Welcome to The Fraser River Trail

The towns of Fraser and Winter Park share the Fraser River as it runs through both of our communities. We believe that this is one of our most valuable community assets and both towns have worked together to protect this resource.

Another of our most valuable resources is our children, and we are very proud to sponsor this project. The Fraser River corridor offers a wealth of educational opportunities for all ages. We trust that you will find this activity guide to be as informative and enjoyable as we did and hope you will enjoy an educational stroll down the Fraser River Trail.

Fran Cook
Mayor of the Town of Fraser

Jim Myers
Mayor of the Town of Winter Park

Fourth grade students at Fraser Valley Elementary had the unique opportunity this year to not only learn about their local resources, but also to create a product that would help to educate others about our area. Students researched and wrote about various topics. They also created activities they thought would be fun and educational for kids of all ages. Experts shared their knowledge with the students and hands-on field trips were taken to become familiar with all the valley has to offer. Groups of students were responsible for artistic design, marketing, and public relations for the activity book, while other students secured funding by presenting their proposal to the Fraser and Winter Park Town Boards. The project became a true community endeavor.

This activity book is the cumulating project of 40 hard working, enthusiastic elementary students. We hope you enjoy what you find, and take the opportunity to visit some of our local treasures.

Cindy Rimmer
Fourth Grade Teacher

Patty Finnigan
Fourth Grade Teacher
Draw a Stonefly Nymph

The Stonefly is almost symmetrical, which means it looks the same on both sides. Half of the Stonefly nymph is drawn below. Draw the other half and color it whatever color you like. Look for a dark colored Stonefly as you walk or bike along the Fraser River Trail.
The Cozens Family

The Cozens Family has been a part of the Fraser Valley since the beginning. William Zane Cozens was born in Canada in 1830. He came to Colorado when he was 29 years old. Billy Cozens, as he was known, became famous as the sheriff of Central City, before coming to the Fraser Valley. In 1874 he and his family moved to Grand County to ranch on over 700 acres, as one of the first homesteaders in our area. They also ran the stagestop, the post office, and a small hotel for people who were visiting. Their house is now preserved as a historical site and is known as the Cozens Ranch and Stage Stop Museum.

Mary York was born in England in 1830. She married William "Billy" Cozens in 1860 and they lived in Central City until they moved to the Fraser Valley in 1874. They had three children, Mary, Sarah, and Willie. She had a very busy life, welcoming stage stop passengers to the dining hall. She also furnished her home with objects that had to be brought over the pass on horseback, wagon, stagecoach or later, by train. Original wallpaper and carpet pieces, along with some of the antique family items can still be seen in their house today!

By Callie and Kira
Mystery Words

Cross out all of the K's, I's and D's below to find the name of a place you should definitely visit! Write your answer on the line below.

KCKIDODZKEIDNDKSIRKDANKCIDH

DKSITDAKDGEISDITKODP

IMKDUSIKEDUKIM
Bears

Although bears seem dangerous, they are less harmful if you follow these simple tips. First, have bear proof trashcans. You might have unwanted visitors if you don’t keep the trash covered. Second, always travel with others. You might get hurt if you are alone. Finally, learn all you can about bears including their habitats and behaviors. The more you know, the easier it will be to make smart decisions.

Even though bears don’t talk, and we can’t ask them their age, we can still tell how old they are by the rings on their teeth. First, when bears are in their first eight years of life, wide spaces are common. As the bears age, and become full sized, there are normal spaces between age lines. Finally, thin spaces appear between the lines when the bears have cubs. So if you could get close enough to a bear’s mouth without being attacked, you could figure out their approximate age.

Did you know that bears have good senses? They can see in color, something most animals can’t do. They can also hear in all directions. How cool is that? Finally, they hear at twice the sensitivity of humans. This means they can hear sounds twice as far away as we can. Bears are amazing, as long as we respect them and their environment.

