Gate  
Winchester Lake  
Lake Cascade  
Lucky Peak  
Eagle Island  
Lake Walcott  
Bear Lake  
Henrys Lake

## Natural Parks

Priest Lake  
Round Lake  
Heyburn  
Mary Minerva McCroskey  
Ponderosa  
Bruneau Dunes  
Thousand Springs  
City of Rocks National Reserve  
Castle Rocks  
Harriman

## Heritage Parks

Three Island Crossing  
Massacre Rocks  
Land of the Yankee Fork  
Old Mission

## Recreation Trailways

Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes  
Ashton-Tetonia Rail Trail

# STATE PARK DESIGN PLANNER

The first Idaho State Park was created 100 years ago. What kind of a park would you create?

Park Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Park Location (area or city, etc...): \_\_\_\_\_

Park Focus: \_\_\_\_\_

Access to the park (boat, hiking, car, etc...): \_\_\_\_\_

Staff (park aide, manager, ranger): \_\_\_\_\_

Amenities available (restrooms, gift shop, camping area, groomed trails, picnic areas etc...): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Outdoor activities (fishing, rock climbing, etc...): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Estimated total annual park cost: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Draw your state park below.

State Park Name:

# FUTURE PARK DESIGN PLANNER

The first Idaho State Park was created 100 years ago.  
Where would you build a park in 100 years?

Park Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Park Location (sky, moon, ocean, etc...): \_\_\_\_\_

Park Focus: \_\_\_\_\_

Access to the park (rocket, submarine, helicopter, etc...): \_\_\_\_\_

Staff (park aide, manager, ranger): \_\_\_\_\_

Facilities available (restrooms, gift shop, camping area, groomed trails, picnic areas etc...): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Outdoor activities (fishing, rock climbing, etc...): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Estimated total annual park cost: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Draw your park below.

State Park Name:

# Lesson 7

## Idaho State Park Travel Plan

**Theme: Destination: Idaho State Parks**

### Content Objectives:

Students will:

- Learn what State Parks have to offer
- Plan vacation purpose, route, and mileage.
- Learn to read a legend
- Determine mileages based maps

### Suggested Level:

Fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) Grade

### Standards Correlation:

- Language Arts
  - o Standard 1: Reading Process 1.2
  - o Standard 2: Comprehension/Interpretation 2.1, 2.2
- Language Usage
  - o Standard 3: Writing Process 3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 3.5
  - o Standard 5: Writing Components 5.4
- Health
  - o Standard 1: Healthy Lifestyles 1.1
  - o Standard 2: Risk taking Behavior 2.1
  - o Standard 5: Mental and Emotional Wellness 5.1
- Humanities: Visual Arts
  - o Standard 3: Performance 3.1, 3.2, 3.3
- Physical Education
  - o Standard 3: Physically Active Lifestyle 3.1
  - o Standard 5: Personal and Social Responsibility 5.1
- Social Studies
  - o Standard 2: Geography 2.1

### Suggested Time Allowance:

One to Two 1-hour sessions

### Materials:

- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide** (One for each student if possible)
- Idaho Official Highway Map** (One for each student if possible)
- "Idaho State Park Travel Plan Sheet" (One for each student)
- Computers with internet access
- Books or information sheets about Idaho State Parks
- Writing instruments
- Several sets of five different colored highlighters

### Preparation:

- Order **Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides** (Free from IDPR)
- Order **Idaho Official Highway Map** (Free from Idaho Tourism)
- Make copies of "Idaho State Park Travel Plan Sheet" (One for each student)
- Locate a book with information on Idaho State Parks
- Print out information sheets pertaining to Idaho State Parks
- Bookmark Internet Sites with information about Idaho State Parks

### Procedures:

1. Talk about the differences between State Parks and National Parks
2. Hand out the **Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides** and the **Idaho Official Highway Maps**.
3. Go over the Legends on both maps as a class.
4. Hand out the "Idaho State Park Travel Plan Sheet" to each student.
5. Choose 5 State Parks to visit that are at least 100 miles from your home or school. Have a specific reason for visiting the State Park. Some of these activities may be listed on the Legends of the map or guide. (camping, mining, rock climbing, waterslide, etc...)

6. Plan the routes to the various state parks using the maps and guides by recording the road, direction, and mileage information on the "Idaho State Park Travel Plan Sheet".
7. Draw the routes using different colored highlighters on the map and/or guide.
8. Have students share their vacations with the class.

### Assessment Strategies:

- Class participation
- Final Travel Plan

### Extension Activities:

- Refer to Idaho State Park 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Activity Book for additional activities.
- Graph the mileages on a bar graph to your chosen parks.
- Average the number of miles to the parks.

### Resources:

- Idaho State Parks Guidebook** (Paperback) **Author:** Bill Loftus **Publisher:** Tribune Pub Co **Date Published:** 1989 **ISBN-13:** 9780960750658
- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide -FREE** Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Regional Service Center contact information: PO Box 83720 • Boise, ID 83720-0065 • (208) 334-4199 or online at [www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov](http://www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov)
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East Idaho Field Bureau Chief  
Idaho Dept. of Parks & Recreation  
4279 Commerce Circle, Suite B  
Idaho Falls ID 83401  
208-525-7121  
FAX 208-525-7123

- Idaho Official Highway Map** (allow 1 – 2 weeks for delivery) **Free**  
Idaho Tourism  
(208) 334-2470

# Idaho State Park Travel Plan Sheet

Fill in the following information to help you plan your vacations to the State Parks. Add up all of the mileage at the bottom to get the grand total of all of your vacations.

