Flowers and Pollinators

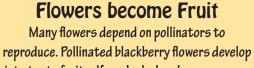
In spring, blackberry plants begin to flower. The flower's smell, size and colors attract a variety of pollinators such as bees, moths and butterflies. The pollinator's relationship with flowers can easily be seen as you walk along the trail.



How many pollinators can you find?



into tasty fruits. If you look closely, you can see flower) poking out of the blackberries.



the tips of the stigmas (female parts of the

Watch out for animal scat

How many flowers can you find

Making **Connections**

Nature's Recyclers

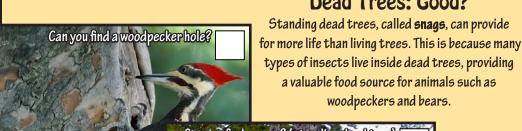
i beaming through the tre

Open... Canopy

When dead limbs and trees fall to the forest floor, openings are created in the canopy (forest ceiling). This allows more sunlight to reach understory (lower level) plants such as blackberries.

Along this trail a variety of fungi can be found decomposing (breaking down) everything from scat to leaf litter to fallen trees. The forest depends on decomposers such as fungi to "clean up" waste materials and recycle valuable nutrients back into the soil.

> How many mushrooms can you find? (don't touch!)



Deadly Relationships

attack the tree's circulation... killing it.

Doyouseeanyunhealthytrees



Do you see any fallen logs

Dead Trees: Good?

Standing dead trees, called **snags**, can provide

a valuable food source for animals such as

woodpeckers and bears.





Tree Trials

Trees rely on decomposers to unlock the nutrients they need to be healthy. However, sometimes certain conditions cause trees to become weak. Unhealthy trees are vulnerable to attack from parasites and will eventually be decomposed.





Berry Berry Good - Fertilizer Some plants depend on relationships with animals to disperse their seeds. Not only do animals such as birds, foxes, and black bears love the taste of blackberries, but their **scat** (poop) provides the seeds with a pocket of fertilizer in which to grow.

Remember, Everything's Connected

In this brochure, only a few of the relationships found along the trail were discussed. Many more relationships are present. How many can you find? Here are some others you can search for:



I Lichen You! Some fungi and algae "lichen" each other and help each other survive. In this relationship, the fungus protects the algae from adverse conditions and in exchange the algae provides the fungus with food. This is

an example of **mutual symbiosis** (when two different organisms help each other survive).

Killing Trees Softly Have you seen any tufts of "cotton" on the underside of a hemlock tree's leaves? These are the egg sacs of the hemlock wooly adelgid, a tiny insect parasite that was accidentally introduced



to the Unites States from Asia in the 1920s. When the adelgid's eggs hatch, the larvae suck the **phloem** (food) out of the tree, killing it.



People and Nature We also have a relationship with nature. When you go to the market to buy an apple, remember that the apple was once a flower pollinated by insects. Your home, constructed of wood, rock, or brick. came from items

harvested from nature. Take the time to slow down and experience your natural world. And remember, everything in nature is connected... even us!

TRACK your hike at kidsinparks.com

and get FREE prizes!



and connected to nature.

PARKWAY

FOUNDATION

Kids in Parks Founding Partners

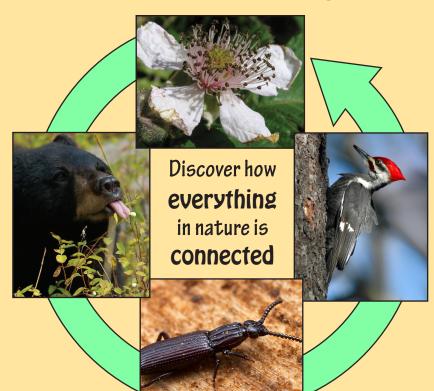
1

BlueCross BlueShield of North Carolina

Foundation

Nature's Relationships: Everything's connected

"When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the Universe." -John Muir



Although this brochure will not guide you to specific locations along the trail, it will tell you a story to help you discover some of the relationships found in nature. Use the pictures and text to locate as many of these relationships as you can. Keep your eyes open and have fun!