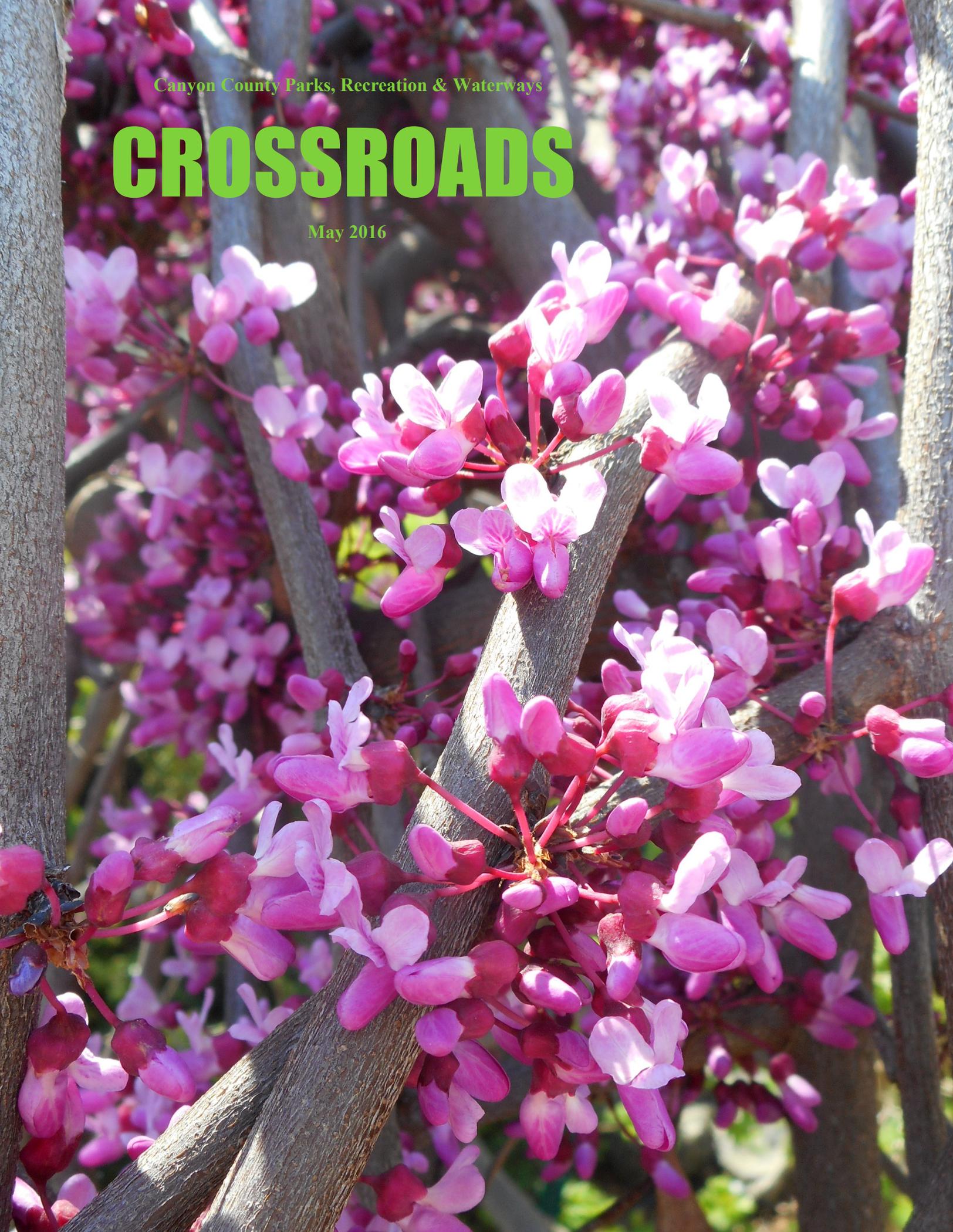


Canyon County Parks, Recreation & Waterways

CROSSROADS

May 2016





*"Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once we grow up."
Pablo Picasso*



Photo credit Nikki Leonard and Anna Arthaud

*"The world is but a canvas to the imagination."
Henry David Thoreau*

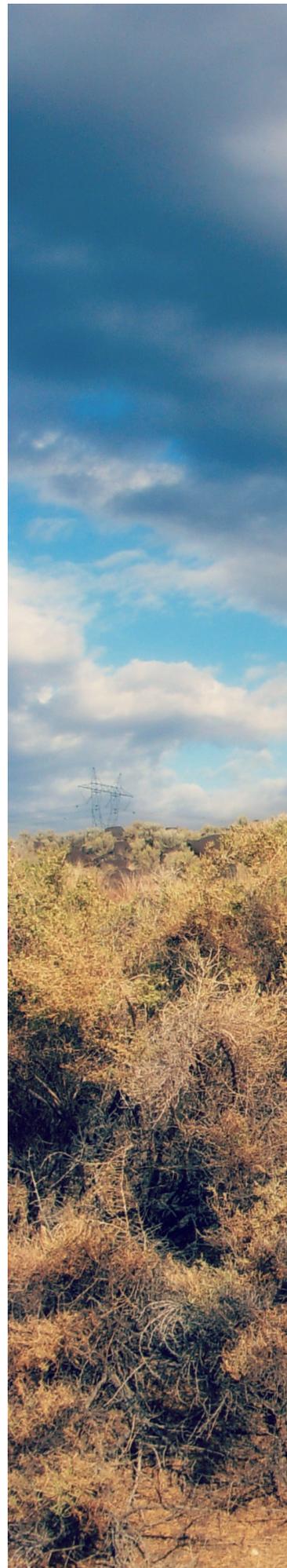




Photo credit Kathy Kershner



Plein air water color credit Tom Bicap



*"Art is never finished, only abandoned."
Leonardo da Vinci*

May 2016



content

who what when where



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ATTENTION TEACHERS!

JUST FOR YOU
(page 32)

FIELD TRIPS
SUMMER PROGRAMS

Watch for Bus Scholarship
information in the August
issue.



Photo notes:

Front cover photo: Nicki Schwend
Back cover photo: Kathy Kershner

Canyon County Parks, Recreation and Waterways, 1115 Albany St., Caldwell, ID 83605 thepark@canyonco.org

Director/Tom Bicak

Deputy Director/Kathy Kershner

Outdoor Recreation Planner/Nicki Schwend

Programs Manager/Laura Barbour

Park Manager/Rodney Tuttle

Seasonal/Part-time/Retiree employment inquiries welcome

Idaho Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month has rolled around again; a sure reminder that we have made another successful lap around our nearest star and it is time to celebrate. I love Idaho, it doesn't take much of a reason to have a party, but celebrating our history is plenty of justification for a soiree. I once had a County Commissioner opine that he did not much care for history and that he always had his eye to the future. Ironically, he is history, as we will all be one day, but our works may survive, and some should survive. Canyon County is rife with 10,000 continuous years of human occupation and that residue of human industry. Our people have left us a lot of stuff. The big question is, which elements should we invest in to preserve? In the past, historic preservation was considered a luxury practice, but a growing group of planners and officials regard it as a powerful tool for sustaining local economies, creating jobs, generating capital, educating and inspiring our citizens. It is a tool that we are just beginning to learn how to use. People want a sense of being Someplace, not just Anyplace. This is a biologically based, culturally nurtured obsession, I suspect. For nearly three decades, I have encountered hundreds of thousands of people from all over this planet anxious, hungry to know about the comprehensive history of the Snake River Canyon. Nearly all of them, after our brief encounter agree, I am sure, that we live Someplace.

The preserved and interpreted sense of place attracts people. Travel expert Arthur Frommer says, "Tourism simply doesn't go to a city that has lost its soul". Vladimir Lenin said, "People vote with their feet". A ghost told Kevin Costner, "Build it and they will come". The entirety of the tourism industry knows that people aren't interested in visiting housing tracts, commercial strips, bleak business districts or unfortunate villages where wildfire or devastating floods would do thousands of dollars of improvements for



From the Director

their community. People crave visiting Someplace where Something happened.

There is a partnership between the past, present and future. Preservation strengthens this partnership and shapes orderly growth and development of our communities. Preservation encourages each generation, as the torch of leadership is passed, to use the best of contemporary thought and technology to embrace the values, cultures, traditions architecture and artifacts upon which our lives and future are built. I agree with noted art historian Sigfried Giedon, (I am sure he would be pleased), "it is part of the very backbone of human dignity". Preservation shapes our sense of continuity, Well, enough of that, it is time to join the party! Take some time this month to enjoy Idaho's past. The Idaho State Historical Society has dozens of statewide events, check out www.history.idaho.gov/preservation-month. There are special, interesting and fun things to do at Celebration Park every day in May. Don't forget about our Historical Societies, You can visit museums in Nampa, Caldwell, Melba, Greenleaf, Notus, Parma, and Celebration Park.