**Sample:**

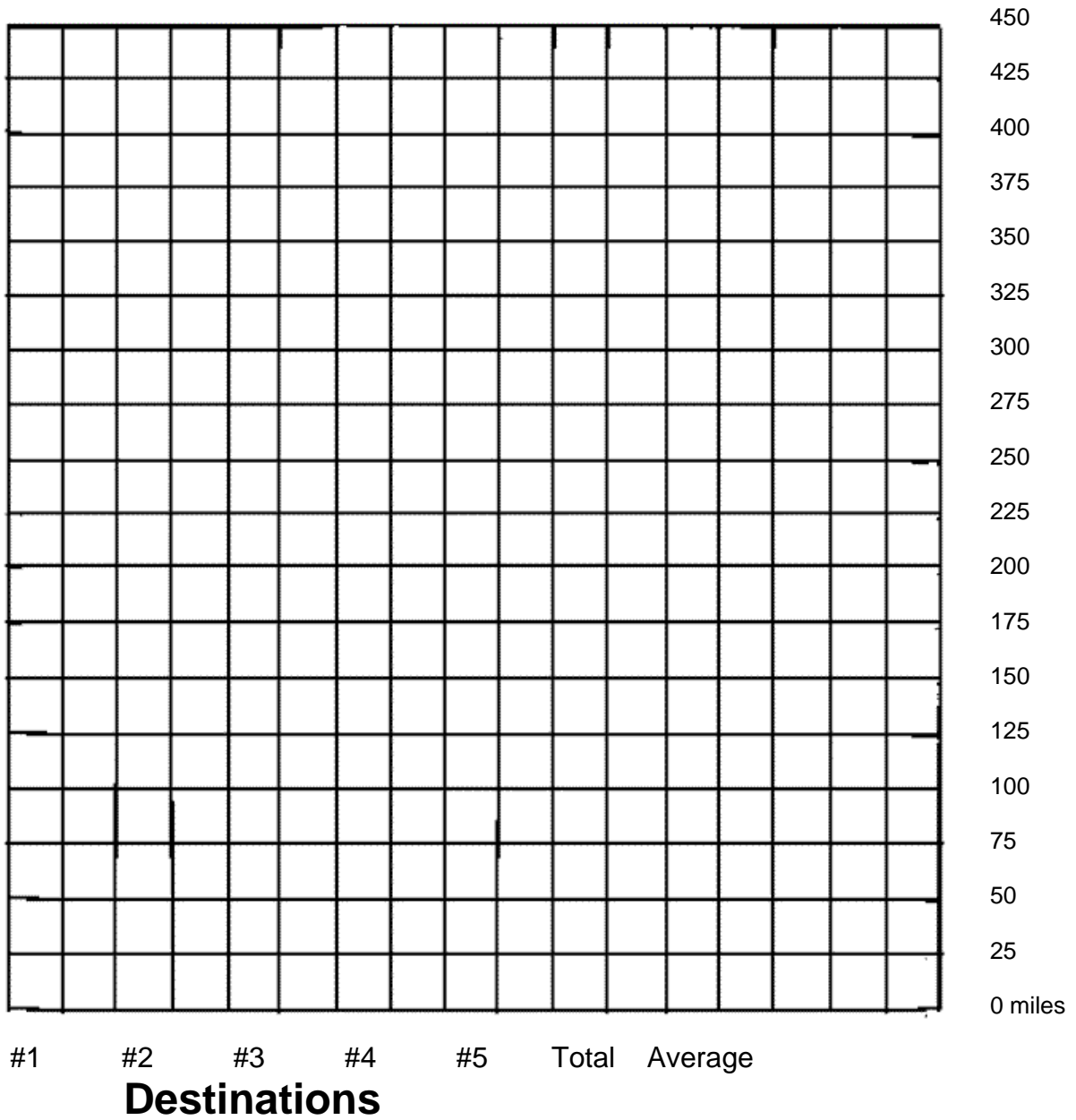
POINT OF ORIGIN	HIGHWAY/ROAD	DIRECTION	MILES	STATE PARK DESTINATION/ -REASON(S) FOR VISITING
1. Blackfoot	US 93	N	135	Land of the Yankee Fork -Custer Ghost Town -Gold Panning
	SH 75	S	42	
		N	12	
<b>Total miles</b>			189	

POINT OF ORIGIN	HIGHWAY/ROAD	DIRECTION	MILES	STATE PARK DESTINATION/ -REASON(S) FOR VISITING
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>Total miles</b>			+ _____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>Total miles</b>			+ _____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>Total miles</b>			+ _____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>Total miles</b>			+ _____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>Total miles</b>			+ _____	
<b>Grand total</b>			= _____ miles	



# Graphing Grid

## Extension Activity



# Lesson 8

## Idaho State Park Brochure

**Theme: “Stay and Play”**

### **Content Objectives:**

Students will:

- Gain an understanding of the purposes of state parks
- Select a state park to analyze, identifying its features, history and location
- Create a visitors guide tri-fold brochure for selected park that will attract visitors

### **Suggested Level:**

Fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) Grade

### **Standards Correlation:**

- Language Arts
  - Standard 1: Reading Process 1.2
  - Standard 2: Comprehension/Interpretation 2.1, 2.2
- Language Usage
  - Standard 3: Writing Process 3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 3.5
  - Standard 5: Writing Components 5.4
- Health
  - Standard 1: Healthy Lifestyles 1.1
  - Standard 2: Risk taking Behavior 2.1
  - Standard 5: Mental and Emotional Wellness 5.1
- Humanities: Visual Arts
  - Standard 3: Performance 3.1, 3.2, 3.3
- Physical Education
  - Standard 3: Physically Active Lifestyle 3.1
  - Standard 5: Personal and Social Responsibility 5.1
- Social Studies
  - Standard 2: Geography 2.1

### **Suggested Time Allowance:**

Two 1-hour sessions

### **Materials:**

- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide** (One for each student, if possible)
- “Idaho State Park Resource Sheet”
- “Tri-fold Brochure Planner” Sheets pages 1 & 2
- Examples of tri-fold brochure visitor guides
- Computers with internet access
- Books or information sheets about Idaho State Parks
- Writing instruments
- Art supplies
- Computer with art program
- Heavy standard size paper
- Pocket folders (portfolios)

### **Preparation:**

- Order **Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides** (Free from IDPR)
- Make copies of “Idaho State Park Resource Sheet” (one per student)
- Make copies of “Tri-fold Brochure Planner” Sheets pages 1 & 2 (one per student)
- Gather examples of tri-fold brochures
- Locate a book with information on Idaho State Parks
- Print out information sheets pertaining to Idaho State Parks
- Bookmark Internet Sites with information about Idaho State Parks
- Pocket folders (each student's portfolio)

### **Procedures:**

Session 1:

1. Ask students if they know what a state park is and if they have been to any? Idaho State Parks?
2. Give each student a pocket folder for information, research, and project.

3. Hand out "Idaho State Park Resource Sheet" and let students look through for a couple of minutes. Together pick out and highlight the mission. Discuss the history of the formation of state parks
4. Give each student a State Parks and Recreation Guide. Discuss the legend and markings on the map.
5. Locate the State Park closest to your school.
6. Present any books, information sheet, or bookmarks of web sites with information about Idaho State Parks.
7. Allow students to briefly look through the information and decide on which park they would like to make a brochure.
8. Hand out "Tri-fold Brochure Planner" page 1 to each student.
9. Allow students time to research their state park while filling out the information on the planner.

