FORT TRYON PARK CAVENGER AND THE SERVICE OF THE S

Celebrating
85 YEARS
FORT TRYON PARK



ort Tryon Park ΓRUST



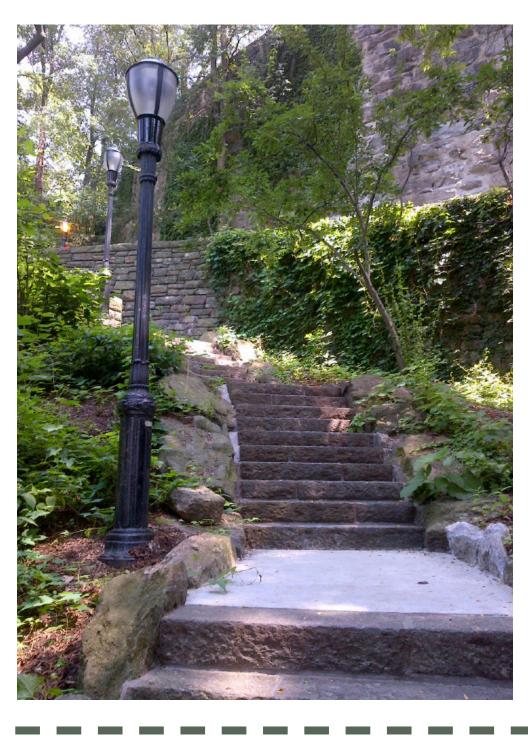
NYC Parks

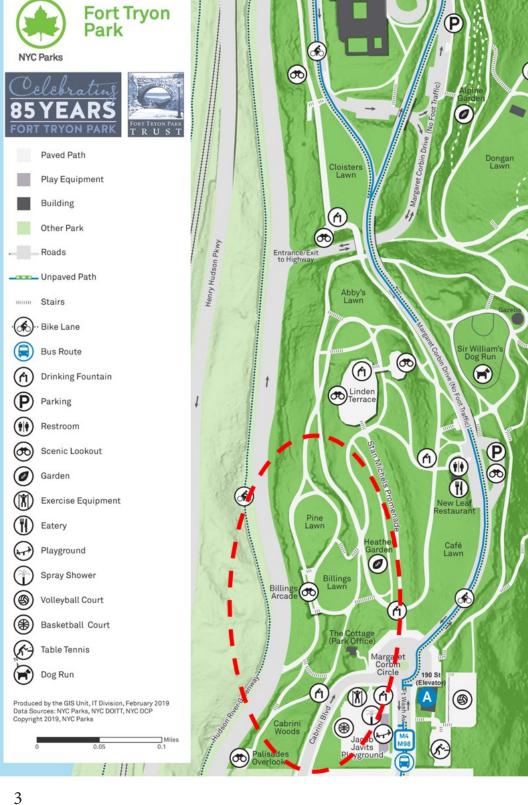
Welcome!

Bring pencils, markers, or crayons and let's get started.

Fort Tryon Park is a 67-acre public park with rich history, plant life, architecture, and rock outcroppings. The park's conservancy, the Fort Tryon Park Trust, has created this guide to help you explore the area around the former Billings Estate entrance which was here before the park was created. During this scavenger hunt you will find, draw, and map natural treasures while you explore the area behind The Cottage and Billings Lawn. If you find one of your natural treasures on the ground, feel free to collect it! If it has roots in the ground, is alive, or is any type of mushroom, please let it be.

START! -

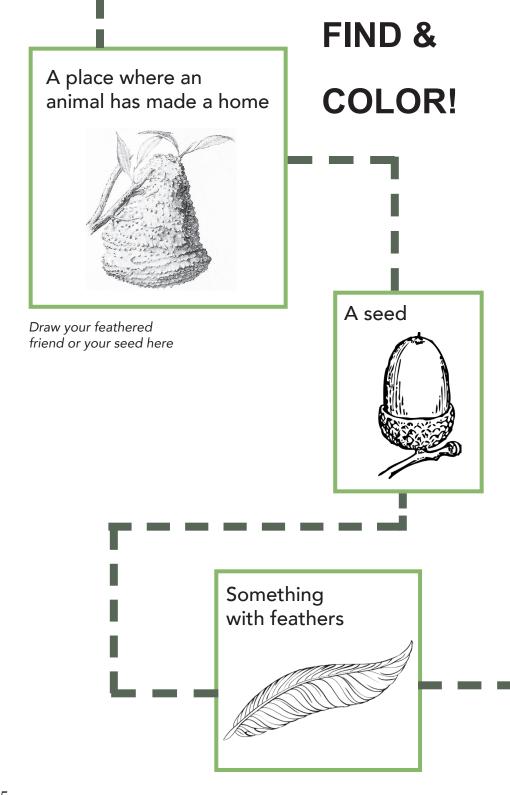


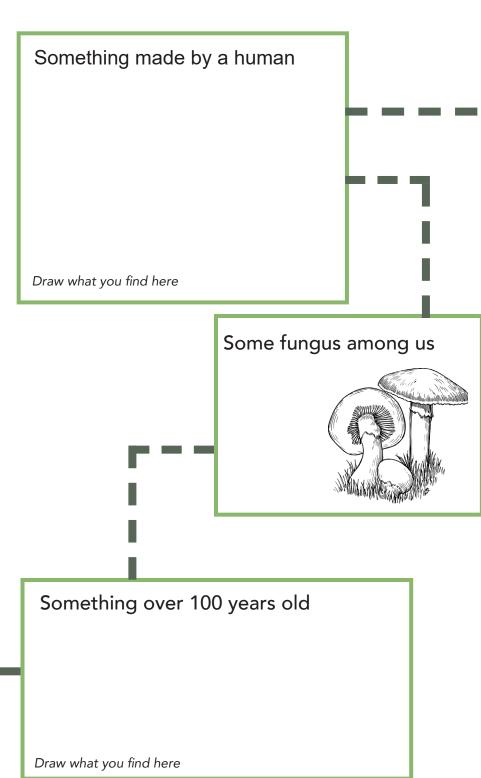




Mapping Fun!