By Ryan
BEARY FUN WORD SEARCH

carnivore  insects  honey  blond
brown  cinnamon  black  sows
boars  cubs  nuts  berries

G C T  J Y I
D A U  P C N
K R O B L B O A R S
W A N Z E S R X D M E I
Q L I  B O S C F
L E C V U W M T K R
D B N O M A N N I C B S U S
X L T R V A N S H N
H O N E Y  B L A C K
N E V R O I H U N P G S
D R P S A L T V R Q W
H A Y  G O V
B E R R I E S B
Z I B F C M W J
Look At What I Saw

Draw a picture of something you saw along the Fraser River Trail or in the towns of Fraser and Winter Park.
Mixed Up Explorers

Unscramble the following letters to form an early explorer word from the box. Write the words on the lines. The circled letters will list the name of a place that is fun to visit!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explorer</th>
<th>Westward</th>
<th>Travel</th>
<th>Gore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canyon</td>
<td>Berthoud</td>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td>Bridger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park</td>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>Rivers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- M t e o F r n (Meadow)
- t o u e B d r h (Thorp)
- r e G o (Goer)
- a k P r (Prager)
- y n o a n C (Canyon)
- a i o u n n M t (Montana)
- w s d e W w t r (Rivers)
- T a l r v e (Canyon)
- i d r g B e r (Bear)
- p l E r e r o x (Goer)
- s v i R r e (Montana)

Visit _______ _______ _______ _______ _______!
Fraser and Winter Park

In about 1903, a man named George Eastom, a lumberjack and sawmill operator, decided to build a sawmill in what is now Fraser. The railroad was making plans to come through the area and Eastom knew there would be a need for lumber for the railroad and lodging for the workers. He got the necessary papers and in June 1905, made a filing for the Town of Eastom, Colorado. The name of the town, however, was soon changed to Fraser. In 1913, Fraser had three hotels, several rooming houses, three saloons, a steam laundry, a barbershop, a bank, two pharmacies, a doctor, several cafes, two general stores, and a newspaper. The town was incorporated in 1953 and today has a population of about 900 people.

During this same time, in the 1920’s, Old Town Winter Park was created as a place for the people working on the Moffat Tunnel. Then in 1932, Hideaway Park was founded. It began around a gas station, small motel and restaurant. Two lodges were built in 1945, called Sportsland Valley (now Beaver Village) and Miller’s Idlewild Inn, which burned down in 1988. Finally more buildings were built and the population grew. By 1978 it had gotten big enough to need town rules. The name Hideaway Park was changed to Winter Park and today has a population of about 700 people.

By Gray and Diana
Flaky Grid

Plot the following coordinate points on the grid to create something we find lots of in Fraser and Winter Park. Make sure and draw a line from one point to the next, in order, as you plot them. The first number goes over and the second number goes up.

(0, 5), (2, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6), (5, 6), (7, 7), (7, 5), (8, 4), (7, 4), (7, 1), (9, 0), (11, 1), (11, 4),
(10, 4), (11, 5), (11, 7), (13, 6), (14, 6), (14, 5), (16, 4), (18, 5), (18, 8), (16, 9), (15, 9), (15, 10),
(14, 11), (15, 12), (15, 13), (16, 13), (18, 14), (18, 17), (16, 18), (14, 17), (14, 16), (13, 16),
(11, 15), (11, 17), (10, 18), (11, 18), (11, 21), (9, 22), (7, 21), (7, 18), (8, 18), (7, 17), (7, 15),
(5, 16), (4, 16), (4, 17), (2, 18), (0, 17), (0, 14), (2, 13), (3, 13), (3, 12), (4, 11), (3, 10), (3, 9),
(2, 9), (0, 8), (0, 5) Pick up your pencil and start again.
(7, 8), (9, 9), (11, 8), (11, 10), (13, 11), (11, 12), (11, 14), (9, 13), (7, 14), (7, 12), (5, 11), (7, 10),
(7, 8)
Berthoud Pass

Edward L. Berthoud was an important man in the history of Grand County. First, he was a military officer. Don't you think that would be a big responsibility? He was actually born in Geneva, Switzerland and his full name was Edward Louis Berthoud. He came to the United States in 1830. Wow, that was a long time ago! Berthoud discovered the pass in July 1861 when he was looking for a railroad route from Denver. He decided the pass would be good for wagons, but not for a railroad, because it was so high (11,307 feet) and had lots of tight twists and turns. The wagon road was finished in 1874 and took six hours to cross.