### Session 2:

1. Have students finish any uncompleted research for the chosen park.
2. Hand out "Tri-fold Brochure Planner" page 2 to each student.
3. Hand out a sheet of heavy standard size paper to each student. Students that are finished may start on their brochure. Use the model plan to create brochure.
4. Have art supplies available.
5. After brochures are finished, allow students to present their brochure to the class.

### Assessment Strategies:

- Class participation
- Final visitor guide brochure

### Extension Activities:

- Refer to Idaho State Park 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Activity Book for additional activities.
- Choose ten (10) parks and graph the acreage using a bar graph or a line graph.

### Resources:

- Idaho State Parks Guidebook** (Paperback) **Author:** Bill Loftus **Publisher:** Tribune Pub Co **Date Published:** 1989 **ISBN-13:** 9780960750658
- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide FREE** Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Regional Service Center contact information: PO Box 83720 • Boise, ID 83720-0065 • (208) 334-4199 or online at [www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov](http://www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov)
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# Idaho State Park Resource Sheet

## **Mission:**

"To improve the quality of life in Idaho through outdoor recreation and resource stewardship."

## **Vision:**

*"We are innovators in outdoor recreation, committed to excellent service and resource stewardship. We foster experiences that renew the human spirit and promote community vitality."*

**In 1965, the Idaho State Legislature enacted legislation creating the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR). The legislation reads, in part:**

*"It is the intent of the Legislature that the Department of Parks and Recreation shall formulate and put into execution a long range, comprehensive plan and program for the acquisition, planning, protection, operation, maintenance, development and wise use of areas of scenic beauty, recreational utility, historic archeological or scientific interest, to the end that the health, happiness, recreational opportunities and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people may be further encouraged."*

Before Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation was created, there were areas declared "Scenic and Recreational". These areas were parks and campgrounds taken care of by the State Land Board starting in 1907. Heyburn became the first Idaho State Park and first state park in the Pacific Northwest in 1908. In 1947 the Highway Department became responsible for parks along with any new ones. In 1949 the State Land Board again took control of the areas and in 1953 a Parks Division was created within the Land Board. A former superintendent of Glacier National Park took charge of the Idaho program in 1958.

In 1965, two things came together that resulted in the creation of a state park system in Idaho. First, Roland and Averell Harriman agreed to donate what is now Harriman State Park to the State of Idaho on the condition that a professional agency be created to manage it. Second, the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund was created. Statewide recreation planning was required to qualify for the federal funds, which were used to develop state and local recreation facilities. It would take a state agency to do that. Currently there are 30 state parks and recreational trailways in Idaho. This year we are celebrating 100 years of state parks in Idaho.

Even though Idaho has vast wildernesses and a high percentage of federal lands, the state does not have a single *national park* within its boundaries. However, the National Park Service administers several national monuments, a historical park and a national reserve in Idaho.

## Idaho State Parks Fast Facts

<b>State Park</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Elevation</b>	<b>Campsites</b>
Bear Lake	966	6,000	48
Bruneau Dunes	4,800	2,470	98
Castle Rocks	1,240	5,800	0
City of Rocks	14,300	6,500	76
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	34	2,188	0
Dworshak	850	1,600	105
Eagle Island	545	2,724	0
Farragut	4,000	2,054	184
Harriman	4,440	6,120	0
Hells Gate	960	733	93
Henry's Lake	585	6,470	45
Heyburn	5,505	2,140	132
Lake Cascade	4,450	4,825	300
Lake Walcott	65	4,250	23
Land of the Yankee Fork	482	5,280	115 nearby
Lucky Peak	240	3,000	0
Massacre Rocks	990	4,400	43
McCroskey	5,412	3,600	12
Old Mission	18	2,200	0
Ponderosa	1,470	5,050	117
Priest Lake	755	2,440	151
Round Lake	142	2,122	53
Thousand Springs	1,900	3,190	0
Three Island Crossing	513	2,484	82
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	1,056	2,300	0
Winchester Lake	418	3,900	68

# Tri-fold Brochure Planner

## Page 1

### Research

**Directions:**

Use books, information sheets and book resources to research information about the state park you chose. Fill in the form below to help you complete your research.

Park Name: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Created: \_\_\_\_\_

Major interests found at the park (mining, water formations, Oregon Trail, etc...): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Animals: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Plants: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Natural features: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Other important facts: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Tri-fold Brochure Planner

## Page 2

### Tri-fold Brochure Model

**Directions:**

Plan your state park brochure using the model below. Use all of the information you gathered from your research.

### Inside

Page 2

(fold)

Page 4

(fold)

Page 5

Location

Natural features

Plants

Map to park (close up)

Major interest

Animals

---

### Outside

Page 3

(fold)

Page 6 (back cover)

(fold)

Page 1 (cover)

Date created

Map of state showing park

Name of Park

Historical facts

Author (your name)

Illustration  
(highlighting park)

Other interesting facts

Date

# Lesson 9

## Idaho State Park Historic Buildings

**Theme: “Build it and they will come!”**

### Content Objectives:

Students will:

- Learn that several Idaho State Parks have historic buildings
- Learn that the oldest standing building in Idaho is located in a state park
- Create their own replica of Cataldo Mission
- Be able to name four state parks that have historic buildings

### Suggested Level:

Fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) Grade

### Standards Correlation:

- Language Arts
  - Standard 1: Reading Process 1.2, 1.7
- Mathematics
  - Standard 4. Concepts and Principles of Geometry 4.1, 4.3
- Health
  - Standard 1: Healthy Lifestyles 1.1
  - Standard 2: Risk Taking Behavior 2.1
- Humanities: Visual Arts
  - Standard 1: Historical and Cultural Context 1.1, 1.2
  - Standard 2: Critical Thinking 2.2
  - Standard 3: Performance 3.1, 3.2, 3.3
- Physical Education
  - Standard 3: Physically Active Lifestyles 3.1
  - Standard 5: Personal & Social Responsibility 5.1
- Social Studies
  - Standard 1: History 1.1, 1.2, 1.3

### Suggested Time Allowance:

One 1-hour session(s)

### Materials:

- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides** (Free from IDPR)
- Copies of Idaho State Parks Historic Buildings Fact Sheet for each student
- Copies of Rocky Point Lodge, Cataldo Mission, Empire Saloon and Harriman Cottage coloring pages for each student
- Salt Dough for each student. Recipe included in lesson plan. May be made ahead of time or made in class. If dough is made in class, it needs to be made at least 24 hours in advance of using
- Materials listed in salt dough recipe and Cataldo Mission Salt Dough Replica

