



Landscapes are made of many parts.

This landscape includes the Strait of Juan de Fuca, carved out 13,000 years ago by ice age glaciers that were up to a mile thick. Across the Strait is Vancouver Island in British Columbia, Canada.

Closer to shore are the large rocks that helped Shipwreck Point get its name. On shore, the beach quickly gives way to a coastal forest that thrives on the wet weather coming in from the ocean.

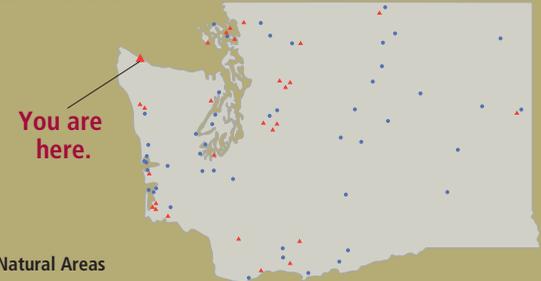
If you keep looking and are patient, you may see seals, sea otters, gray whales or even Orcas.



What parts of the landscape have you noticed?

## Exceptional Places

Quality examples of Washington's native grasslands, woodlands, marshes and more are protected in Natural Areas managed by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). These special sites offer opportunities for research and education. Some have interpretive or recreation trails. Others require DNR permission to visit because features are sensitive to human disturbance.



**Natural Areas**  
 ▲ Natural Resources Conservation Area  
 ● Natural Area Preserve  
 AS OF JUNE 2003

For more information contact the DNR  
 Natural Areas Program,  
 Olympic Region at  
 (360) 374-6131  
 TTY (360) 374-2819  
[www.dnr.wa.gov](http://www.dnr.wa.gov)



Sea otters wrap their pups in kelp so they don't drift away.



## Do you know what kelp is good for?

Under water, a kelp forest shelters snails, crabs, and shrimp. When sea urchins eat the rootlike "holdfasts" that anchor kelp to the bottom, kelp is set adrift.

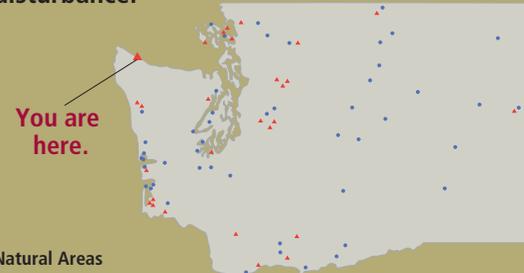
Bull kelp  
(*Nereocystis luetkeana*)



Floating on water, kelpbeds are a rest area for shorebirds, herons and sea otters. The otters also eat sea urchins that feed on the kelp.

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As you walk along the beach at low tide, you might find pools of water left behind on the rocks. Anemones, barnacles, crabs and other creatures live in these tidal pools. Each change of tides brings them water containing fresh oxygen and food.



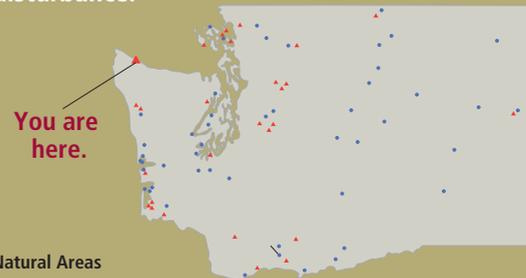
**Remember,  
tidepool creatures  
should not be disturbed.  
Collecting them  
is prohibited by law.**



Shore crab  
(*Hemigrapsus nudus*)

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You are here.

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any birds take advantage of the plentiful food found on this site.

Red-throated Loons dive in the kelp beds in pursuit of Pacific herring. Black Oystercatchers nibble on rocky outcroppings searching for mussels, limpets and other mollusks. Sanderlings may look as if they are chasing waves on the sand, but they are actually eating sand fleas or other invertebrates quickly before the next wave comes in.



Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)



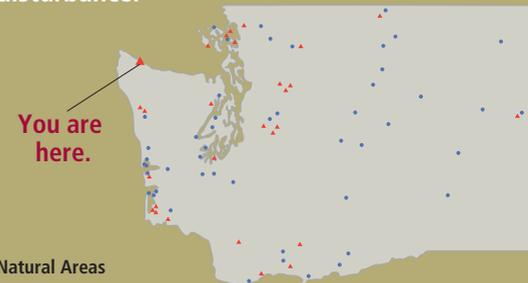
Black Oystercatcher (*Haematopus bachmani*)



WHAT BIRDS DO YOU SEE?

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