



# Cape Cod Canal Activity Book

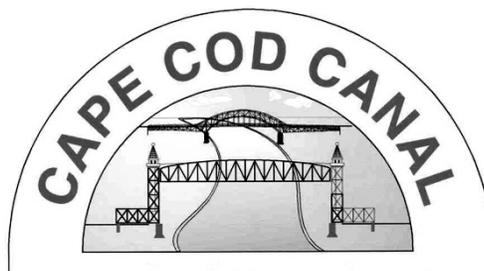
# Acknowledgements

This Activity Book was updated and revised by Park Ranger Justen Walker in collaboration with other U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Park Rangers. This update of the twenty-year-old original has new themes, graphics, text and layouts that were created in order to broaden the audience of the book . Hermie, the hermit crab, was created and illustrated by Justen Walker.

The original Activity Book, upon which this is based, was created in 1982 through a cooperative effort between Bridgewater State College Elementary Education Department and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Cape Cod Canal Field Office for use in the Cape Cod Canal Educational Outreach Program. The authors and illustrators, Sheila Smith and Lynn Townsend, were Elementary Education Majors from the college.



**US Army Corps  
of Engineers** ®  
New England District

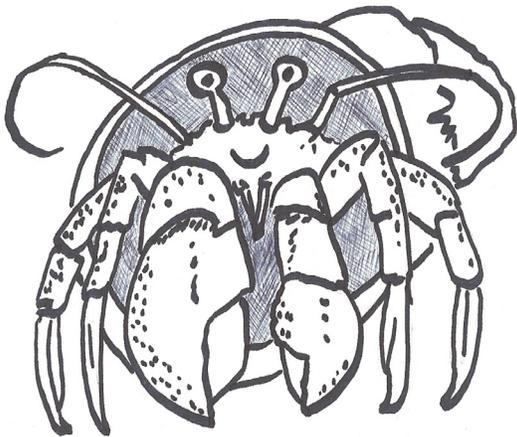


# *Hello Boys and Girls!*

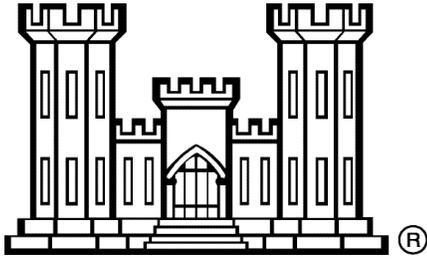
You may have biked, boated, walked, or fished along the Cape Cod Canal. But, do you know why the canal is here? How it was built? Or what kind of ships go through it?

These are only a few of the many questions that this activity book will help you answer. You will soon discover that the Cape Cod Canal is a unique and interesting area to visit.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers welcomes you to the Cape Cod Canal!



This is Hermie the hermit crab. He will guide you through the Activity Book, and provide you with some fun facts about the Cape Cod Canal.

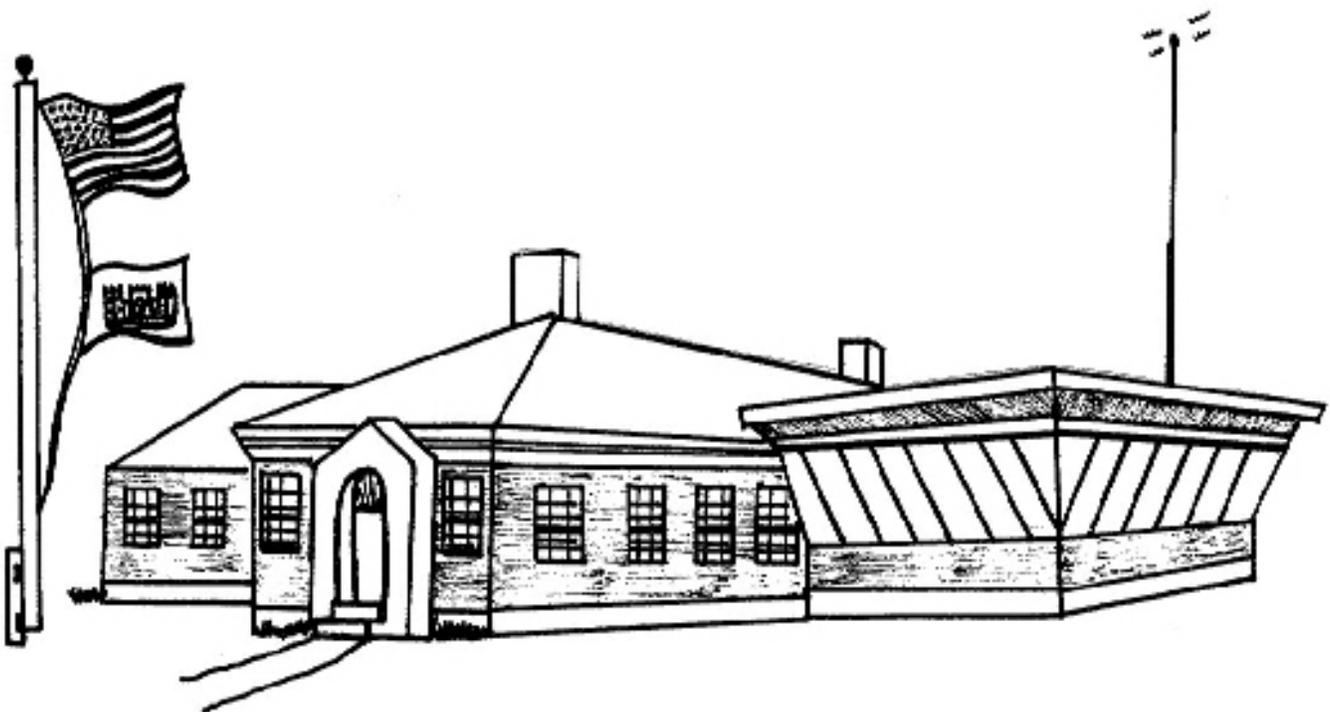


# *The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*

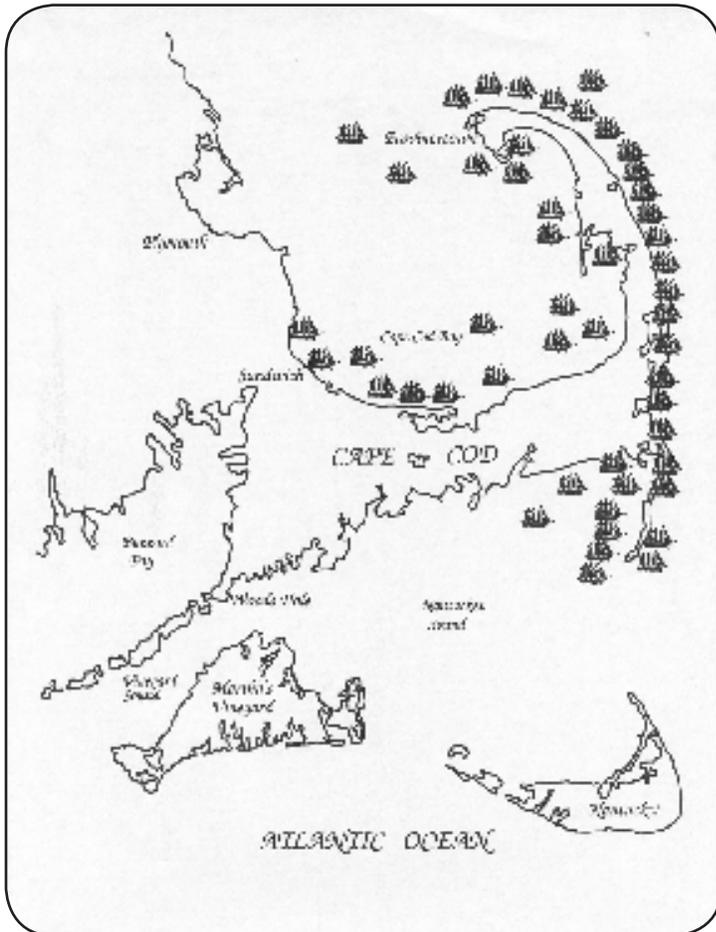
The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Cape Cod Canal. The USACE maintains many navigable waterways throughout the country. These waterways are used like highways to help move people and products around in a safe and economical way.

The Cape Cod Canal Headquarters is located on the north (mainland) side of the Canal in Buzzards Bay. At the headquarters, there is a marine traffic control center, a boat basin for USACE boats, a ranger station, workshops, garages, offices, and a marine railway.

The District Engineer of the New England District USACE and the Canal Manager supervise the entire operation at the Canal. Under the direct supervision of the Canal Manager, there are many trained and experienced people who operate and maintain the Cape Cod Canal.

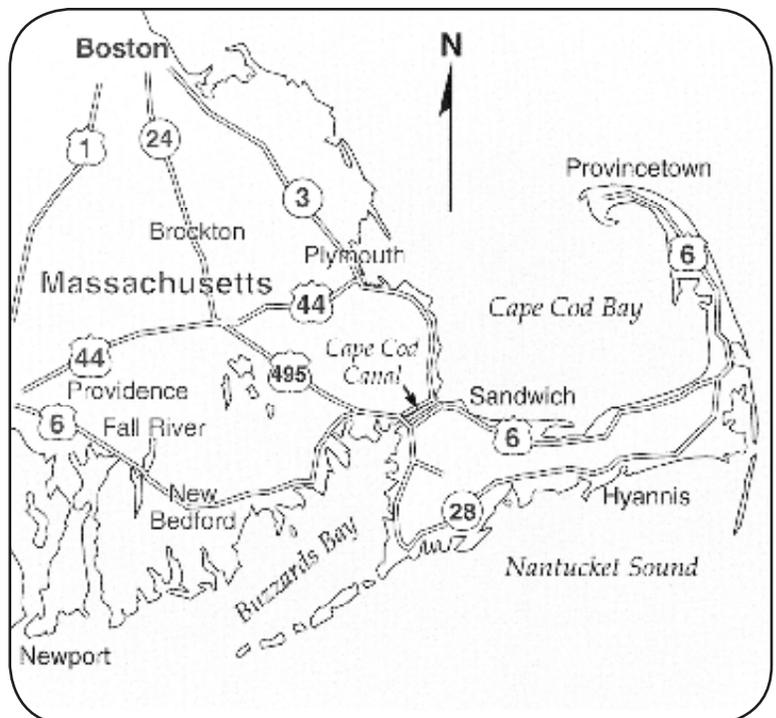


# Why the Cape Cod Canal?



For years the outer shores of Cape Cod were known to be dangerous for many ships. Shipwrecks were a common occurrence, with one wreck approximately every two weeks during the late 1800s. How many wrecks are shown on this map?

The Cape Cod Canal allows vessels to avoid the outer shores of Cape Cod. Vessels using the Cape Cod Canal save 65 to 160 miles depending on the routes they travel. The short-cut through the Canal saves people time and money.



# Marine Traffic Control



The Cape Cod Canal is a toll free waterway. It is open to traffic 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and 365 days a year. Marine traffic controllers monitor the entire 17.4 miles of the Canal to ensure safe movement of vessel traffic.

A computerized vessel tracking system is used to manage vessel traffic. The system consists of radar, closed circuit television cameras, computers, microwave and multi-channel VHF-FM radio communications.

All types of vessels use the Canal. However, only vessels that have adequate power and are seaworthy are allowed to go through the Canal. The vessels must also be a size that will allow them to pass safely within the limits of the Canal's depth and width, and clearance under the Canal's bridges. Any vessel 65 feet or longer has to call the marine traffic controller to ask permission to pass before entering the Canal.

Canal patrol boats maintain a constant watch along the waterway. The patrol boats assist smaller boats in danger, enforce speed regulations, and remove floating debris from the Canal and outer channels. Patrol boats can respond quickly to any marine emergency that occurs.

A Canal tugboat assists larger vessels that encounter difficulty while passing through the Cape Cod Canal. It's also used for ice breaking, firefighting, and survey work.

