

The Table Rocks

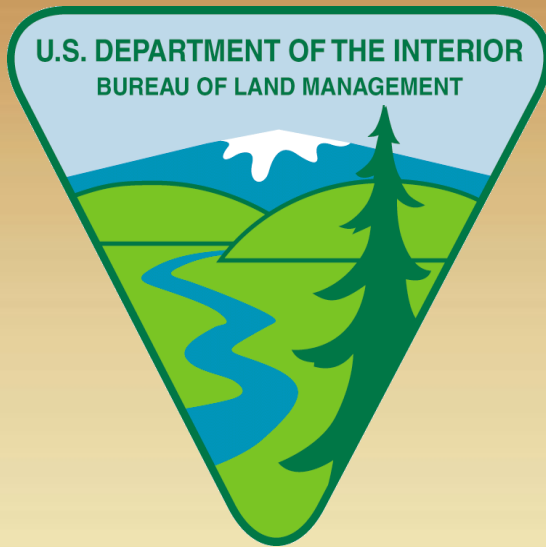
Presented By:

The Table Rocks Environmental Education Program





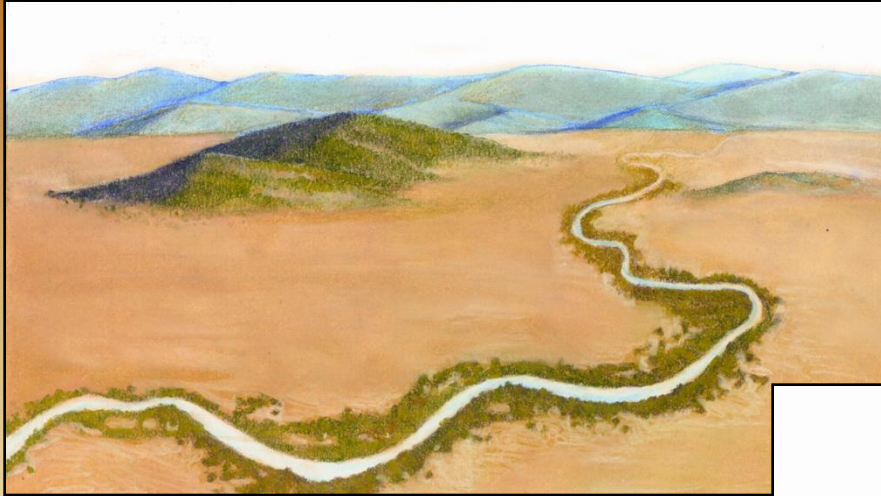
Management and Ownership of the Table Rocks:



