Stan & Joan Cross Park

WALKING SCAVENGER HUNT

Welcome to the Stan & Joan Cross Park Scavenger Hunt with interesting historical & scientific details.

Directions: Divide into groups for an active & educational adventure. When you spot an item on your list, place a check mark in the box - be sure to read the interesting details. Once a team completes a region, they can rotate to the next region. Remember to walk, stay safe, and have fun!

GROUP 1: Cross Park East Field & Walking Trail

STAN & JOAN CROSS PARK SIGN

In 1893, Fredrick Meyer received this area as a Donation Land Claim. Once home to the historic Mayflower Dairy in the 1920s, the land was purchased by Stan & Joan Cross in 1973. The "Friends of Stan & Joan Cross Park" community rallied to help transition the property into a public park and community center in 2022.

(History: H1.K.1, H1.2.1, H1.2.3, H2.1.1, H2.1.2, H2.2.1)

GRANITE BOULDER

Granite boulders are big rocks that animals use to hide behind or rest in the shade on hot days. Long ago, people used granite to build things because it is durable and resistant to wear. They're like giant rock superheroes helping both nature & people!

(Science: K-PS3-1, K-ESS2-2, 2-ESS1-1)

POWER TRANSMISSION LINES

In 1879, Thomas Edison invented the electric light and developed a system for bringing electricity into schools and homes. Power transmission lines like this carry electricity from power plants to every corner of our nation so we can turn on lights and use TVs.

(Science & History: K-ESS2-2, H1.K.1, H1.2.1, H1.2.3, H2.K.2, H2.1.2, H3.2.2)

STORM WATER RECYCLED SYSTEM

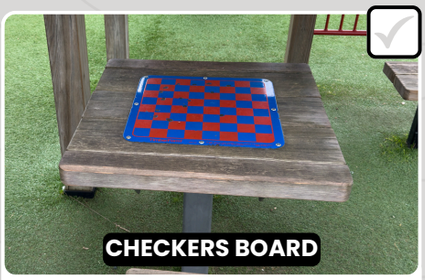
Stormwater is the rain that runs off streets and goes into drains. It helps fill up wetlands, which are like big, squishy homes for frogs and ducks. Wetlands clean the water and give animals a fun, safe place to live!

(Science: K-ESS2-2, K-ESS3-3)

WETLANDS

Freshwater marshes are wetlands dominated by grasses and herbs (plants with fleshy stems that usually die back at the end of the growing season). Freshwater marshes also serve as important stopover sites where migratory birds can rest and "refuel".

(Science: K-ESS2-2, K-ESS3-3)



CHECKERS BOARD

Invented around the 16th century (1500s), "checkers" is a game played on a board with alternating colored squares. Players move their pieces forward across the board by jumping over their opponent's pieces and collecting them.

(History: H1.K.1, H1.2.1)

GROUP 2: Frederickson Community Center & Playground

CLOVER WINDOW

An architectural clover design to reflect nearby Clover Creek illuminates colorful natural light inside the barn. Can you find a four leaf clover in the lawn?

(Science: K-LS1-1)

MAYFLOWER DAIRY SIGN

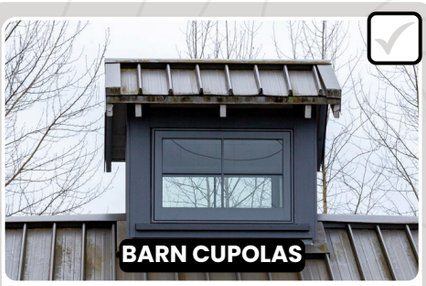
In 1930, the Mayflower Dairy was a large farm where cows produced a lot of milk for people in the community. Imagine waking up early to feed cows and help collect fresh milk every day—just like farmers did long ago.

(History: H1.K.1, H1.2.1, H2.K.2, H2.1.2, H3.2.2, 2-LS4-1)

DAIRY STANCHIONS

Dairy stanchions are special cattle stalls used to keep cows in place while farmers milk them. Early versions were used in the 1800s, & as dairy farming grew, people made better designs to keep cows safe and comfortable and to make milking easier for farmers.

(History: K-ESS2-2, H1.K.1, H1.2.1, H1.2.3, H3.1.2)



BARN CUPOLAS

Barn cupolas are little rooftop towers that let fresh air into the barn and help hot air escape. Farmers use them to keep animals cool and the barn from getting too smelly. Cupolas have been around for centuries and are still used today.

(History: H1.2.3, 2-LS4-1)

BRASS HOOVES

These hoofprints are an architectural design marking a dairy cow's pathway in and out of the barn. Significant donors' names are etched in these brass hooves. How many brass hooves can you find?

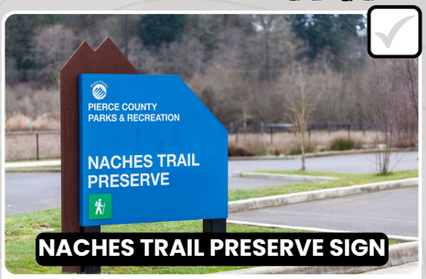
(History: H1.2.3, 2-LS4-1)

WATER PUMP STATION

A water pump station is like a giant robot that helps move water through big pipes to our homes and schools. It uses strong machines to push the water where it's needed. Thanks to science and engineering, we get clean water to drink, wash, and play every day!