# It takes a lot of people to run the Cape Cod Canal...

In addition to the Marine Traffic Controllers and the boat crews there are many others who help operate the Canal. Some employees are more visible than others. You may see park rangers or park attendants when you visit the Canal. The park rangers patrol the lands along the Canal, and conduct many public education programs. The park attendants greet visitors and upkeep all of the recreation areas. There are also administrators, electricians, engineers and others, who you may not see as much. Everyone is equally important in maintaining and operating the Cape Cod Canal.



Park Ranger showing a scallop at a Junior Ranger program.



Park attendants keeping the Canal's recreation areas clean.



Boat operator patrolling the Canal.

# While visiting the Cape Cod Canal, see if you can find the names of the following:

Park Ranger \_\_\_\_\_

Marine Traffic Controller \_\_\_\_\_

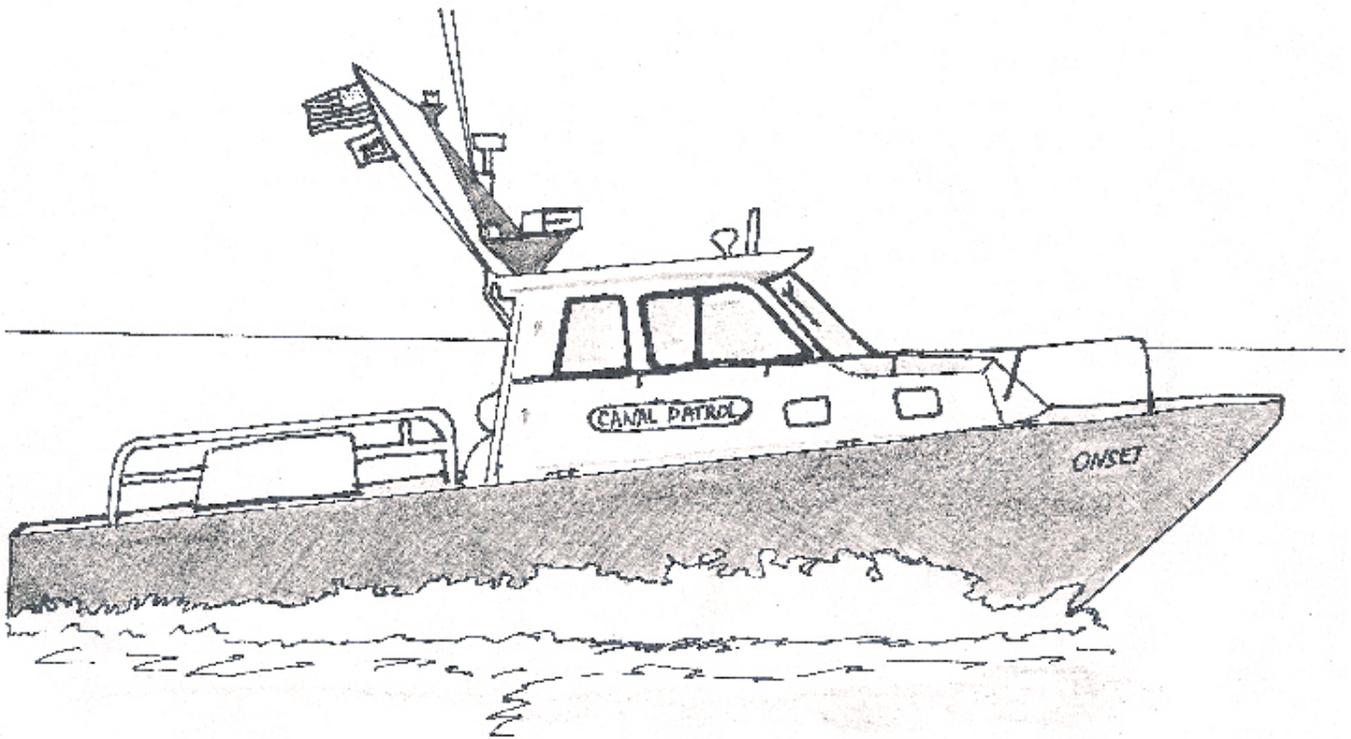
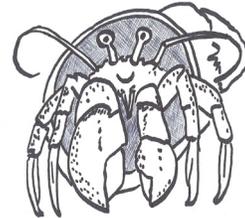
Boat Operator \_\_\_\_\_

Engineer \_\_\_\_\_

Park Attendant \_\_\_\_\_

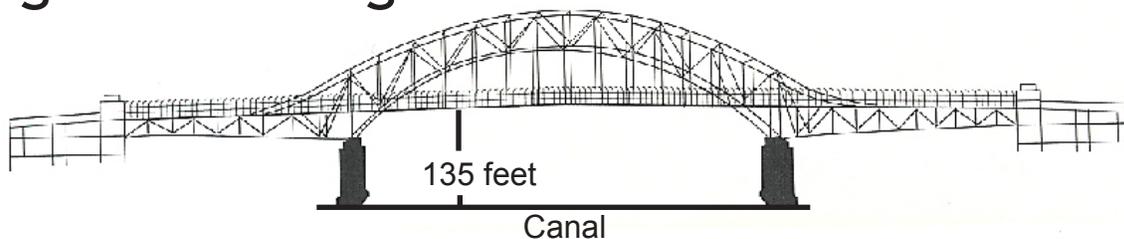
## Hermie's fun fact:

All of the people at the Cape Cod Canal work for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, but only a few are actually engineers and or in the military!

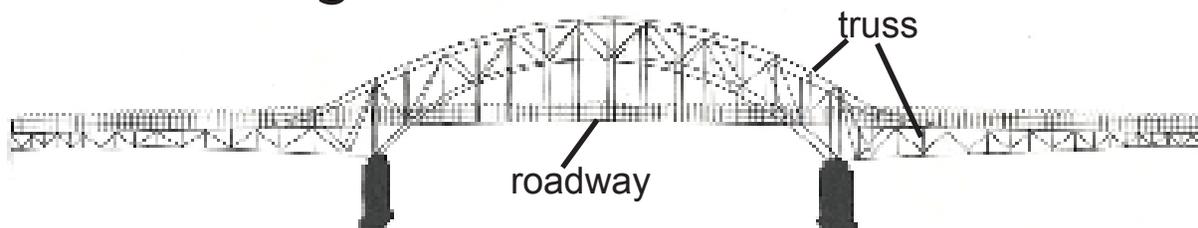


# Highway Bridges

## Sagamore Bridge



## Bourne Bridge



There are two continuous truss highway bridges that cross the Canal. The truss is the framework of beams that form the arch and approach. The roadway is suspended by cables attached to the truss. The Sagamore Bridge is near the Canal's east end closer to Cape Cod Bay. The Bourne Bridge is near the Canal's west end closer to Buzzards Bay.

They look almost identical, but the Bourne Bridge is longer. It is 2,384 feet long, while the Sagamore Bridge is only 1,408 feet long. The bridges are suspended 135 feet above the waterway, so many large ships can pass under them.

The bridges were built during the years 1933-1935. This was the time of the Great Depression, and many people needed jobs. The government provided money to employ about 700 people to construct the Canal's bridges.

# RAILROAD BRIDGE

How many words can you find in the words "Railroad Bridge"?

log

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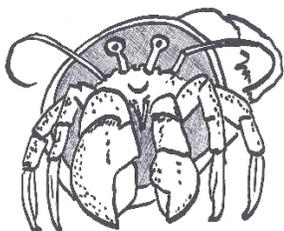
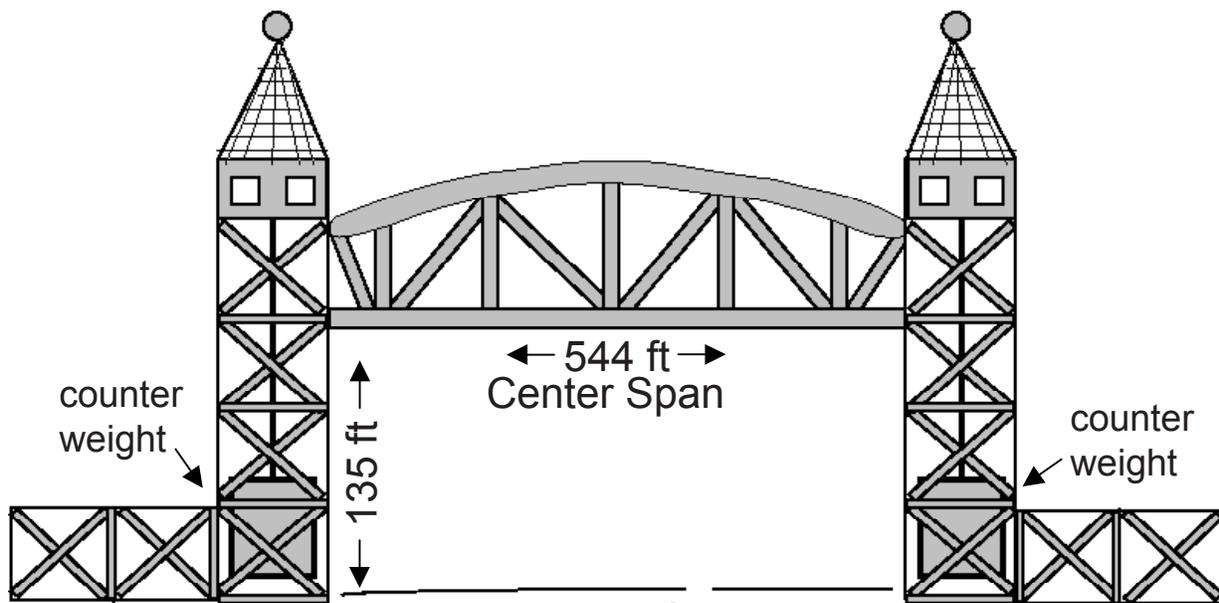
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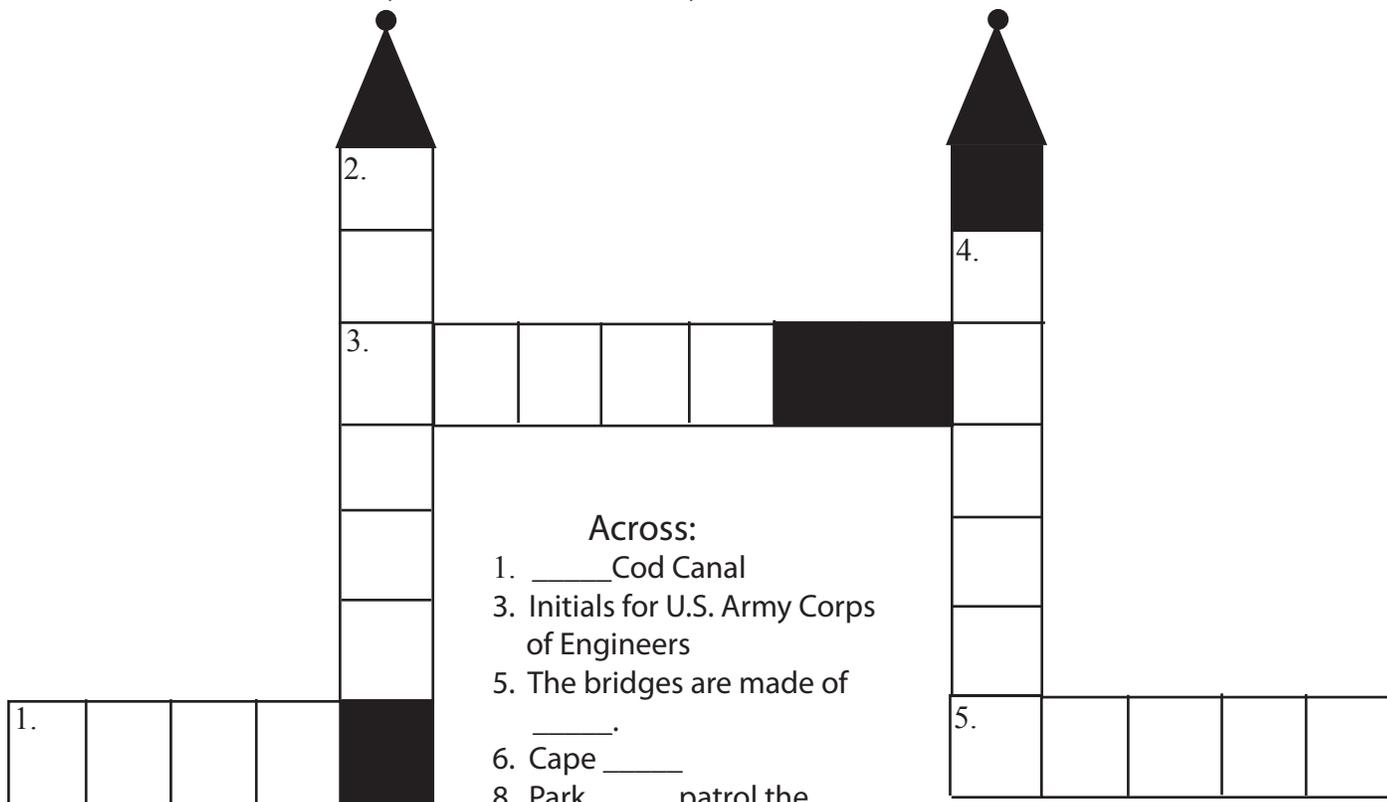
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## Hermie's fun facts about the railroad bridge:

