



Oregon Geography

4th Grade Social Studies

Medford School District 549c

Created by: Anna Meunier and Sarah Flora



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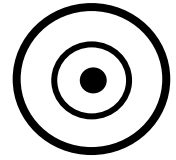


Oregon Content Standards Alignment Template—“Hitting the Mark”

Name: Sarah Flora, Anna Meunier

Curriculum Alignment Template for Social Science (subject area)

Unit Name: Oregon Geography



Core Standards:

Geography: 8. Evaluate how human cooperation and competition for resources shape the earth’s political, economic, physical, and social environments.

Unit Syllabus

Locate Oregon and its bordering states on a map of the United States.

Locate, on a map of Oregon, the state capital, major cities and rivers and be able to place them on a blank map of the state.

Name and locate these features of Oregon:

- Coast Range
- Cascade Range
- Siskiyou
- Willowa and Blue Mountains
- Columbia River
- Snake River
- Willamette River
- Deschutes River
- Rogue River
- Willamette Valley
- Columbia River Basin
- Great Basin (high desert)

Identify the five regions of Oregon:

- Coast
- Willamette Valley
- Cascades
- Klamath Mountains
- Eastern

Identify climate, physical features, natural resources, and tourist attractions in the five regions of Oregon.

Research one of Oregon’s five regions using many resources.

State Standards Covered

4.8. Use geographical tools (e.g., maps, GPS, Google Earth) to identify absolute and relative locations and physical characteristics of places in Oregon.
Lesson #1-#16

4.9. Explain the influence of Oregon and the Northwest’s physical systems on humans, including Native Americans.
Lessons #1-#10

4.12. Explain how people in Oregon have modified their environment and how the environment has influenced people’s lives.
Lessons #1-#16

4.18. Identify key industries of Oregon.
Lessons #9-#16

Oregon Content Standards Alignment Template- “Course Overview”

Team Members: Sarah Hamby, Anna Meunier

Course Title: Oregon Geography

Course Objective:
Geography



The learner will:

- Locate and label Oregon and its bordering states on a map of the United States.
- Locate and label on a blank map of Oregon:

Mountain Ranges: Coast Range, Cascade Range, Siskiyou Mountains, Willowa and Blue Mountains.

Major Rivers and Lakes: Columbia River, Snake River, Willamette River, Deschutes River, Rogue River, Crater Lake and Klamath Lake.

Valleys and Basins: Willamette Valley, Rogue Valley, Columbia River Basin and Great Basin (high desert country)

Major Cities: Salem (Capitol), Portland, Eugene, Medford, Bend, and Pendleton.

Regions: Coastal, Willamette Valley, Cascades, Klamath Mountains and Eastern Oregon.

- Analyze and evaluate the five regions of Oregon by comparing and contrasting the climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions.
- Research and create a travel brochure for his or her chosen region that advertises the climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions.

These lesson plans were written as a guideline to teach **Oregon Geography**. The resource used with this unit is **Oregon: The Beaver State** (ISBN 978-0836851434). The lessons in this unit are directly tied to the fourth grade state standards. The print shop order on the following page is for the worksheets needed to teach this unit as written.

Each lesson should take 30-45 minutes.

The section marked ***“Teaching Tips”*** was inserted in the Lesson Plans to alert you to potential problems that could arise in each lesson. These are problems that were encountered while piloting this unit.

These lessons are a work in progress. We would like to add and build upon them from year to year. If you find a problem with any lesson, have another way to teach it, or would like to provide feedback, please feel free to contact us at anna.meunier@medford.k12.or.us or sarah.flora@medford.k12.or.us.

Abbreviations Key

OH	Overhead
WS	Worksheet
TE	Teacher’s Edition




Publication Print Shop Order for worksheets needed to teach Geography Unit.

Number of copies needed	Page #	Color	Hole punched	Back to Back	Stapled	Overhead Needed
	WS #1 (US Map)		✓		✓	✓
	WS #2 (OR Map)		✓			✓
	WS #3 (OR Map)		✓			✓
	WS #4 (OR Map Checklist)		✓			✓
	WS #5 (Elev. Map)		✓			✓
	WS #6 (S & F Scoring Guide)		✓			✓
	WS #7 (OR Map)	Index				✓
	WS #8 (OR Map)		✓			✓
	WS #9 (OR Map Labels)	Index				✓
	WS #10 (Regions Retrieval Chart)		✓			✓
	WS #11 (Coast)	Blue	✓	✓		✓
	WS #12 (Cascades)	Buff	✓	✓		✓
	WS #13 (Willamette)	Green	✓	✓		✓
	WS #14 (Klamath)	Yellow	✓	✓		✓
	WS #15 (Eastern OR)	Pink	✓	✓		✓
	WS #16 (Regions WS)		✓		✓	✓
	WS #17 (Oregon Map with Region Outline)		✓			✓
	WS #18 (Computer Lab)		✓			✓
	WS #19 (Rough Draft)		✓			✓



