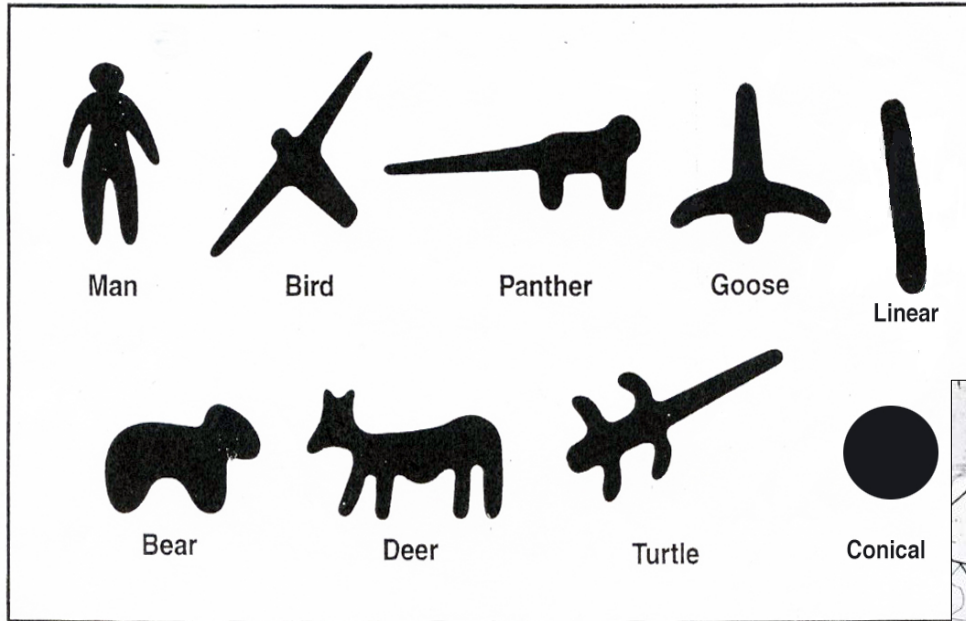
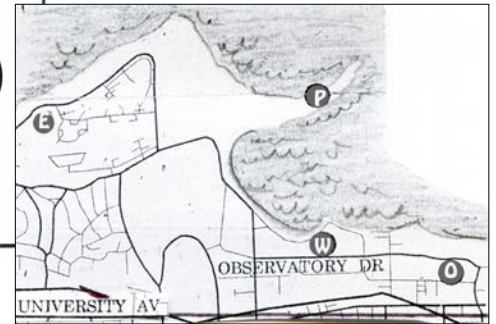


Mound Makers: Why did native people build animal shaped mounds (effigy mounds)?



UW Preserve mounds

- 1 Eagle Heights Woods
- 2 Picnic Point
- 3 Willow Creek
- 4 Observatory Hill



Of the mounds built in Dane County, about one third were effigy mounds, one third were linear and one third were conical mounds.

Explore UW Lakeshore Nature Preserve with the *Friends* and discover stories of Picnic Point