- The original cost to build the bridge in 1935 was \$1,560,000
- It takes 2.5 minutes to raise or lower the center span of the bridge.
- Counter weights hang within the towers on each side of the bridge. They each weigh 1,100 tons. Added together they weigh the same as the center span: 2,200 tons. That's about the same weight as 365 school buses!
- When the span is lowered the counterweights rise. When the span rises the counterweights are lowered.

# CROSSWORD PUZZLE



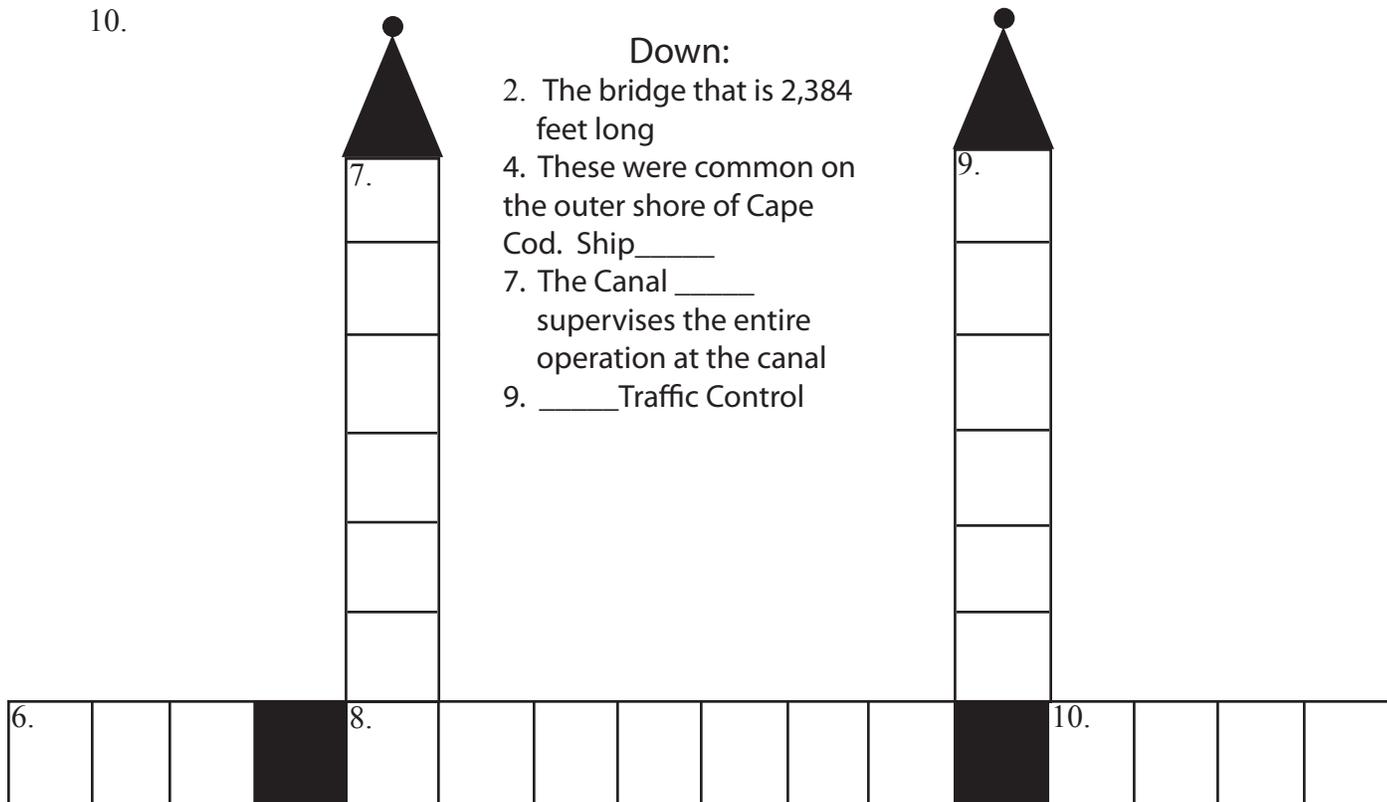
**Across:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Cod Canal
3. Initials for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
5. The bridges are made of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Cape \_\_\_\_\_
8. Park \_\_\_\_\_ patrol the Cape Cod Canal area.
10. Center part of the bridge is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

10.

**Down:**

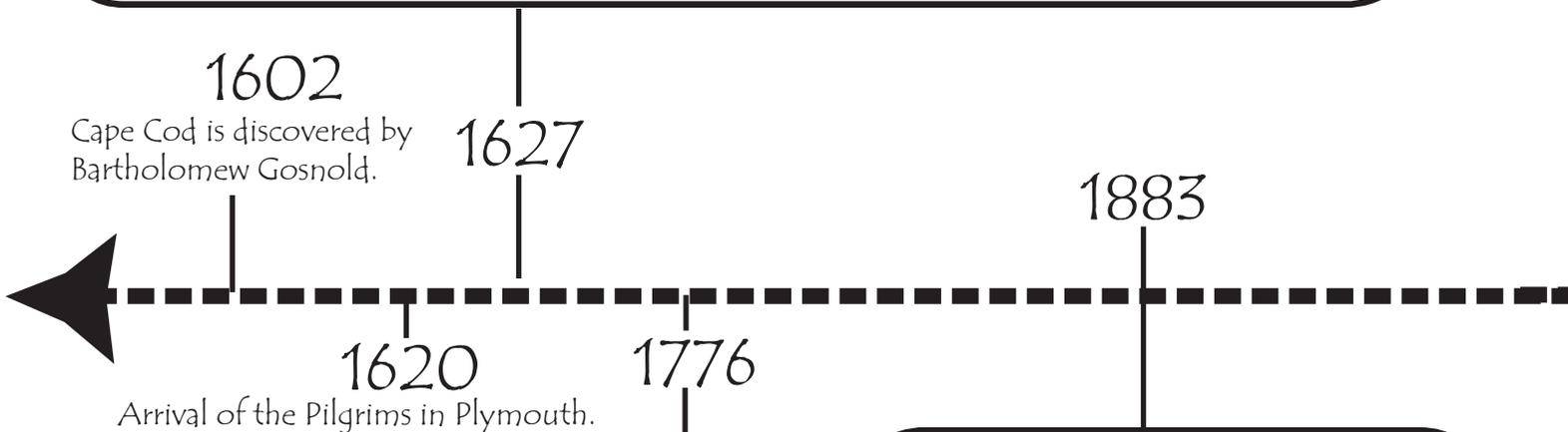
2. The bridge that is 2,384 feet long
4. These were common on the outer shore of Cape Cod. Ship \_\_\_\_\_
7. The Canal \_\_\_\_\_ supervises the entire operation at the canal
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Traffic Control



# Cape Cod Canal History Timeline

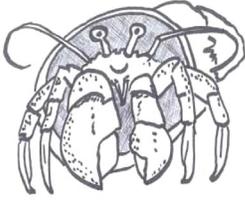
Draw a picture of the event in the box provided or color the picture there.

Aptucxet Trading Post is established along the banks of the Monument River. To aid trade, Myles Standish of Plimoth Colony proposes a canal connecting Cape Cod Bay and Buzzards Bay. But, it would take almost 300 years before the Monument River would become part of the Cape Cod Canal.



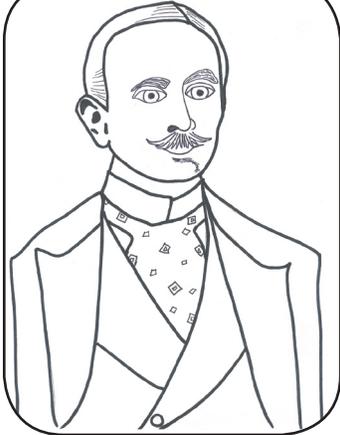
During the Revolutionary War, British warships pose a threat to ships voyaging around the outer shores of Cape Cod. General George Washington orders Thomas Machin to survey the canal route, believing that the canal would "Give greater security to navigation and against the enemy."

Frederick Lockwood attempts to build a canal using a specialized machine he built called a dredge. Dredges are large machines that dig, scoop or suck material from the bottom of a waterway. Lockwood's dredge broke down a lot. He dug out 1 mile of the Canal before he had to give up.



Hermie's fun fact:

William Barclay Parsons was the chief engineer for the Cape Cod Canal. But, did you know that before the Canal, he was also involved in the construction of the Panama Canal and New York's subway system?



June 22nd, construction of the Cape Cod Canal begins when August Belmont ceremoniously digs the first shovel of dirt, promising "not to desert the task until the last shovelful has been dug." He provided the financial support for the project.

1890s

1909

1928

Cape Cod's outer shores are claiming an average of one shipwreck every two weeks. As more cargo, ships, and lives were lost, pressure to build a canal grows.

1914

March 31st, the Federal Government purchases the Canal and places the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in charge.

July 29th, the S.S. Rose Standish is the first passenger ship to officially pass through the Cape Cod Canal as part of the Canal's grand opening celebration. The Canal is privately operated as a toll waterway with a depth of only 15 feet.



# U.S. Government Purchased the Canal...



Belmont had a difficult time making his Cape Cod Canal safe. He had problems with swift currents, erosion, sharp turns and a narrow channel. This led to accidents and Canal closures. He was losing money because fewer vessels were using his Canal.

On March 31, 1928 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers took over the failing Cape Cod Canal. The USACE knew that the Canal needed improvements to make the Canal a safe waterway that vessels would use.

## The Widest Sea-Level Canal in the World was Constructed...

The Canal becomes deeper and wider....

The modern day Cape Cod Canal is 32 feet deep and 500 feet wide. Belmont's Canal was only 15-20 feet deep and 100 feet wide.

Two new highway bridges and one new railroad bridge were constructed....

Belmont had drawbridges, so if a boat was transiting, cars would have to wait.

Sharp turns in the Buzzards Bay approach channel were straightened....

The Canal was extended to 17.4 miles long from Belmont's 13-mile Canal.

Rip-rap (rocks) were placed along the sides of the Canal....

These rocks prevent vessel wakes (waves) from eroding the sides of the Canal.

Better navigational lighting was installed along both sides of the Canal....

The lights make it easier and safer for boats to travel when there is low visibility.

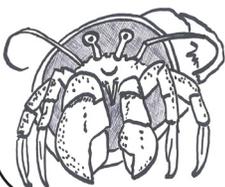
Mooring basins provide vessels a protected place to tie up...

The mooring basins are located on both ends of the Canal.