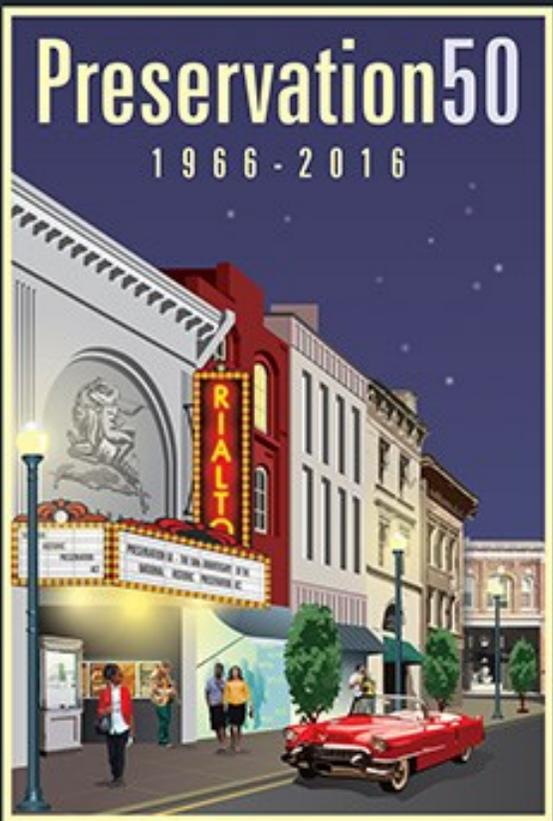
If you are interested in participating in a historic preservation project, please drop into the monthly meeting of the Canyon County Historic Preservation Commission, thepark@canyonco.org. Our May meeting is dedicated to the task of answering that tough question: which elements should we invest in to preserve this time?

Tom

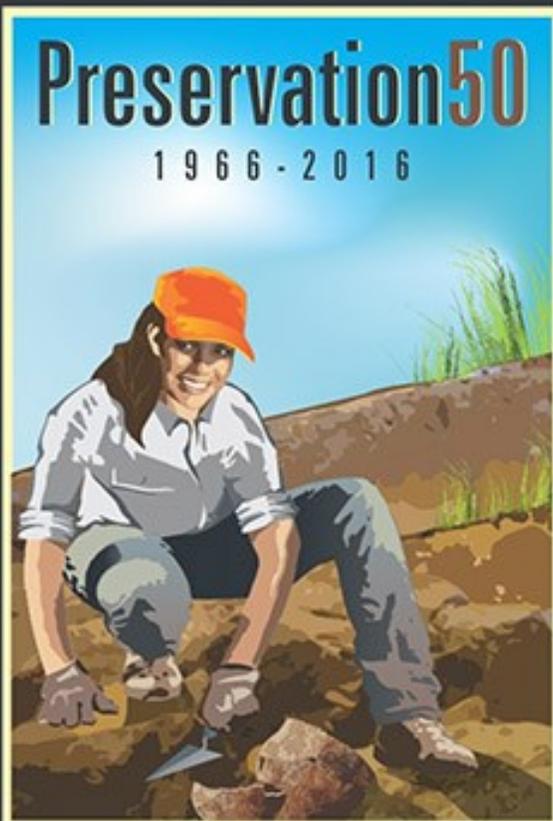
Idaho Archaeology and

Historic Preservation Month

May 2016: Celebrating 50 Year of the National Historic Preservation Act



OUR LEGACY, OUR FUTURE



OUR LEGACY, OUR FUTURE

Each year the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office organizes and promotes statewide opportunities for the public to learn about Idaho archaeology, history and historic preservation. Events, presentations and programs have been reaching all corners of the state for over 25 years.

History lovers of all ages and backgrounds are gearing up for the 50th anniversary of the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The Act has transformed the face of communities from coast to coast as it established the legal framework and incentives to preserve historic buildings, landscapes, and archaeology.

Please join this milestone celebration and take a look back on 50 years of preservation success in Idaho. Events are planned throughout Idaho during May and cover topics related to Idaho's history, archaeology, architectural history and historic preservation.



For a schedule of events or for more information, contact the Idaho State Historical Society 208-334-3847, email: PreservationMonth@idhs.idaho.gov

Stay up-to-date on all Idaho Archaeology & Historic Preservation Month activities by subscribing to our [Facebook page](#). Share your photos of events on [Instagram](#) and [Twitter](#) #IAHPM.



IDAHO ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION MONTH

MAY 2016: CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT



WHEN

Saturdays in May—May 7, 14, 21 & 28

9am to 2 pm **WHERE**

Celebration Park

6530 Hot Spot Lane, Melba, ID 83641

FEATURING • **The Atlatl Range** • Petroglyph Tours • **The Historic Guffey Railroad Bridge Walk** • Flintknapping and Archaeological Demonstrations • **Guest Speakers** •

All Celebration Park events and tours are free to the public!
Day use parking is \$2.00/vehicle.

Idaho Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month is organized by the State Historic Preservation Office, with events, programs and presentations occurring across Idaho in May. Visit their website for the complete schedule of events!

[HTTP://HISTORY.IDAHO.GOV/PRESERVATION-MONTH](http://history.idaho.gov/preservation-month)

For more information on Archaeology Month events at Celebration Park, contact Laura Barbour, Programs Manager
Canyon County Parks, Recreation and Waterways
208.455.6022, lbarbour@canyonco.org

FEATURED EVENTS

22ND ANNUAL MELBA VINTAGE AUTO FUN RUN

At Celebration Park, Sat. May 7th, 10:30 am to 11:30 am



DR. MARK PLEW— ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CELEBRATION PARK AREA

At the new Celebration Park Crossroads Museum, Sat. May 14th, 11 am to noon



Dr. Plew is Professor of Anthropology at BSU. He serves as Director of the Desert Studies Institute, and is an expert on the archaeology of the Snake River Plain.



FUR TRAPPING & STONE AGE REPLICAS COME TO LIFE

Presentation by Dean Shaw, Boise District BLM Archaeologist. Sat. May 7th & 21st, 9 am to 2 pm.



The History and Archaeology of the Chinese in Idaho

May 18 & 19, 2016 by Pei-Lin Yu, Boise State University

In this workshop students will learn about the adaptive strategies of the Chinese immigrants in Idaho, and the economic and cultural forces that led to the slow demise of the once-thriving 19th century Chinese communities of Boise and neighboring Idaho City. On the second day students will take a field trip to Idaho City's Pon Yam House to view the exhibits and artifacts. *Cross-listed with Anthropology and History. 1 credit/unit*

Volcanoes of the Western Snake River Plain

June 3 & 4, 2016 by Brittany Brand, Boise State University

This two-day workshop focuses on the volcanic history of the western Snake River Plain, Idaho. The workshop will consist of lectures and local, same day field trips to local volcanic centers. *Cross-listed with Anthropology and Geosciences. 2 credit/unit*

What Evolving Landscapes Teach Us about SW Idaho's Prehistory

June 4 & 5, 2016 by Jerry Jerrems, Boise State University

This workshop examines the concepts of historical geography as they relate to the archaeological landscape. The focus will be on the study of prehistoric land use in the desert environment of Southwest Idaho. Through the use of basic tools, we will learn how the current conditions of soils, water, and plant-life can increase our knowledge of the ancient landscape. There will be a field trip to the Snake River and Celebration Park, Idaho's only archaeological park, where we can explore an ancient landscape and discover how it relates to Idaho's prehistory. *Cross-listed with Anthropology, Environmental Studies, and Geosciences. 1 credit/unit*

Basques In The High Desert

June 6 & 7, 2016 by Nikki Gorrell, College of Western Idaho

This workshop focuses on Basque economics, politics, and gender

roles of sheep herding/boarding houses and how the Taylor Grazing Act and cattle/sheep wars ended that period that Basques in the American West romanticize. We will also discuss the disconnect Basques in the homeland have from what Basques here in the high desert most identify with. *Cross-listed with Anthropology, Basque Studies, History, and Sociology. 1 credit/unit*

Great Basin Birds of Prey

June 6, 7, 8, 9, 2016 by Marc Bechard, Boise State University

This workshop focuses on the types of birds of prey found in North America, their identification, and breeding biology with emphasis on the Snake River Plain of southern Idaho. Included are field trips to the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area and the World Center for Birds of Prey. *Cross-listed with Anthropology, Biological Sciences, and Environmental Studies. 2 credits/units*

A Japanese American Camp in the Idaho Desert

June 8 & 9, 2016 by Russell Tremayne, College of Southern Idaho

In 1942 the United States Government built Camp Minidoka in the Idaho desert northeast of Twin Falls, Idaho. That camp was home to over 13,000 Japanese aliens and American citizens of Japanese ancestry removed from their homes on the West Coast and imprisoned there during World War II. The workshop will focus on the interaction of that "community" with their environment. The second day of the workshop will be a field trip to the site, named a national monument in 2001. *Cross-listed with Anthropology and History. 1 credit/unit*

Ethnobotany: An Introduction to Edible, Medicinal, and Useful Plants

June 11 & 12, 2016 by Ray Vizgirdas

This workshop focuses primarily on plants used by Native Americans as food, medicine, clothing, and building materials. Classroom

and field activities will emphasize plant identification, ecology and Ethnobotany. This workshop will bring together aspects of our region's natural and cultural history. *Cross-listed with Anthropology, Biological Sciences, and Environmental Studies 1 credit/unit*

