

When you have finished all of the
Pere Marquette Patch requirements,
have a ranger or volunteer at the
Visitor Center sign off here:

Signature of Completion

Date of completion

To receive your Pere Marquette Patch
you must place an order for through
the Girl Scouts of Southern Illinois
shop. This can be done online or by
visiting our shop in person.



Beall
Woods



State Park Patch for Girl Scouts



This book belongs to: _____

Welcome to Beall Woods



Do you know why people from all over the world come to visit Beall Woods State Park? It's the TREES! Beall Woods is one of the few remaining tracts of old growth forest east of the Mississippi River. In 1966, the 329 acres of old-growth forest were dedicated as the 14th Nature Preserve in Illinois. The size of the trees are awe-inspiring.

Remember, all plants and animals are protected in State Parks!
Take only photographs, leave only footprints.



Must complete at least 3 different activities.

Must complete at least 5 different activities.

Must complete at least 7 different activities.

Beall Woods Patch Checklist

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Visitor Center Activity | <input type="checkbox"/> Destination Pollination |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Totally Trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Leaf Litter Critters |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Woodpecker Walk | <input type="checkbox"/> Life at the Lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trail Trash Bash | <input type="checkbox"/> Wander the White Oak Trail |

Trail Trash Bash



Pick up Trash on the Trail of your choosing!

No one wants to see trash in nature, especially the wildlife! Unfortunately when you are a park that sees over 100,000 visitors every year, not everyone is considerate enough to throw their trash in the appropriate containers. Pick one of your favorite trails or shelter houses in the park and see how much trash you can find. Remember, the very small pieces of trash are also harmful to wildlife.

Don't forget to wear gloves and don't pick up sharp objects!!!



1. Which trail or shelter did you choose?

2. What types of litter did you find?

3. Why is littering harmful to plants and animals?



Help keep our park clean!

Life at the Lake



Name two different mammals that eat aquatic plants.








What is the difference between complete and incomplete metamorphosis?

Give examples of insects that must have water to complete their life cycle.

Define the following terms: ZOOPLANKTON and PHYTOPLANKTON



Search for the items below!

		Something RED
Cypress Knees	Dragonfly	
Something FUZZY		
	Fish Swimming	Water Strider
		
Frog	Snail	Canada Goose



Visitor Center Activity

- Ask the park staff for a map of the hiking trails. See if they have any trail recommendations.
- Watch the 10 minute video about the park.
- Test your knowledge of nature by participating in "Take A Wild Guess".
- Complete the scavenger hunt below.

Visitor Center Scavenger Hunt

Write down the name of one hiking trail.



The Green-winged Teal is the largest duck in North America?

True or False (Circle the correct answer)

Can you find a pawpaw seed? What number is it?

In the Native American display, what are the fish hooks made out of?

Name the animals found in or on the white oak tree in the Oak/Hickory Forest Display.

How many venomous snakes are found in Illinois?

Using the bird identification stickers on the windows, write down the name of one of the birds you see eating at the feeding station.

Wander the White Oak Trail

Use the clues to figure out the scrambled word. Write the word in the blank and then try to find the animal, plant, etc... while wandering the white oak trail.

1. DAICLRNA _____

- I was selected by Illinois' school children as the State Bird of IL in 1928.
- I have a feather crest on my head.
- I sing "purty-purty-purty" and "what-cheer, cheer, cheer".

2. RAYG _____ RLERQSIU _____

- My favorite things to eat are hickory nuts, beech nuts, acorns, and walnuts.
- I den in trees year-round using natural cavities, old woodpecker holes, or leaf nests.
- If you come into my territory, I often begin to bark and flick my tail.

3. GIUNF _____

- They are many different shapes, sizes, and colors.
- Some are edible while others are very toxic.
- One of their main roles in the environment is to break down dead plant and animal materials and recycle the nutrients back into the soil.

4. ODWREFWLILS _____

- Native Americans and early pioneers used certain species for medicinal purposes.
- They emerge from the forest floor and add beautiful colors to the forest throughout spring, summer, and fall.
- Wildlife eat the blooms and leaves of some plants; others are toxic.

5. CRKTAS _____

- Look in areas such as ponds, ditches, and lakes to find these.
- By looking at these, you can identify the animals that live in the area and tell where they are going or have been.

6. HMAOETWRR _____

- I am a decomposer.
- I move by contracting my muscles and stretching out. I have no legs.
- I am preyed upon by many species of birds.

