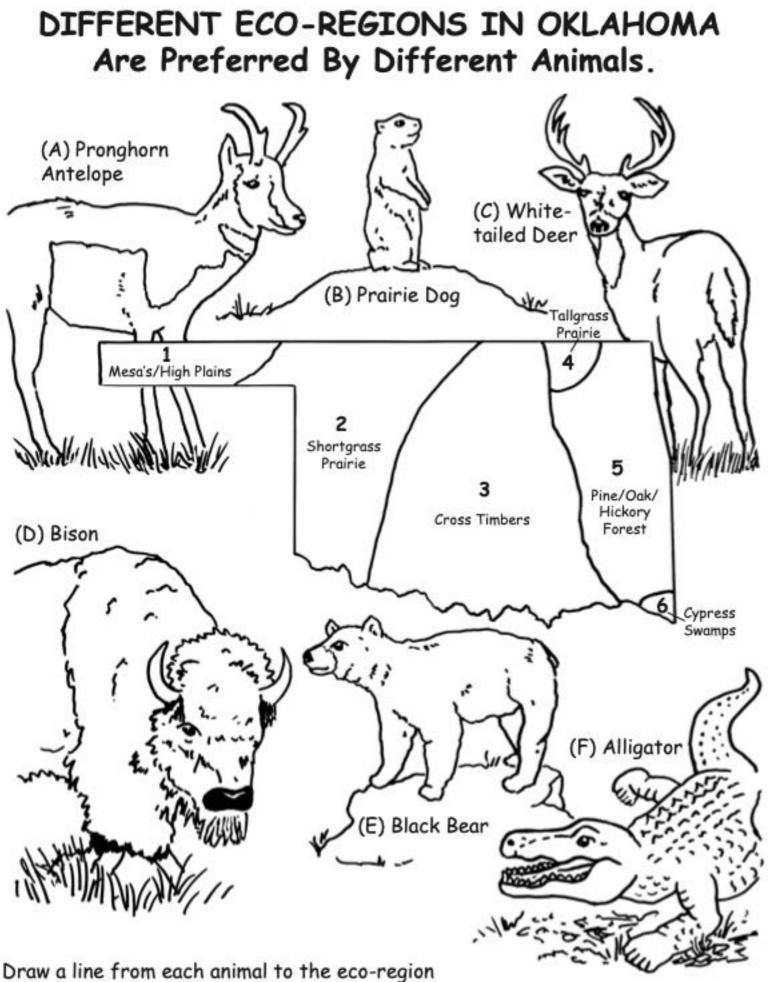


HOW CAN I BECOME A GOOD PARK PAL?

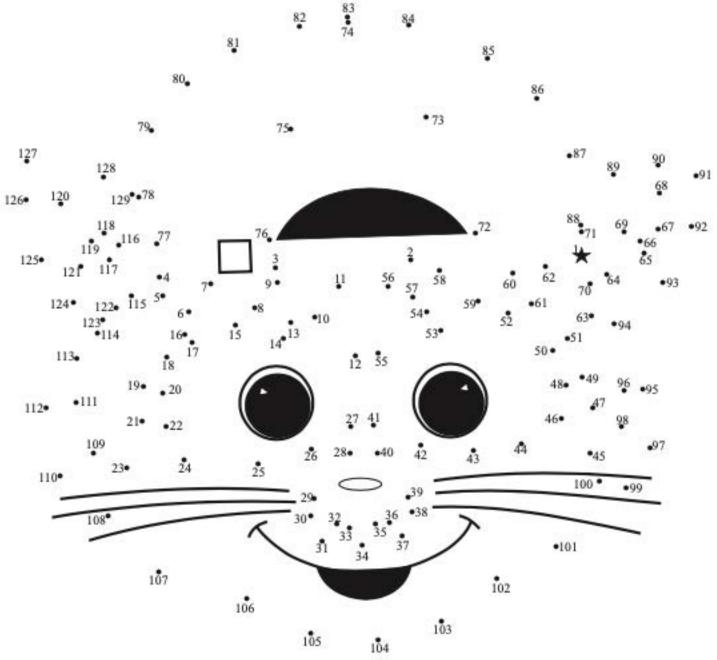




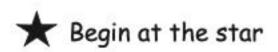
where they live.