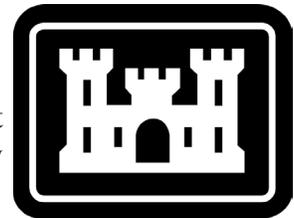
The Sandwich Marina and a channel into Onset Bay provide a protected area for smaller vessels when needed.

### Hermie's fun fact:

The US Army Corps of Engineers' logo is the castle, but why?



Though original documents about the logo were destroyed in a fire, it is believed to represent some of the Corps' very important early construction work. In the early 1800s the Corps built many fort-like structures along the Atlantic Coast to protect our young country. Many of the forts looked like castles.



# The Canal Story

## Word Search

B N O T G N I H S A W B R Y K M A  
W A C U S A C E T T D E R O R L S  
I B E M F T X O Y A H I P I N G T  
C U R R E N T S O Z Z S A M D R E  
F Z E F L O O R F U R E R Y E G N  
C Z E B B E L M O N T O S A T T E  
O A M T A I L L S H E I O B P S N  
P R E S A E N T A R X T N D I O R  
N D S R U B A R O U C B S O L A U  
S S R C K P R M I N U T H C E V O  
A B D E E N A G I M T N E E R E B  
F A M I D G R A R I P R A P B S L  
E Y L A A G T U C R A N P A E S X  
N O I S O R E A W G A T E C R E E  
A F E T Y G N U I L Z B A R I L T  
B A L L E A Y S H I P W R E C K H  
W A S H L N C R Z P D R E G P H S

Look across, down, diagonally, forwards and backwards  
to find the following canal terms.

APTUCXET

BELMONT

BOURNE

BRIDGE

BUZZARDS BAY

CANAL

CAPE COD BAY

CURRENTS

DREDGE

EROSION

PARSONS

PILGRIM

RAILROAD

RIP RAP

SAFE

SAGAMORE

SHIPWRECK

USACE

VESSEL

WASHINGTON

Marjorie Bassett was a resident of the Cape Cod Canal area during the time Belmont owned the Canal. She loved to see the famous *New York* passenger boat. It traveled through the Canal often. A popular postcard from Cape Cod had the poem that Marjorie Bassett wrote.

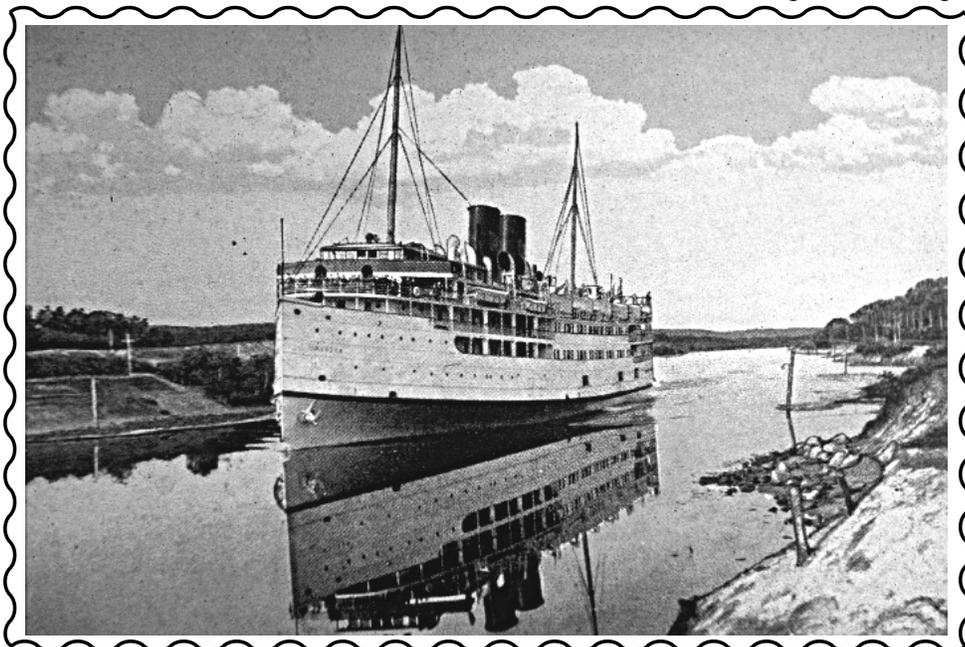
### *The New York Boat*

*Have you ever been down by the Cape Cod Canal  
When the New York boat went through?  
Of all the sights I love so well  
That one is ever new.*

*It's fun to ride along a while  
Then to stop by the bank to wait.  
It's fun to watch the folks arrive  
Some early and some late.*

*Now if you've never been there  
To see that boat go by,  
You've missed a sight beyond compare,  
I'm going to tell you why.*

*At dusk the old Cape Cod Canal  
Takes on a glamorous hue  
And 'tis a glorious spot at which to dwell  
While the New York boat goes through.*





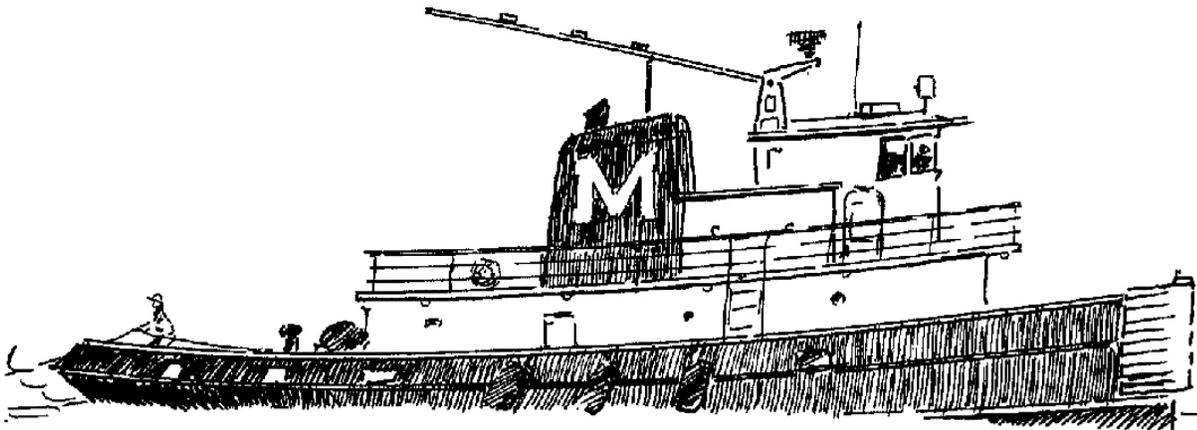


# Ships in the Canal!

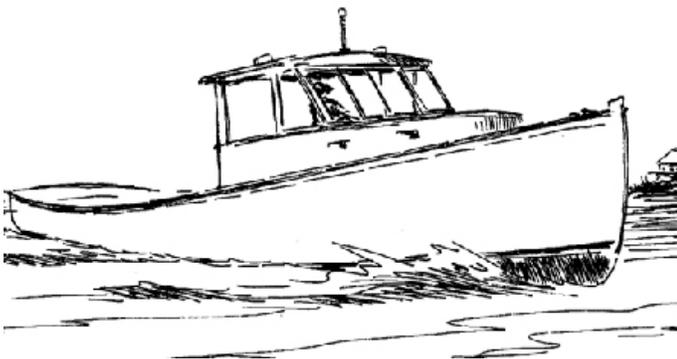
Ship illustrations from:  
"What Ship is That? A field guide to boats and ships"  
written and illustrated by Bob Basnight.

There are many different types of ships that you might see going through the Cape Cod Canal. Some of the ships include the following: huge tankers, tugboats with barges, tour boats, patrol boats, fishing boats and even some tall ships such as schooners, ketchs, yawls and sloops.

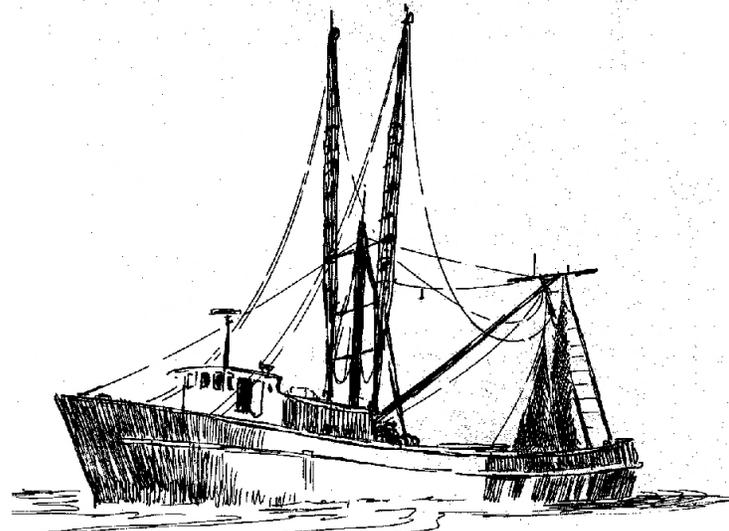
While you are at the Cape Cod Canal see how many different types of ships transit the Canal. Some of the types are drawn here to help you name them.



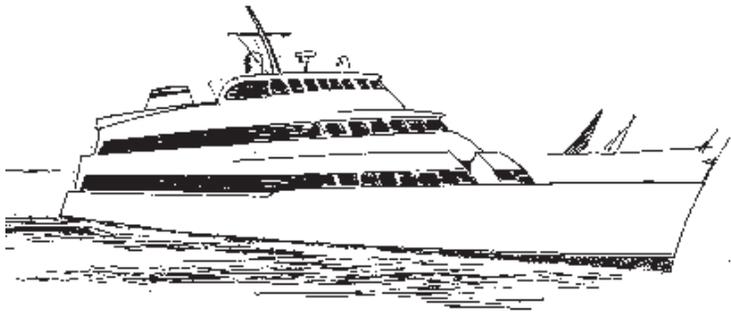
Tug



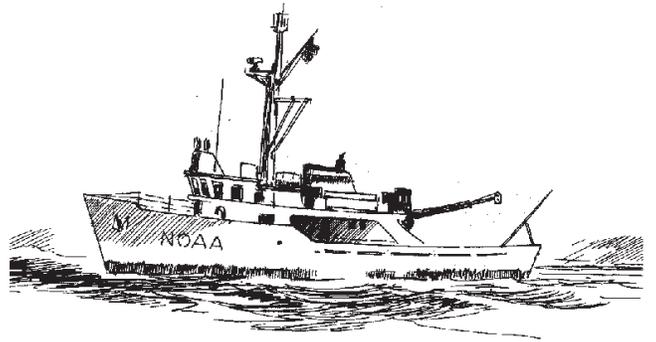
Lobster boat



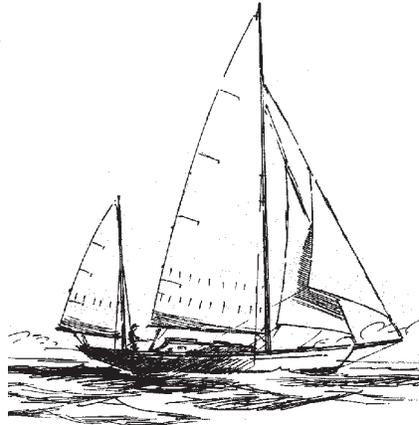
Eastcoast Trawler  
(fishing boat)