In the winter of 1930-31, the state highway department decided it would be cheaper to keep the road open year round and in 1937 a ski area was made at the top of the pass. The first chair lift was built in 1943 and a lodge opened in 1949. The lodge is not there anymore but restrooms are being built for use by visitors. Berthoud Pass makes a great ski area because of its steep, challenging terrain and the tons of snow they get each year. It is also easy to get a ride back to the top of the pass once you ski down, so you don't have to hike all of the way back up. Did you know you cross the Continental Divide when you drive over Berthoud Pass? The Continental Divide runs along the summit of the Rocky Mountains and separates the stream flow - water on the west flows towards the Pacific Ocean, and water on the east flows towards the Gulf of Mexico.

By Ashleigh and Michael
Up The Pass

You are traveling up and over Berthoud Pass, but you're not sure which way to go. Finish the next two pieces in the road pattern to find your way safely to Winter Park.
Insects

When you visit the Fraser River, you might see three different types of insects. First, the Stonefly is found in running water, which makes the Fraser River a perfect spot for this insect. It likes to stay under a rock for a long time. Just like I want to do when I get into trouble. Fishermen are very interested in the Stonefly because they can be as small as a few millimeters or as large as 5 centimeters. The Stonefly is a very unusual insect.

Second, the Caddis fly is also popular in the Fraser River. The Caddis is like a caterpillar because it goes through a metamorphosis, making its cases of silk, sand or leaf fragments. Its lifespan, however, is very short.

Third is the Mayfly. Can you believe the Mayfly sheds three times in only one day? I couldn't imagine changing clothes three times in one day! In Fraser, the Mayfly only lives one day as a nymph. Since the Mayfly has no mouthparts, it can't eat to survive more than one day. Along the Fraser River you will encounter several cool insects.

By Nolan and Jonas
The fourth grade students of Fraser Valley Elementary would like to dedicate this activity book to our principal and friend,
    Mrs. Reba Ferguson
    1964-2007
    We miss you!

We would also like to thank the following people, without whose help and expertise we would never have been able to complete this exciting project.
    Jeff Durbin
    Kirk Klancke
    Greg Horstman
    Chas McConnell
    Jeff Ehler
    The Towns of Fraser and Winter Park
    Winter Park Fraser Valley Chamber of Commerce
    Traci VanWoensel
    Tina Woolley
    The Winter Park Ski Area, especially Karen Gadberry and Tom Carey
    The students in Mr. Reynolds 1st period business class at MPHS
    Our Parents
    Our Teachers, Ms. Finnigan and Ms. Rimmer

A nation that destroys its soils destroys itself. Forests are the lungs of our land, purifying the air and giving fresh strength to our people.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
The Fraser River Trail

The Fraser River Trail is a beautiful part of Grand County. It is a tributary of the Colorado River. It starts on the north side of Berthoud Pass. Second, it is 40 miles long. It flows through Winter Park, Fraser and Tabernash. It then joins the Colorado River 2 miles west of Granby. This is a great river to visit.

The Fraser River is great for fishing. There are wild rainbows and trout that live there. It is a great place for them because they like the high altitude and fresh water. The best place to fish on the Fraser River is the first 8 miles. Here the fish are plentiful. Hope you come and fish.