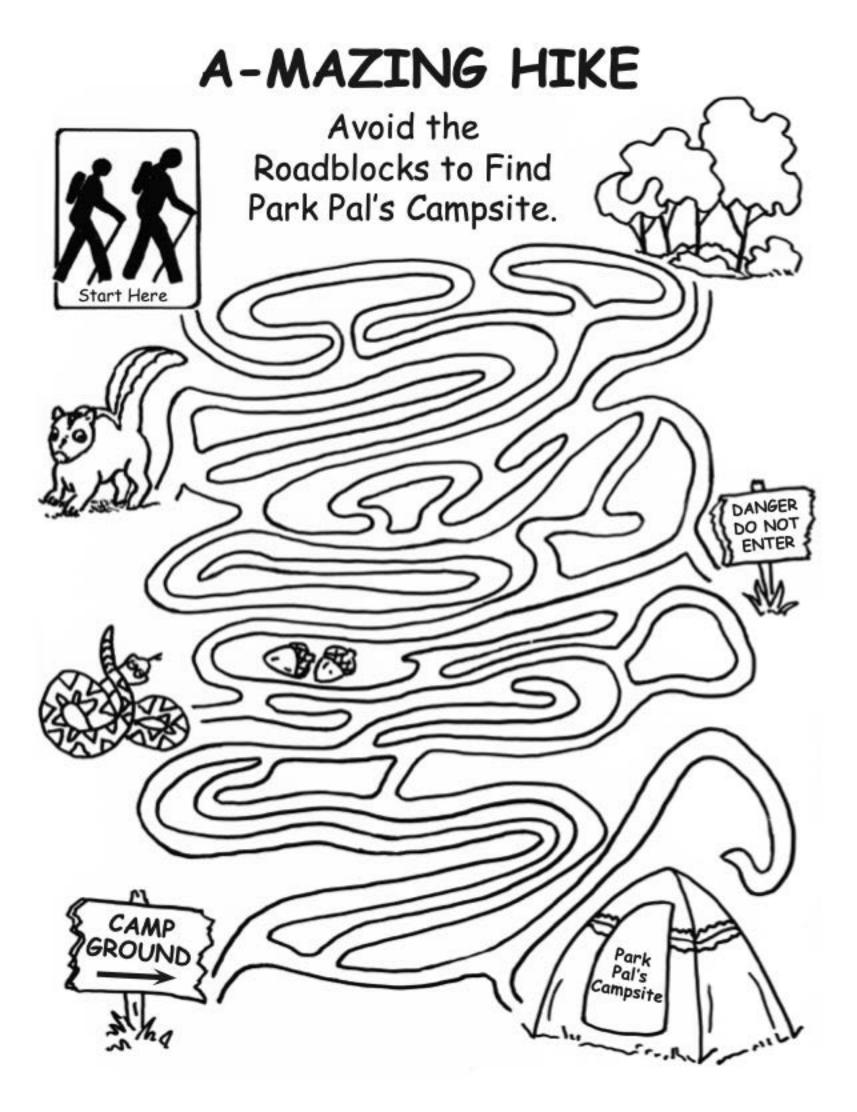
Answer Key: (A-1), (B-2), (C-3), (D-4), (E-5), (F-6)