Owls of the Snake River Plain

June 13, 14, 15, 16, 2016 by Marc Bechard, Boise State University
This workshop focuses on the identification, natural history, and food habits of owls found in the western United States with emphasis on the Snake River Plain of southern Idaho. Instruction will be given in owl pellet dissection and field trips will be taken to the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area. *Cross-listed with Anthropology, Biological Sciences, and Environmental Studies. 2 credits/units*

Project Archaeology for Teachers

June 14 & 15, 2016 by Mary Anne Davis, Idaho State Historical Society, and Jeanne Moe, BLM

This workshop will provide teachers with the training and knowledge to use archaeology in the classroom. Text available in the Boise State Bookstore. Class meets at Celebration Park, 6530 Hot Spot Ln., Melba, ID 83641, (208) 455-6022. *1 credit/unit*

Field Botany Crash Course

June 18 & 19, 2016 by Ray Vizgirdas

This workshop is a two-day short course in field botany. The workshop will concentrate on the basic skills of recognizing families and local species of plants as well as an understanding of plant communities and basic plant ecological principles. *Cross-listed with Anthropology, Biological Sciences, and Environmental Studies. 1 credit/unit*

Death of an Ecosystem: Ground Squirrels, Cheatgrass and Wildfires

June 22 & 23, 2016 by Eric Yensen, College of Idaho, Emeritus

This workshop will focus on important ecological interactions in northern Great Basin ecosystems. Learn about the ecological roles of ground squirrels, badgers, raptors, coyotes, grasshoppers, sagebrush, and many others; how they interact to form a functional ecosystem; and how human activities are causing the collapse of this

ecosystem. The workshop includes a field trip to the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area. *Cross-listed with Anthropology, Biological Sciences, Environmental Studies, and Geosciences. 1 credit/unit*

The Impact of Sage Habitat Degradation in the West

July 20 & 21, 2016 by Beau Hansen, Boise State University

Lack of protection, over utilization, invasive species and changing fire ecology have taken a toll on sage habitat in the Western United States. Students will have the opportunity to see first-hand the impact of these pressures on the local sage ecosystem, and to discuss implications for the future survival of native animal species. *Cross-listed with Anthropology, Biological Sciences and Environmental Studies.*

Fish and Invertebrates of the Snake and Boise Rivers

July 26 & 27, 2016 by Terry Maret, U.S. Geological Survey, Idaho Water Science Center

In this workshop students will learn about aquatic species in the Snake and Boise Rivers and their habitat needs. Part of day one will be in the classroom covering ecological principles of rivers along with an overview of fish and aquatic invertebrates that live in the region. We then head to the field with various sampling gear to collect and identify aquatic invertebrates from local waters. Day two will focus on collecting and identifying native and nonnative fish species. There will also be an opportunity to investigate various aquatic habitat and water quality measures to assess river health. If you like to fish, this class may even help you catch more fish! Students should bring waders if they have them. *Cross-listed with Anthropology, Biological Sciences, and Environmental Studies.*



See the summer class schedule for detailed information, or for registration information call 426-1709 (Boise State Summer Program/Extended Studies). For those who wish to take a DSI workshop for non-credit (\$100.00), here is the registration page:

<http://extendedstudies.boisestate.edu/summer/dsi-workshops/>



Landscape and Memory





Landscape and Memory
Alternative Spring Break Workshops

Held on March 19-20 and March 23-24, these successful workshops featured hikes through the Canyon, embracing the area's pre-history and history. Plein air landscape painting was then used to memorialize the landscape. An opportunity to explore how art as experience helps create long-term interest and engagement in historic preservation.

If you missed it in March, Landscape and Memory will be offered in May!

***Saturday, May 14: 10am - 4pm**

(includes a presentation by Dr. Mark Plew, Professor of Anthropology at BSU)

And/Or

***Sunday, May 15th: 10am - 4pm**

Come and enjoy the inner narrative of the Snake River Canyon through art. Experience the fun of painting outdoors while deepening a relationship with the Canyon and each other. Communities creatively engaging with history and nature ultimately protect, preserve, and improve the overall quality of life for their members.

This workshop is FREE and open to all skill levels. Materials provided. You may sign up for either May 14th or 15th, or both days. Both days will take place at: Celebration Park.

Contact, Connie Sales, 208-891-8329, ckfineartist@gmail.com

Both pages, photo credit Nikki Leonard and Anna Arthaud



Central Place Foraging and Hunter-Gatherer Mobility



By Nicki Schwend

Every living organism on the planet faces the same basic survival challenge: it must find a way to come together with the resources it needs to survive at the lowest possible costs to itself with the biggest possible benefits. Barring some unforeseen tragedy (predation, sickness, acts of nature like volcanic explosion, etc...) any organism that can apply this with a positive balance will survive.

Animals are instinctively good at figuring this out (think raccoons in trash cans and bears invading campgrounds). They figure out where the easiest and most guaranteed food source is located and they go for it. Work smarter, not harder.



In 1979 biologists Orians and Pearson published their findings from studying colonial nesting birds. They observed that as a forager a bird must bring the items it acquires to a given, central place, in this case their nest – hence the term ‘**central place foraging**’. By doing this they inevitably face cost-benefit tradeoff decisions. The **cost** is the time and energy it takes to travel, acquire and transport the resources they need back to their nest. The **benefit** is the net energy intake or caloric return from the food they gather (minus the cost). Orians and Pearson were able to conclude that as distance increases, foragers should only return with high-ranked (more beneficial) resources to offset the increased costs of collecting and transportation. Seems pretty common sense, right?



So, what do these concepts mean to archaeologists and anthropologists studying hunters and gatherers faced with similar cost-

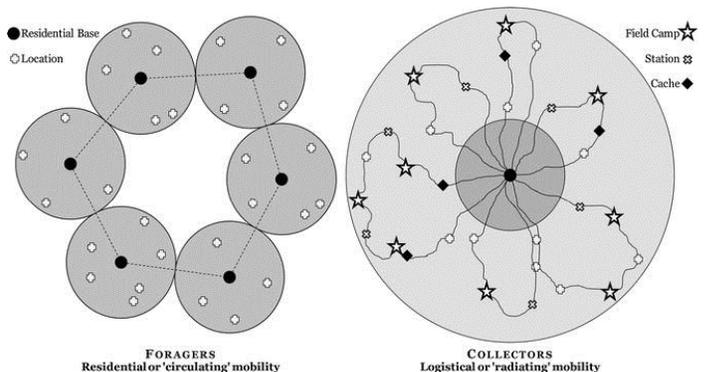
benefit tradeoff decisions when collecting resources? While humans have the same basic type of survival instinct as other organisms, we are a much more complex group of animals. We need a LOT of different resources to survive; from basic life sustaining things like food, water, and shelter to more complex resources like fuel, clothing, technology, building materials and protection.

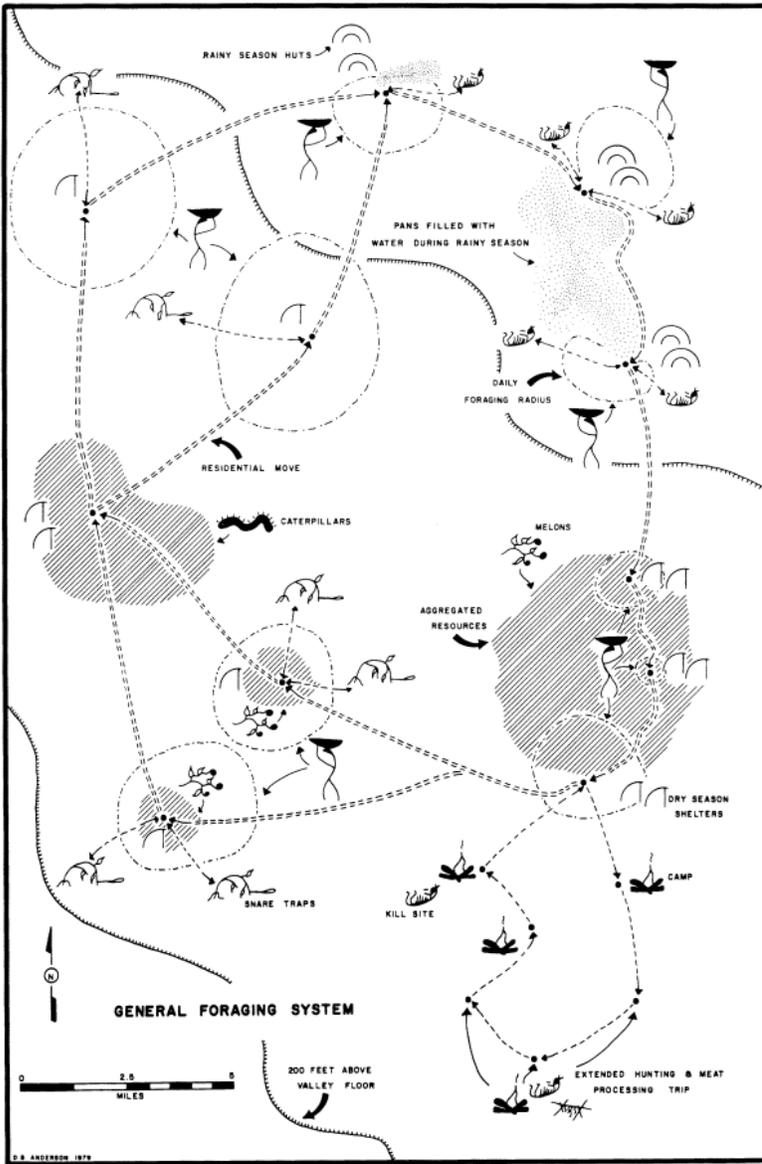
Hunter-Gatherers (H-Gs) also acquire secondary benefits from some of the resources they collect (hides, bones, sinew, etc...) which can increase the benefit of a resource beyond its caloric intake. Furthermore, H-Gs live in social groups (i.e. bands) that are larger than the usual immediate family group of many organisms. Quite simply, we complicate things.

