

14. The large mound was caused by wind tipping a tree over. As the woody roots and stump decompose, the soil will settle into a "cradle knoll." The old time shantyboys called them that because they could take a snooze behind one, out of sight of the boss.



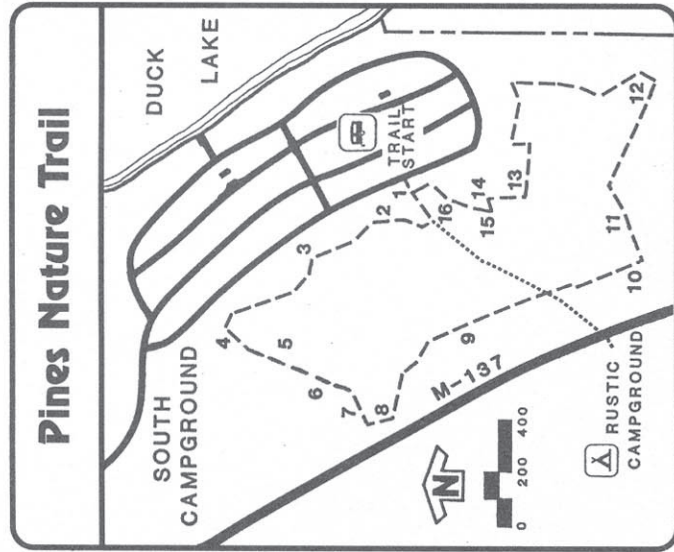
15. The Pileated Woodpecker is one of the largest woodpeckers in North America. The oblong holes in this dead tree are a result of the Pileated Woodpecker looking for food.



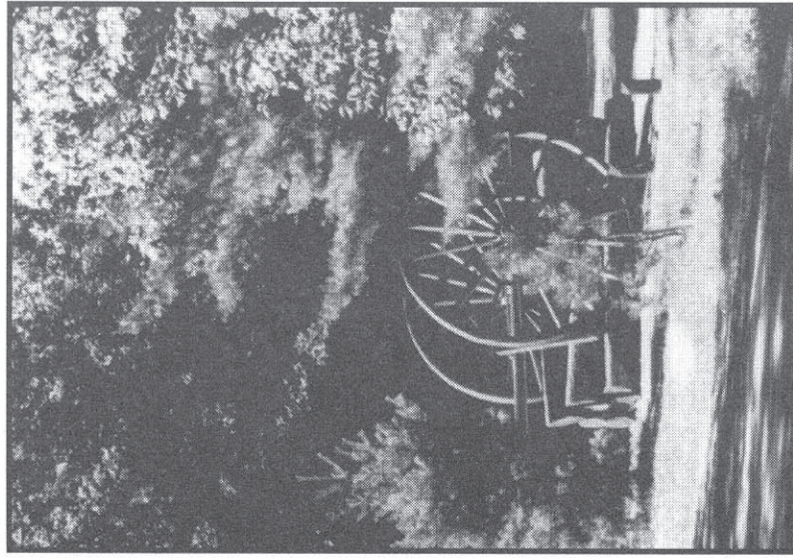
Winter Twig

Sassafras Leaves

16. Sassafras leaves are very distinctive having one to three lobes. The tree may grow to a height of 100 feet but the wood has little commercial value. Roots and bark contain an oil that when extracted is used in flavoring candies.



# Interlochen State Park Pines Nature Trail



You are nearing the end of the Pines Nature Trail. We hope that this information provided you some enjoyment and insight into the natural history of Interlochen State Park.

For more information contact:  
Interlochen State Park  
M-137  
Interlochen, MI 49643  
(616) 276-9511

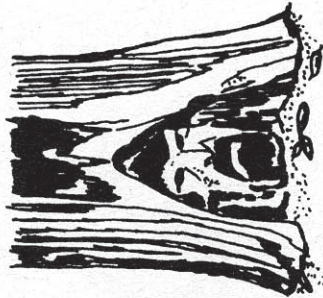


Michigan Department of Natural Resources  
Parks and Recreation Division

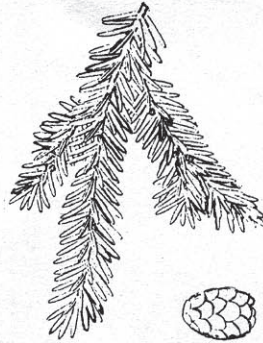
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the growth of Interlochen State Park.

1. This section of White Pine was cut from a tree within the park. Growth rings show a year by year history of the tree. The rings of this tree show it to be 293 years old when it was cut in 1986.



2. CAN YOU SEE IT? This natural formation was published in "Ripley's Believe It or Not", February 1976. The Pirate's Face is not as visible as it once was, but if you look from different angles an image will appear.



3. The wood from the Eastern Hemlock was considered of poor quality, but the bark contains high concentrations of tannic acid and was used extensively in the tanning of animal hides for leather products.



White Pine  
Needles

4. On your left is a Red Pine and to the right is a White Pine. Distinctive characteristics of the Red Pine are a flat scaly white bark, with two needles per bundle. The White Pine has shallow fissures with five needles per bundle which are only three inches long. Both Red Pine and White Pine are native to the Virgin Pine Forest that once covered much of northern Michigan.
5. Look and listen for the creatures of the forest. Sit still and you may see a squirrel scurry for nuts or a woodpecker may stop to check a dead tree for insects. Remember you are a forest guest, treat its creatures with respect.
6. Local Chippewa and Ottawa Indian tribes reportedly once engaged in an armed conflict in this valley. A dispute over fishing rights is believed to be the reason for the conflict.
7. A Moraine is a land form created by the disposition of dirt and rock by movement of a glacier. A Lateral Moraine is caused by material deposited along side a glacier. Terminal Moraines are created by material pushed in front of a glacier, and a Ground Moraine is created by a melting glacier.

and was caused by an injury to the tree. Because the wood in the burl grows much faster the convoluted shape is characteristic.

9. This wide trail was once a railroad bed. The Manistee and Northeastern Railroad used this rail and had a small station located within the park.
10. As you walk along the trail notice the large holes on either side, called "swede holes." These low spots were created during the railroad construction, as dirt was needed workers would take dirt from these holes, to fill in the grade.
11. This forest is being created by natural seeding from mature trees within the area. Thousands of seed carried by the wind, animals and birds are deposited and start to grow. Seeds will compete for minerals and sunlight with a few surviving to grow into straight, tall trees.
12. The scar at the base of this Red Pine is called "Cat Face" by loggers. A wild fire generated enough heat to kill the bark. Before the tree was able to heal itself, insects and fungi invaded the exposed wood and created this image.
13. Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers created the holes in this tree. Insects that lived in the remains of this tree have provided a food source for these woodpeckers.