dot to dot fun with park pal

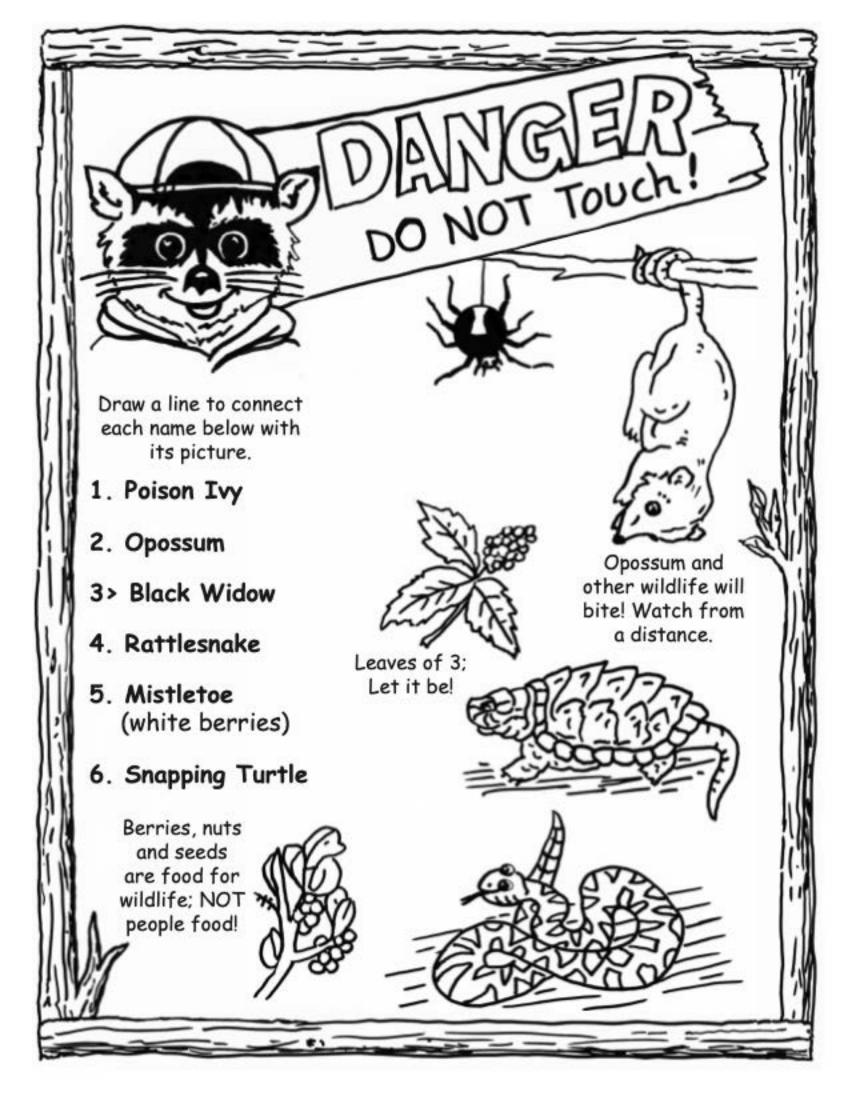






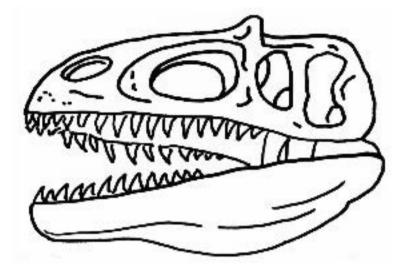


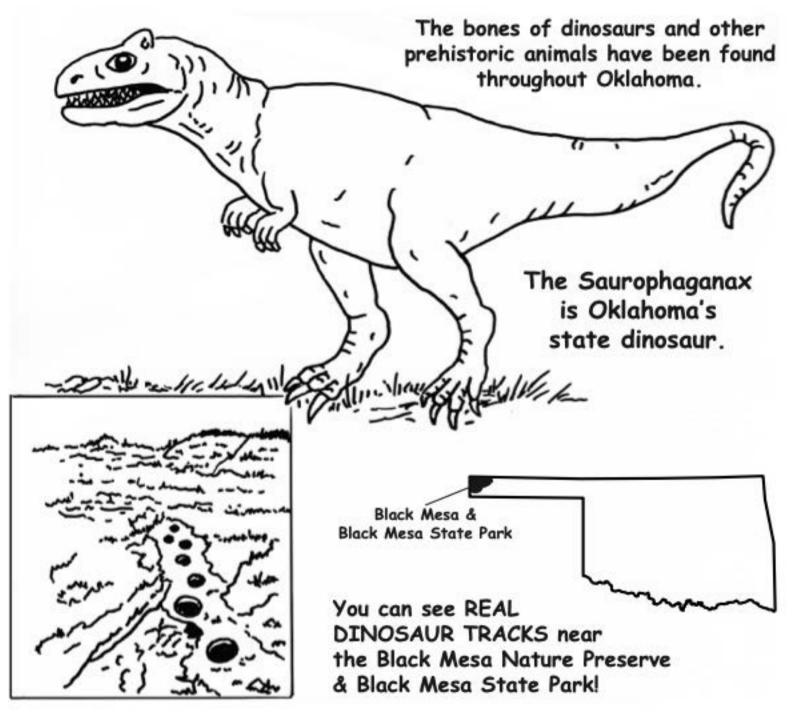


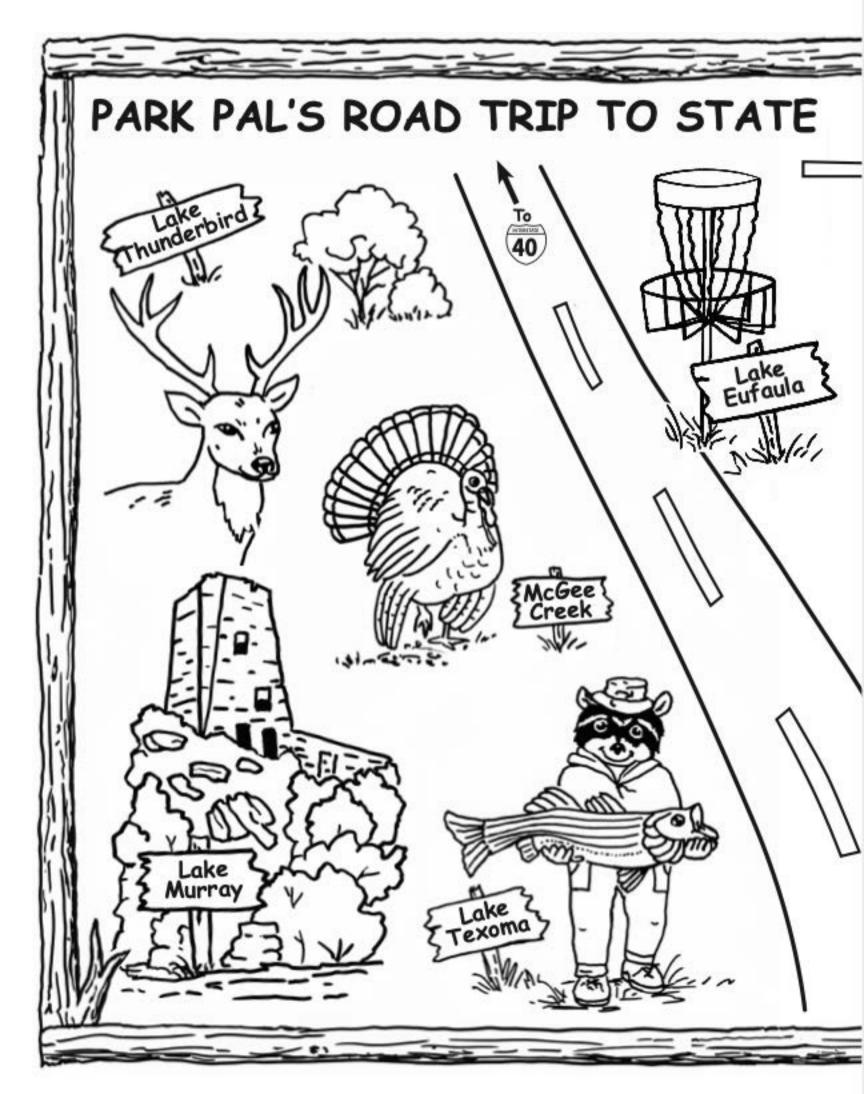


LONG AGO DINOSAURS LIVED IN OKLAHOMA.

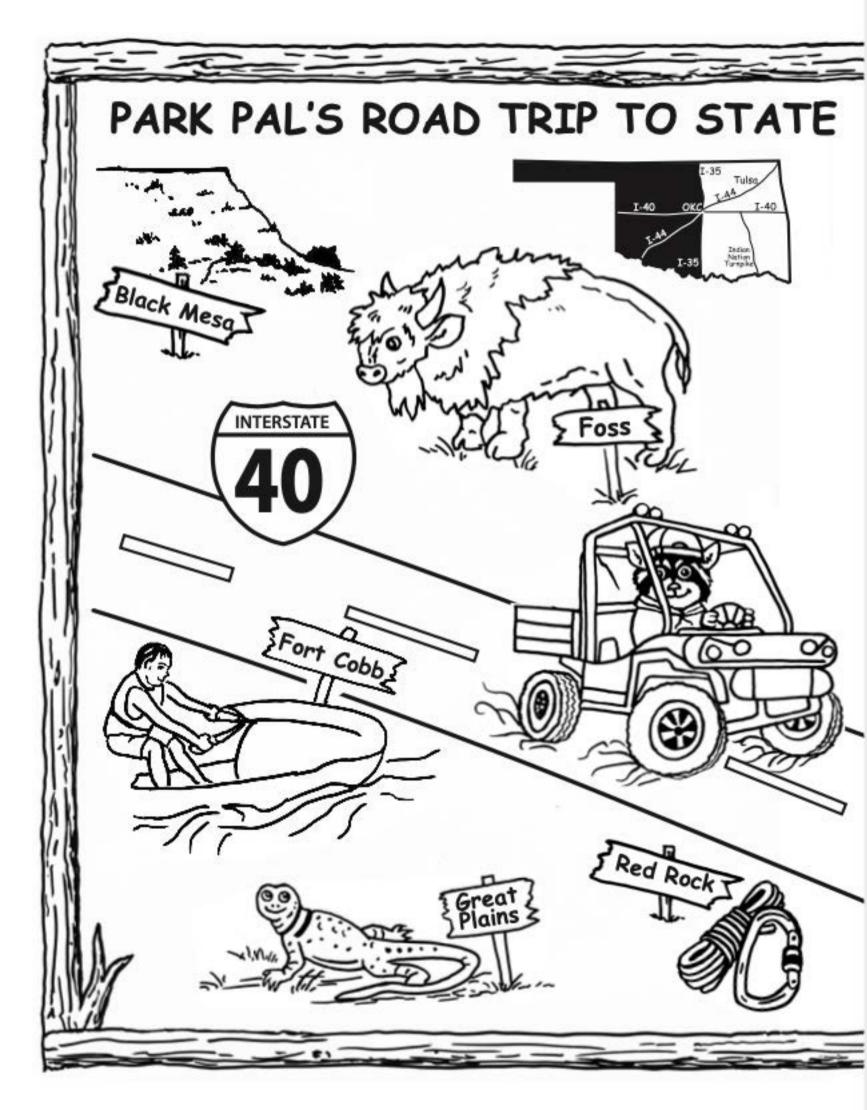
The skeleton of this dinosaur was found in 1931, near the town of Kenton, by paleontologist Dr. John Stovall and his team from the University of Oklahoma. Long ago this large carnivore, called a theropod, lived in the Black Mesa region of Oklahoma.

