

Explore & Discover Iwetemlaykin State Park

Start Here

Find out what
Iwetemlaykin
means in the
Nez Perce language
20 Points

Spot snow or
ice up in the
Wallowa
Mountains
15 Points

Count how
many peaks
you can spot.
15 Points

Make a
pine needle heart
and think about
someone you
love
30 Points

Find a conifer tree
and a deciduous tree
standing
side by side
20 Points

Hug a
glacier
erratic
30 Points

Toss a leaf
into the pond.
Does it float?
10 Points

Find three
different
colors of
lichen
25 Points

Look up!
Find
something
in the sky.
10 Points

Spot
a
snag
25 Points

**See how high
you climbed!**

Total Points

1-49
Points



50-99
Points



100-149
Points



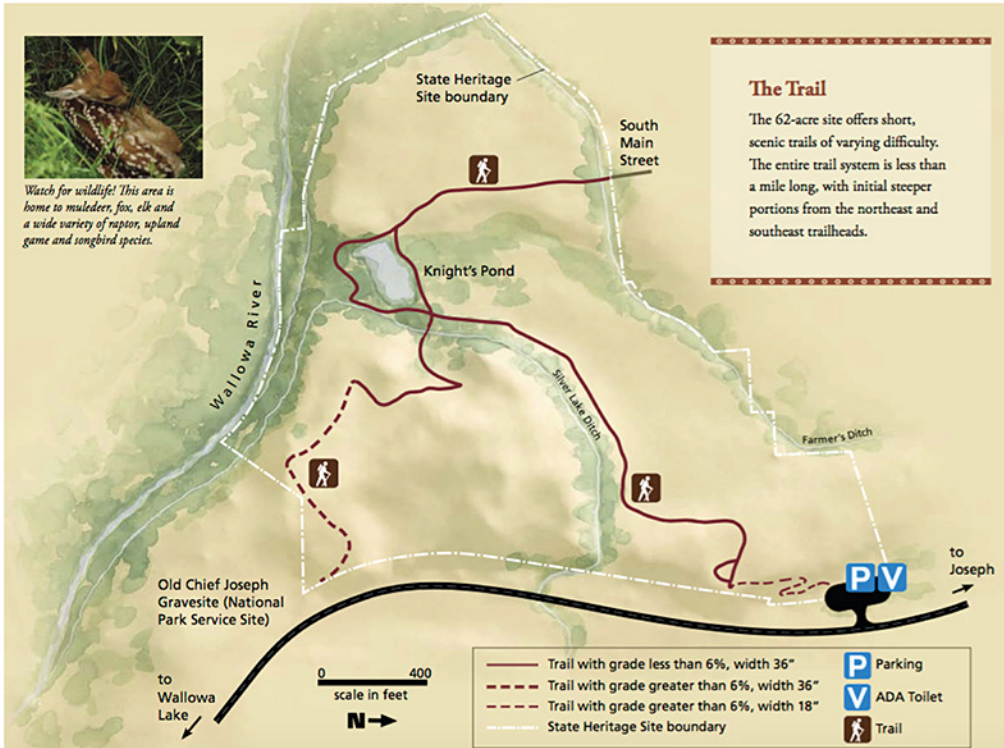
150-200
Points



Iwetemlaykin State Park

Directions from Wallowology! Natural History Discovery Center

- Head south on N Main St. (toward W Alder and downtown)
- Continue on N. Main St. for about a mile, staying on it as it curves slightly to the left, and turns into OR-351 S.
- The parking lot for Iwetemlaykin State Heritage Site will be on your right after about a half mile.



The Trail

The 62-acre site offers short, scenic trails of varying difficulty. The entire trail system is less than a mile long, with initial steeper portions from the northeast and southeast trailheads.

Set amidst the stunning backdrop of the Wallowa Mountains, the entire area is part of the ancestral homeland of the Nez Perce Tribe, and is a sacred place to the Nez Perce Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. "Iwetemlaykin" is the Nez Perce name for this area of the Wallowa Lake basin.

Pronounced **ee-weh-TEMM-lye-kinn**, the name translates to "at the edge of the lake." The property is adjacent to a Nez Perce National Historical Park, site of Old Chief Joseph Gravesite and Cemetery.

Map and description from stateparks.oregon.gov

Glossary

Definitions from Britannica Kids

A **Glacial erratic** is a piece of rock carried by glacial ice some distance from the rock outcrop from which it came. Erratics can range in size from pebbles to massive pieces as big as a small house and you can often spot the larger ones sitting alone in the middle of a hillside or field at the base of a mountain range.

Lichens are made up of two tiny living things: a fungus and an alga. The alga makes food, and the fungus gathers water. There are lichens in many places but a good place to look is on the surface of large rocks or boulders. Lichens often look like the scrubby side of a sponge and are often crunchy.

Deciduous trees are trees that shed their leaves once a year, usually during the fall season. They lose their leaves in preparation for cold weather during the season of winter.

Conifers are trees and shrubs that produce cones. The cones carry their seeds. Most conifers are evergreens, or trees that keep their leaves year-round. Their thin leaves are usually called needles.

Snags are dead trees that remain upright while decomposing. They play an important role in forest ecology, as they provide shelter and food for many forest creatures.