The Fraser River Trail is very nice to go visit. First, you can take a beautiful bike ride on the trail. It is a cool trail for all ages to bike on. Second, in the winter you can snow shoe. When you snow shoe you should wear warm clothes. Exercising is something you can do on the trail. This great trail provides opportunities to exercise anytime of the year.

By Niles & Chelsea
Map Math Puzzle

It is a beautiful autumn day in the Fraser Valley. The sun is shining and the temperature in the high 70’s. A beaver is trying to prepare its den for the winter. In order to build the dens, he needs to cross all the bridges, but only once. Draw his route and number the bridges.
The Ute Indians

The Ute Indians were a very interesting tribe. They occupied the mountains of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and especially Grand County. Utes traveled to find their food source. The tribe that lived in Grand County was called White River Utes. They lived by the Colorado River. One famous chief was Buckskin Charlie. He fought in many wars against the Great Plains Indians. So as you can see, Utes are very interesting.

There were many different tribes in Grand County. Some places in Grand County are named after Indians. One example is the Arapahoe National Forest. 5,000-8,000 years ago the Indians built ancient walls. They built them on Rollins Pass. Pueblo tribes were driven out of the valley. The Utes drove them out.

Chief Tabernash had an interesting life. First, he crossed over Berthoud Pass. He came in 1887. Second, white settlers started to build on the Utes land. This made Tabernash and the Utes mad. During a raid, Big Frank shot Chief Tabernash. He slumped over his horse and died in the willows. The Ute Indians were important to Grand County.

By Skyler, Mark, & Daniel
Native American Crossword

Across
4. A mammal that the Indians used for transportation

Down
1. Ute Indians that came to Grand County in 1887
2. Native American tribe that lived in Grand County
3. Name of a national forest

Use the clues to find these words.

Horse
Tabernash
Ute
Arapahoe
Logging

Logging was an important part of Grand County History. First, logging started in the early 1900's. One of the reasons why it started here is because they needed railroad ties. A big logging camp was St. Louis Creek. The men lived at the camp. They were paid 1 dollar a day. For the entire winter they made $49.40. The loggers used many different tools. For example, they used axes and saws. They also used horses. They carried the logs with wagons and ropes. The logs were floated on a flume to the mill.

A famous logger was Axel Nelson. He was from Sweden. He worked at the Elk Creek Logging Camp. He lived with his family in Fraser. This man was part owner of the Byers Peak Ranch, where President Eisenhower would come and visit. He had two big hobbies. First, he was a photographer and loved to take pictures of Grand County. He also was an avid fisherman and enjoyed fishing on the Fraser River Trail. Logging played an important role in Grand County History.

By Leslie and Marta
Logging Maze

Help the loggers get the log from the forest to the mill.

Start
The Forest

End
The Mill
Early Explorers

John Charles Fremont has one of the earliest written reports of travel through Middle Park. Lieutenant Fremont, an Army Engineer, was the first Army officer to come through Middle Park. He was interested in exploring the mountain passes and the heads of several rivers. In 1844 his expedition, which included Kit Carson, traveled through our area and officially put Middle Park on the map.

Sir St. George Gore was also an early explorer in Middle Park. He came to the area on a hunting expedition, but didn't stay long due to the coming winter. George was very wealthy and often traveled with servants, 112 horses, a bathtub, and many other things he didn't want to do without. He left several named landmarks behind after his trip including: Gore Pass, Gore Range, Gore Canyon, Gore Creek and Gore Mountain.

George Gore and Jim Bridger became friends in 1854, and traveled together for almost two years. Jim was an early explorer who knew the west well. He even led Edward L. Berthoud over what is now Berthoud Pass. They were searching for a passage from Denver towards the Pacific. In the summer of 1861, Jim Bridger and Edward Berthoud, along with their expedition party, traveled from Denver to Middle Park over Berthoud Pass. Jim Bridger then led them westward over Gore Pass and finally into Utah. The new route they found to Salt Lake City was almost 200 miles shorter than the other route going through Wyoming. This exciting news brought ranchers, farmers, hunters, and even tourists to our area.