### Preparation:

- Order **Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides** (one for each student, free from IDPR)
- Prepare enough salt dough for entire class
- Need materials for art project. Refer to Cataldo Mission Salt Dough Replica
- Create façade patterns for each student
- Pocket folders (each student's portfolio)



## Procedures:

### Session 1:

1. Have students review the **Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide** to determine which parks have historic buildings listed in the information. Tell them that they are going to focus their attention on buildings located in the following state parks: Harriman, Heyburn, Old Mission and Land of the Yankee Fork. Have them locate each park on the parks and recreation guide.
2. Review information on Idaho State Parks Historic Buildings Facts Sheet included in this lesson plan. Have students take turns reading aloud. Point out that the oldest standing building is the Cataldo Mission located in Old Mission State Park.
3. Discuss with students the methods used to create the mission building. No power tools, using materials at hand, difficulty of obtaining materials, no nails, etc.
4. Tell students they are going to creation their own version of the Cataldo Mission using milk carton and salt dough.
5. Refer to Cataldo Mission Salt Dough Replica for instructions to create mission replica.

## Assessment Strategies:

- Class participation
- Art Project

## Extension Activities:

- Refer to Idaho State Park 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Activity Book for additional activities.

## Resources:

- Idaho State Parks Guidebook** (Paperback) **Author:** Bill Loftus **Publisher:** Tribune Pub Co **Date Published:** 1989 **ISBN-13:** 9780960750658
- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide FREE** Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Regional Service Center contact information: PO Box 83720 • Boise, ID 83720-0065 • (208) 334-4199 or online at [www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov](http://www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov)
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## Idaho State Park Historic Buildings Fact Sheet

### Harriman State Park

Owned by Union Pacific Railroad investors from 1902 to 1977, the park acreage served as a cattle ranch and private retreat of the Harriman and Guggenheim families. Today, Harriman State Park provides the perfect setting to enjoy the park's unique history in a beautiful natural setting. During the summer months, guided and self-guided tours are available of the Railroad Ranch buildings. The oldest building still standing of the ranch buildings was built in 1902. Take a look at the Honeymoon Hotel, Harriman Cottage, Dining Cottage, Jones House, Horse Barn and other buildings. These buildings are made from Lodgepole trees harvested nearby in the forest.

### Heyburn State Park

The Coeur d'Alene Indians were the first inhabitants of the area now known as Heyburn State Park. They lived in teepees.

Much of the early construction at Heyburn State Parks was performed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp SP-1. Starting in 1934, Camp SP-1 member built roads, trails, bridges, campgrounds, picnic areas, picnic shelters and the Rocky Point Lodge (now the Rocky Point Interpretive Center). Today, many of these facilities are still in use - the CCC's proud legacy. The lodge is built from logs harvested nearby.

### Land of the Yankee Fork State Park

The historic mining town of Custer is part of the Land of the Yankee Fork Historic Area managed by Land of the Yankee Fork State Park. Ten buildings remain from the bustling town of Custer settled in 1878. These buildings are open to the public for guided and self-guided tours during the summer. Visitors can walk through the Empire Saloon, school, a miner's cabin and other residences that are preserved and restored to their original glory. There are log buildings, frame buildings and even remains of a rock building. This park preserves Idaho's mining history.

### Old Mission State Park

The oldest standing building in all of Idaho is found here, in the Coeur d'Alene's Old Mission State Park. The Mission of the Sacred Heart (or Sacred Heart Mission) was constructed between 1850 and 1853 by Catholic missionaries and members of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Sacred Heart Mission and the Coeur d'Alene's Old Mission State Park provide an educational experience not found anywhere else, giving visitors an opportunity to examine the dynamics and complexities between Jesuit missionaries and the tribal people among whom they settled.

In the early part of the 19th century, the Coeur d'Alene Indians heard that a neighboring tribe had "medicine men" with great powers and decided they wanted this power for themselves. They traveled east and invited the "Blackrobes" (or Jesuit priests) to live among their people. In 1842, Father Pierre-Jean De Smet responded to the Coeur d'Alenes'

request and traveled to present day Coeur d'Alene to meet with the tribe and select a mission sites. Later that year, Father Nicholas Point and Brother Charles Huet arrived to help establish the mission. The first mission building was constructed along the St. Joe River, about 35 miles south of the present location, and was christened the Mission of St. Joseph. The river repeatedly flooded the Mission site, however. In 1846, the St. Joe location was abandoned in favor of a high, grassy knoll overlooking the Coeur d'Alene River, its present location.

In 1850, Father Antonio Ravalli arrived and began designing the new mission building for its new location. Together, the Indians and Jesuits used large, hand-hewn logs that were cut near the site. All the planing and shaping was done by hand with a broad ax. They didn't have nails so holes were drilled in the upright timbers and the rafters and wooden pegs hold them together. The large logs were then latticed with saplings that were woven with grass and caked with mud. This process, know as "wattle and daub," created hollow walls over one-foot thick and a building constructed without nails. Evidence of this technique can still be seen today. The rocks for the foundation were dug in the mountains over half a mile away and carried to the building site. Mud was used to hold the stones in place and cement was added later. Each of the six columns in the front of the building is made from one tree. When finished three years later, the building was christened Mission of the Sacred Heart. The building is 90 feet long, 40 feet wide and 40 feet high. The only tools used to build the mission were a broad axe, an auger used for drilling holes, ropes and pulleys, a penknife and an improvised whip saw.

Both the Mission building and its decorations attempted to evoke the eloquence of European cathedrals. The interior walls were decorated with hand-painted newspapers that Father Ravalli received in the mail and cleverly recycled. Fabric purchased from the Hudson Bay Trading Post at Fort Walla Walla (Washington) also adorned the walls. Classic European chandeliers were copied, using emptied tin cans, and gilded crosses were carved from local pines. Wooden altars were carefully painted and veined to resemble marble.

For over a decade, the Mission served primarily as a place of worship for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. Later, it became an important crossroads as a hospitality and supply station for settlers, miners and military personnel moving into northern Idaho and the Pacific Northwest. It also was a working farm and a place for boats heading up the Coeur d'Alene River carrying miners and later railroad and pipeline workers to load and unload.