Yet it makes sense that people tend to locate themselves in places most convenient to the resources they pursue. This has led archaeologists to think about concepts such as central place foraging from biology and its applicability to interpreting H-G mobility and the archaeological record. H-Gs can be viewed as central place foragers in that they reside in central-locations or ‘camps’ for varying amounts of time, but frequently have to leave the central-place in order to locate, hunt and forage for food and other resources. When resources are located or acquired hunter-gatherers face decisions on how to bring the resources and the group together. While some circumstances might call for the group to move to the resource, in other circumstances the hunter-gatherers must transport the resources back to their camp or central-place.

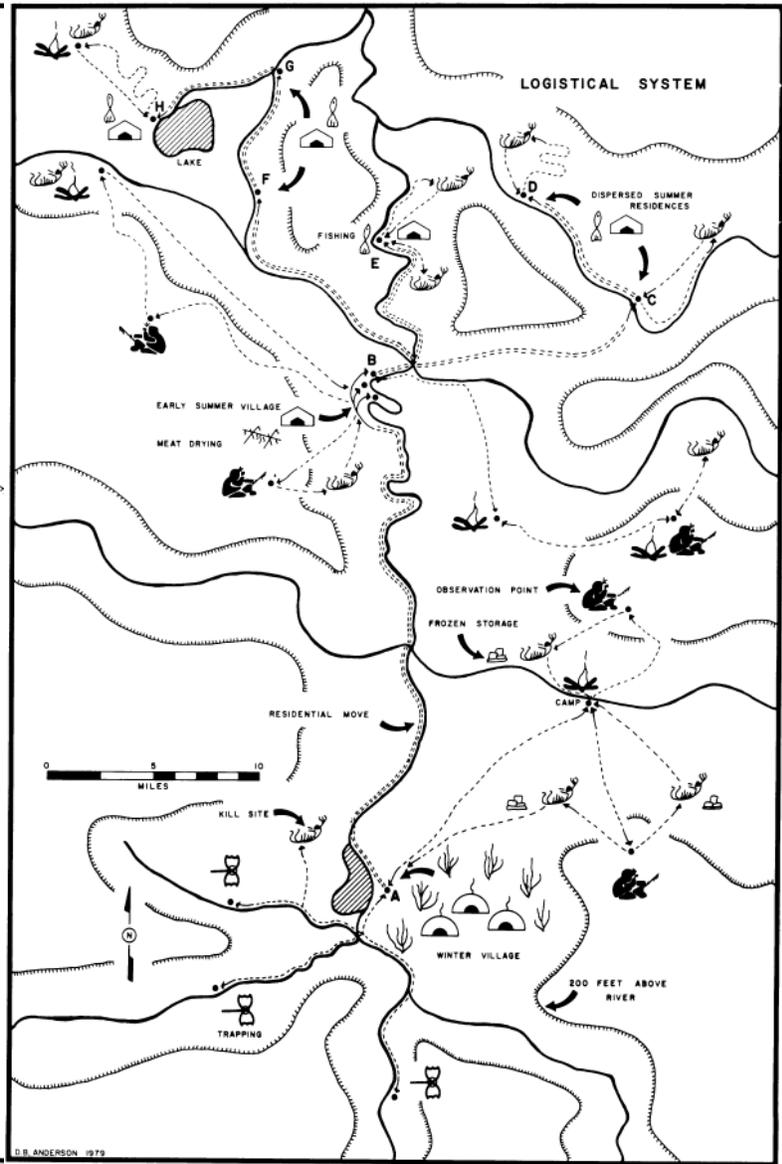
Lewis Binford was the first archaeologist to propose a continuum of H-G subsistence strategies for optimizing their environment by defining and differentiating between ‘foragers’ and ‘collectors’. He was interested in what causes differences in man’s mobility patterns, and the archaeological traces of these behaviors in the spatial patterning of archaeological sites that could serve to be both ‘understandable’ and ‘predictable’.

Foragers were defined as groups exhibiting high residential mobility using a pattern of seasonal residential moves among patches. They gather food on encounter in low bulk as they move through the environment. Foragers are ‘nomadically tethered’ to resources in the environment thereby ‘mapping on’ to those resources. **Collectors**, on the other hand, are more sedentary groups that acquire specific resources through logistically organized task groups and excursions in higher bulks compared to foragers and are known for storing foods as a means of risk reduction. According to Binford ‘foragers move consumers to goods with frequent residential moves, while collectors move goods to consumers with generally fewer residential moves’ and these two strategies have become synonymous with ‘mapping on’ (forager) and ‘logistical’ (collector) strategies. Bettinger and Baumhoff later provided a similar ‘**traveler-processor**’ continuum of hunter-gatherer strategies accompanied with ideal descriptive characteristics of the two strategies as an alternative to Binford’s forager-collector model.





Foragers



Collectors

These **optimal foraging theory** concepts are based on the assumption that H-G mobility is an economically rational decision making process, or simply that H-Gs move in order to optimize their foraging based on different ecological circumstances. To be an optimal forager H-G's must consider and weigh a myriad of variables. What's available? How much is available? Where are resources located? How useful are the resources (multiple uses)? What tools or technology are needed for procurement and processing? Group size and dynamics (kids, elderly, sick people)? How resources are transported and processed (on foot, in baskets, dog sleds)? Risks (dangers and concerns)?

While we can't test all of these factors, archaeologists should be able to see that shifts in resource abundance and importance should coincide with shifts in settlement patterns and levels of mobility and therefore be detectable in the archaeological record. Within the Great Basin, the concepts derived from central place foraging have led to archaeological studies and experiments focused on issues of food harvesting and processing, field processing, load size and transportation costs, sexual division of labor, land-use strategies (such as alpine vs lowland), and the importance of pine nuts as factors affecting H-G mobility patterns both spatially and temporally. Central place foraging has provided testable and verifiable models that help further our understanding of the dynamic variables, constraints, and trade-offs that hunter-gatherers have faced in prehistory while navigating their environments. It is a relatively new concept in archaeology and has led to novel and innovative scientific studies of archaeological records. It will certainly be interesting to see where such studies lead future archaeological and anthropological research.





UPDATE



Hello! Another winter wanes—so quickly—and spring approaches, as does our busy academic field trip season. The 2016 season will be the busiest, most attended and offer the broadest programming in our history. That sums up the direction we are heading. More students, longer seasons and more things to do. With this trajectory, we also have the need for more communication. A few hundred schools, youth groups, universities, associations, organizations and, of course, the visiting public making arrangements to take advantage of our outdoor learning opportunities adds up to a few thousand phone calls. We've explored the concept of an online reservation program whereby our park visitors can get information and make visit arrangements without waiting for Laura and her staff to assist them. The hospitality industry does this everyday and we think its time for us to join in.



UPDATE

To accommodate the crowds of visitors we expect this Spring, we've assembled our stellar seasonal staff a little earlier than usual. They have arrived and the big wave of park visitors (think tsunami) started on Friday, March 18, when local schools and universities released for spring break. When the break ended a week later, the field trip season immediately began. The **Interpretive Specialists** that were awaiting the school busses each and every morning, are:

Seven (7) returning Interpretive Specialists: David Baucom, Vickie Berry, Deb Ellis, Javier Guizar, Tanis Partee, Tim Riha and Rebecca Schroeder

New Hires:

Interpretive Specialists Larry Odell, most recently serving the Thunder Mountain Line Railroad; Sonja Miller, Super stay-at-Mom; and Jacque Henrickson, a student and corn topper.

Park Techs, who will keep everything looking great: Joel Barroso, on seasonal break from IDF&G; Colt Hailey, recent intern from CCSDS; and Erin Saras, Boise State.





UPDATE



Canyon County Parks, through the Southwest Idaho RC&D, made application for a steel RV shelter for our camp host at Martin Landing. The IDPR Recreational Vehicle Fund grant deadline was January 29. Rodney Tuttle took the lead on the application preparation. Our department is creating significant depth in our ability to make application for grant funding. Awards are announced in April, with funds available on July 1, just in time for the hot summer sun at Martin Landing.