BLM

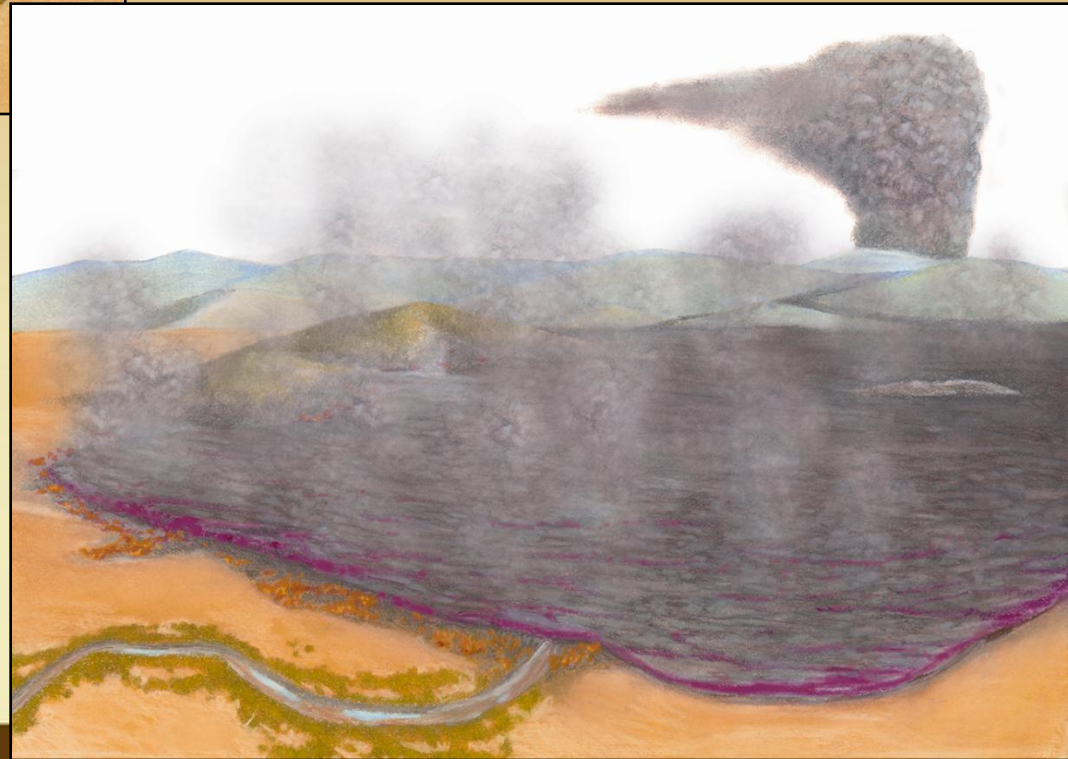


How did the Table Rocks Form?

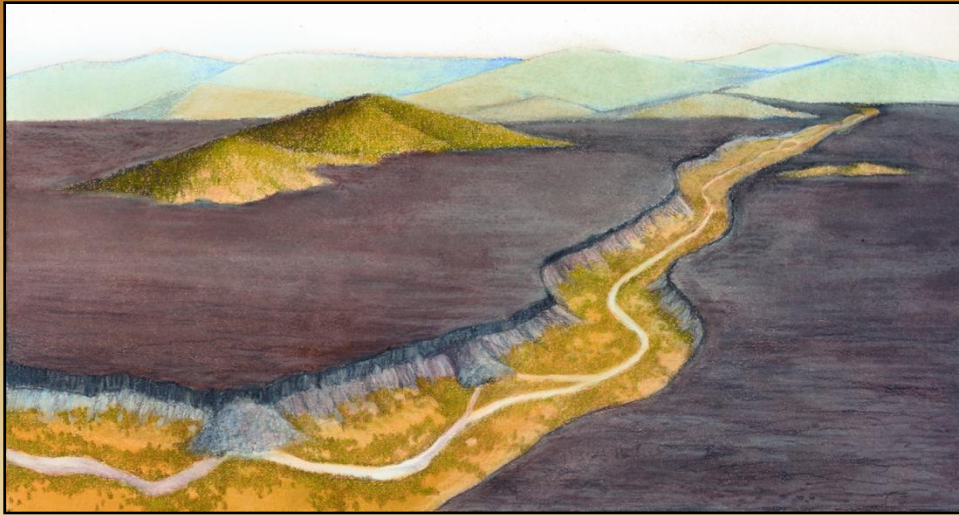


Seven million years ago a volcano erupted.

The lava flowed into the ancient Rogue River bed.



The Battle Between Rock & Water

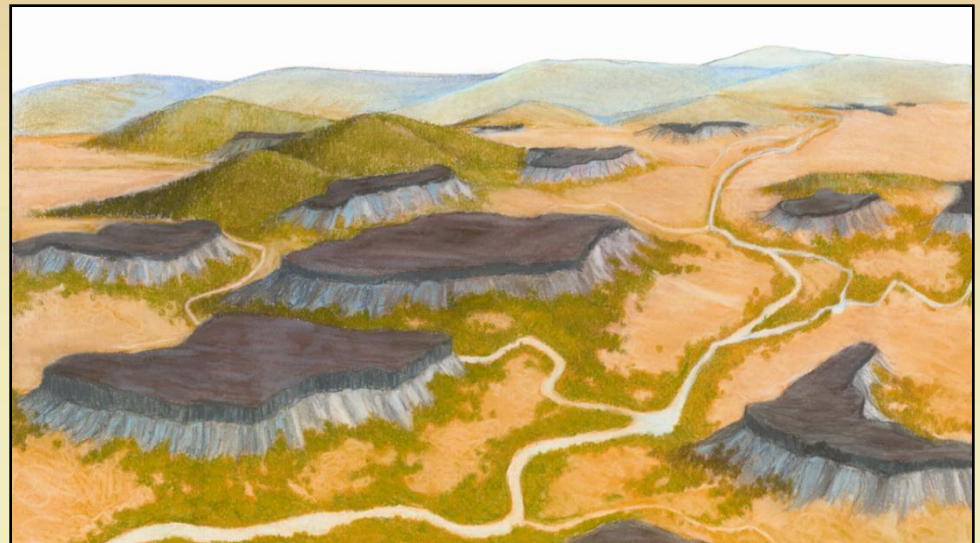


When lava cools it turns into rock.