## Salt Dough

\*\*DO NOT EAT\*\*

### Ingredients and Materials:

- 1 cup of fine salt
- 1 1/4 cups of warm water
- 3 cups flour
- A small amount of flour for kneading
- 1 - zip lock plastic bag
- Large mixing bowl
- 2 1/2 cup or 4 cup liquid measuring cup
- Mixing spoon
- Rolling pin
- Wax Paper

1. Pour salt into glass measuring cup.
2. Add 1 1/4 cups warm water; mix well until salt is dissolved.
3. Add flour to a large mixing bowl. Make a small well in the center of the flour to pour the salt-water mixture into.
4. Use the mixing spoon to slowly stir in the water, a little at a time. As the dough becomes thicker, use your hands to mix.
5. Sprinkle a little flour on a smooth surface, pastry board or wax paper and place the dough on the flour. Knead the dough for about 5 to 10 minutes, or until it feels like molding clay. Add a little flour, or a little water, if necessary.
6. Knead into a ball, seal in plastic bag and refrigerate for 24 hours. Keep dough in plastic bag to prevent it from drying out.

Variations: Add more flour and dough will be softer; add more salt and the sculptures will be granulous; add wallpaper glue and the dough will be more cohesive. Color dough by using different types of flour; by adding spices, chocolate powder, coffee, etc.; by adding food coloring. Sculptures can be painted once they have hardened.

# Cataldo Mission Salt Dough Replica

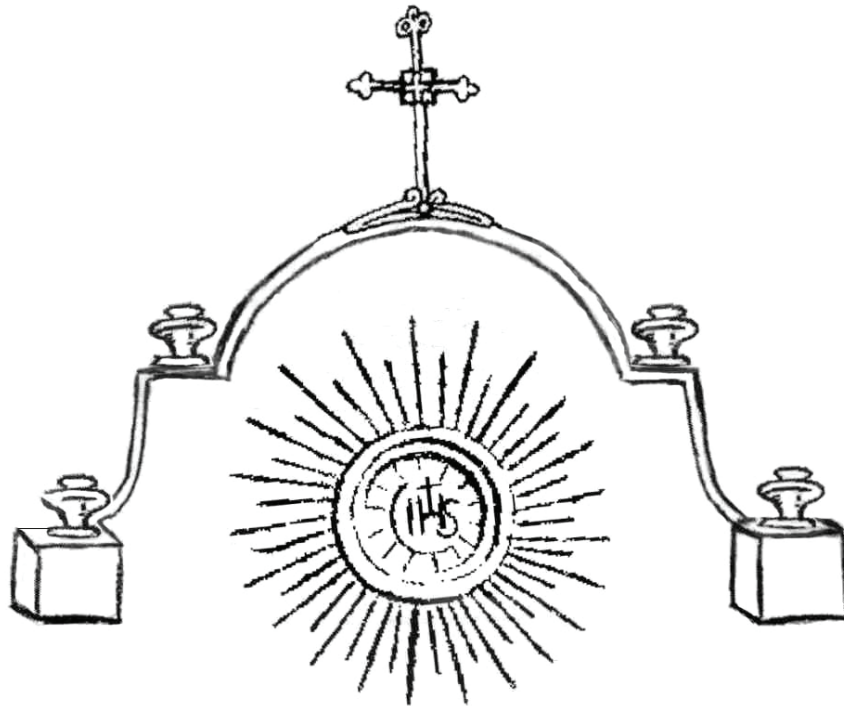
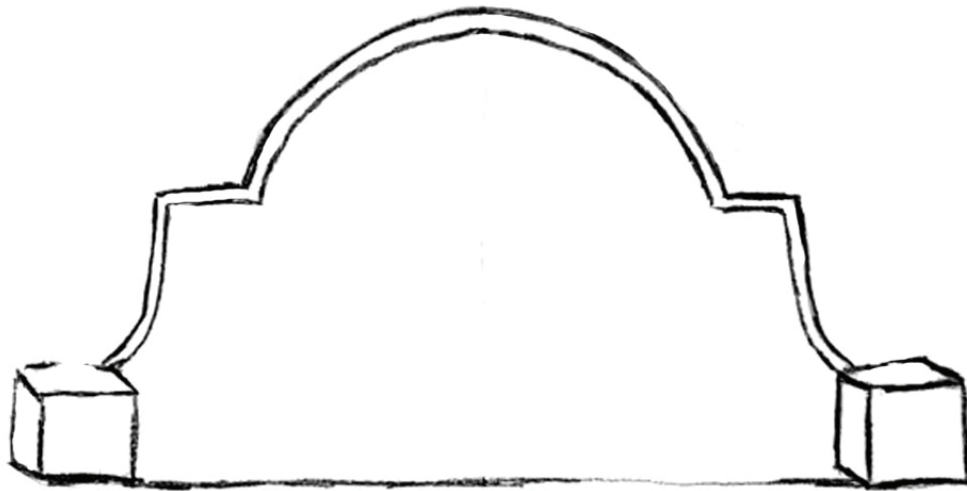
## Materials Needed:

Salt dough  
Tooth picks  
Plastic knife  
Craft sticks or drinking straws  
Cardboard base  
Façade patterns  
Milk cartons  
Wax paper