New parks are on the horizon. Canyon County Parks continues to partner with Idaho Fish and Game to bring more recreational opportunities to our citizens and visitors. Canyon County Parks, the College of Western Idaho and the Canyon County Historic Preservation Commission are finishing the next draft of the Map Rock Access Improvement Project. IDF&G requested more emphasis on duck hunting in the draft plan. Idaho Fish and Game would also like the partners to begin planning a boaters landing at the terminus of the river road running downstream from Swan Falls. This site is across the river from Wees Bar. Also, Trapper Flats, a fisherman's access on the Snake River between Map Rock and Jubilee Park has been identified by IDF&G as another site to be improved in the near future.



Canyon County Parks hosted the, “Alternative Spring Break”, March 19—26, which offered free public workshops on the pre-history and history of our region. The “Alternative Spring Break” sponsored two workshops on the preservation of rock art. **Dr. Pei-Lin Yu, Boise State University**, presented, “Climate Change and Cultural Heritage in the Snake River Plain”. **Jennifer Huang, Bureau of Reclamation**, presented, “A World Without Rock Art is Like a Family Album without Photos: The Importance of Preserving the Pictures of Human Heritage”. Two additional workshops relating to heritage management are featured on pages 14-15.

On Saturday March 26, professional, amateur, and student researchers met at the Crossroads Museum for a symposium exploring the cultural and natural history of Celebration Park and the Snake River Canyon. **The Snake River: A Journey through History**, was a one-day event that punctuated the activities of the entire week.



UPDATE

IN SEPTIC NEWS...After consulting with Carl Gieger, our Civil Engineer and Southwest District Health (SWDH), bid documents for the new Crossroads Museum septic system were drawn up and the bid process completed. **The County accepted the bid from Idaho Backhoe, Inc. and the project should commence soon.** During installation of the septic drain field, arrangements have been made with Boise State University, Department of Anthropology, to have archaeologists on site to monitor excavating for any cultural artifacts or issues.

AND THEN THERE'S THE WELL...Our well or water source for the Crossroads Museum is being funded from a \$30,000 Community Assistance (CA) Grant from the BLM. Carl Geiger, has been in consultation with the DEQ and SWDH in regard to our new water system. Currently, we are exploring the cost/benefit of creating a well line extension from our current well to the Museum rather than drilling a well exclusively for the museum visitor use. There may be a significant financial advantage for the well line extension and we would only have one well for DEQ to monitor. We should have the results of the cost/benefit exercise very soon.

The CA funding will also defray the cost of fire wise landscaping around the museum and the cost of a fire suppressant irrigation system for the grounds around the museum, too.



Canyon County Parks was the recipient of Model T tires and some technical assistance to get our 1927 Model T Depot Hack mobile. Our great friend, **Don Borchers**, procured the donation of tires from **Mr. Randy Matley** of Boise, a fellow Model A club member (there's apparently lots of car clubs!). Don also spent an afternoon assisting our mechanic, **Nick Lane**, with assessment of the "T". **We thank these gentlemen!** The 1927 tires on the vehicle were rotten and the vehicle had to be elevated on mobile jacks to be moved. A wheel and tire treatment for this Model T will allow us to roll the car anywhere, facilitating display and storage of this rare auto. It is scheduled to be displayed at Celebration Park during May Archaeology Month. The auto was donated to the department by the Terteling Family in 2008.



UPDATE



Laura has met with the Snake River Program planning group for Wilderness Science Education, Inc. They are planning a series of educational rafting trips on the Snake River, from Swan Falls to Celebration Park. Students who participate in the float trips will learn about the cultural and natural history of the Snake River Canyon, including Celebration Park. A chance to develop outdoor recreation skills through fishing, birdwatching, teambuilding and restoration projects is also included.

The pilot rafting trip is tentatively scheduled for May 21st & 22nd. Students from the Boise School District's Hillside Bridge Program (focuses on English language acquisition for 7-9th grade students who are new to the U.S.) will float the river on Saturday the 21st and spend the night at Celebration Park. On Sunday morning, they will experience Celebration Park via a petroglyph tour and atlatl range instruction, guided by our interpretive specialists, before heading home.

BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS

March 9—

Nicki Schwend, our Outdoor Recreation Planner, attended a lecture and demonstration at BSU given by renowned stone tool expert Jim Woods. He demonstrated his findings on ancient Mexican obsidian blades and the physical process of how they were manufactured. In his lecture he lamented and iterated his concerns for the current lack of experienced flint knappers available in modern Archaeology and the serious need for a revival of teaching such experimental archaeological techniques. Nicki met briefly with Mr. Woods after the event to discuss the facilities and services available at Celebration Park. Crossroad Museum facilities could provide a venue for an Annual Idaho Archaeology Field School in conjunction with BSU, CWI and C of I.



April 5—

Nicki attended the inaugural 'Idaho CRM Expo'. The Idaho Archaeological Society and BSU



Hosted by:



Participating Firms & Agencies:



Find out more about the hiring practices, job opportunities, and scope of projects taking place in the Cultural Resources Management Industry throughout Idaho and the region by engaging with local experienced professionals.

Archaeological Student Association hosted this **Cultural Resource Management** event at BSU. Archaeologists from Idaho-based government agencies and private sector companies were on hand to discuss and provide overviews of their careers, employers, projects, locations, and the outlook of Archaeology in Idaho. It was a fantastic networking opportunity to meet the major players in Southwestern Idaho archaeology and to further CCPRW connections in the local archaeological community.

R

EMINDER: The Society of Outdoor Recreation Professionals (SORP) and the River Management Society (RMS) have been busy with early-bird registration (which ended April 15) for the 2016 National Conference in Boise, May 16-21.

IT'S NOT TOO LATE TO REGISTER!

Go immediately to the conference website, and save your spot. Who knows when another NATIONAL conference like this will occur in Idaho again! <http://www.recpro.org/conference>





UPDATE



Park Maintenance Staff—photo essay by John Smith and Rodney Tuttle

The Park maintenance staff has been busy all winter with drywall finish, prime and paint, landscaping, yard improvements, and a myriad of other productive projects. Nick has ingeniously designed and installed a guard on the nose of the new tractor to protect it from swinging steel docks. BUT, there is always something. Like a 120 year old tree falling across one of our Lake access points, or a stubborn plumbing fixture.



Now the work of preparing all the parks for spring/summer visitors is underway and, as always, the Lake Lowell parks always get special attention this time of year. The docks are all updated and installed, the buoys are set and the staff is ready to turn on the irrigation water and begin the turf maintenance routines.



As Spring Break 2016 descended upon our Canyon County Parks, so did the students of the Treasure Valley. Just like the robins of spring or swallows of Capistrano, the students of the College of Idaho were our first arrivals. Dr. Don Mansfield, Chair of Environmental Studies at the C of I, visited the park twice during spring break, each time with a different section of his Idaho Natural History class. Students participated in the Lifeways Presentation, the Petroglyph Tour, reviewed the geology and geomorphology of the area and finally got a chance to try their skill at the atlatl range. The C of I, Idaho Natural History spring visit to Celebration Park is a tradition that spans more than a decade and a memorable part of the students' experience at C of I. Laura Barbour enjoyed her C of I-Celebration Park program so much that she made a career out of it.

We are looking forward to seeing the rest of the over 4000 students who will be visiting Celebration Park or Lake Lowell on field trips between now and the end of the school year. We are also excited that many new schools have contacted us to try to arrange a Canyon County Parks field trip for their students. Unfortunately, we don't have enough days in the week to accommodate them all—with the result that our spring 2017 calendar is filling up rapidly!!

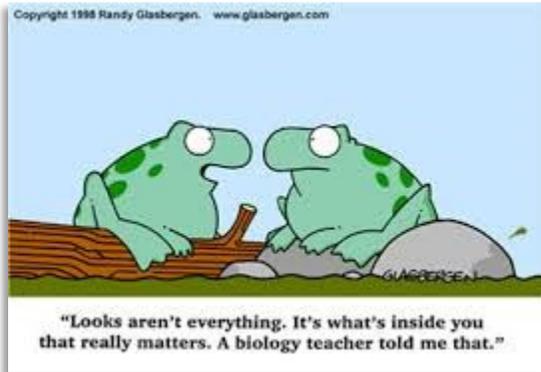
Laura Barbour, Programs Manager





THE IBIS

As of 2015, scientists have identified 8.7 million species of animals on this planet... most of them beetles and spiders. As if that isn't creepy enough, most animal species have yet to be identified, that's more spiders, count on it. Scientists noticed a long time ago that some animals, or groups look similar to others and grouping animals in relation their looks or morphology was fun and kind of useful. On Thursday, 24 November, 1859, *On the Origin of Species* hit the book stores and grouping animals became the lucrative career path of taxonomy and systematics.



In the simplest way, this is how taxonomy works. Groups of animals are sorted using biochemical, cytological, embryological, morphological, fossil, and behavioral evidence (and any other evidence that one can get past a peer review). Groups that have the most primitive characteristics are considered ancestral to groups that have more derived or "modern" characteristics. The line of descent is called a phylogeny. A group with one stem ancestor is

monophyletic; the world of taxonomy and systematics just gets way complicated from this point on.