By Georga, Cindy, and Doralie
Pine Beetle Dot Game

This is a game for two players. Each player takes a turn drawing a line between two dots, using two different colors. Lines can only be drawn up and down or side-to-side, no diagonal lines. The player to draw the last line to complete a box puts their initial in the box. After all boxes have been closed, count up the total score for each player. Empty boxes count as one point and boxes with a pine beetle count as 5 points. (The pine beetle boxes count for more points because you've saved a tree from this destructive insect.) The player with the most points wins.
Cutthroat Trout

Several species of trout exist in Colorado and even in Grand County. The Greenback Cutthroat Trout became the official state fish of Colorado in 1994. Their maximum size is up to 18 inches. They have also been reported to grow up to 9.9 lbs. Cutthroat Trout prefer to eat fresh water shrimp and several different types of insects. The cutthroat name comes from the two colorful blood-red stripes on each side of their throats under their jaws.

As you know all fish have a reproduction stage. Spawning usually happens from late May to mid-July. Females build an egg pit in gravel that is 3 to 8 inches deep and 1 foot across. A female will lay about 800-6,000 eggs.

The Colorado River Cutthroat Trout is a relative of the Greenback Cutthroat Trout. The Colorado River Cutthroat Trout are the only native fish to the Fraser River. They exist in very few headwater lakes and streams.

If you have ever gone fishing in Grand County you should realize why there are not many Colorado River Cutthroat Trout. The Brown Trout and Brook Trout are more aggressive than the Colorado River Cutthroat Trout, and often drive them out of their habitats and eat their babies. There are recovery teams, however, such as “Trout Unlimited,” who work to help the Colorado River Cutthroat Trout by rebuilding their habitats.

By Simon and Kyle
Riddle-A-Word

Match each multiplication problem on the left with its product on the right and connect these with a straight line. Each line will pass through a letter. At the bottom of the page, write the letter above each corresponding product to learn the answer to this riddle. *Everybody wants some of these and it's also the name of a fish.* What word am I?

3 × 5 *
6 × 2 *
3 × 8 *
8 × 4 *
3 × 2 *
5 × 2 *
7 × 5 *
8 × 1 *
7 × 2 *

C   E   B   N   R   S   G   A

* 12
* 24
* 14
* 6
* 15
* 35
* 8
* 32
* 10

8 32 24 24 14 15 10 12 6 35
Skiing in Grand County

The first ski area in Grand County was in Hot Sulphur Springs in 1911. It was the beginning of a great winter sport. Then the Winter Park Ski Area came along. The history of the Winter Park Ski Area is exciting. First, the city of Denver bought 90 acres. The year was 1940. One of the early developers was Dick Mulligan. He made an 800-foot tow. Another man, George Cranmer, also helped build the area. There is a run named after him.

Mary Jane’s history began like this. First, it was named after a woman. Her name was Mary Jane and she lived in Arrow. The ski trails are on the Mary Jane Placer. The whole area opened in 1975. That added 18 new trails and 350 acres to the whole area. For the 2007/2008 ski season a new chair lift was built. It is called the Panoramic. This is the history of Mary Jane.

The Tabernash ski hill was a fun place to ski. First, in 1945, Buck Thurston leased land for the ski hill. Families had to pay $5.00. Second, the Winter Park Ski Area gave a rope tow to them. They built it with tires. Third, lots of people skied there. They had fun ski meets all winter. Then in 1961, it closed. It would have been fun to ski there back then.

By Sam and Chloe
Ski Area Code

Use the symbols to figure out the word. Have Fun!

[Diagram of a circle divided into sections with letters R, J, Y, E, A, N, M, and symbols including lines, X, square, triangle, and circle]
Birds

In the Rocky Mountains there are many types of birds. Four birds that are common at high altitude include; the Wilson’s Snipe, the American Dipper, the Red-Winged Blackbird, and the Wilson’s Warbler.