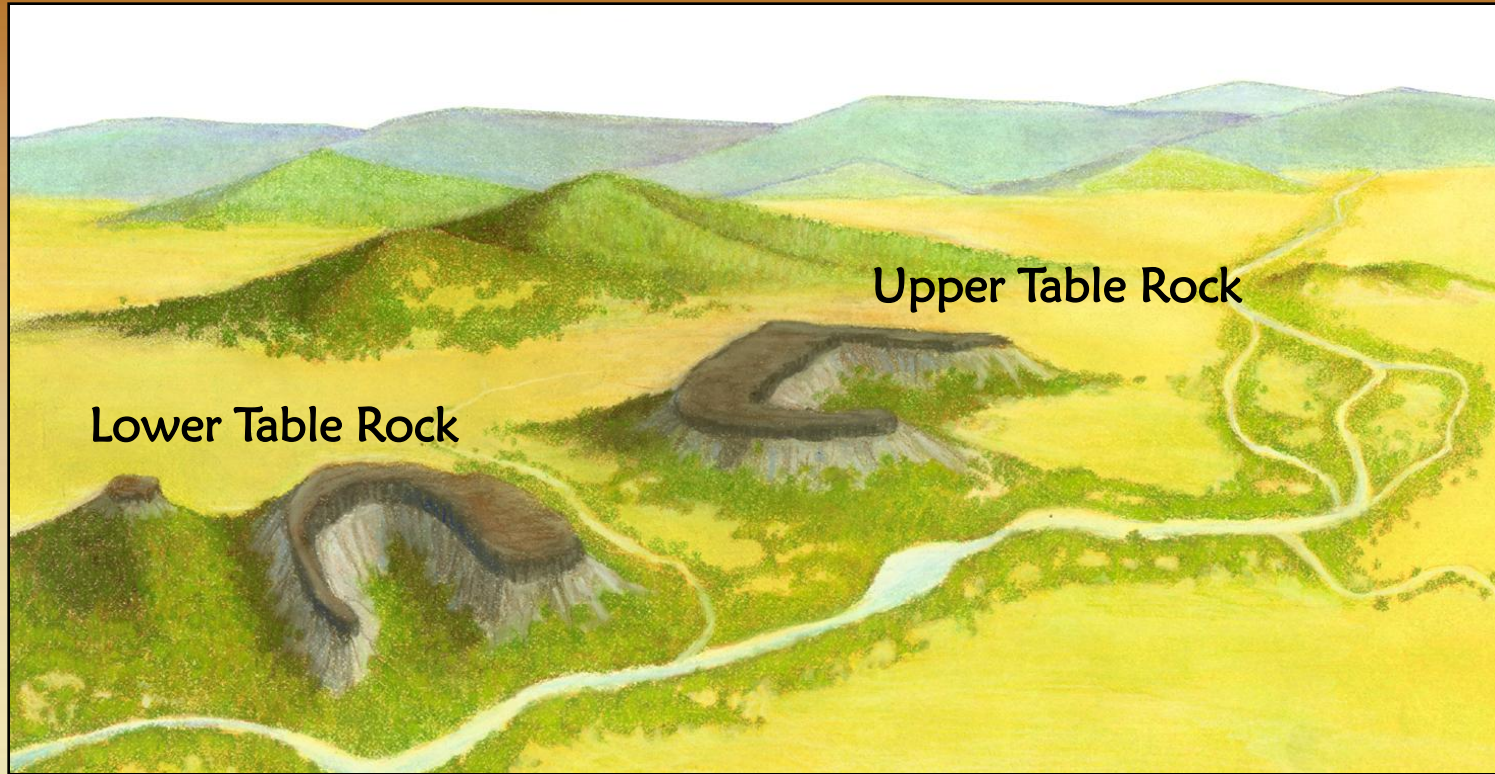
The Rogue River began to flow around the lava rock.

It began to break away the underlying materials. This is called **erosion**.