(Science & History: H1.2.3, H3.1.2, K-ESS2-2)

GROUP 3: Naches Trail Preserve & Trail



NACHES TRAIL PRESERVE SIGN

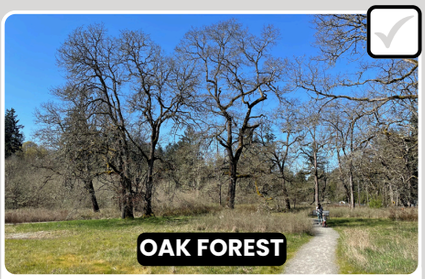
Established in 2003, this 50-acre preserve protects wildlife and serves as an educational resource. It is one of the few remaining undeveloped areas in the region and holds cultural and historical significance as part of the Naches Trail, once used by Native Americans, the military, and early settlers.

(History: H1.K.1, H1.2.1, H2.2.1, H3.2.2)

PRAIRIE MOUNDS

Prairie mounds are mysterious, naturally occurring earth mounds found in prairies in the South Puget Sound region. Their origins have puzzled scientists for over a century.

(Science: K-LS1-1, K-ESS2-2, 2-LS2-1, 2-LS4-1, 2-ESS1-1, 2-ESS2-2)



OAK FOREST

"Protected" Garry oak trees, also known as Oregon white oaks, are the only oak trees native to Washington. They can live for several centuries, with some living over 600 years. These trees are slow-growing and extremely resilient, especially in the Pacific Northwest.

(Science: K-PS3-1, 1-ESS1-2)

BAT & BIRDHOUSE

Bird and bat houses give animals a safe place to live and raise their babies. Scientists study how these homes help birds and bats eat bugs and keep nature in balance. Bats love to eat mosquitoes, and birds help spread seeds to grow new plants.

(Science: K-LS1-1, K-ESS3-3, 2-LS4-1)

SPLIT RAIL FENCING

Early settlers built split rail fences from local wood without nails or digging. Their zigzag shape stayed strong on uneven ground and helped mark land and keep animals in.

(History: H1.2.3 and H3.1.2)

SEEING & HEARING WILDLIFE

Watching wildlife in the wetlands is like seeing a secret animal party! You might spot frogs jumping, birds flying, and turtles sunbathing. Wetlands are like cozy homes where animals find food, water, and a safe place to live. It's exciting to be quiet and see who shows up next!

(Science: K-LS1-1, K-ESS2-2, K-ESS3-1, K-PS3-1, 1-LS3-1, 1-ESS1-2, 2-LS2-1, 2-LS4-1, 2-ESS2-2, 3-LS2-1, 3-LS2-1)

Spring & Summer Seasonal Bonus: Did you see these?

OREGON GRAPE

Oregon Grape is a flowering evergreen shrub with spiny leaflets and yellow flowers. Native Americans of the Pacific Northwest ate the sour berries as a part of their traditional diet. The Oregon Grape is also Oregon's state flower.

(Science: K-LS1-1, K-ESS2-2, 2-LS2-1)

CATTAILS

Cattails are perennial aquatic plants with long slender leaves and a brown, "cattail" shaped flower spike. Cattails provide valuable habitat for wildlife.

(Science: K-LS1-1, K-ESS2-2, K-PS3-1, 1-ESS1-2, 2-LS2-1, 2-LS4-1)

WILD BLUEBERRY

Wild blueberry plants' growth was first encouraged by Native Americans, who periodically burned over fields. In the early 1800s, European settlers gathered berries as a public privilege on the blueberry barrens of Pierce County.

(Science: K-LS1-1, K-ESS2-2, 1-ESS1-2, 2-LS2-1)

CAMAS FLOWERS

Camas is a pretty purple flower that grows in fields and has a yummy root like a potato. Native American families cared for the fields, picked the flowers, and cooked the roots.

(Science & History: K-LS1-1, K-ESS2-2, H3.2.2, 1-ESS1-2, 2-LS2-1, 2-LS2-2)

PRAIRIE FLOWERS

Prairie flowers thrive in open spaces to absorb sunlight. Pollinators (bees, butterflies, moths, and hummingbirds) play a vital role in pollinating them.

(Science & History: K-LS1-1, K-ESS2-2, H3.2.2, 1-ESS1-2, 2-LS2-1, 2-LS2-2)

CONGRATULATIONS!

You've completed the
Stan & Joan Cross Park Walking Scavenger Hunt.
Thank you for having fun learning with us. See you again soon!

This interactive, educational walk is brought to you by the *Friends of Stan and Joan Cross Park* in cooperation with *Pierce County Parks*.

FRIENDS OF STAN & JOAN CROSS PARK
FREDERICKSON CLOVER CREEK

www.fsjcp.org

Pierce County Parks

www.piercecountywa.gov/parks

For more information on the Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Learning Standards, please visit https://ospi.k12.wa.us/student-success/learning-standards-instructional-materials