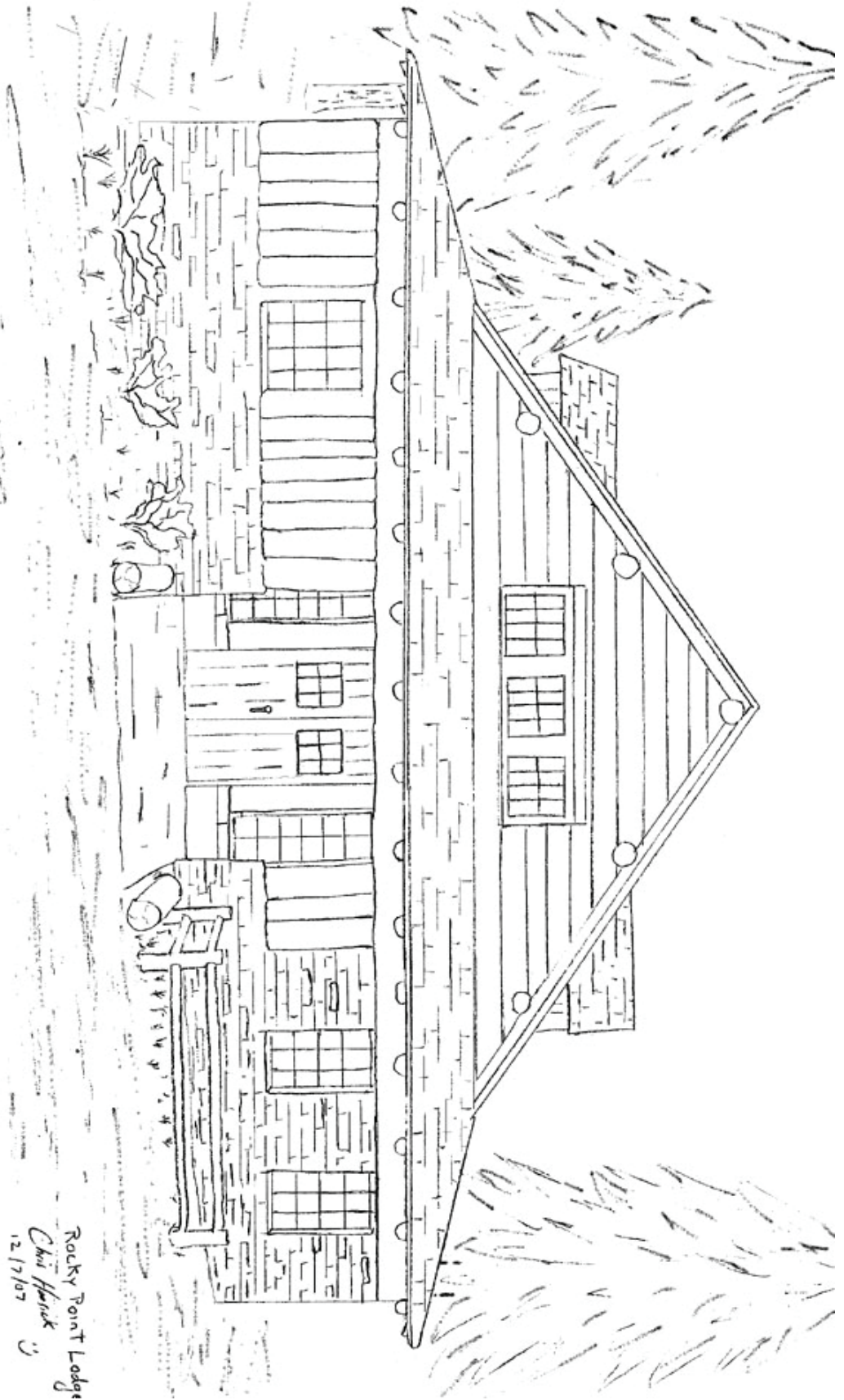
1. Roll out the dough on top of wax paper with a rolling pin or pat with your hand until it is about 1/4 inch thick. Don't make it any thicker, as thicker dough takes much longer to dry.
2. Trace façade pattern onto dough and cut out with a craft stick or plastic knife. Cut out 4 walls and 2 roof parts.
3. Place milk carton on cardboard base. Put walls and roof parts in place around milk carton. Dip your finger in water and run wet finger around the edge of the dough to help seal wall and roof edges together. Trace in windows and doors.
4. Attach façade. \*\*If you are going to trace the sunburst medallion into the dough, do it before attaching the façade.\*\*
5. Scrape together the scraps of leftover dough and use to create the 4 urns and pillars.
6. Cut drinking straws or craft sticks to correct pillar height. Mold remaining scraps of dough around craft sticks or drinking straws to make 6 pillars.
7. Mold and attach 4 urns to building. Use a dab of water to bond shaped detailed objects to the mission.
8. Create and attach a sunburst medallion from dough scraps or trace into the dough with a toothpick. \*\*Note: trace the sunburst medallion into the dough before attaching façade.\*\*
9. Use dough scraps and toothpicks to create a cross for the top of the building. Attach.
10. When finished, let dry for at least 24 hours to harden.

## Old Mission Façade Pattern

Use the first drawing to create a pattern for the false front of the Cataldo Mission. Photocopy pattern and enlarge or shrink it so that it is proportional to the size of milk carton used to create a replica of the mission. Students can use the pattern to trace around to create their own façade. They can use the second pattern as a guide to model the blocks, urns, sunburst medallion and cross top.