	WS #20 (Brochure Scoring Guide)		✓			✓
	WS #21 (Lined Paper)	Index	✓			✓


Day	Objectives	Lesson Plan	Materials:	Teaching Tip	Curriculum Integration
1	Locate and label Oregon and its bordering states on a map of the United States.	Show the map of the United States of America (OH#1) on the overhead. Locate, label & color Oregon, Washington, California & Idaho	United States Map (WS#1) United States Map (OH#1) Colored pencils	Give students their own copy of the United States Map (OH#1).	Capitalization of proper nouns.
2 & 3	Locate and label on a blank map the physical features of Oregon.	<p>The students will use a blank Oregon map to locate and label Oregon's physical features.</p> <p>The following physical features are listed on the student's Oregon Map Checklist (WS#4):</p> <p>Mountain Ranges: Coast Range, Cascade Range, Siskiyou Mountains, Willowa Mountains and Blue Mountains.</p> <p>Major Rivers and Lakes: Columbia River, Snake River, Willamette River, Deschutes River, Rogue River, Crater Lake and Klamath Lake.</p> <p>Valleys and Basins: Willamette Valley, Rogue Valley, Columbia River Basin and Great Basin (also called "Harney Basin"; it is the high desert country)</p> <p>Have the students locate, color, and label the Neighboring States, Mountain Ranges, Rivers and Lakes. They can do this using</p>	<p>Oregon Reference Map for each student to refer to. (WS#2)</p> <p>Blank Oregon Map (WS#3)</p> <p>Oregon Map Checklist (WS#4)</p> <p>Colored Pencils</p> <p>Student Example Maps OH (OH#2)</p> <p>Physical Features Map Key (TE#1)</p>	<p>Use the Example Map Overhead to show students how to neatly color and label the map. The students need to see what it should look like before they begin.</p> <p>Remind students to write small and neat because there are a lot of labels to add to the map.</p> <p>Store Oregon Reference Map (WS#2) in a plastic sheet protector or have it laminated. It needs to be saved to use throughout the unit.</p>	Capitalization of proper nouns.


		<p>the Oregon Map Checklist (WS#4), the Oregon Reference Map (WS#2) and the Blank Oregon Map (WS#3).</p> <p>The Valleys and Basins are not as easy to identify and should be completed as a class with the teacher. The teacher needs three overheads to show the students these Valleys and Basins. Go to:</p> <p>http://studentatlasoforegon.pdx.edu</p> <p>This is a free website that allows teachers to download free maps. Look around at this site, the maps are outstanding. Either download and make overheads of the maps needed or simply show the maps to your class.</p> <p>The first map is <i>“Physical Regions of the Pacific Northwest #14”</i>. This map shows a larger picture of the physical features. This map can be used to label the Willamette Valley, the Columbia River Basin and the Great Basin (Harney Basin on this map).</p> <p>The second map is <i>“Ecoregions #29”</i>. It shows the outline of the separate physical features in Oregon. This map can be used to help label the previously mentioned physical features.</p>			
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		<p>The third map, <i>“Ecoregions in Pictures #30”</i>, is especially valuable to show actual pictures of the land of each region.</p> <p>Use the original student resource map, Oregon Reference Map (WS#2), to locate and label the Rogue Valley.</p>			
4	<p>Locate and label the five regions of Oregon.</p>	<p>Give the students a blank overhead. Have students lay the blank overhead on top of their completed map from the previous lesson. Tape this down at the top of the map so it doesn't move. It will be an overlay showing the regions on top of the Oregon map when finished. (See photos)</p> <p>Have students trace Oregon using an overhead pen. Discuss Oregon's borders as you trace them. Be sure to point out the Columbia River and the Snake Rivers are only part of the northern and eastern borders.</p> <p>The students use overhead pens to trace and label the regions as you go over them.</p> <p>Using the Example Map OH #2 from the previous lesson, outline with the students the five separate regions of Oregon. Use TE#2 (Oregon Map Region Key) to draw each region, one at a time, discussing the boundaries and physical features that</p>	<p>Blank overhead per student</p> <p>Students' completed maps (WS# 3) from the previous lesson</p> <p>Example Map (OH#2) from previous lesson</p> <p>Oregon Regions Map Key (TE#2)</p> <p>Overhead pens</p>		<p>Capitalization of proper nouns.</p>  <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p>  <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p>  <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p>