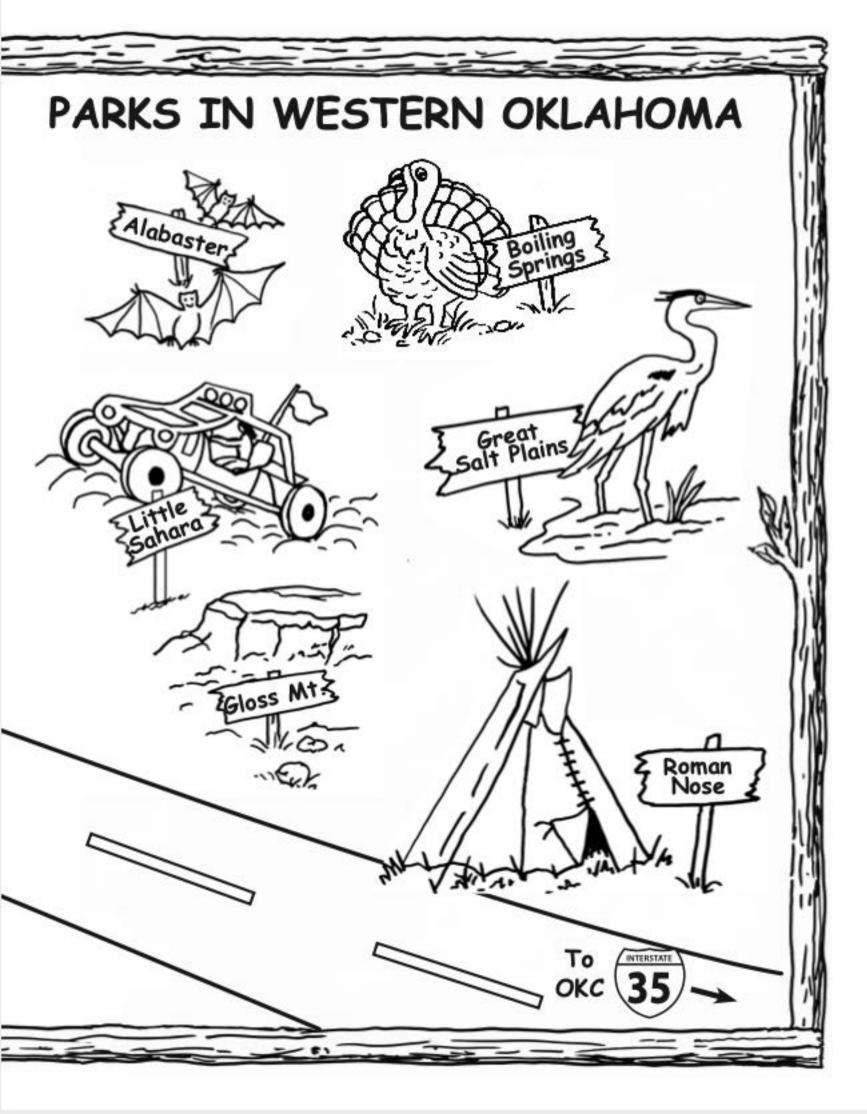


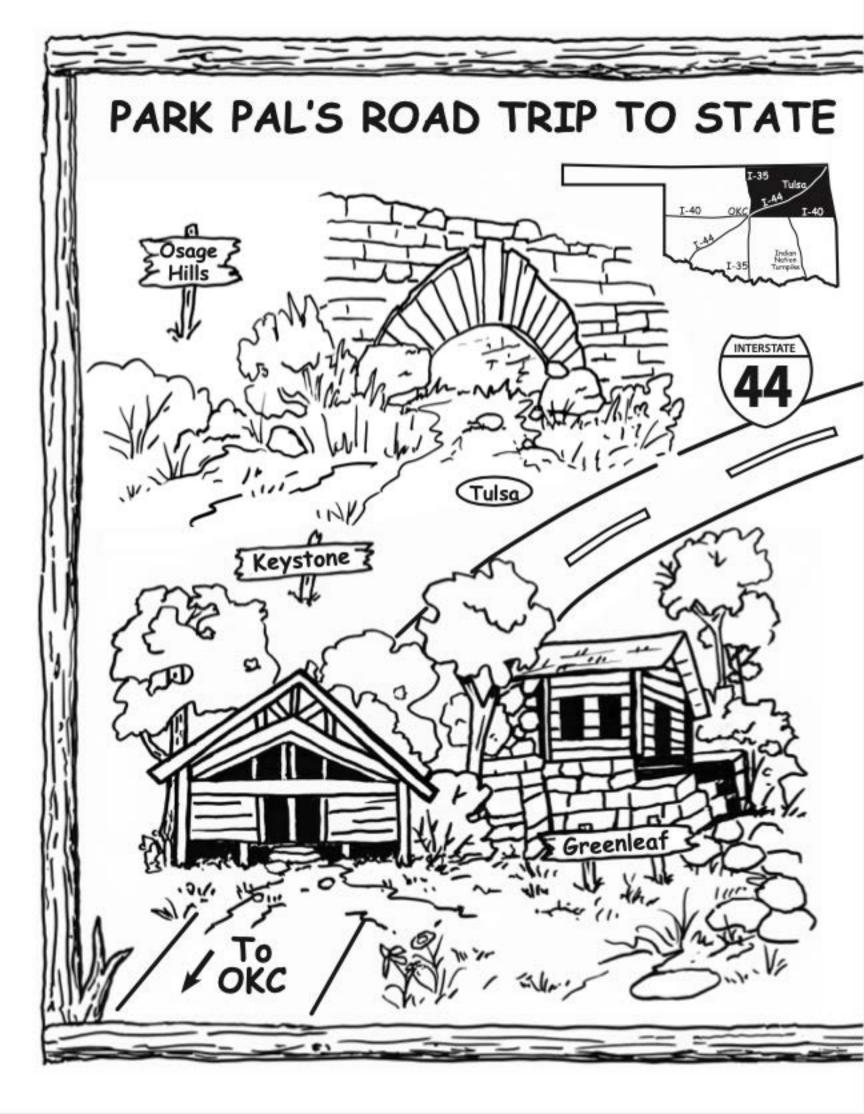


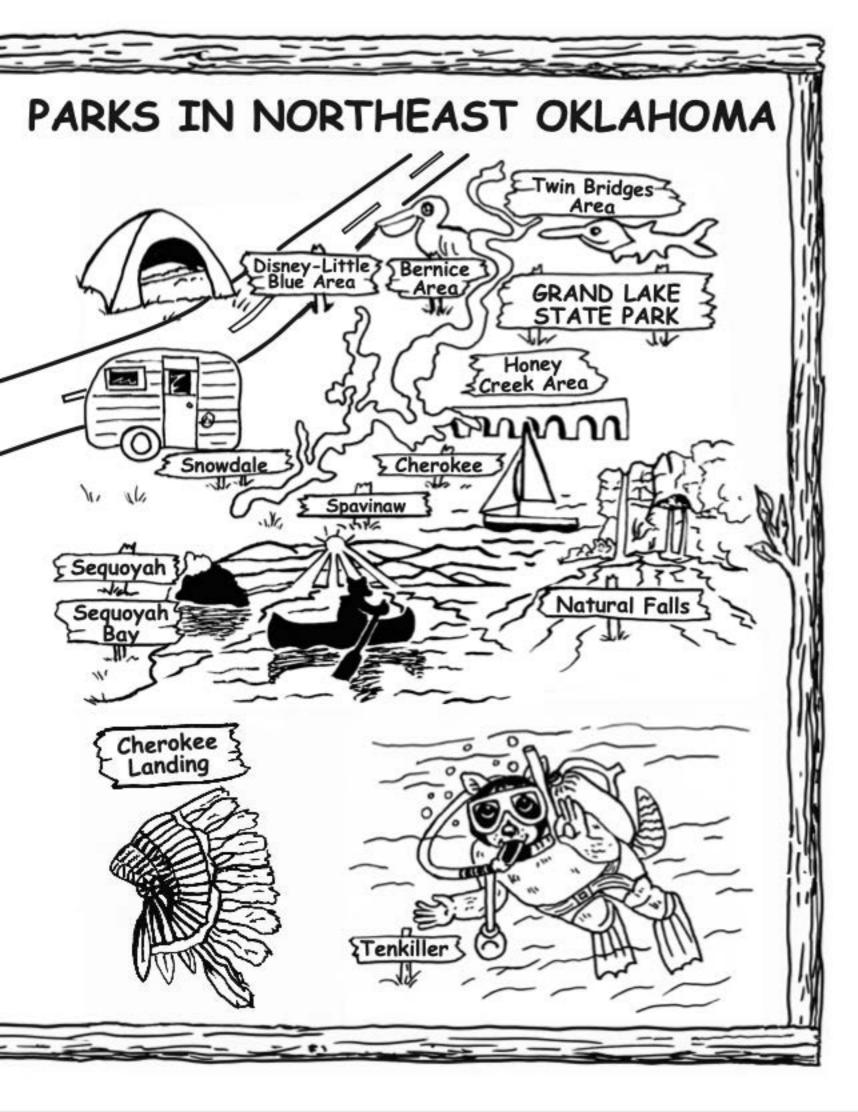












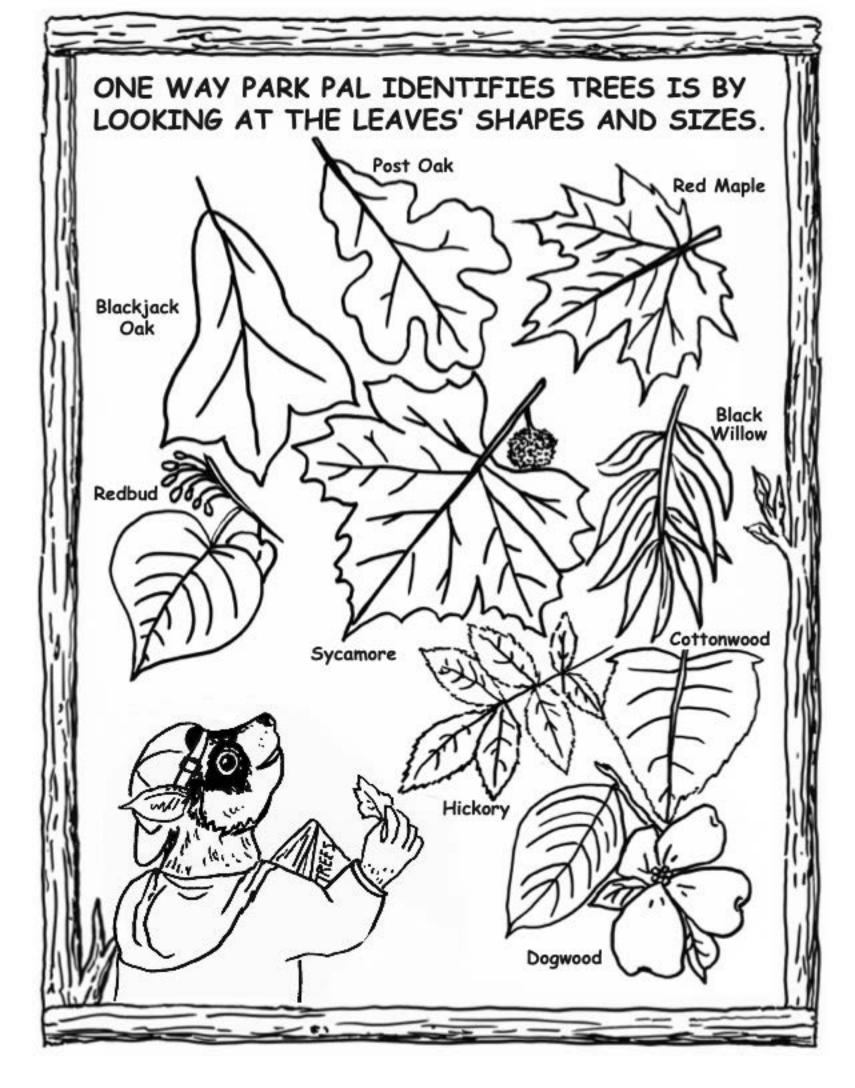


 1-Gayfeather, 2-Butterfly Weed, 3-Brown-eyed Susan, 4-Dandylion, 5-Wild Rose,