- 1. Map the location of your findings to share with your family.
- 2. Walk the path of the Billings Mansion's original driveway (in red).







Draw what you find here





How many legs does it have?

The red bricks from the original Billings Mansion driveway

Hint...They are covered in pine needles

A rock

Is it one color or multiple colors?

What shape is the rock?

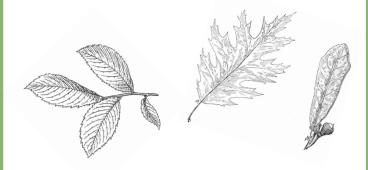
DID YOU KNOW... The bedrock under your feet is called Manhattan Schist. It is a metamorphic, conglomerate rock made of minerals including quartz, feldspar, garnet, and mica (biotite and muscovite).

Something with a scent



Draw or describe it here Remember not to pck the flowers

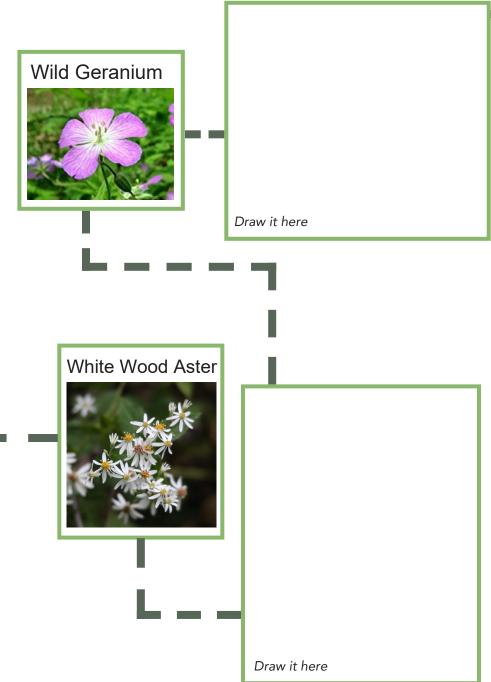
Find an elm leaf and an oak leaf and list four differences

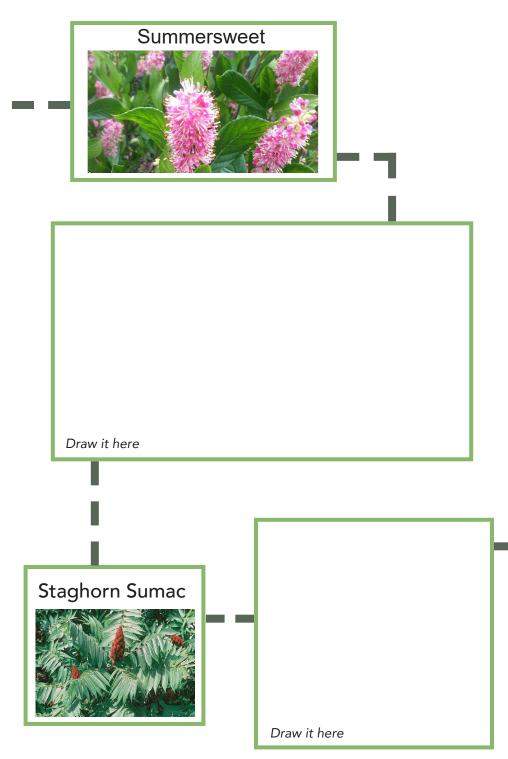


- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Native Plant Challenge

Can you find and draw these plants that are native to New York City?





Why do leaves change color?

In spring, some trees showcase leaves of lemony green color. Others look bare and don't "leaf out" until late May or early June! During the fall, changes in the length of daylight and temperature cause leaves to stop their food-making process. As a result, the chlorophyll (what gives leaves their green appearance) breaks down and the green color disappears. The yellow and orange colors within the leaf become visible.

Additional colors are caused when red anthocyanin pigments develop. This pigment gives a reddish and purplish hue to trees like Sumacs and Dogwoods. The unique mix of broken-down chlorophyll, anthocyanin, and other pigments combined with fluctuations in temperature, light, and water supply creates the amazing range of colors we see each autumn.

Trees that keep their leaves year-round are called evergreen trees, and include pines, spruces, firs, hemlocks, and cedars. The needle-like or scale-like leaves remain greenish year-round, and individual leaves may stay on for two or more years.





-DRAW!

Leaf Rubbing

Take your leaf and place it in between this page and the next. Place the broad side of a pencil or crayon over this page and lightly rub the pencil over the surface area of the leaf. You should be able to see its shape and texture.





Color in this line drawing of the arches or sit by the path and draw your own