The valley floor was eroding away and dropping lower and lower



The Table Rocks Today



Today, all that is left of the lava flows are the two Table Rocks. Thousands of years from now, even they may disappear...

Native American Tribes have been in the Rogue Valley for over 10,000 years!

- ✧ Takelma
- ✧ Shasta
- ✧ Umpqua

Agnes Baker-Pilgrim
Takelma Elder



Medicine

Death Camas

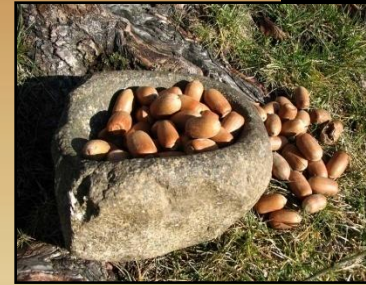


Yarrow

Food



Camas Bulbs



Acorns

Tools



Lichen



Atlatl

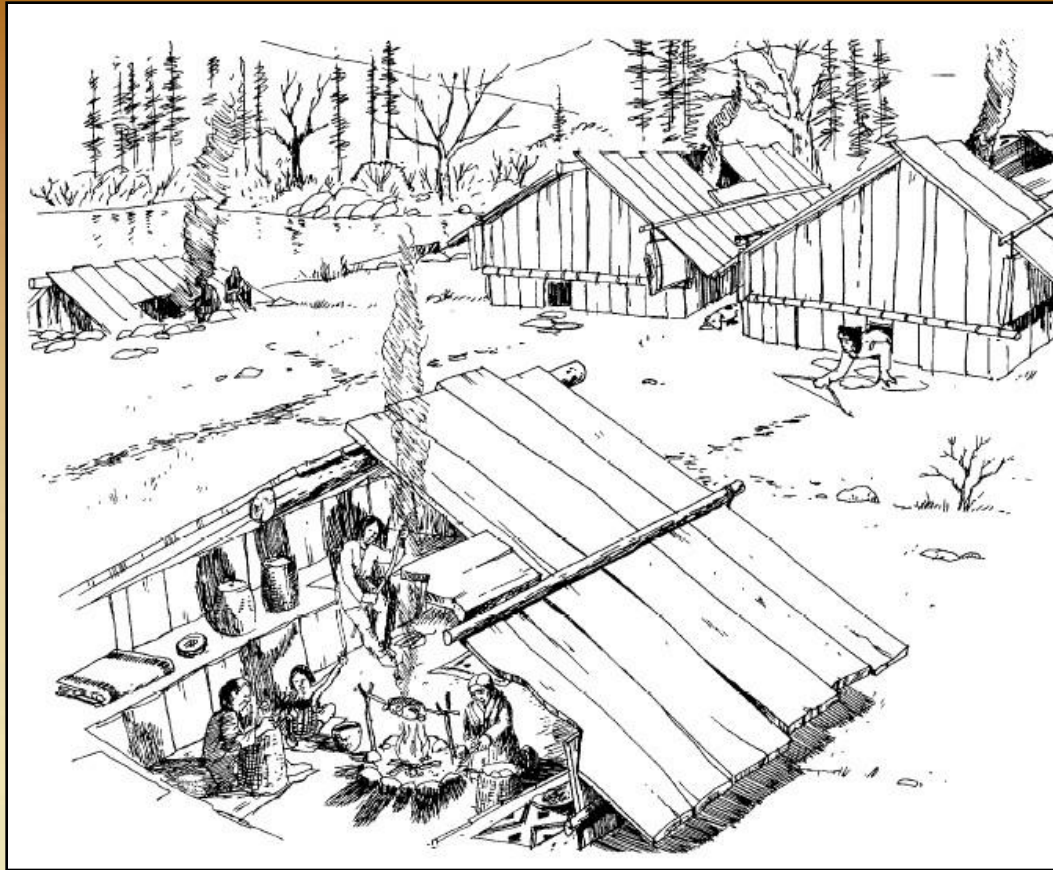


Digging stick



Mountain Mahogany

Traditional Pit-lodge



- Winter homes were located along the Rogue River.
- Pits dug three to four feet deep.
- Cedar or pine frame and roof were built above ground.

Hiking the Table Rocks

Help Us Protect the Table Rocks!