The Wilson’s Snipe is very long and slender. It grows to around 27-32 centimeters in length. To spot this bird, look for a striped black head, a rusty red tail and a back that is black, brown, and gray, with pale stripes. They also have long greenish yellow or bluish gray legs and have an unusual song that sounds like a repetitive chip-a, chip-a, chip-a.

American Dippers, unlike other birds, have very short tails. They can also fly through water! The Dipper goes a little below the surface of the water and then shoots into the air. They have slate-gray bodies and pale legs. The Dipper’s song is a unique, zzeip, zzureip, rreip.

The Red-Winged Blackbird weighs around 32 grams and its wingspan can extend up to 16 inches. The male blackbird, which is black with red shoulders, will defend his nests from predators. He will even attack larger animals, including horses and people. The female blackbird is brown and striped all over. Their song is a gurgling, oak-a-lee.

The Wilson’s Warbler is a bright bird that flaps very quickly. Its face and underparts are bright yellow and the males’ heads have shiny black caps. They can grow up to 4-5 inches in length with a wingspan of 6-7 inches. Their call is chatter-like with a soft, nasal, “chip.”

These four birds all enjoy living in a marshy area. They like the willows and the bugs, feeding only when the bugs are in good reach at the water’s surface. Sometimes the birds are found in grassy flats near the Fraser River, but they really prefer the muddy areas. The Fraser River and surrounding areas make a perfect home for these birds.

By Sarah and Elora
Here Birdie Birdie

One of the Wilson's Snipes below is not like the others. Circle the bird that is different.
Doc Susie

Dr. Susan Anderson was born in Ft. Wayne Indiana on January 31, 1870. She went to medical school at the University of Michigan. Before coming to Fraser, she worked as a nurse in Cripple Creek and Greeley, treating wounded miners. She came to Middle Park in 1907, and became an important part of the history of our area.

The barn where Doc Susie lived in was also where she treated her patients; it still stands in Fraser today! Her first patient was a horse who needed stitches because he got caught in a barbed wire fence. She also treated loggers and their families. Her patients often paid her in firewood. Dr. Anderson became famous when she took a little boy with her to Denver for an appendectomy and the doctor at the hospital introduced her as “the finest rural physician in Western Colorado and the best diagnostician west of the divide.” She was even named into the Colorado Women's Hall of Fame for her contribution to the community and for helping to improve the status of women.

Unfortunately, Doc Susie suffered from tuberculosis. She got the disease while treating patients after medical school. Tuberculosis is a lung disease with a hacking cough that sometimes brings up blood. Doc Susie moved to Fraser hoping the cold, dry climate would prolong her life. Her health improved and she lived until she was 90 years old.

By Madison and Kalina
Moffat Tunnel Fun

Unscramble the tiles to reveal a message. Place each tile on the two lines to figure out the message.

Hint: The words of the message are in the story. Who was the creator of the tunnel?
Beavers

Beavers are living in more places than you think. First of all, beavers live in the Fraser River! How cool is that? They like the warm temperatures. They also live in Grand Lake. They like the wide-open space in the lake. The beavers like the habitat of the mountains. They don't like the cars and all of the people. As you can see, beavers are very interesting.

Beavers are extraordinary creatures and their look is extraordinary too. They have dark brown furry fur and hard tails. Their flat tails are tongue shaped and have a crossed pattern. They can gnaw through wood even though they have dull teeth. With their teeth, they build their houses. They have webbed feet that help them swim away from enemies. In conclusion, you can see how extraordinary Beavers are.

Beaver's life cycle is longer then you think. They can live for twenty years. That means that they have a long life span. They mate for life. They actually start mating when they are three. The females have one litter of kits a year. That means they at least have twenty litters in a lifetime. Grand County is lucky to be a home of this amazing animal.