6-Mexican Hat, 7-Indian Blanket, 8-Butter Cup, 9-Indian Paintbrush, 10-Ox Eyed Daisy, 11-Thistle 12-Queen Anne's Lace, 13-Sunflower, 14-Purple Cone Flower,
15-Cardinal Flower, 16-Hummingbird, 17-Honeybee, 18-Monarch Butterfly,
Color Code: B-Blue, Br-Brown, O-Orange, P-Purple, Pi-Pink, R-Red, W-White, Y-Yellow, Bk-Black. Use different shades of green on leaves, stems and background.

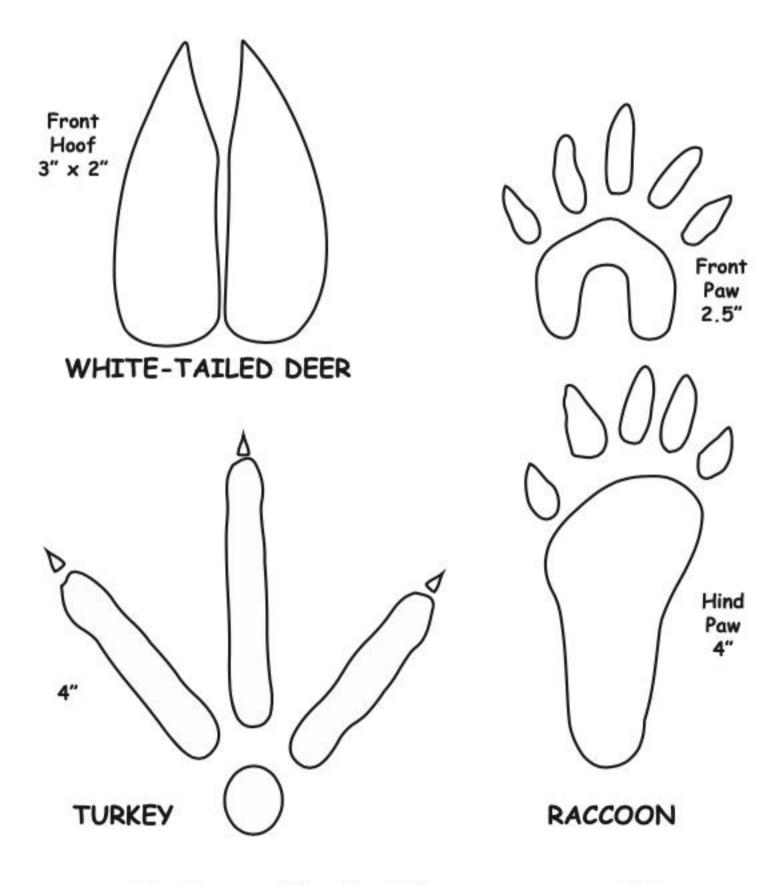


CLOUDS HELP PARK PAL KNOW WHEN IT'S SAFE.