Luxury Yacht



Research Vessel



Sailboat -Yawl



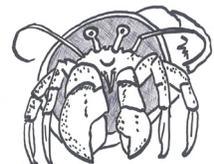
Container Barge



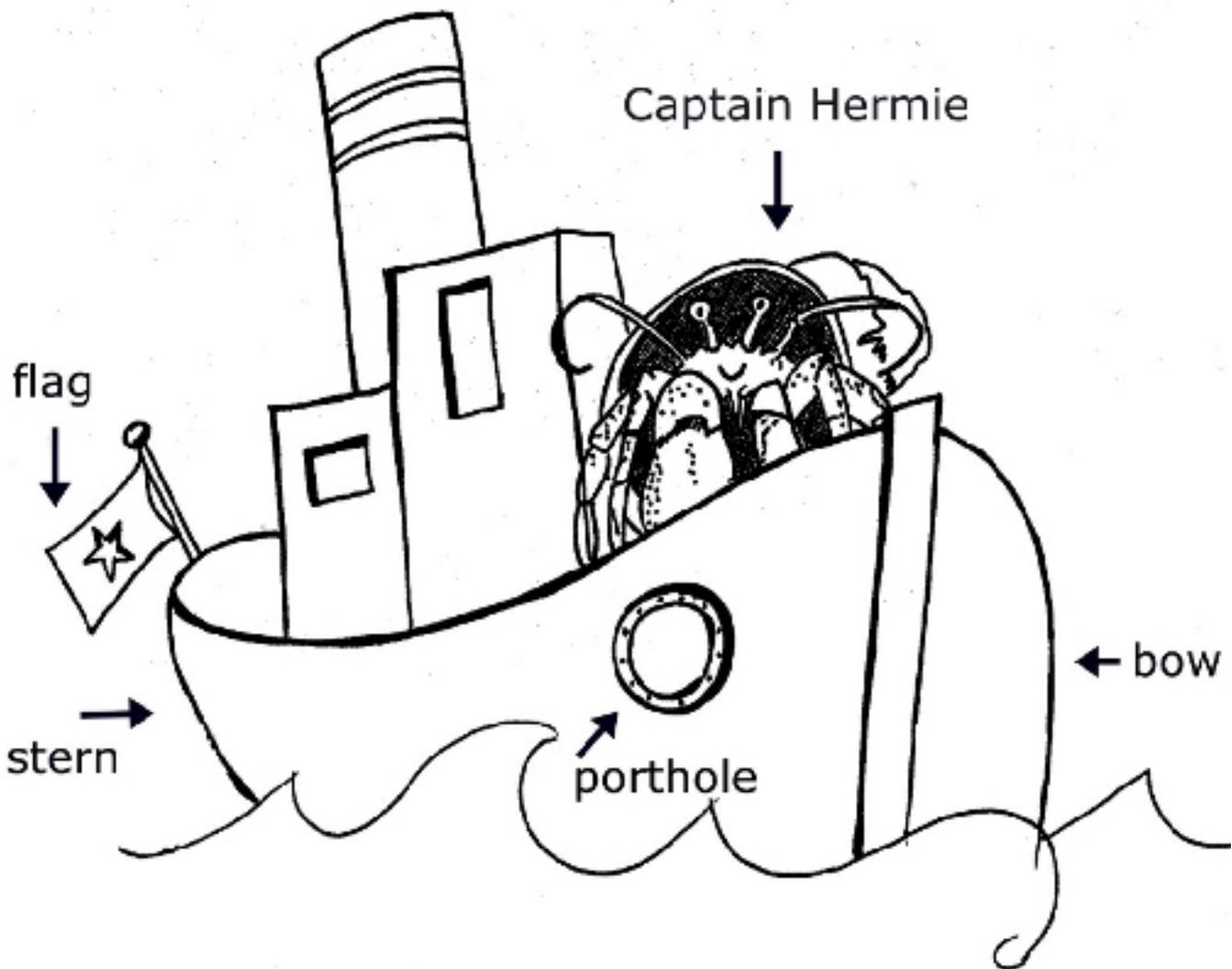
Cruise liner

Hermie's fun fact:

Ships coming through the Canal carry all kinds of cargo. They carry people, cars, oil, cement, fish, sneakers, televisions, rubber ducks, and almost anything else you can think of!



Color in Hermie and his boat.



Boaters have their own nautical language. Learn some of the terms below!

**aft** - near the stern or back end of the boat

**ballast** - any material carried on a ship to make it stable or balanced

**bow** - forward end of a vessel

**charts** - maps used on a ship

**crew** - the people working on the boat

**deck** - the floor on a ship

**fathom** - a nautical measurement that equals six feet

**gangway** - the ramp to board a boat

**keel** - the centerline on the bottom of a ship

**lines** - the ropes on board a boat

**port** - the left side of a ship, or the city a boat goes into

**porthole** - a window on a ship

**radar** - an electronic device for determining location

**starboard** - the right side of a ship

**stern** - the back end of the boat



# Nautical Terms



## Word Search

N F B D U S X I B K L Y U T F Q C C  
E O O N I A T P A C P O K C D E T G  
C G I R J L O E L U H G G O E A C W  
W R D T W G F O U N F A C M O D L V  
Z G E I A A S E N I L K R B W R E J  
Q T E W R G R H S P A O E T O A E X  
K V Q E E B I D F Y G F I S S O K O  
K N O T D L R V X G I Y H T E B H J  
P O R T H O L E A L B W O B F R V L  
B P P T H L P N S N A H T D G A R A  
F J L C I M G D T S L G Y R I T O R  
Y U N Z B W D H E H L A H W O S V G  
M A X A A R R D R J A K V V B P Z M  
S R L Y A D K H N K S I L Y O L Q O  
B L E D Q R A O C K T U R T P G O H  
P S A I I O K E W Z V B O E V Q I T  
P R R T D U D G Y F Z D J X G G M A  
E N G I N E Q E G F J K P H T O Q F

Look across, down, diagonally, forwards, and backwards to find the following nautical terms.

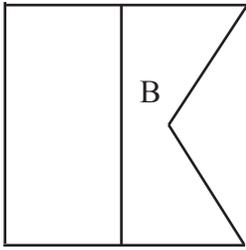
AFT  
ANCHOR  
BALLAST  
BOW  
BRIDGE  
CAPTAIN  
CHARTS

CREW  
DECK  
DOCK  
ENGINE  
FATHOM  
FLAG  
FORWARD

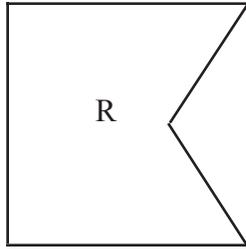
GANGWAY  
KEEL  
KNOT  
LIFEBOAT  
LINES  
NAVIGATION  
PORT

PORTHOLE  
RADAR  
STARBOARD  
STERN

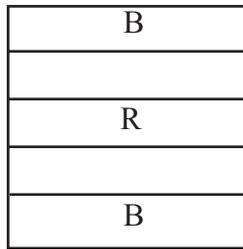
# Maritime Flags



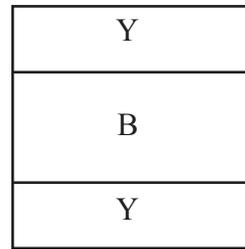
A -- Alpha



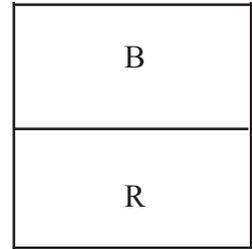
B -- Bravo



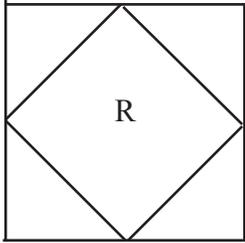
C -- Charlie



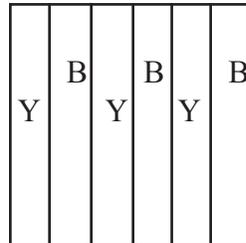
D -- Delta



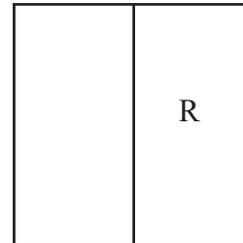
E -- Echo



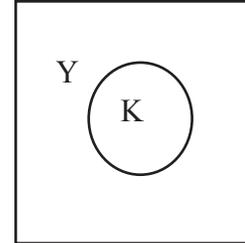
F -- Foxtrot



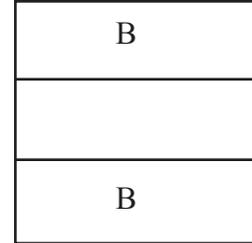
G--Golf



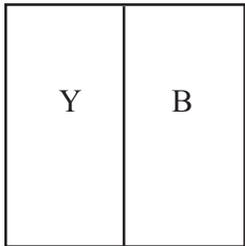
H--Hotel



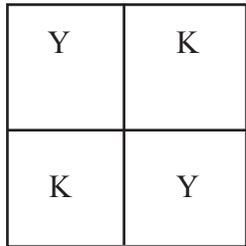
I--India



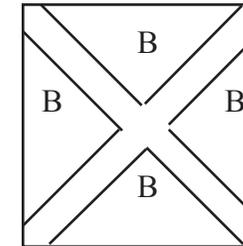
J--Juliet



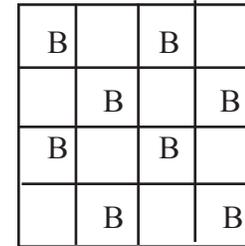
K--Kilo



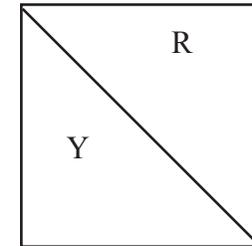
L--Lima



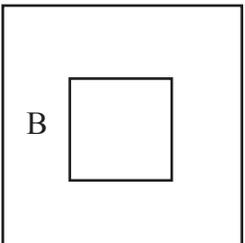
M--Mike



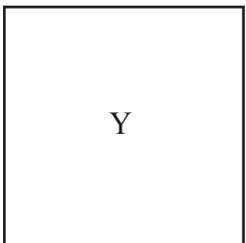
N--November



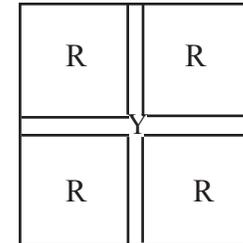
O--Oscar



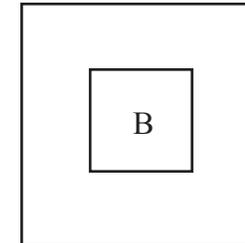
P--Papa



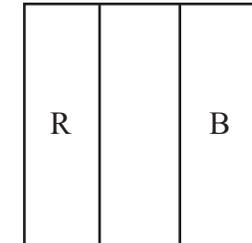
Q--Quebec



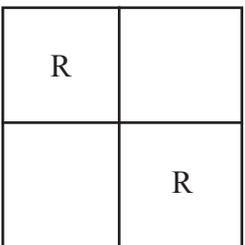
R--Romeo



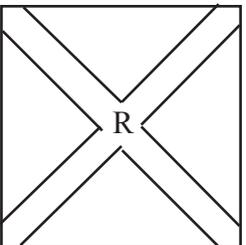
S--Sierra



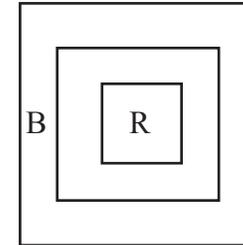
T--Tango



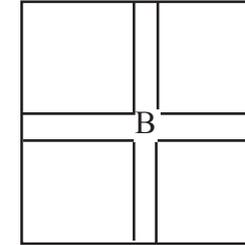
U--Uniform



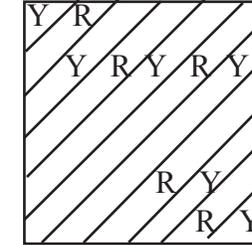
V--Victor



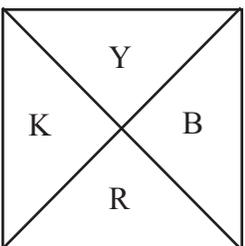
W--Whiskey



X--X-ray



Y--Yankee



Z--Zulu

**Color in the maritime flags according to the following code:**

B = Blue

Y = Yellow

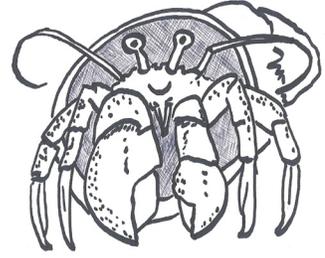
\*If there is no letter, leave it white

R = Red

K = Black

Hermie's fun fact:

**Maritime Flags** are used for communications. Ships can relay messages to each other or send messages from ship to port. Each flag stands for a letter of the alphabet with a key word for each letter. Each also has a specific meaning. For example, the flag Alpha (A) also means "diver down; keep clear". Try to find the meanings of the other flags by looking in the library or on the World Wide Web.