		<p>separate each region. For example: “The first region we will outline is the Willamette Region. It starts at the top of the state next to the Coast Range and runs down along the Coast Range until we reach the Umpqua River. The Willamette River belongs in the Willamette Valley Region. The region’s border curves up and runs along the Cascade Range until we reach the Columbia River.”</p> <p>Have the students create a Key at the bottom of the overhead, identifying the different regions as you draw each region.</p> <p>Regions: Coast Region, Willamette Valley Region, Cascade Region, Klamath Mountain Region and Eastern Oregon Region.</p>			
5	Locate and label on a blank map the physical features of Oregon.	<p>Discuss the elevation of Oregon using Oregon Elevation Cross Section overhead (OH#4).</p> <p>Go to: http://studentatlasoforegon.pdx.edu</p> <p>This is a free website that allows teachers to download free maps. Either download and make overheads of the maps needed or simply show the maps to your class.</p> <p>Select “Table of Contents”.</p>	<p>Oregon Elevation Cross Section overhead (OH#4)</p> <p>“Elevation Cross Sections” page #16 from website</p> <p>“Topography” page #15 from website for each student in color.</p>		

		<p>Select “Elevation Cross Sections,” page #16. Show to students and discuss Oregon’s Topography.</p> <p>Select “Topography” page #15. Make copies in color for your class. Share and discuss how elevation works. Be sure to point out that 0=0 feet above sea level.</p> <p>Use Elevation Map WS#5 and the “Topography” page #15 to answer the questions.</p> <p>Students complete Elevation Map WS#5.</p>	Elevation Map (WS#5)		
6	Locate and label on a blank map the physical features of Oregon.	<p>Review the requirements for the Salt & Flour Maps of Oregon using the Salt & Flour Map Scoring Guide (WS#6).</p> <p>Have the students use the guide as a checklist as they make the map.</p> <p>The students will use salt and flour dough to make a topographical map of Oregon.</p> <p>Once again, they will identify the state’s physical features:</p> <p>Mountain Ranges: Coast, Cascade, Siskiyou, Willowa and Blue Mountains.</p>	<p>Salt & Flour Recipes (TE#3)</p> <p>Salt & Flour Map Scoring Guide (WS#6)</p> <p>Oregon Map for each student to refer to. (WS#2)</p> <p>Salt & Flour Map Dough</p> <p>Blank Map of</p>	<p>This lesson takes about an hour.</p> <p>There are two options for making the dough: Making the dough yourself the night before and covering it, or giving the smaller recipe to each student and have them make the dough at home and bring it to class the next day. The problem with this latter option is the consistency isn’t always right and you still have to go around</p>	 


		<p>Major Rivers and Lakes: Columbia River, Snake River, Willamette River, Deschutes River, Rogue River, Crater Lake and Klamath Lake.</p> <p>They will also add cities to this map: Cities: Salem (Capitol), Portland, Eugene, Medford, Bend and Pendleton.</p> <p>The students each get two Oregon maps. One printed on index paper; this map will be what the students put the dough on. They push the dough around until the borders are showing on Oregon. This will make the correct shape of Oregon.</p> <p>Refer back to the Oregon Elevation Cross Section OH#4 from the previous day to show how thick the dough should be from the Pacific Ocean to Eastern Oregon.</p> <p>Next, the students lay the paper map over the dough and use a pencil to punch holes in the paper where the mountain ranges are. Students lift the paper and add mountains where the dots are. This can be accomplished by adding more dough or pinching and pulling the mountains up.</p> <p>Again, the students lay the paper map gently over their dough map and use a pencil to punch holes in for the rivers. They lift the map and use a pencil to</p>	<p>Oregon on Index (WS#7)</p> <p>Blank Map of Oregon on paper (WS#8)</p> <p>Round Toothpicks</p>	<p>adding salt and flour to the runny recipes or trying to add water to the dry ones.</p> <p>Be sure to use round toothpicks; the flat ones break.</p> <p>Invite parent volunteers to help with this lesson.</p> <p>Continue on to the regions lesson, Day #9 while the maps dry. They will be ready to paint and label in a week.</p>	 <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p>
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		<p>follow the dots to carve in the rivers on the maps.</p> <p>Once the students are finished using the paper map as a template and have the topography correct, they use their Salt & Flour Map Scoring Guide as a check-off list to go back and add toothpicks to each location to be identified. The toothpicks will hold labels of each place identified. (See Day #8)</p> <p>Once the map topography is correct and each place to be labeled has a toothpick, it is time to set the maps aside to dry. This usually takes one week.</p>			
7	Locate and label on a blank map the physical features of Oregon.	The students will paint their Oregon Salt and Flour maps. They will want to decide on a color for mountain ranges, a color for valleys and basins, and a different color for rivers and lakes.	<p>Paint</p> <p>Water</p> <p>Two sizes of paintbrushes, medium and small.</p>	<p>Review paint appropriateness.</p> <p>No mixing paints to create a new color.</p> <p>If a toothpick is knocked over or broken, it can be easily fixed with glue once the paint is dry.</p>	 <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p> <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p>
8	Locate and label on a blank map the physical	<p>Review with students the Salt and Flour Map Scoring Guide WS#6.</p> <p>Show students how to cut out the labels</p>	Salt & Flour Map Scoring Guide (WS#6)	Invite parent volunteers to help with this lesson.	