Out here in the Great Basin, in the marshier areas, swales and catchments, a birder may encounter a jack rabbit sized bird that intuitively looks to be way out of place. There is an estimated 1.2 million white faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*). They are not hard to find. They



White Faced Ibis

use their long, decurved bill to probe the ground for invertebrates like insects, earthworms and snails, but will pretty much eat any lump of protein it encounters, like small fish, mice, crayfish, newts and frogs. They nest in the Great Basin and winter in the southern climes. White faced ibis are New World birds. The range of the white faced ibis is western North America and they are migratory. The South American white faced ibis are year –round breeding residents. The South American group does not "leave the farm". As if two groups of white faced ibis, at opposite ends of the western hemisphere, with completely divergent life styles, never meeting

each other, isn't interesting enough, consider its congener the glossy ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*). The glossy ibis and the white faced ibis are indistinguishable from each other (for most mortals). The key feature is that the adult



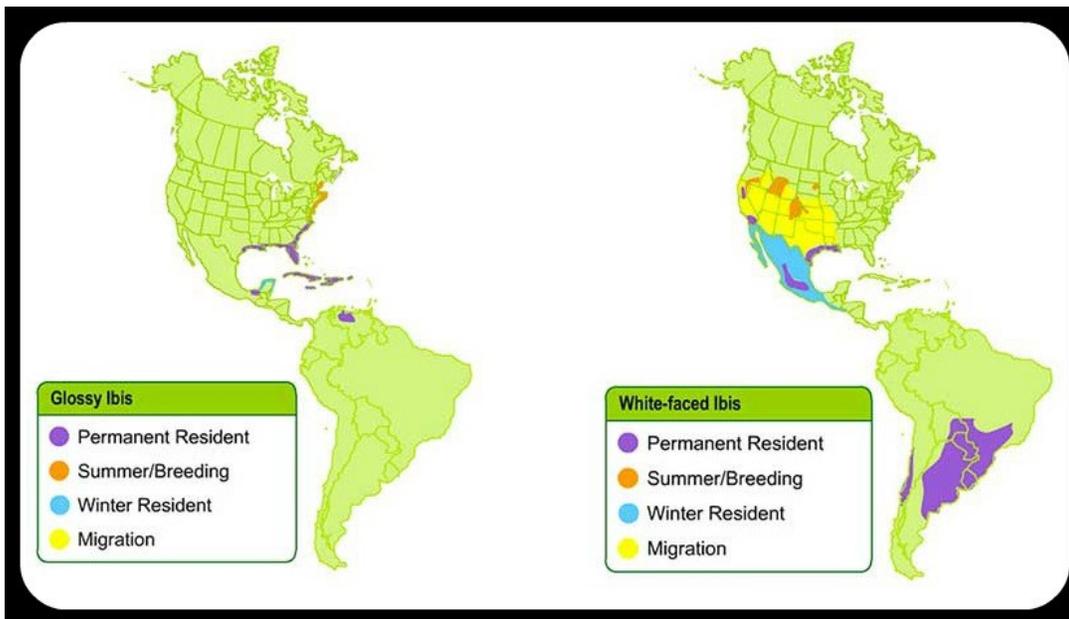
Glossy Ibis

white faced ibis has red eyes and the glossy ibis has dark blue eyes. Technically, adult white faced ibis have a slightly warmer hued plumage than that of the glossy ibis. Juveniles are identical. The glossy ibis is an Old World species; they make Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia their home. They were spotted in New Jersey in 1817. Audubon saw one in Florida in 1832. Now they are spotted all along the Atlantic Coast, all of Florida and throughout the Caribbean Islands. Like South American white faced ibis, glossy ibis never meet Great Basin white faced ibis, all three populations are allopatric, ranges never overlapping.

Three morphologically similar populations, separated geographically by barriers, isthmus, mountains, and oceans, can eventually diverge or evolve to the point of not being able to interbreed, the crux of getting "species" designation. "Evolve" in this case means change in gene frequency. We aren't talking about fish crawling out of the sea and sprouting hair, we are in ibis land.



You guess. White faced or glossy ibis?



Violate **one** of these assumptions and the ensuing calculations with the dreaded binomial (p and q) will tell you, with no room for doubt, how gene frequency will change. The first two assumptions are true for sure. Five of the seven assumptions are in doubt, and we know that there are only 1.2 million white faced ibis, not an infinite number of ibis and since the populations are allopatric, selection, migration and mutation are highly, **Highly** probable. These groups will evolve.

Let's confuse the issue one more time, make it interesting. Rameriz, Miyaki and Del Lama, in 2013 fiddled with the mitochondrial 16S rRNA gene and nuclear intron 7 beta-fibrinogen of 13 genera and

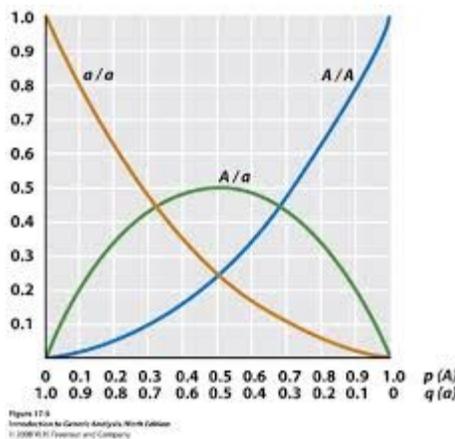
Early in the twentieth century mathematician Godfrey Hardy and physician Wilhelm Weinberg independently described the relationship between the frequency of the dominant and recessive alleles (hereafter, p and q) in a population. An allele is one of two alternative forms of a gene. They said the frequencies of p and q must equal 1, since together they represent all the alleles for that trait in the population:

Hardy and Weinberg represented random mating in the population as the product $(p + q)(p + q)$, which expands to $p^2 + 2pq + q^2$. The usefulness of this final form is that q^2 , the fraction of the population that is homozygous recessive, can be determined with relative ease, and from that value all of the other frequencies can be calculated.

One value of the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium equation is that it allows population geneticists to determine the proportion of each genotype and phenotype in a population. In other words, they can predict how animals look and what kinds of genes they can pass onto their offspring and if one population is or is not part of a larger population.

Our Ibis evolution will never occur as long as the Hardy-Weinberg assumptions hold true. No magic here; just stone cold algebra. Gene frequency will **not** change if:

- organisms are diploid.
- only sexual reproduction occurs.
- generations are non overlapping.
- mating is random.
- population size is infinitely large.
- allele frequencies are equal in the sexes.
- there is no migration, mutation or selection.



32 species of Threskiornithidae including our three populations of ibis. We all know how painful that can be. They determined that there are two clades, the endemic New World clade and the widespread clade. Wait, there is more! These groups to which the white faced and glossy belong, one to each, diverged 39-42 million years ago before South America separated from Antarctica. This means is that our ibis ancestor's rRNA went down two different roads a long, long time ago. The data also indicate that the North American white faced ibis clade is more closely related to the Old World (glossy) ibis clade than they are to their conspecific South American population. The Old World glossy ibis is least related to their South American counterparts. In biology we say YIKES!

What does all this mean? The three groups of New World ibis are really interesting. They all look the same, they have totally different life history strategies and they are diverging. Apparently, South American White faced ibis are on divergent bee-line and pulling away from their North American neighbors and their glossy ancestor line. The velocity of divergence can change at any time, as those pesky Hardy-Wienberg components vary with time. So, when you encounter a flock of white faced ibis absorbed in their banal past-time of probing the wet desert floor for worms, you will know that there is a complex and subtle, genetic subplot coloring the natural history of this Great Basin bird.



This one is ALSO a white faced ibis. That's a hint that answers the question on the previous page!



Our enigmatic cupule stone, snatched from certain annihilation and relocated to the Crossroads Museum at Celebration Park is the focus of investigation for Idaho students and scientists. Boise State University was awarded a Canyon County Historic Preservation grant to help defray the cost of determining the origin and anthropological significance of this magnificent artifact. Dr. Mark Plew is coordinating the investigation and serving as editor of the research document. In addition to a report, students and faculty at the College of Idaho are producing a documentary film chronicling the recovery and research activities. Below, and next page, are excerpts from the initial draft of the research report, a sneak peek at how the riddle of the stone with the pit and groove motif is being unraveled.

The Snake River Cupule Stone:
Special Publication of the Center for Applied
Archaeological Science
Boise State University
edited by Mark G. Plew

In 1930, Richard P. Erwin, published an inventory of Native American Rock Art for the Idaho State Historical Society. On page 77 of his monograph, *Indian Rock Writing in Idaho*, Erwin notes, “East of old Bernard’s Ferry, Snake River, is a single boulder covered with inscriptions”. No other data was recorded for this artifact, and it is doubtful that Erwin actually visited the site of the petroglyph boulder, as he relied on informants for a number of his records. The location was subsequently “lost” to history.

In 1995, the land owner, Mr. McDonough received Soil Conservation Service funds to repair his irrigation system. This work required an archaeological monitor, as it was going to occur in an area along the Snake River that was known to have the potential for a high concentration of cultural material.

As a part of the SCS archaeological monitoring, I conducted a brief survey of the Snake River adjacent to the project area and “re-discovered” the single petroglyph boulder that Erwin had described.

William Nance
College of Idaho

I was informed that Mark McDonough was willing to donate the artifact to Celebration Park. He stipulated that the stone be available for scientific research as well as a feature in the very popular school archaeological programs offered at the park. He further stipulated that the donation of the artifact be to a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization.