- Spare a Flower, Share a Flower
- Save a Place for Wildlife
- Protect the top and avoid walking in vernal pools
- Respect Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)



Help prevent erosion:

- Dogs, horses, bikes, and off-highway vehicles are not permitted on the Table Rocks
- Stay on the main trail and protect delicate vegetation



Take Care and Be Aware...



Rattle Snakes

Poison Oak



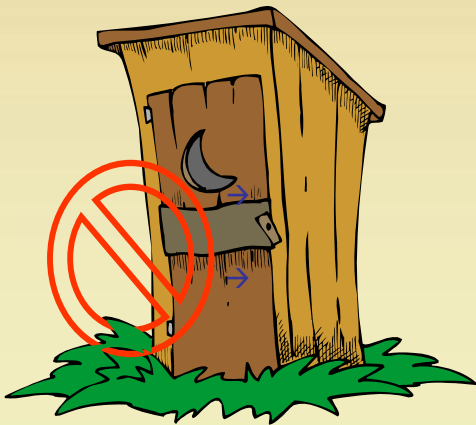
Ticks



Some Reminders to help KEEP YOU SAFE...



- There is No drinking water at the trailhead. Bring water!
- Always stay on the trail!
- Stay with your group!



There are no restrooms at top!

Be careful near the edge!

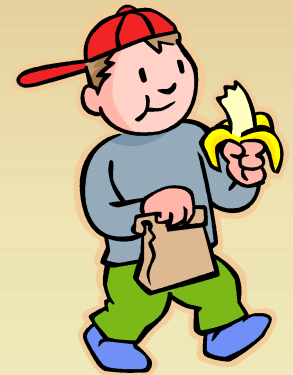




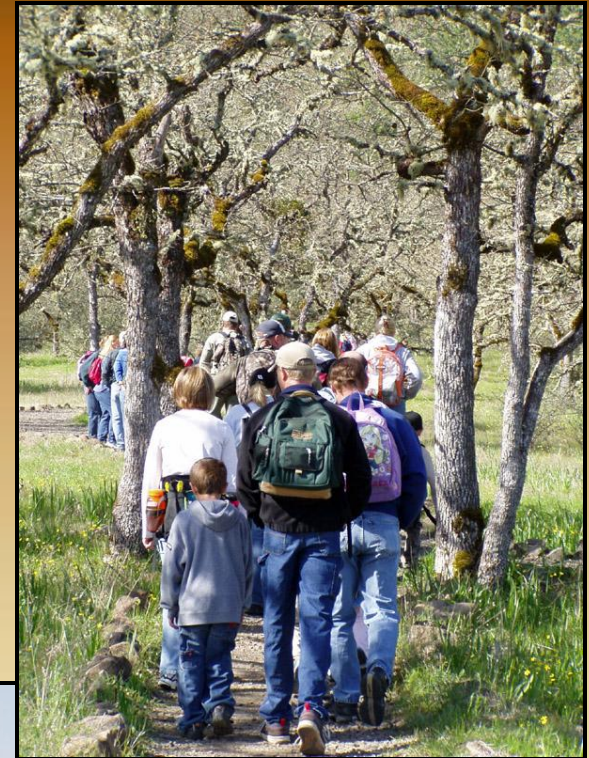
What to Bring



- Bring water!
- Wear layers... be prepared for the weather!
- Wear comfortable, sturdy shoes
- Bring a healthy lunch & snacks
- Backpacks are great for keeping all your stuff together!



What you might see on the Table Rocks...