Explore four stations

Stone
Entry
Wall

1

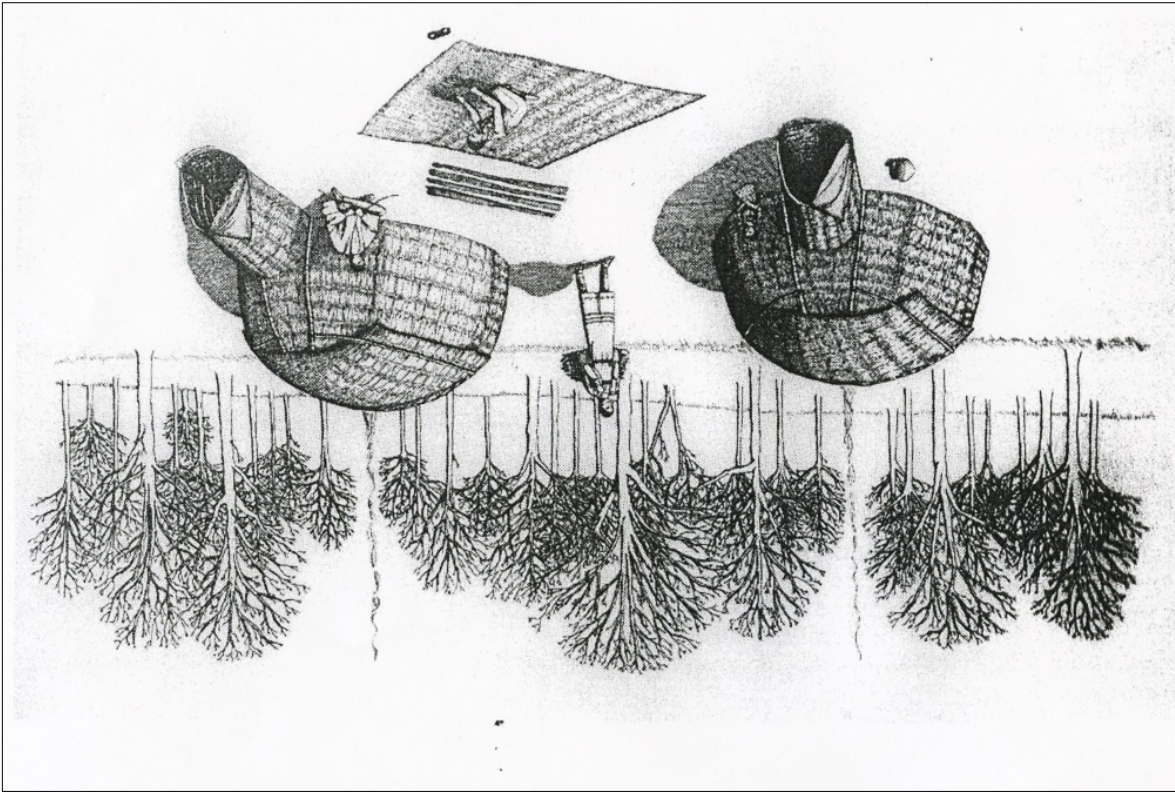
2

3

4

- 1 **Geologic Gems**
- 2 **Wetland Wonders**
- 3 **Tree Treasures**
- 4 **Mound Makers**

Learn more at www.friendslakeshorepreserve.com
Or lakeshorenaturepreserve.org



Why did Woodland people build Wigwams?

20,000 years ago the glacier moved rocks down through Wisconsin


A hundred years ago a mason hired by the Young family drove around Wisconsin and collected interesting rocks to build the wall.

How did these different rocks get here?


Hint: There is more than one answer

Geologic Gems: Picnic Point Rock Wall

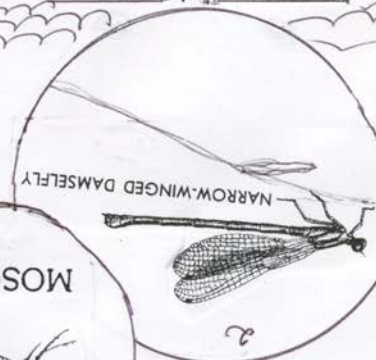
Find a rock in the wall, note the number taped to the rock, and write it in the correct box.

<input type="checkbox"/> Limestone Grayish-white, layered. Composed of CaCO_3 . Sedimentary rock. Local bedrock visible on top of Eagle Heights Woods. 480 million years old.	<input type="checkbox"/> Chert Various colors, often yellow or gray. Composed of SiO_2 . Chert occurs in nodules in limestone or dolomite, both sedimentary rocks. Often referred to as flint. Carried here by glacier from nearby.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rhyolite Orange-colored volcanic rock (igneous) formed by lava that cooled at the Earth's surface. 2500-3000 million years old. Carried here by glaciers from far away.
<input type="checkbox"/> Gabbro and Basalt Dark-colored, igneous rocks formed far below the Earth's surface. Contain grains of feldspar, amphibole, and mica, which can be seen with the naked eye. 2500-3000 million years old. Carried here by glaciers from what is now Canada.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Granite Various colors: white, gray, pink. Igneous rock formed far below the Earth's surface. Contains grains of quartz and feldspar. Carried here by glaciers from what is now Canada.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gneiss Light gray ridges and bands of quartz and feldspar. Metamorphic rock formed from granite and sandstone. 2500-3000 million years old. Carried here by glaciers from what is now Canada.	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Concretions Red-brown large nodules containing iron, in sedimentary rock. Resist weathering more than the sandstone around them. 490-500 million years old.
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandstone Tan to yellow. Composed of SiO_2 . Sedimentary rock. Local bedrock visible at the water line at Raymer's Cove. 490-500 million years old.		


Wetland Wonders:
Can you match the adults in the circles with their babies below?




1




2




3




4




5




A




B



C



D



E

Answers: A.3, B.4, C.1, D.2, E.5

3 Tree Treasures:

How can you identify trees that don't have leaves?

.... by their twigs and buds

.... by the trees' shape

.... by their bark



White Ash

The bark is ridged, forming diamond-shaped areas.

The leaf scar is notched at the top, so that it is somewhat horseshoe shaped



Black Cherry

The bark is dark, peeling in roundish flakes like potato chips. The buds are alternate and on opposite sides of a twig, and clinging to the twig. The lenticels (pores on the branch) form horizontal lines. The top bud is slightly larger.



Hackberry

Has warty bark, warty-ridged on the trunk, with very slender zig-zag twigs. Sometimes cherry-like fruit hangs on in winter. Tree often has clustered twigs called Witches brooms.



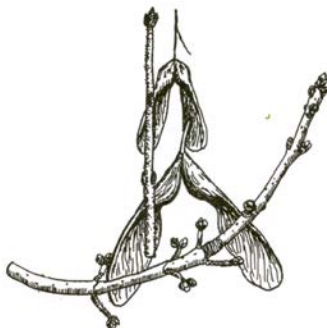
Red Oak

The bark ridges have long smooth surfaces, like shiny stripes down the center. The scales on the acorn cup are without hairs or fringe and the cup is very shallow.



Silver Maple

The bark of old trunks peels in great shaggy flakes. The flower buds are globular and thick, the bud scales are pointed, and the twigs give a rank smell when broken.



Shagbark Hickory

The bark peels in great thick plates, looking shaggy.

The terminal bud is large with dark outer scales. The husk of the nut is dark brown; the nut has four ribs and is thick-walled.