It seemed the transfer of the pit and groove artifact to Canyon County was eminent and no time was wasted preparing for the relocation of the stone. I directed my staff to prepare a site on which to place the stone near the Crossroads Museum Celebration Park. The stone was partially buried in the banks of the Snake River, so they had to guess as to its dimensions and weight. Commissioner Rule, Sam Laugheed, Kathy Kershner, and I made our way down to the Snake River to discuss the process of accessing the site with a large crane and the removal of the stone. When we arrived, we were confronted with a new gravel road that looped around a new irrigation pumping station taking water from the Snake and putting it on the adjacent field. The artifact was missing.

Tom Bicak
Canyon County Parks, Recreation and Waterways



Following a washing of the stone by students from Boise State University and the College of Western Idaho (CWI) students from CWI undertook recording of the cupule stone November 22-25, 2015. The first step was to locate where the elements were on the feature. It was determined that every visible side of the feature contained elements. It was decided to grid every surface that could be reached.

*Leah Acevez and Melissa Downs
College of Western Idaho*



The Snake River Cupule Stone is definitely basalt, but not likely from the same source as the Celebration Park boulders. One possible source area is near White Butte, where Bonneville Flood currents tore basalt off the cliff face and could have transported them several kilometers down gradient and downstream. The highly crystallized, weathered surface of the SRCS is distinctive and could be associated with exposure to geothermal waters close to the boulder's original location. This weathering characteristic in combination with its location among much smaller deposits strongly suggest that the SRCS has been subjected to different weathering environment and is positionally distinct from the Celebration Park boulders, which undoubtedly factored into its selection for cultural modification by the ancient peoples of the Snake River Plain.

*Clinton E. Hughes
U. S. Forest Service*

Cupule stones are among the oldest of petroglyph types in the Great Basin, potentially Paleoindian in age. They may not even have been intended as art.

Many cupule stones are associated with geophyte resource areas today, although the climates, environments, and resource distribution that pertained when cupules were made may reasonably be inferred as different at that time.

Cupule stones were likely created over centuries or even millennia by dozens of individuals, compared with more recent representational petroglyph and pictograph panels.

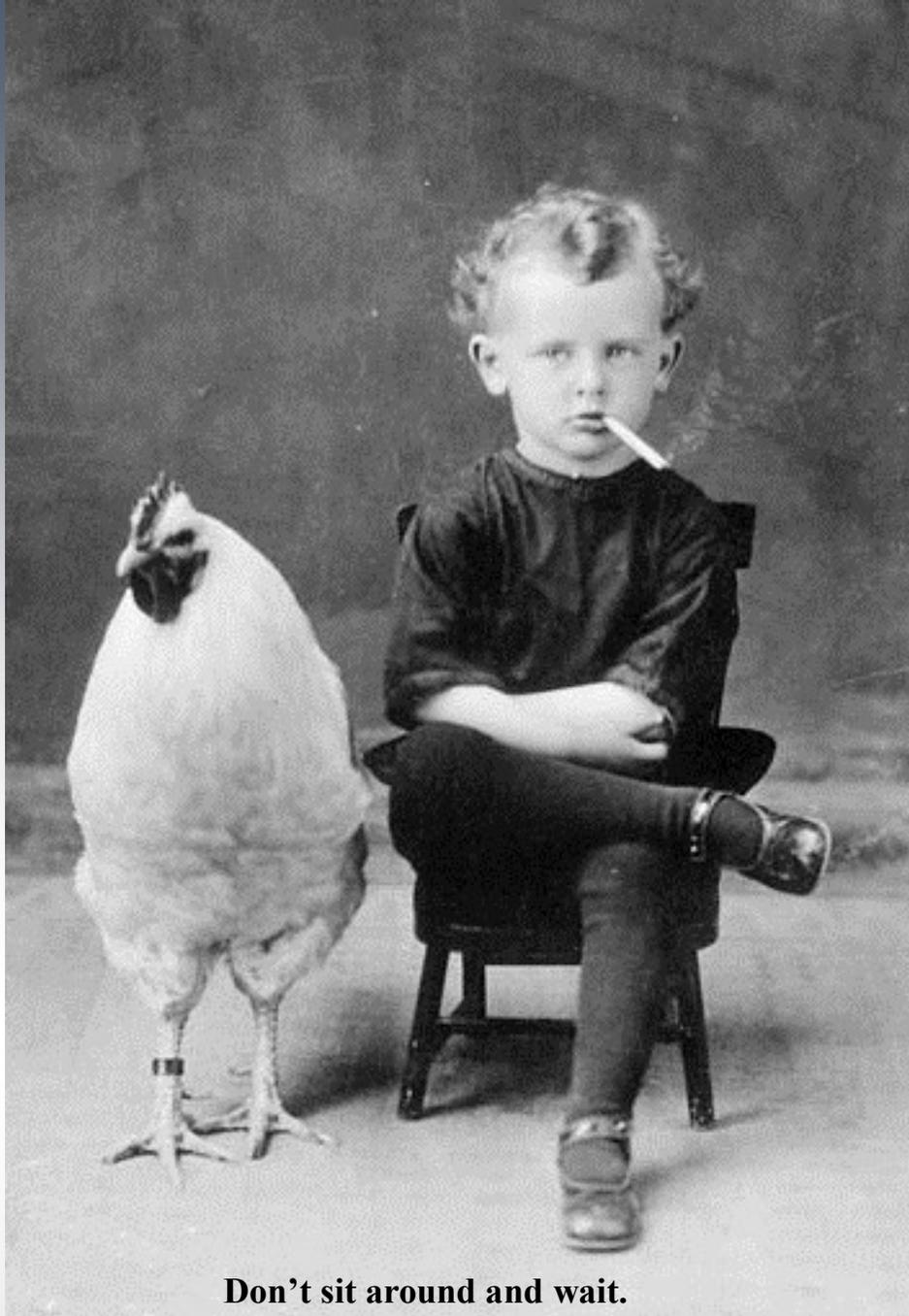
Behaviors and values associated with cupule stones that have been observed in the ethnographic present speak more to recent societies' behaviors and values than the original function and meaning of the cupules themselves.

Certain cupule stones may have attracted later occupations and rituals, including petroglyphs and pictographs, that aggregated to form cultural landscapes. Weather and fertility themes predominate in recent ethnographic literature about cupules.

Cupule stones that are NOT associated with obvious evidence for settlement, such as the Snake River case, may have originally served as part of a narrative and place identity that doesn't include human habitation.

The Snake River Cupule Stone's potentially great age (it has not yet been dated) and interesting original context (downriver about five miles from the main petroglyph cluster at Celebration Park) create a real challenge to archaeologists and park managers who wish to learn about function and meaning and discuss with park visitors. As with Paleolithic art, we may never know exactly what cupule stones were used for and who created them. However we can productively explore the important implications for settlement and ritual behaviors in times that are better represented archaeologically.

*Pei-Lin Yu
Boise State University*



Don't sit around and wait.

Submit your application for a 2017 Canyon County Historic Preservation Grant !

Canyon County dedicates a sliver of property tax revenue to historic preservation projects every year. These projects must conserve, protect or maintain historic objects or properties in Canyon County. The program does not fund salaries, or general operating budgets. **This program will only fund qualified, non-profit organizations in Canyon County.**

Application is simple:

- Acquire an application from the Information Desk in the lobby of the courthouse, 1115 Albany, Caldwell or email: thepark@canyonco.org for an electronic application.
- Attend the application workshop on Tuesday, May 10th, 2016 at the Canyon County Parks Office at Lake Lowell Park, Upper Dam, Nampa side, 12880 Iowa Avenue, Nampa, ID at 6:30 p.m. You will get lots of help at this workshop.
- Mail your completed application, post-marked no later than June 6, 2016 to:

**Tom Bicak, Director
Canyon County Parks
1115 Albany Street
Caldwell, ID 83605**

The Board of Canyon County Commissioners will make the final funding decisions and include them in the FY 2017 Budget in September.



Treasure Valley Shade Tree Project



The *Treasure Valley Shade Tree Project* is a partnership of the Southwest Idaho Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Council, Treasure Valley Canopy Network, Idaho Power Company and Idaho Department of Lands. Funded by the US Forest Service, the project provides shade trees to residential homeowners to be planted for energy conservation.

The project is open to Idaho Power residential customers living in Ada and Canyon counties. You must have the right to plant trees on the property and are limited to two trees per address for the life of the project. Several different tree species are available on a first-come, first serve basis. Idaho Power will evaluate the results and future energy impacts from this demonstration project. Don't miss out on the next give away event in **October 2016**.

Beginning in the fall of 2013, the project was a collaboration of several local municipalities and has provided over 5,300 shade trees to residents throughout the region. Over the course of the next several years, it is anticipated that an additional 3,000 trees will be planted. Most varieties are 6 to 8 feet tall so they have a substantial head start.