Oak Savannah



White Oak



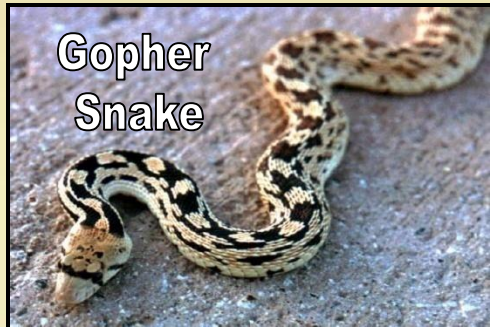
Black Oak



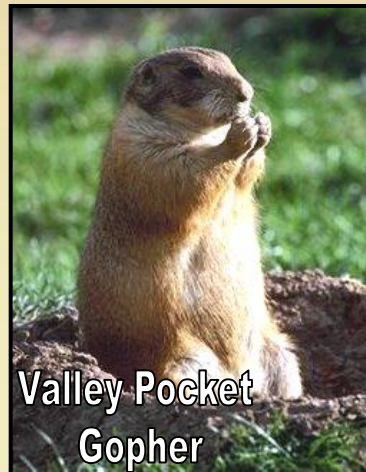
Common Camas



Southern Oregon
Buttercup

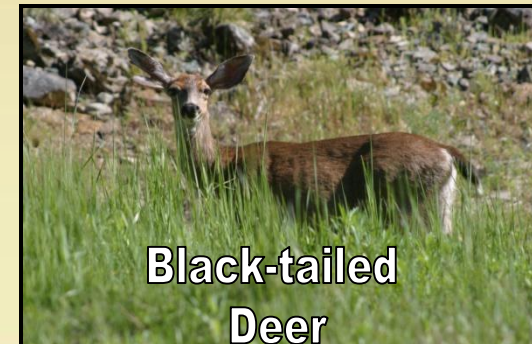


Gopher
Snake



Valley Pocket
Gopher

Acorn Woodpecker



Black-tailed
Deer

Chaparral



Buck Brush



Desert Parsley



Indian
Paintbrush



Western Fence Lizard



Forktoothed Ookow



Mixed Woodland



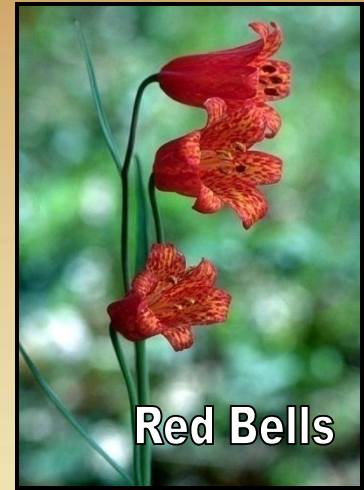
Ponderosa Pine



Cat's Ears



Arrow Leaf Balsamroot



Red Bells



Dusky-footed Woodrat



Pacific Madrone



Anna's Hummingbird

Mounded Prairie/Vernal Pools



Coyote

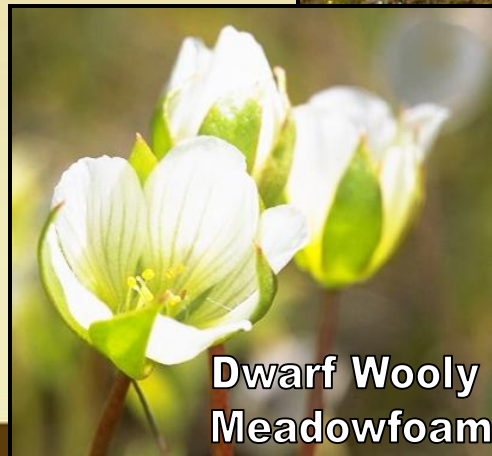


Turkey Vulture

Violet Green Swallow



Western Skink



Dwarf Woolly Meadowfoam



Goldfields



Pacific Tree Frog



Black-tailed Jackrabbit

Fairy Shrimp

brood pouch



Lindnerella occidentalis

Water Mite



Water Boatman



Copepod



Seed Shrimp



Flatworm



eggs

Daphnia-Water Flea



epiphia



Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp



Female



Male

- The Fairy Shrimp found on the Table Rocks are a *threatened species*
- They are threatened due to habitat loss
- Fairy Shrimp lay several hard eggs called cysts. The cysts can survive extremely hot or cold temperatures.
- The cysts can also lay dormant, waiting for the right conditions to hatch. Some cysts were found that were over 10,000 years old and could still hatch!

Life in the Vernal Pools



- When the Water Mite is a larvae, it attaches to a Water Boatman and sucks its bodily fluids for energy. It can also hitch rides to other vernal pools.
- Once the larvae is grown it drops off the Water Boatman as a nymph. The nymph uses its piercing mouthparts to suck the body fluids out of Water Fleas and Seed Shrimp.
- Adults feed on plants