ROCKY POINT LODGE



HEYBURN STATE PARK

Rocky Point Lodge  
Chris Hovick  
12/7/07

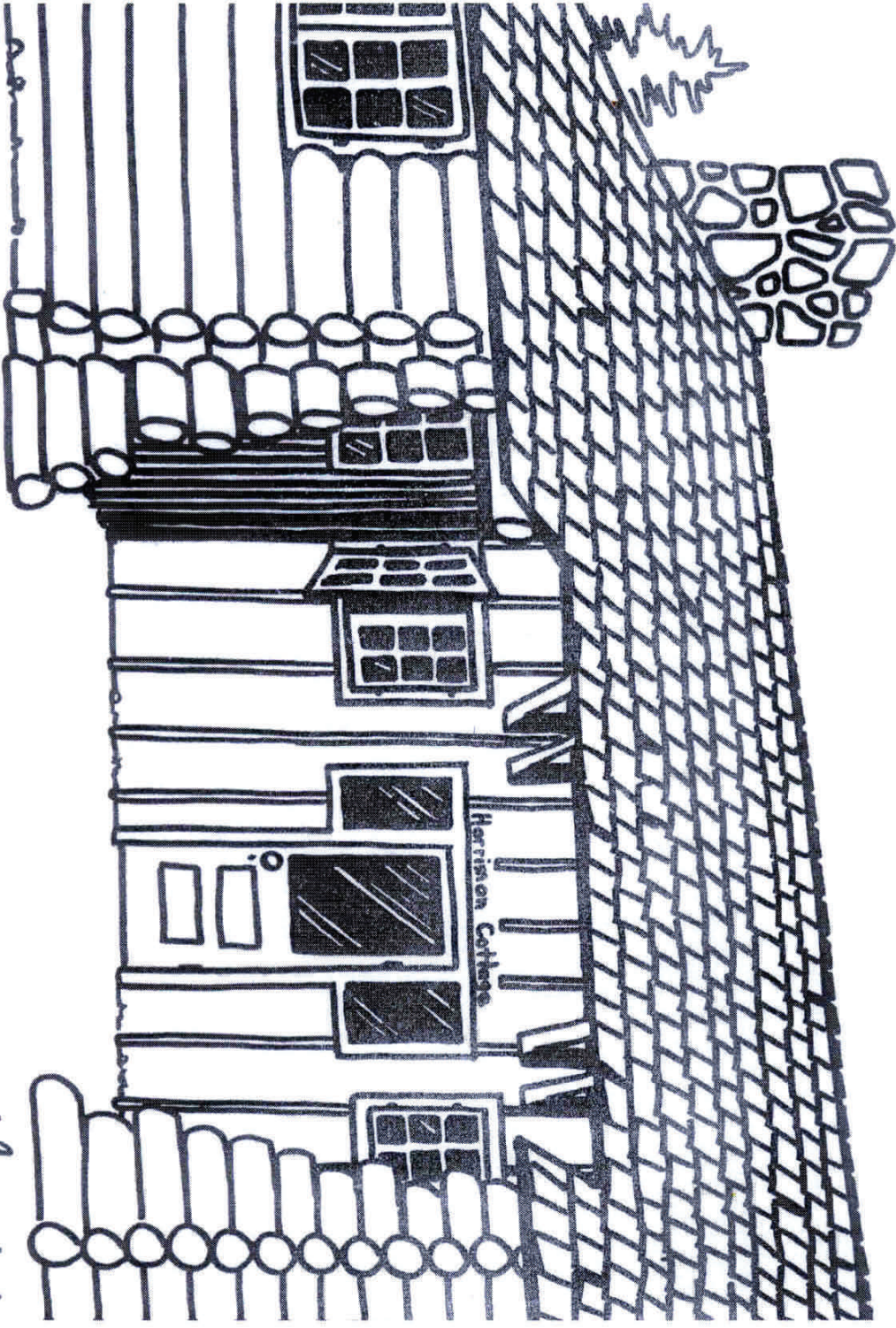
EMPIRE SALOON



LAND OF THE YANKEE FORK STATE PARK

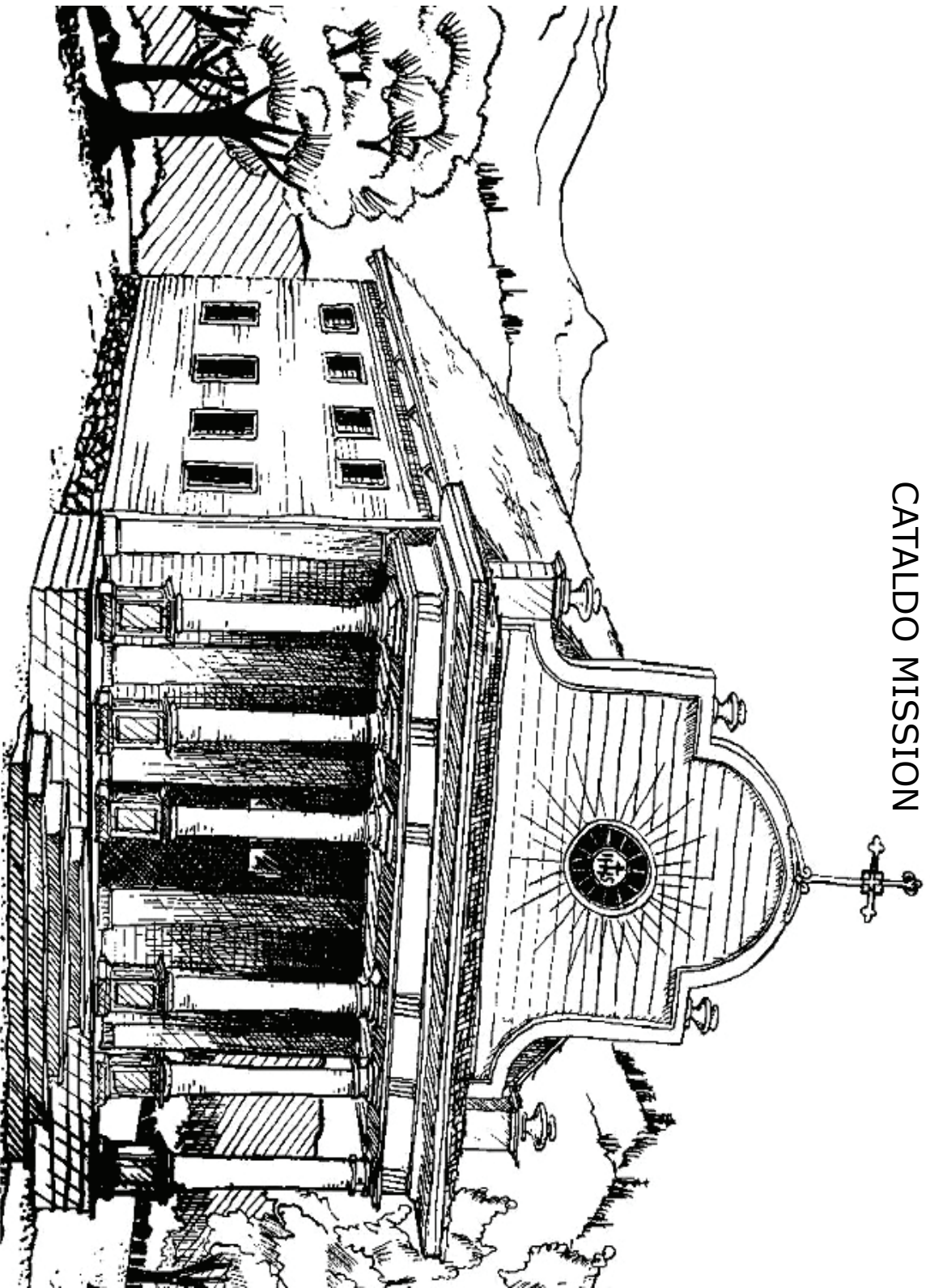


HARRIMAN COTTAGE



HARRIMAN STATE PARK

CATALDO MISSION



OLD MISSION STATE PARK

# Lesson 10

## Idaho State Park

# 100<sup>th</sup> Birthday Celebration Challenge

**Theme:** “It’s a celebration!”

### Content Objectives:

Students will:

- Review Idaho State Park information
- Locate information using the “Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides”
- Recognize the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Idaho State Parks

### Suggested Level:

Fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) Grade

### Standards Correlation:

- Language Arts
  - Standard 2: Comprehension/Interpretation 2.1, 2.2
- Mathematics
  - Standard 1: Number and Operation 1.2
- Health
  - Standard 4: Consumer Health 4.1
  - Standard 5: Mental and Emotional Wellness
- Physical Education
  - Standard 3: Physically Active Lifestyle 3.1
  - Standard 5: Personal and Social Responsibility 5.1
- Social Studies
  - Standard 2: Geography 2.1
  - Standard 3: Economics 3.1

### Suggested Time Allowance:

One 1-hour session(s)