Using maritime flags, try spelling your name in the boxes below, or pretend you are communicating with another ship and want to send them an important message.




The life of a sailor on the old sailing ships was a hard one.  
To make the work easier, they sang songs called Sea Chanteys.

# Sea Chanteys

Chanteys were used while pulling ropes, lines, or chains. They were used with work in which everyone must move together in a regular rhythm. There were different kinds of chanteys for different kinds of work:

Short Haul chanteys were used for light work, such as pulling a cannon across the deck.

Halyard chanteys were used for more difficult work, such as hoisting or lowering a sail.

Capstan chanteys were used for the hardest work, such as dragging up a heavy anchor from the bottom of the sea.

Search for the lyrics to some of the following chanteys at the library or on the World Wide Web!

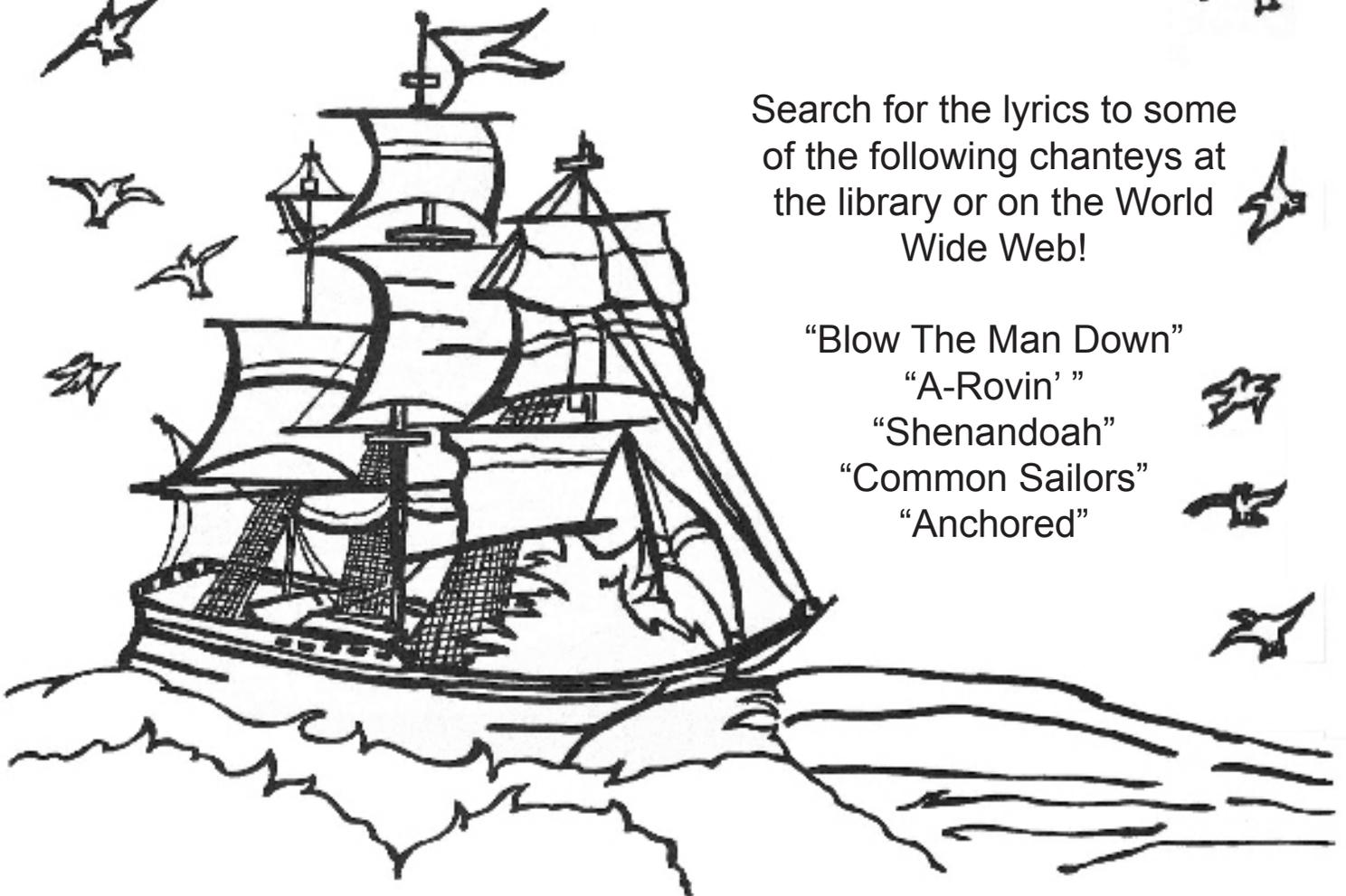
“Blow The Man Down”

“A-Rovin’ ”

“Shenandoah”

“Common Sailors”

“Anchored”





**This is a sea chantey that a fourth grade class at the Teaticket School of Falmouth wrote for the Canal.**

1. Oh, the Cape Cod Canal is big and wide (Heave, Ho, don't you want to go?)  
You can see those boats from either side (Heave, Ho, let's all go!)

Chorus: Cape Cod, Cape Cod Canal  
Cape Cod, Cape Cod Canal

2. Oh, the water's blue and it's pretty too (Heave, Ho, don't you want to go?)  
See those boats just a coming through (Heave, Ho, let's all go!)

Chorus

3. Oh, the bridges stand both big and tall (Heave, Ho, don't you want to go?)  
I sure do hope they never fall (Heave, Ho, let's all go!)

Chorus

4. There's even a bridge that goes up and down (Heave, Ho, don't you want to go?)  
Just so the trains can come to town (Heave, Ho, let's all go!)

Chorus

5. The whole world comes right of these shores (Heave, Ho, don't you want to go?)  
I'm proud this canal is mine and yours (Heave, Ho, let's all go!)

Chorus

6. From the bridges you can see the great sun set  
The prettiest you've ever seen yet

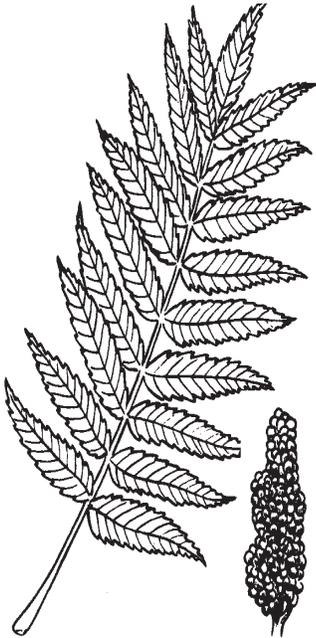
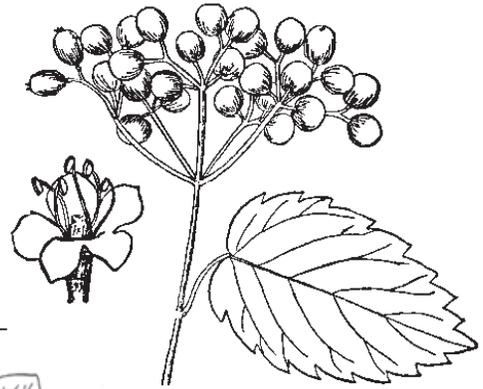


# Cape Cod Canal Trees

White Oak \_\_\_\_



Arrowwood \_\_\_\_



Staghorn Sumac \_\_\_\_

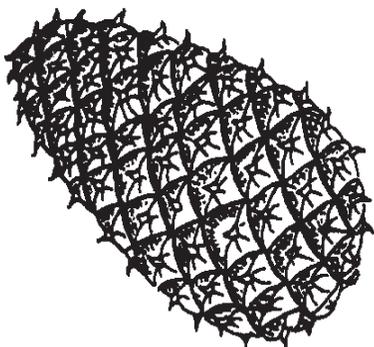


Sassafras \_\_\_\_



Red Oak \_\_\_\_

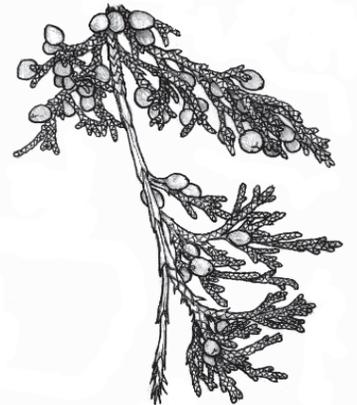
Pitch Pine \_\_\_\_



White Pine \_\_\_\_



Red Cedar \_\_\_\_



**Match the description of the tree to its picture.  
Write the number on the line next to the name of the tree.**

1. This is the only tree to have three different shaped leaves. If you scratch the stem or root, it smells like root beer. It is the only North American spice.
2. This shrub has very straight stalks. Native Americans used its branches to make arrows.
3. This tree has leaves with pointed edges. Its acorns are rounded. Its inner bark is used for dye and as a source for tannin for tanning leather.
4. This tree has needle clusters of three. It gets its name from the large amount of resin it produces. This tree is well adapted to survive after a forest fire.
5. This tree has large red berry clusters, and the newly grown stems are furry. Unlike its close relative, poison sumac, it is not poisonous. The berries can be used to make a lemonade-like drink that is high in vitamin C.
6. This tree has shaggy bark. It has small scale-like leaves. The wood is very fragrant and is used for hangers, chests, and closets.
7. This tree has leaves with rounded edges. The acorns are more oval in shape and are an important food source for many animals.
8. This tree has needle clusters of five. The tree matures when it is 200 years old. Colonists used the straight, tall trunks for ship masts.

# Cape Cod Canal Fish

Draw a line to match the picture of the fish to its description.



Bluefish



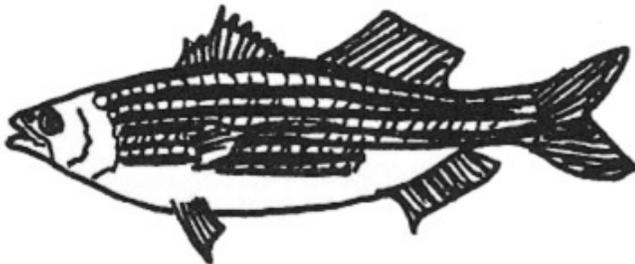
This fish is very popular. It is known by the stripes that run across its sides.



Cod



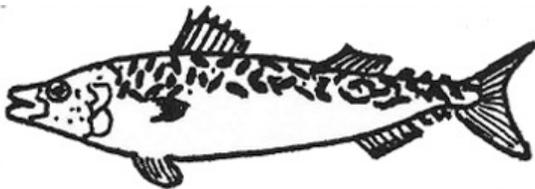
This flat fish lives on the sandy sea floor and flaps its fins to cover itself with sand for camouflage.



Striped Bass



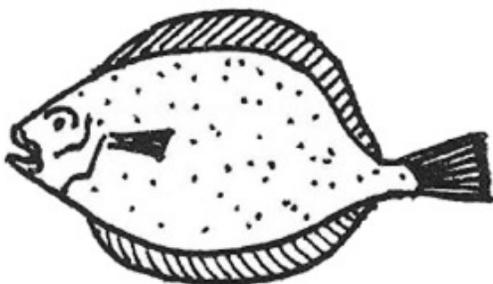
This fish is named after its coloring and is caught in the Canal during the summer. Beware of their sharp teeth!



Mackerel



This fish was once abundant in the area and is how Cape Cod got its name.



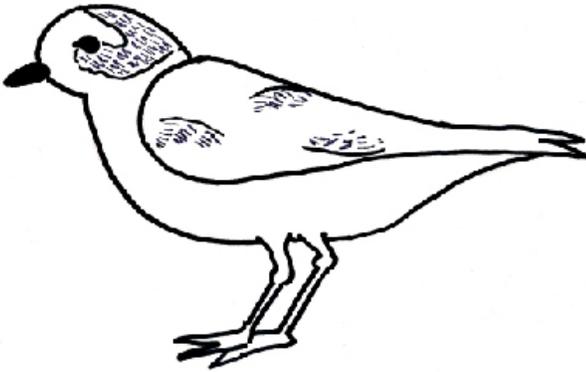
Flounder



This small fish is a fast swimmer. They are an important food source for many other fish and anglers use them as bait.

