

Deep Pond Ecology Trail Schiff Scout Reservation

Theodore Roosevelt Council BSA

The Deep Pond Ecology Trail is approximately one mile in length, circles Deep Pond in the center of Schiff Scout Reservation, operated by the Theodore Roosevelt Council, BSA in Wading River, NY. The camp is located in the Long Island Pine Barrens region.

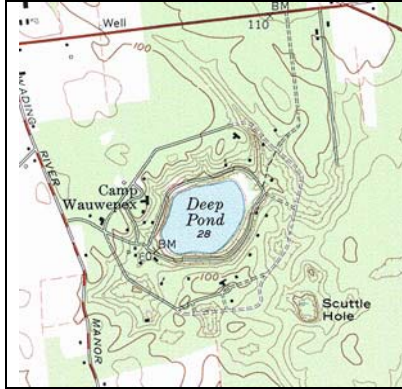


The trail guide, available at the camp office, has been prepared to assist an individual Scout or unit leader with an overview of the natural habitat at the pond. There are thirty stations on the trail, each marked with a post with the number of the station routed into the post. While the trail can be started at any station, this guide is most effective when the trail is started at station 1. Station 1 is located at the entrance to the old amphitheater at the west end of the pond.

Highlights of the trail:

- ❑ Examples of pines and oaks found in the Atlantic Coastal Pine Barrens biome.
- ❑ Over thirty five species of trees along the trail.
- ❑ Deep Pond, a 30-acre "kettle hole" lake.
- ❑ The remnants of an old stream bed which marks an area that was used as a winter home by the native Americans that lived in the region before its settlement by the English.
- ❑ Examples of natural forces - erosion, invasive plants, animal tracks.

For additional information on the natural habitat at Schiff Scout Reservation, visit the camp website at [www.trcbsa.org/Schiff/The Nature Lodge.htm](http://www.trcbsa.org/Schiff/The%20Nature%20Lodge.htm).



Deep Pond Ecology Trail Questionnaire

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1. Deep Pond is a "kettle hole", formed by _____.
2. Schiff Scout Reservation is located in the _____, which is extremely important to the ecological balance of Long Island, especially in the recharging of the underground fresh water supply.
3. There are two groups of oak trees on Long Island. The White Oak group has _____ lobes on its leaves, while the Red Oak group has _____ lobes.
4. "Deadmen" are used to control _____.
5. Next to man, an oak tree's work enemy on Long Island is _____.
6. Trees such as the Japanese Black Pine and Black Locust, although not native to Long Island, now grow and reproduce throughout the camp; therefore, they are now referred to as _____.
7. Trees that do not have to compete for sunlight tend to spread their crowns. They are sometimes referred to as _____ trees.
8. Lichen, a combination of two plants (fungi and algae) living together will only survive where the _____ air quality is good.
9. The thick bark of the Pitch Pine helps it to survive all the severest _____.
10. _____ may grow as a vine, shrub, or ground cover. Care must be taken not to mistake it for wild grape when selecting a fire starter.

RECOGNITION PROGRAM: A patch for completing the trail and a questionnaire can be earned during a visit to the camp. Each scout hikes the trail, completes the questionnaire, and give the form to his unit leader. The unit leader can purchase the patch with the submittal for recognition.