### Materials:

- Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides** (Free from IDPR)
- “Idaho State Park Challenge #1”
- “Idaho State Park Challenge #2”
- “Answer Sheet #1”
- “Answer Sheet #2”
- “Idaho State Park Challenge Point Sheet”
- Pocket folders (portfolios)
- Refreshments

### Preparation:

- Order Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides (one for each student, free from IDPR)
- Prepare **Idaho State Park Challenge**
  - Make copies of “Idaho State Park Challenge #1” and “Idaho State Park Challenge #2”.
  - Make copies of “Answer Sheet #1” and “Answer Sheet #2”.
  - Photocopy “Answer Sheet #1” onto the back of “Idaho State Park Challenge #1”.
  - Photocopy “Answer Sheet #2” onto the back of “Idaho State Park Challenge #2”.
  - Cut out cards keeping them in the correct categories.
  - Make **2 copies** of “Idaho State Park Challenge Point Sheet”. Cut out point cards.
  - Tape question below categories on board.
  - Tape different point cards on top of each question under the categories.
- Pocket folders (each student’s portfolio)
- Refreshments for Idaho State Parks 100<sup>th</sup> Birthday Celebration

### Procedures:

Session 1:

1. All of the information for the Challenge can be found in the “Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guides”. Allow students to use the guides as well as any other resources in their portfolios to find the answers.

2. The teacher can be the host, scorekeeper, and judge or a student may be appointed to this position.
3. Divide the class into 3 teams. (Optional: each team may choose a representative.)
4. **Play Idaho State Park Challenge.**
  - a. Choose a team to go first. The team chooses a category and the number of points. The points are removed from the question and the question is read aloud to all teams.
  - b. Each team works together to search through the information to find the answers. The team player or representative that raises their hand first gets to answer.
  - c. If the answer is correct, the number of points for the question is added to their score. If the answer is incorrect, the points are subtracted from their score and the next team player or representative to raise their hand may answer.
  - d. If the answer is again incorrect the remaining team has the option to answer the question. If they choose not to answer the question, or if all teams have answered the question incorrectly, the team that chose last chooses the next question.
  - e. The team that has the highest score when all of the questions have been chosen wins!
5. Let the winning team serve the refreshments for the Idaho State Parks 100<sup>th</sup> Birthday Celebration.

### **Assessment Strategies:**

- Class participation
- Good sportsmanship

### **Extension Activities:**

- Refer to Idaho State Park 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Activity Book for state park information and activities.

### **Resources:**

- Idaho State Parks Guidebook** (Paperback) **Author:** Bill Loftus **Publisher:** Tribune Pub Co **Date Published:** 1989 **ISBN-13:** 9780960750658
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Idaho State Park Challenge #1

<p><b>Things to do</b></p>	<p><i>Fun Facts</i></p>	<p>Etc...</p>
<p><b>73 miles of paved bike trails are located at this park. Name it.</b></p>	<p><i>This park has more campsites than any other Idaho State Park. Which one is it?</i></p>	<p>Which park is now a 16,000-acre wildlife reserve, that was once a vacation ranch for the family famed for the Union Pacific Railroad?</p>
<p><b>Which park has horseback trails, swimming, and a water slide?</b></p>	<p><i>Name the Idaho State Park where the Navy trained at the largest lake in Idaho, Lake Pend Oreille, during World War 1.</i></p>	<p>A graveled road goes through seven different ecological zones at which Idaho State Park?</p>
<p><b>An annual disc golf tournament is held at this Idaho State Park. Which park is it?</b></p>	<p><i>Three Idaho State Parks have dams nearby. Name one. Double points for naming all three.</i></p>	<p>Pioneers saw granite spires along the California Trail at this National Reserve. They signed their names on rocks so those following would know they had survived.</p>
<p><b>Minutes away from this fishing and hiking Idaho State Park is Silverwood Theme Park. Name the park.</b></p>	<p><i>Which park is within walking distance of the Wolf Education Research Center?</i></p>	<p>Name the Idaho State Park that is located on the shores of Payette Lake.</p>

Answer Sheet #1 (copy onto the back of Idaho State Park Challenge #1)

Harriman  
State Park

Lake Cascade  
State Park

Trail of the  
Coeur d'Alenes

Mary Minerva  
McCroskey Memorial  
State Park

Farragut  
State Park

Eagle Island  
State Park

City of Rocks  
National Reserve

Lucky Peak  
Dworshak  
Lake Walcott

Lake Walcott  
State Park

Ponderosa  
State Park

Winchester Lake

Round Lake  
State Park

Idaho State Park Challenge #2

<p><b>Natural Elements</b></p>	<p><b>Historical Information</b></p>	<p><b>Geographic Location</b></p>
<p>This park is known for it's star gazing and sand dunes. Which park is it?</p>	<p>Name the first state park created in the state of Idaho.</p>	<p>Which Idaho State Park is closest to your school?</p>
<p>Rock climbers can enjoy the newest Idaho State Park. Name it.</p>	<p>Which Idaho State Park represents the mining history of Idaho?</p>	<p>What is the northernmost state park in Idaho?</p>
<p>The lowest elevation in Idaho is found at this Idaho State Park. What park is it?</p>	<p>The Oregon Trail ran through two Idaho State Parks. Name one of them. Double points for naming both.</p>	<p>On the Idaho State Parks and Recreation Guide, which park is located at (Q,11)?</p>
<p>A hybrid fish, part rainbow trout and part cutthroat, nicknamed the Cutbow, is named after the lake in this Idaho State Park. What is the park?</p>	<p>Cataldo Mission, the oldest standing building in the state of Idaho, is in which Idaho State Park?</p>	<p><i>Double Points!</i> The Devils' Washbowl at Malad Gorge, Billingsley Creek, Crystal Springs, Niagara Springs, Earl M. Hardy Box Canyon Nature Preserve, and Ritter Island are all units of what Idaho State Park in the Magic Valley?</p>

Answer Sheet #2 (copy onto the back of Idaho State Park Challenge #2)

(Varied)

Heyburn  
State Park

Bruneau Dunes

Priest Lake

Land  
of the  
Yankee Fork

Castle Rocks

Bear Lake

Massacre Rocks  
Three Island  
Crossing

Hells Gate  
State Park

Thousand Springs  
State Park

Coeur d'Alenes  
Old Mission  
State Park

Henry's Lake  
State Park



Idaho State Park Challenge Point Sheet (make 2 copies)

**100**

**100**

**100**

**200**

**200**

**200**

**300**

**300**

**300**

**400**

**400**

**400**