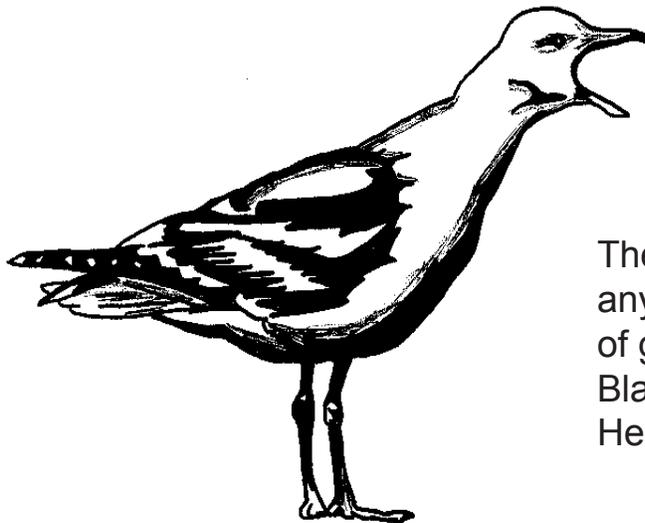
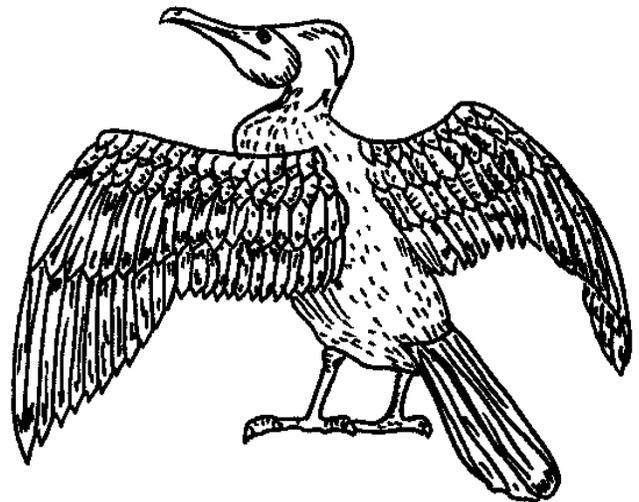
# Canal Area Birds

These are just a few of the many birds you may see along the Canal. Try to find some other birds, and use a field guide to help you identify them.



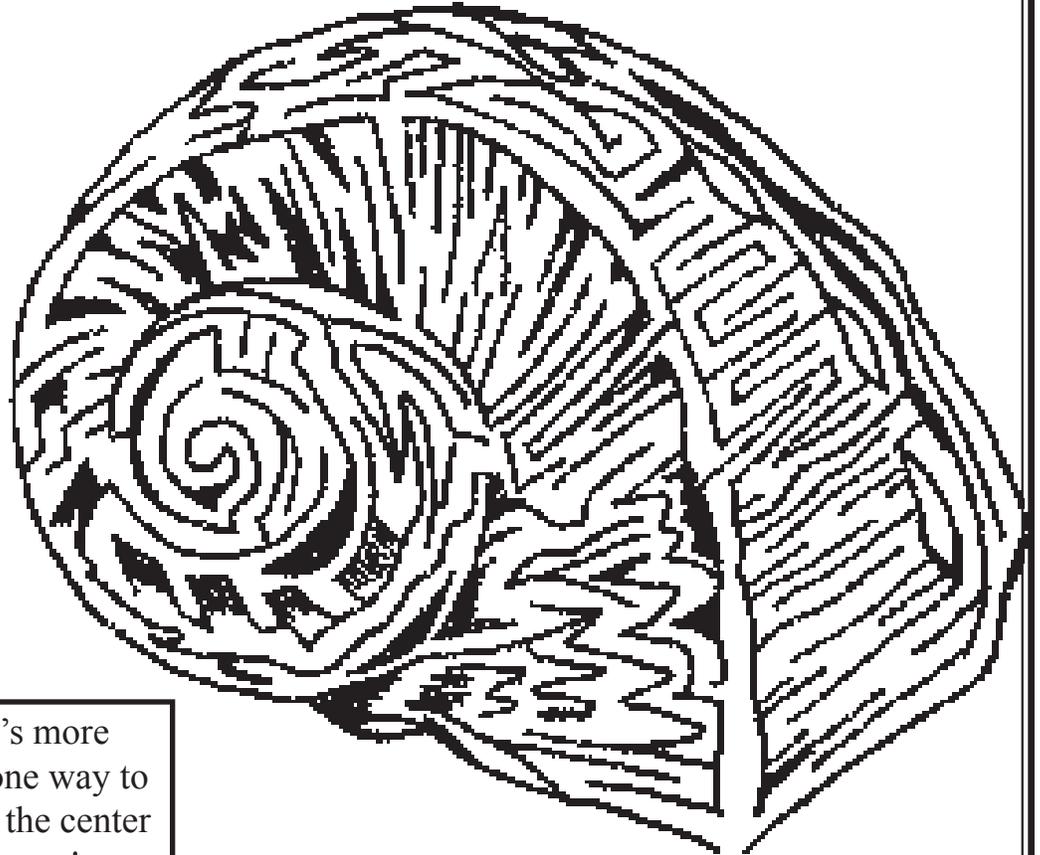
The piping plover is found in the sandy dunes. The bird, as well as its eggs, blend into the sand and are difficult to see. Many of their nesting sites have been destroyed with the expansion of coastal resorts.

The double-crested cormorant is a black bird with an orange throat pouch and bill. It is often found standing on top of the navigation lights along the Canal. They stand facing in the direction of the wind with their wings spread out to dry.

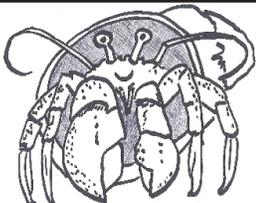


The gull is a scavenger, feeding on almost anything. In this area there are a variety of gulls you might see. There is the Great Black-Backed gull, Ring-bill Gull, and the Herring Gull.

# Sea Life Mazes

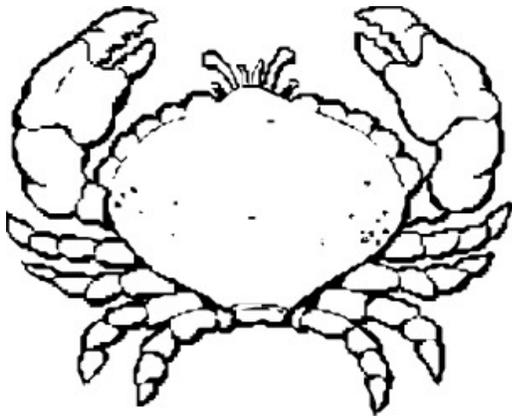


Get to the center ↑

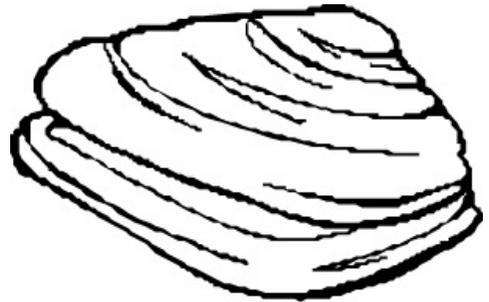


There's more than one way to get to the center of this one!

These are some of the animals that can be found along the beaches and in the water near the Canal.  
Can you name them?



1. C \_ \_ \_



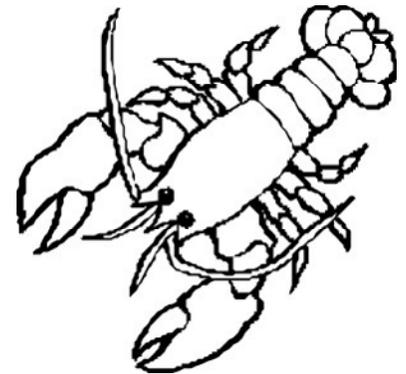
2. C \_ A \_



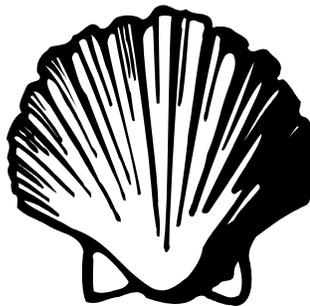
4. P \_ \_ \_ W \_ \_ \_ L \_ \_



3. S \_ \_ S \_ \_ \_



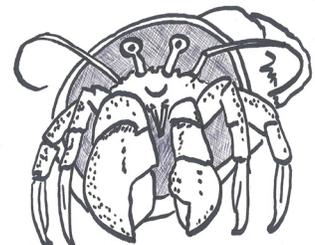
5. L \_ \_ S \_ \_ \_

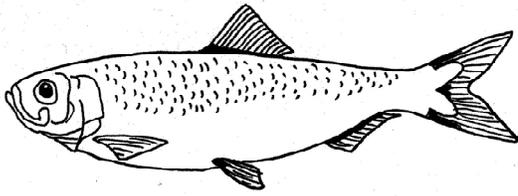


6. S \_ A \_ \_ P

Hermie's fun fact:

Did you know that hermit crabs regularly move into new homes? When a hermit crab outgrows its current home (its shell) it shops around for a new larger one.

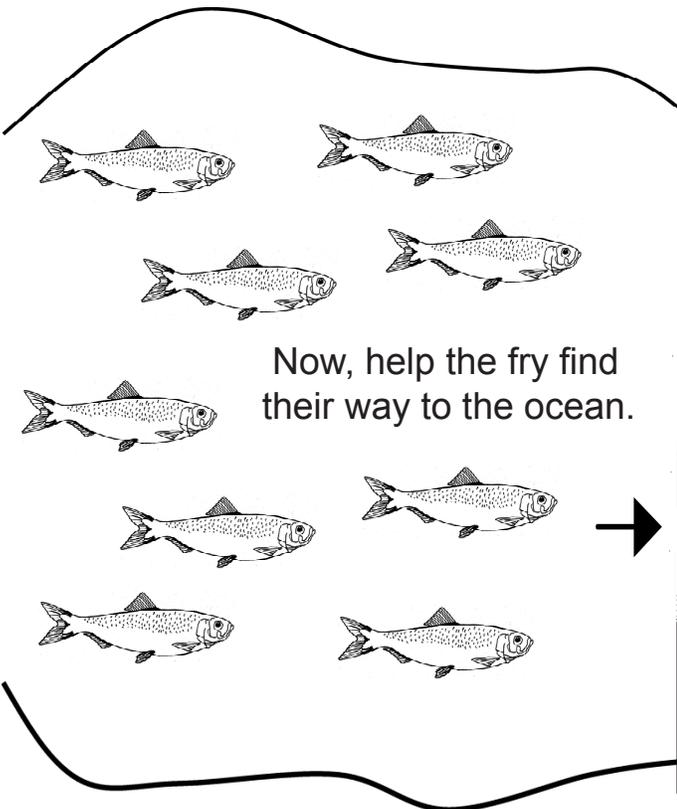
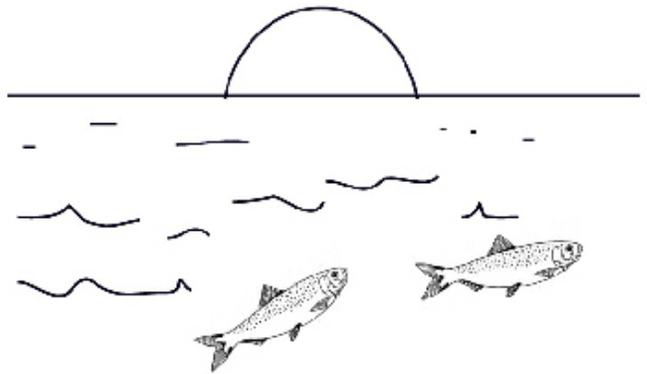
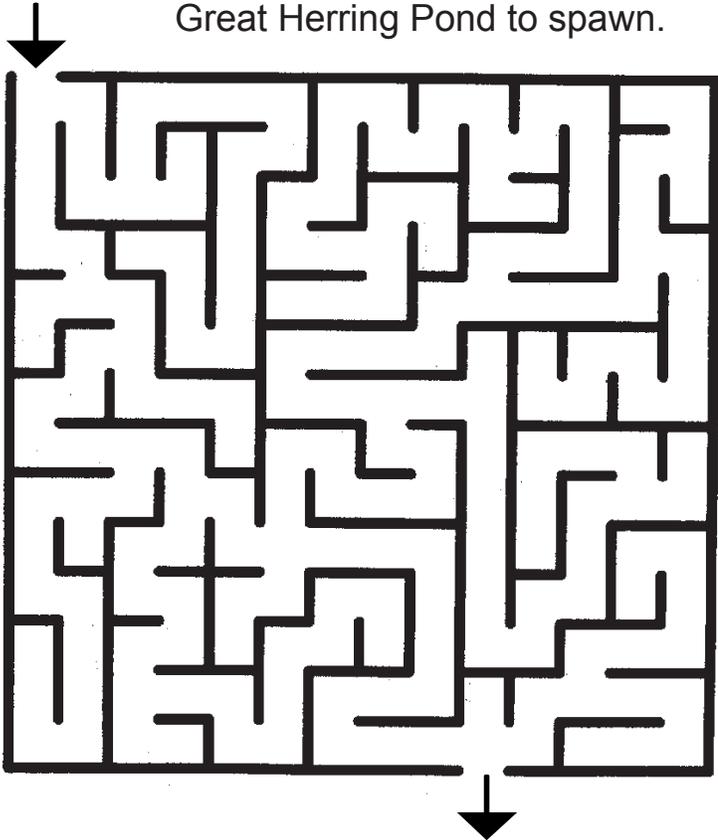