By Avery and Mia
Dot-to-Dot

Connect the dots of this Grand County mammal. Start at the number 1 and continue in order to number 42.
The Boreal Toad

The Boreal Toad is a high altitude toad that is endangered. It lives in Grand County. Boreal Toads are interesting. First, Boreal Toads are brown with a light stripe down their back. They also have warts all over. They eat flies, mosquitoes, and more. They also eat grasshoppers, beetles, and moths. The adult female can live up to 10-12 years. The females are also larger than the males. The sound this toad makes is not like a sound you would think. The males make a chirping sound. It is almost like the chirping of a chick. This is a cool toad.

The habitat of the Boreal Toad is special. First, they live in warm water. They look for warm water like ponds and streams that are shallow. They also like to live in puddles. Then in winter, they live in burrows. They stay in all winter. Finally, they live at high elevations. Grand County elevation is perfect for them. In conclusion, their habitat is very interesting.

The life cycle of the Boreal Toad is cool. First, the eggs develop in a long string. This can take up to 7 days. Second, the early tadpoles are like a drop of water. When the early tadpoles are out of the egg, the tadpole is 7-10 days old. They move by their mouths. Finally, they are a toadlet. Then they are half the size of a penny. This is the fascinating life cycle of the Boreal Toad.

By Brad and Sydnee
Boreal Toad Word Search

J B X S I D C V W Q U S B C I
Q Q G X T G E A H F B E O U U
Q L Z R A R L R Q U Q L R V A
K O Z A B A E T E R O O E H U
F K S S J X H A F G F P A G V
E X T X L V Z I M X N D L M K
R E P P O H S S A R G A J C D
V D Z D E J S A O H V T D F N
Y Q W N L E H A B I T A T N X
V R Z P L S D A O T D W L G E
J Y W T T C T H T Y Y N U Y R
M Y E R T Z Q J X J M G L P I
D E I W H I C I H T X T N N L
B N W F W M S A N N B V T B S
G I E C B J G S B A K C L J I

BEETLES
BOREAL
ENDANGERED
GRASSHOPPER
HABITAT
STREAM
STRING
TADPOLES
TOAD
Lodgepole Pine Trees

When you look around at the beautiful trees, pay close attention to the Lodgepole Pine Trees. First, the Lodgepole can live to between 500 and 600 years old. That's pretty old. Second, it usually grows from 70 to 80 feet high. They are some of the tallest, straightest trees in our area. Gusty winds can blow weak or dying trees down. But once they fall, they become useful for other animals and the environment.

Lodgepole Pine Trees have some interesting traits. For example, the needles come in twos. Imagine how many needles that would be! Also, the seeds are only 1/8 inch long. An unusual thing about this tree is that it is the first tree to grow after a fire. Fire lets the seeds of a Lodgepole Pine Tree go into the soil. Finally, the bark of a Lodgepole Pine is thin and narrow with small grayish scales. Weird!

Insects, like the Mountain Pine Beetle, feed on the trees, choking them to death. The beetle has a one-year life cycle. During the winter they hibernate under the bark of a tree. Once the Mountain Pine Beetle attacks a tree, nothing can be done to save that tree. A few natural things help to control the pine beetle; including woodpeckers, other insects, and extreme cold temperatures, 30 degrees below zero for five straight days. Sometimes you can peel the bark from the tree or spray the tree to try and save it. However, it is much more important to try to prevent the Pine Beetle problem before it begins. Please look around and enjoy the trees!

By Dakota and Irving
Read About What I Remember

Memories stay with us long after our visit is over. Write about something you would like to remember about your adventures in Grand County. Dictate your ideas to someone else if you need help writing.
Wetlands

Wetlands not only provide water, but they also provide habitats and are an economic benefit to Fraser.

Wetlands are very swampy but is that what they really look like? First, wetlands are very soggy. They are soggy because it rains a lot! They are very swampy. This is because they have tons of plants. Third, they are very muddy. They are muddy because all of the dirt gets mixed with the water. In conclusion, that is what wetlands look like.