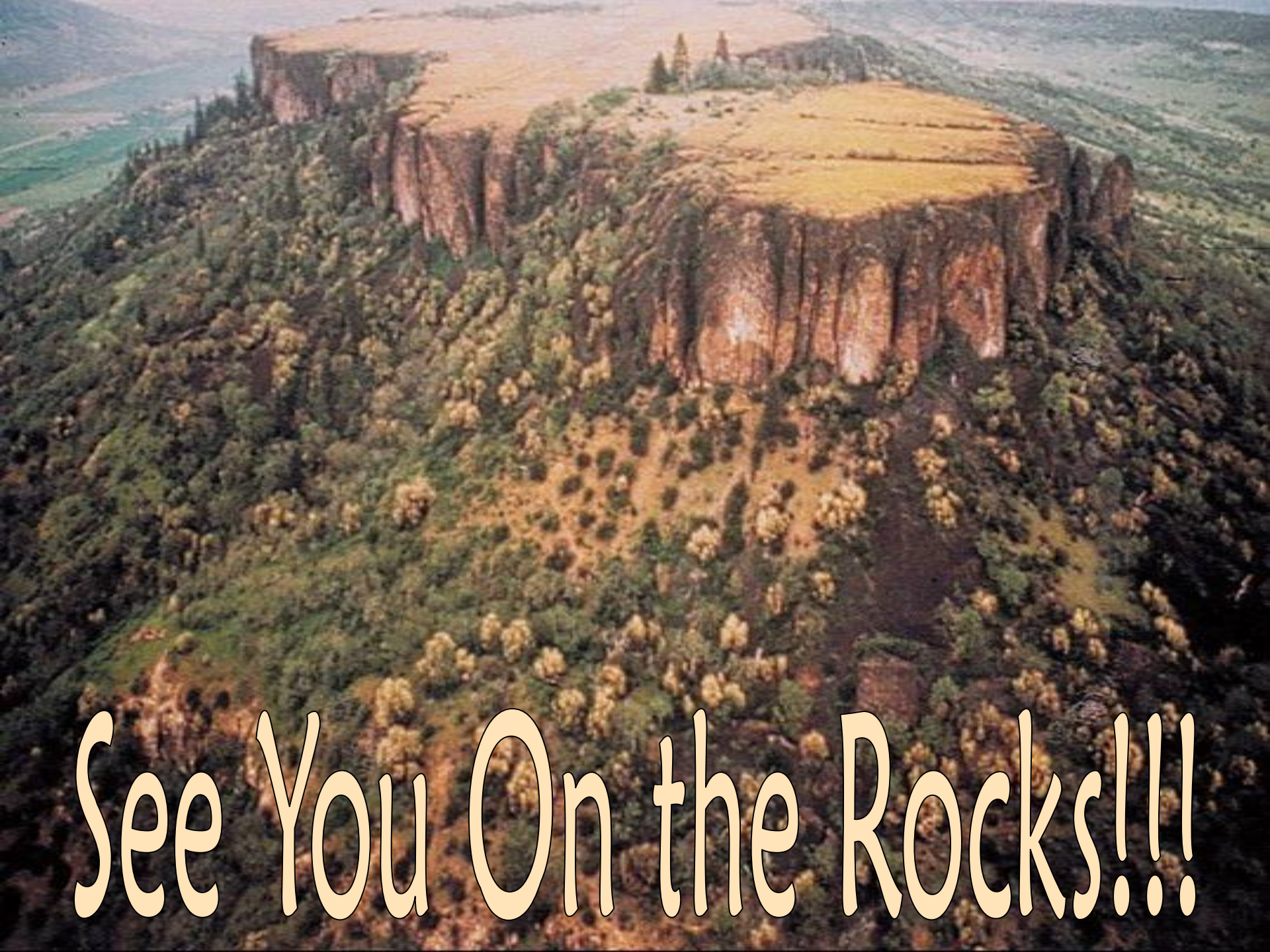


- Daphnia's bodies are see through!
- Vernal pools contain all female daphnia which reproduce without males. They have fertilized eggs that can hatch and will grow to be exact copies--her clones!
- When the vernal pools are about to dry up, about half of the daphnia will turn into males! They mate and the female lays a different kind of egg called epiphiala, that can survive the dry season. The eggs hatch once the pools fill with water again.



- Flatworms have a single opening in their stomach that is used to eat and to excrete!
- Flatworms hang a thread of slime in the water to catch water fleas. They stick their pharynx (throat/mouth) into their prey. Acting like a vacuum hose, it sucks out their insides!
- Most flatworms are hermaphrodites (both male and female) and can mate with any other flatworm of the same species.





See You On the Rocks!!!