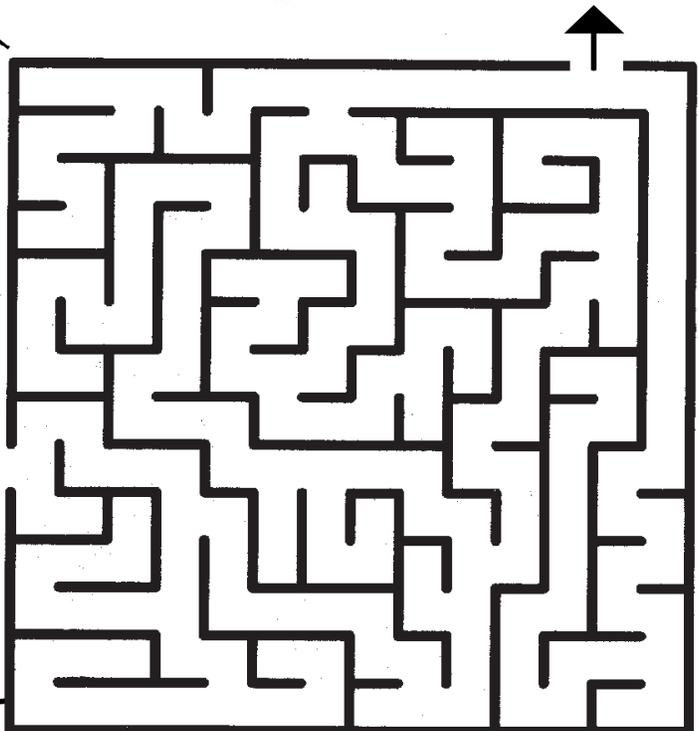
# Herring Life Cycle

Help the herring find its way to Great Herring Pond to spawn.

River Herring are anadromous fish; this means that they spend most of their lives in saltwater but travel to fresh water to spawn (lay their eggs). At the Cape Cod Canal, the herring migrate up the Bournedale Herring Run to reach their fresh water spawning grounds in Great Herring Pond in the spring months of April and May. Once they reach the spawning grounds, each female lays 60,000-100,000 eggs, which hatch in about one week. The young herring are called "fry". The fry stay in the freshwater for a few weeks, and then journey downstream in midsummer when they reach 2-6 inches in length.



Now, help the fry find their way to the ocean.





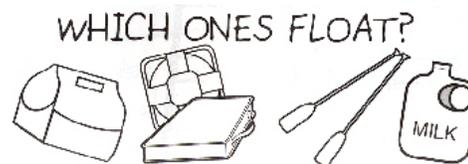


## Nautical Terms Word Search



## Water Safety Quiz

1. B            2. C            3. B            4. A  
5. C            6. B            7. A



## Trees Around the Canal

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Sassafras  | 5. Staghorn Sumac |
| 2. Arrowwood  | 6. Red Cedar      |
| 3. Red Oak    | 7. White Oak      |
| 4. Pitch Pine | 8. White Pine     |

## Canal Fish

This locally popular fish is known by the stripes that run down its sides.  
Striped Bass

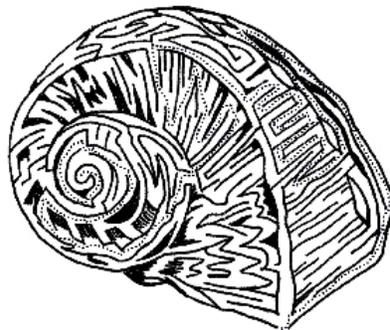
This flat fish lives on the sandy sea floor and flaps its fins to cover itself with sand for camouflage.  
Flounder

This fish is named after its coloring and is caught in the Canal during the summer. Beware of their sharp teeth!  
Bluefish

This fish was once abundant in the area and is how Cape Cod got its name.  
Cod

This small fish is a fast swimmer. They are an important food source for many other fish and anglers used use them as bait.  
Mackerel

Sea life mazes



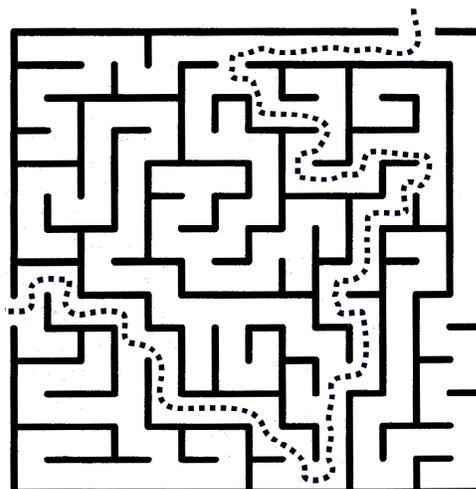
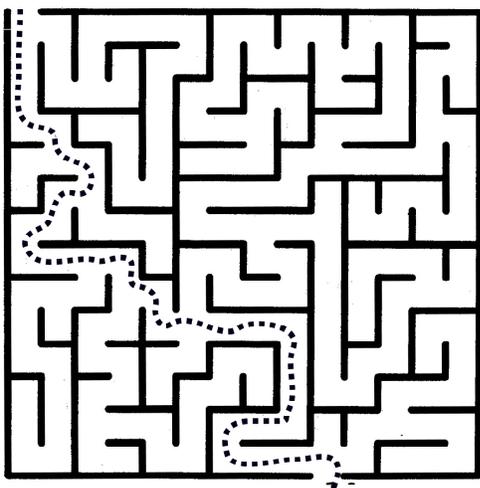
Sea life words

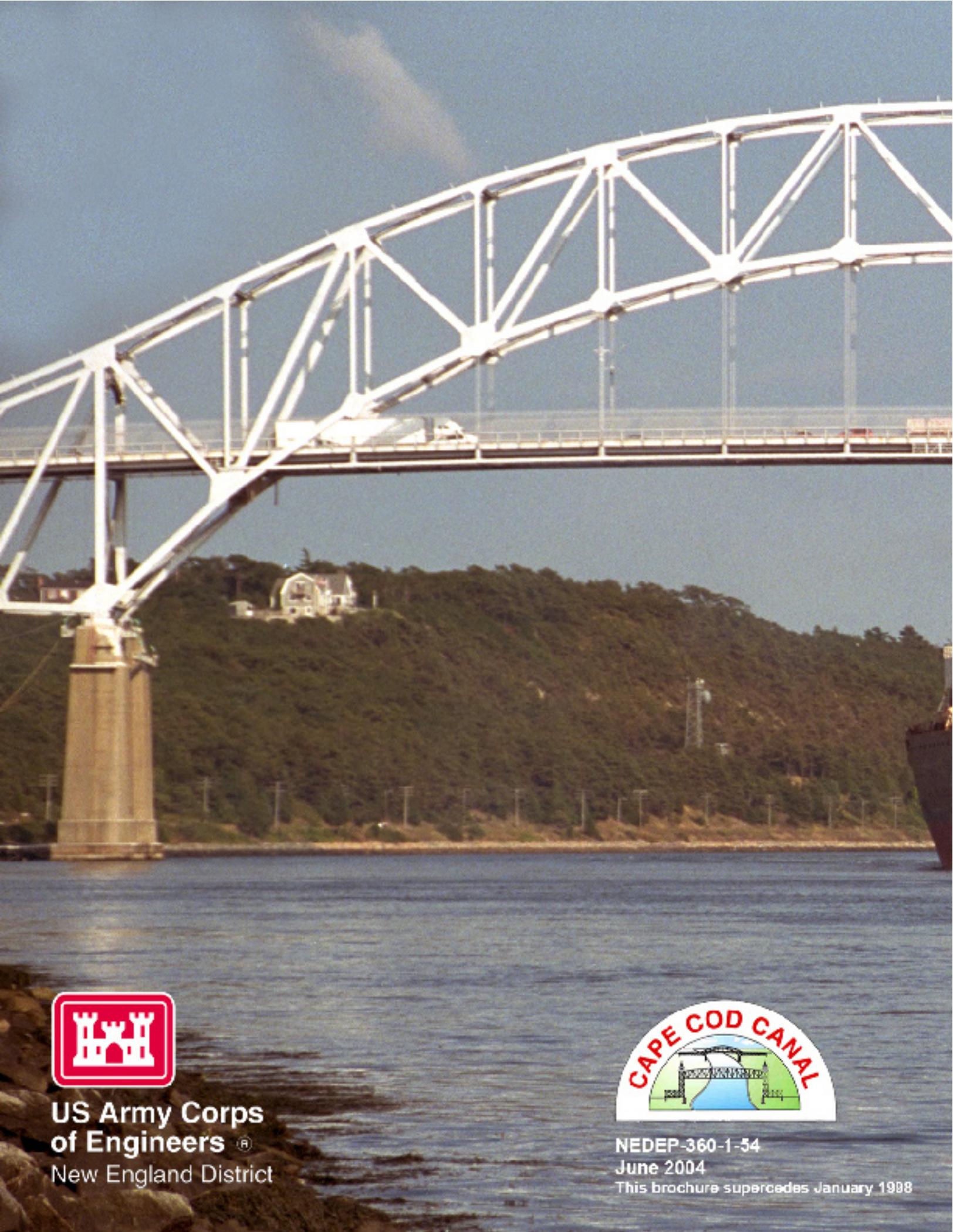
1. CRAB 2. CLAM 3. SEA STAR 4. PERIWINKLE 5. LOBSTER 6. SCALLOP

Herring Crossword

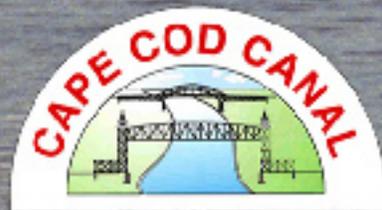
		1. S	P	A	W	N	
2. G		U					
R		3. M	A	Y		4. O	C
E		M				N	
5. A	L	E	W	I	6. F	E	
T		R			R		
					Y		

Herring Mazes





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New England District



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