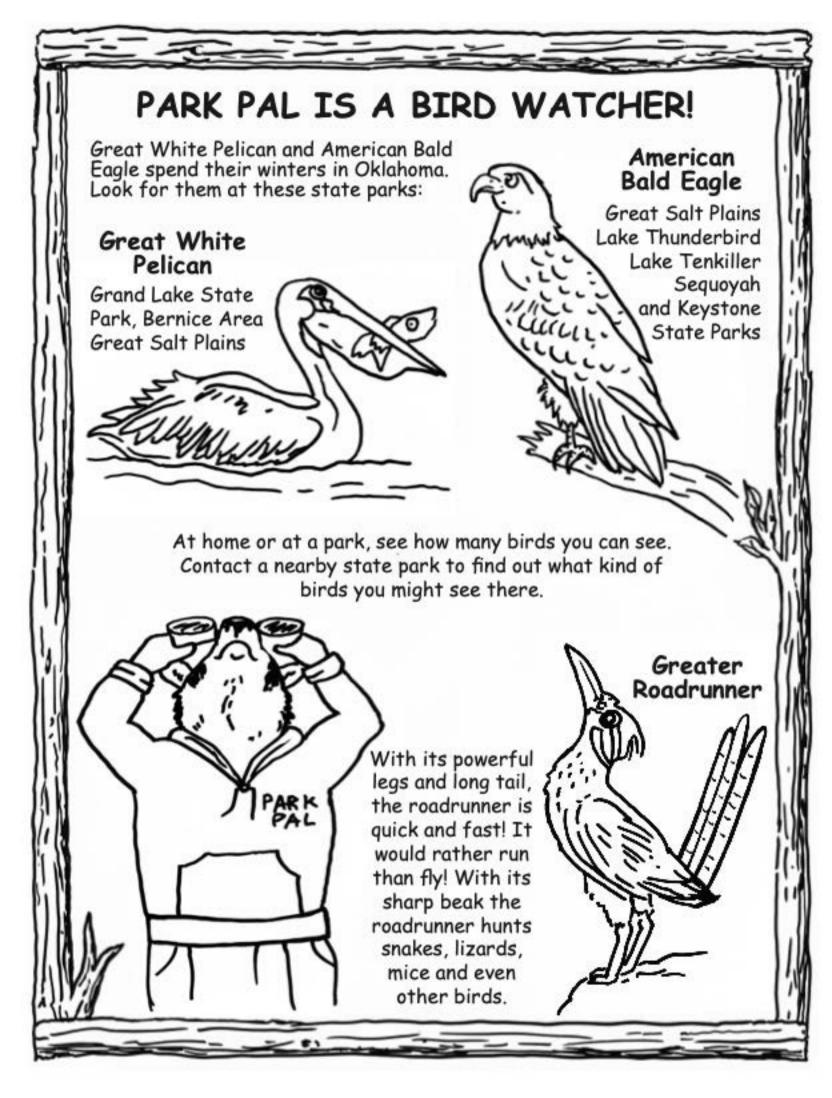
FIND PARK PAL AND HIS FRIENDS By Their Tracks On Your Next Hike.



Tracks are life-sized for an average adult.

Compare your tracks to PARK PAL AND HIS FRIEND'S TRACKS.

Trace around your bare foot.



OKLAHOMA ROCKS



Oklahoma has many kinds of rocks. Geologists are scientists who study rocks. They offer their ideas on when and how rocks were formed.

<u>Sedimentary rocks</u> are the most common kind of rock that we can see in Oklahoma. Sandstone, shale, limestone and gypsum are kinds of sedimentary rock.

At Robbers Cave State Park the large boulders in this park are sandstone. Red Rock Canyon gets its name from sandstone that is bright red in color. Near Lake Thunderbird State Park are the famous Rose Rocks, which are a kind of sandstone.



Beavers Bend State Park has a lot of **shale**. Long ago shale was muddy soil that was buried deep in the ground.

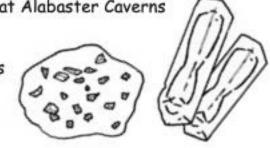




Natural Falls State Park is a good place to observe **limestone**. Those places with **limestone** rock were once the bottom of a sea. **Limestone** often contains fossils.

Gypsum was formed when much of Oklahoma was covered by an inland sea. Often gray or whitish in color, different kinds of gypsum can be observed at Alabaster Caverns and Roman Nose State Parks.

> Selenite crystals come from **gypsum**. Shimmery pieces of selenite glass give Gloss Mountains State Park its name. Unique selenite crystals, with an hour-glass shape, occur at Great Salt Plains.





<u>Igneous rocks</u>, like granite, were formed deep within the earth. They were once so hot that they were slushy; they became hard as they cooled. Great Plains State Park is a good place to observe granite rocks.

Black Mesa is covered with a layer of **basalt**. This black rock was once hot lava that flowed from a nearby volcano. As the lava cooled, it became **basalt**.