Shade trees offer many benefits, including energy savings, comfort and enhanced property values. According to the U.S. Department of Energy, shade trees can reduce energy used for summer cooling by 15 percent or more. Trees also help improve air and water quality. Learn more at:

<http://www.tvcanopy.net/treasure-valley-shade-trees/>

www.idahopower.com/EnergyEfficiency/Residential/programs/shadeTree/shadetree.cfm

SHADE TREE PROJECT

"This is one of the best partnership projects that directly benefit homeowners of the Treasure Valley."
Shade Tree Participant





Idaho Oregon Snake River Water Trail

MEETINGS:

3rd Tuesday of each month
Meridian City Hall
1:00 p.m.—3:00 p.m.

EVERYONE IS WELCOME!

Here's what's happening on the river!

Glenns Ferry:

will be opening a 2nd boat ramp;

Idaho Power:

considering on-line campsite reservation system
for CJ Strike and Swan Falls;

channelization of river to meet environmental
requirements for FERC;

Canyon County:

Crossroads Museum has just received temporary
occupancy; septic and well will be in place within
a month; dormitory will be complete by mid-
summer.

High Water Spring

By Tom Chelstrom

*It's a high water spring
Beware the Boise River
Bank-full, fast and cold
Couple 'a play spots for the bold*

For most of the winter of 2015-2016, the Boise River ran through our valley at a placid 250 CFS (cubic feet per second, as measured at the Glenwood Bridge). In the mountains above the Boise River, storm after storm produced the deepest snowpack in years. As winter turned to spring, snow-melt filled the upstream reservoirs. Now, in early April, the river is bank-full, flowing at 5000- 6000 CFS and will likely stay too high for general recreation until June or July.

For river recreationists, High Water Spring presents challenges and opportunities. Some nearby desert canyon rivers are only runnable at High Water Spring flows. High Water Spring invites whitewater enthusiasts from across the nation and around the world to test Payette River rapids. High Water Spring also means beware the Boise River.

The Boise River has been called “the river mild” and at normal summer flows- around 700-1200 CFS- that is a reasonable description. High Water Spring on the Boise River is another matter. Simply put, flows above about 1500 cfs fill our river. As the river rises, more shoreline trees and bushes are in the current and less shoreline eddies are available. Self-rescue becomes nearly impossible. Even expert paddlers stay off the Boise River during High Water Spring.

Legend has it a group of off duty firefighters/swift water rescue teamers rafted the river Boise to Caldwell at 6500 CFS a decade or so ago. Some High Water Spring years, jet boaters run up the Boise River from Canyon County to Garden City. But no one recommends paddling the Boise River during High Water Spring, and special regulations currently in effect state you can be fined for the cost of your rescue until the river recedes to normal summer flows.

There is one place on the Boise River where most anyone can enjoy High Water Spring- Lucky Peak State Park. Just downstream from Lucky Peak Dam, the Sandy Point Beach unit offers swimming and sunning. A few hundred yards further downstream, the Discovery Park unit offers a lovely picnic area and non-motorized boat access. During High Water Spring, the beach at Discovery Park is adjacent to a huge and powerful eddy; the upstream limit of navigation is clearly marked by buoys. Practice ferrying across the river and back, facing upstream and downstream. Perfect your eddy turn and peel out. Enjoy a casual float down to Diversion Dam, learn to read the current and get a great workout by paddling back upstream. When you can handle your craft forward, backward and sideways at Discovery Park during High Water Spring, you're ready for the rest of the paddling season!





SUMMER FUN AT CELEBRATION PARK

(BROUGHT TO YOU BY CANYON COUNTY PARKS, RECREATION AND WATERWAYS)



OUR PROGRAMS

Archeology Adventures

K-2nd grade

Stories in Stone, Summer Edition

3rd grade and up

(Summer programs are offered June through August)

FIELD TRIPS ARE BY
RESERVATION ONLY!
CALL OR EMAIL LAURA
BARBOUR TO BOOK
YOURS NOW.

208.455.6022



lbarbour@canyonco.org

WHAT TO BRING

Water bottles! (You'll be able to refill them at the park)

Lunches and snacks

Sunscreen and hats

Comfortable hiking shoes and clothes



PROGRAM SCHEDULES

TIME	ARCHEOLOGY ADVENTURES (K-2nd grade)	STORIES IN STONE (3rd grade+)
10:00-10:30	PETROGLYPH SCAVENGER HUNT	PETROGLYPH HIKE
10:30-11:00	HOOP AND POLE GAME	ATLATL
11:00-12:00	LUNCH/GAMES	LUNCH/GAMES
12:00-12:45	NATIVE AMERICAN SCULPTURE	NATIVE AMERICAN SCULPTURE
12:45-1:30	LIFEWAYS/PUMP DRILLS	LIFEWAYS/PUMP DRILLS



Contact Laura Barbour for more information about our summer field trip programs, or to sign up! 208.455.6022—lbarbour@canyonco.org



Your field trip at

LAKE LOWELL PARK

Brought to you by Canyon County Parks, Recreation and Water

Spring 2016 Field Trip Schedule:

T	26-Apr	Ronald Reagan Elementary
W	27-Apr	OPEN
Th	28-Apr	Highlands Elementary
T	3-May	Greenhurst Elementary
W	4-May	Willow Creek Elementary
T	5-May	Willow Creek Elementary
T	10-May	Owyhee Elementary
W	11-May	Wilson Elementary
Th	12-May	Lake Ridge Elementary
T	17-May	No Field Trip—Parks Staff at Conference
W	18-May	Heritage Community Charter
Th	19-May	OPEN
T	24-May	Silver Trail Elementary
W	25-May	OPEN
Th	26-May	Star Elementary
T	31-May	OPEN



Please email Laura Barbour (lbarbour@canyonco.org) or call 208-455-6022 to confirm your field trip date, and the grade level and approximate number of students you will be bringing on the field trip. Also, please let us know your estimated arrival and departure times, and if you would like us to deliver student copies of our field trip workbooks to your school!

Your field trip at

CELEBRATION PARK

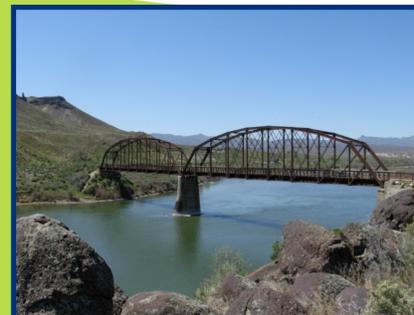
Brought to you by Canyon County Parks, Recreation and Waterways

Fall 2016 Field Trip Schedule:

Th	1-Sep	OPEN
F	2-Sep	Summerwind STEM Academy
T	6-Sep	OPEN
W	7-Sep	Valley View Elementary
Th	8-Sep	Riverstone International
F	9-Sep	New Plymouth
M	12-Sep	OPEN
T	13-Sep	Treasure Valley Baptist Homeschool
W	14-Sep	Sacajawea Elementary
Th	15-Sep	St. Mary's (Boise)
F	16-Sep	Cole Valley Christian
M	19-Sep	Horizon Elementary
T	20-Sep	Rosehill Montessori
W	21-Sep	Amity Elementary
Th	22-Sep	Reed Elementary (Kuna)
F	23-Sep	Montessori Academy
M	26-Sep	Highlands Elementary
T	27-Sep	Zion Christian
W	28-Sep	Wilder M/HS Special Needs
Th	29-Sep	River Valley
F	30-Sep	Collister Elementary
M	3-Oct	Ronald Reagan Elementary
T	4-Oct	Washington Elementary
W	5-Oct	OPEN
Th	6-Oct	Sun Valley Community School
F	7-Oct	Sherman Elementary
M	10-Oct	Discovery Elementary
T	11-Oct	Pierce Park
W	12-Oct	St. Paul's (Nampa)
Th	13-Oct	Adams Elementary
F	14-Oct	Chief Joseph
M	17-Oct	Wilder Elementary
T	18-Oct	Longfellow Elementary
W	19-Oct	St. Joe's
Th	20-Oct	Village Charter
F	21-Oct	Pioneer School of the Arts
M	24-Oct	Roosevelt Elementary
T	25-Oct	Christine Donnell
W	26-Oct	OPEN
Th	27-Oct	Park Ridge
F	28-Oct	Wilson Elementary



Please email Laura Barbour (lbarbour@canyonco.org) or call 208-455-6022 to confirm your field trip date, and the grade level and approximate number of students you will be bringing on the field trip. Also, please let us know your estimated arrival and departure times, and if you would like us to deliver student copies of our field trip workbooks to your school!



Stories in Stone/Archaeology

 Wildland Fire



PRESORTED STANDARD
US POSTAGE
PAID
CALDWELL ID
PERMIT NO. 022

Directions to Celebration Park:
FROM NAMPA OR CALDWELL, take 12th Ave. south to Hwy 45. Turn left on Ferry and right on Hill Road. Follow the curves and turn right on Sinker Road. It will take you to the Guffey Bridge where you turn left on Hot Spot Lane.
FROM MERIDIAN OR BOISE, take Meridian Road to Kuna and turn left on Swan Falls Road. Turn right on Victory Lane, stay on the hard-top as it jogs north and then west. Cross Can-Ada Road. Proceed 1.5 miles to Sinker Road Turn left on Sinker Road. It will take you to the Guffey Bridge where you turn left on Hot Spot Lane.