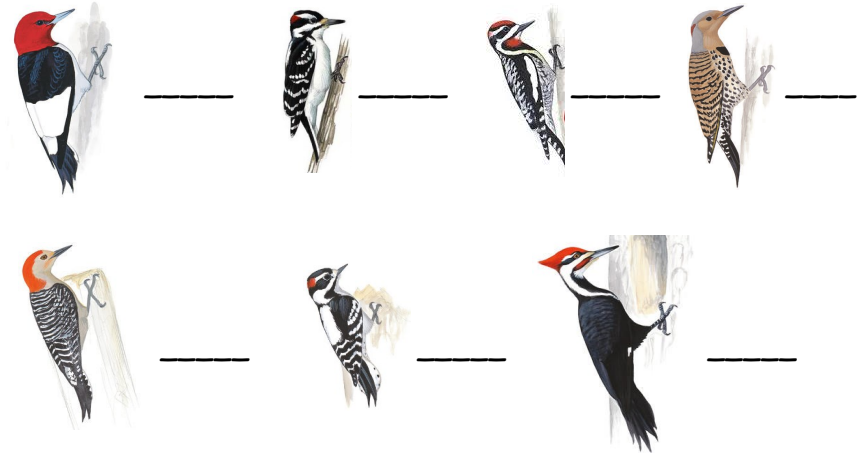
Woodpecker Walk



Search for the seven different species of woodpeckers that call Beall Woods home!

Ask for Woodpecker Identification Cards and Binoculars at the front desk in the Visitor Center.

Identify the woodpeckers below:



1. Downy 2. Red-bellied 3. Northern Flicker 4. Pileated
5. Red-headed 6. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 7. Hairy

Why do woodpeckers "drum" and "drill"? To excavate nesting cavities, defend territories, attract mates, and search for food! Listen closely....you should hear drumming during your hike.

Find a woodpecker hole! Abandoned pileated cavities provide homes for owls, song birds, tree-nesting ducks, and even mammals.

Draw a line to the correct adaptation:

- | | |
|--------|------------------------|
| Toes | Chisel - like |
| Tongue | Zygodactyl arrangement |
| Eyes | Nictitating membrane |
| Beak | Bristles |





Leaf Litter Critters



Leaves, twigs, seeds, and pieces of bark make up leaf litter. Leaf litter provides a habitat for many organisms including mites, centipedes, millipedes, spiders, springtails, snails, earthworms and many others!

These invertebrates, fungi, and bacteria break down the plant matter and return nutrients back to the soil.

Collect and identify the creatures under your feet!

1. In the Visitor Center, ask for the Leaf Litter Critter kit.
2. Find an area outside of the Nature Preserve to collect your sample from.....
-Try to think of a spot that is less traveled and would hopefully have a high diversity of organisms (by a decaying fallen log, close to the lake, etc...)
3. Lay the hula hoop down over the sampling area. Using the trowel, collect all of the leaf litter inside of the hula hoop. Place your sample in the large plastic container.
4. Find a comfortable place to analyze your sample. Take a handful out of your container and place it in the plastic tub. Use your tweezers and pick out the larger organisms. Put these in the small plastic containers.
5. Continue to search through your sample. Remember that springtails are very small....they look like little white dots that jump around. Estimate how many of these you see each time you go through a handful of the leaf litter.
6. Now, you should have all of the invertebrates in the small containers. Time for IDENTIFICATION. Use the key to help determine what species you have collected. Keep a tally of the number of individuals that you find for each species on your check-list.
7. Please return leaf litter to the area where you collected it and return the kit to the Visitor Center.



Destination Pollination



Beall Woods has a pollination garden and a prairie restoration area. Many species of native prairie flowers and grasses are growing in these plots. The best time of the year to see the most diversity of flowering plants is June through August.

Pick up the Destination Pollination kit inside the Visitor Center.

Visit the prairie and the pollination garden. Walk around both areas and complete the activities below:

Circle the names of the pollinators as you find them!



Flies Moths Butterflies
 Beetles Wasps Bees Birds
 Hummingbirds



Write down the name of the plant that has the following pollinator on it:

Beetle _____

Wasp _____

Bee _____

Butterfly _____



Which flower attracts the most pollinators?

Pollinating insects visit flowers to get _____, _____, or both.

What is pollination?

Totally Trees!



Sixty-four different species of trees have been identified at Beall Woods State Park.

Hike the Tuliptree Trail.....

Draw 5 Different Shapes of Leaves

Each tree has a name, just like you do! You can identify a tree by looking at its leaves, twigs, flowers, bark, fruit/seeds, and overall shape.

While hiking through the woods, pay close attention to the different bark patterns.

Find a tree with..... Bumpy Bark Smooth Bark

White Bark towards the top of the tree

Bark that is peeling off in long pieces

Bark that is divided into little square blocks

Do you see anything growing on tree bark? How about LICHENS or MOSS ???

Towards the end of the trail look for a burl. A burl is a knotty growth on a tree. They occur because of an injury, fungus, or virus.

Can you find my leafy nest?



The State Tree of Illinois is the _____.

Trees provide homes to many animals? Name some of them.

Parts of a Tree

_____ Leaves _____ Bark _____ Roots _____ Trunk

- A. They use energy from the sun to convert carbon dioxide and water into oxygen and sugar (food for the tree).
- B. Anchor the tree in the ground. Absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
- C. Protect the tree from disease and injury.
- D. Support and contains tubes that carry water, nutrients, and food.

Seed—Tree Match UP

Draw a line from the fruit to the correct tree.
Use the seed display in the Visitor Center to help you!



White Oak

Redbud

Sweet Gum

Maple

Tuliptree