Did you know wetlands are in danger? First, Colorado loses 60,000 acres of wetlands each year. We lose wetlands each year because of the snow runoff. Second, global warming changes wetlands. We are loosing wetlands because of the hot and warm weather. Third, they are very fragile. They are fragile because of plants and animals that are a part of them. In conclusion, wetlands are in danger.

The U.S. has many wetlands in Colorado especially in Grand County that are in restoration. First, they are valuable and fragile components of the Earth. They are valuable because they are the habitats of animals, insects, and birds. Second, wetlands have been lost and destroyed. This is because loss of water and development. Third, they can improve water quality. They can improve water quality because they have so much water. In conclusion, that is how wetlands are in restoration.

By Ryan and Carlie
Wetlands Cryptogram

Try and discover the secret message about Wetlands by plugging in letters.
Match the letters to the numbers on the lines.

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |
| 18 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 21 | 1 | 17 | 24 | 23 | 10 | 20 | 6 |
Mammals of Grand County

Elk have been around Grand County for a long time. Elk can weigh up to 900 pounds! They eat a lot of food each day and their thick fur helps make them weigh more. Elk have light brown hair with a contrasting dark mane. Elk travel in herds then the male leaves the herd. Elk are important to the world and have great lives.

Deer is an important mammal in Grand County. Deer are named for their large ears and they have a four-chambered stomach. Deer chew cud and regurgitate it. Deer can weigh up to 400 pounds! Deer have four chambered stomachs so they can eat more. Deer are interesting animals and have a lot of details in their life.

The moose is the beast of the Rocky Mountains. First, they eat twigs and grass. After grazing they find a safe place to chew their cud. Next, it weighs between 800-1,000 pounds. Last of all, they can be 6 feet tall. In conclusion, the moose is a true Rocky Mountain wonder.

By Noah & Darby
Mammal Puzzle

Unscramble each of the clue words.
Copy the letters in the numbered cells to other cells with the same number.

KEL

SOMOE

ERDE

ANI A F G A N C UNTY
The Moffat Tunnel

The Moffat Tunnel is a main route of travel from Denver to Grand County. To start construction, the engineers had to bore through the rock of the Continental Divide. This was not an easy task, but it was worth it. It took about 6 years to build. In those 6 years the men got paid only about $5 a day. They got it done by meeting in the middle, and 2 groups started on both sides. There were 6 deaths in the construction. Since the Tunnel was built under the Continental Divide, snow leaked down the rocky insides of the mountains and into the Tunnel. This caused the Tunnel to flood. This is why those unlucky 6 died. The construction of the Tunnel was definitely hard work, but worth it in the end.

David Moffat was the one who thought of the Tunnel. David was born in the summer of 1839 and died in 1911. He was fearless. David led his men through the design of the Moffat Tunnel and even when he wasn't there, just thinking of him sped up the construction and things were done faster. Moffat was famous for his idea. Just for thinking about building a 6.5-mile long tunnel through the Continental Divide was a crazy idea back then.

The Moffat Tunnel is a key for transportation from Denver to Winter Park. My first question was "well, how long is the Tunnel?" And the answer is 6.5 miles long. The Moffat Tunnel is the longest Tunnel in the United States. Those 6.5 miles of dark goodness happen to be the longest train tunnel in America. The Moffat Tunnel is locally known. All of the locals in Winter Park and Fraser know about the Tunnel. The Moffat Tunnel is almost like a monument to the people of Fraser/Winter Park.

By Danny & Julia
Paper Dolls

Carefully cut out Doc Susie and her clothes. Fold the tabs around her figure so that she can change outfits for her different adventurous activities.
Fraser River Trail Enhancement Project

Welcome to the Fraser River Trail. This area is protected so that you can enjoy the scenic and natural bounty of the area.

Fraser Valley Elementary Fourth Grade