	<p>features of Oregon.</p>	<p>from the Oregon Map Labels (WS#9) and how to glue them onto the toothpicks.</p> <p>It is best if they cut out the labels, fold them around the toothpick and not glue it until they have put all of their labels around a toothpick. Some of the places are close to one another and are difficult to label. Once students are sure they have used all of the labels and they are in the correct place, they are ready to glue the label on to the correct toothpick.</p>	<p>Oregon Map for each student to refer to. (WS#2)</p> <p>Oregon Map Labels (WS#9)</p> <p>Elmer's Glue</p> <p>Extra round toothpicks for replacements.</p>	<p>Once the maps are finished, have the students write their names on their Scoring Guide and leave the guides on top of their maps. This makes grading go a little quicker.</p> <p>The map is the assessment for this section.</p>	
9	<p>Analyze and evaluate the five regions of Oregon by comparing and contrasting the climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions.</p>	<p>Break the students into five region groups. (Coast Region, Willamette Valley Region, Cascade Mountain Region, Klamath Mountain Region and Eastern Oregon Region.)</p> <p>Hand out the Regions of Oregon Retrieval Chart WS#10. Review the five different regions.</p> <p>Discuss what climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions are.</p>	<p>Regions of Oregon Retrieval Chart (WS# 10)</p> <p>Region Newsletters:</p> <p>Coast Region (WS#11)</p> <p>Cascade Mountain Region</p>		

		<p>Each group researches the climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions for their region. They use the Region Newsletter of their particular region to fill in their group's retrieval chart. (Jigsaw Lesson)</p> <p>Students will share their group's information with the rest of the class during the next lesson.</p>	<p>(WS#12)</p> <p>Willamette Valley Region (WS#13)</p> <p>Klamath Mountain Region (WS#14)</p> <p>Eastern Oregon Region (WS#15)</p> <p>Highlighters</p>		
10	Analyze and evaluate the five regions of Oregon by comparing and contrasting the climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions.	<p>The groups report the information from their retrieval chart. The teacher records the information on the overhead. All students copy the information.</p> <p>Once the retrieval chart is full, compare and contrast the different regions.</p> <p>The students evaluate the regions by choosing a region they would most like to live in.</p> <p>Students write a paragraph explaining why they chose that region.</p>	<p>Students' completed Regions Retrieval Chart (WS#10) from the previous lesson.</p> <p>Retrieval Chart overhead (OH#5)</p> <p>Retrieval Chart Answer Key (TE#4)</p>		

11 & 12	Research and create a travel brochure for their chosen region that advertises the climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions.	<p>Each student researches his or her chosen region. Students will research the climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions for their region.</p> <p>Students will use the research worksheet to record the information.</p> <p>Give the students a copy of WS#17 (Oregon Map with Region Outline). They can use this as a reference for places found within their region.</p> <p>Students will use copies of <u>Oregon: The Beaver State</u> as research materials.</p> <p>The Online World Book Encyclopedia is also a good resource.</p> <p>Put out Visitor Center pamphlets for students to use for research. These are used as books for research, not to cut out the pictures.</p>	<p>Regions Research (WS#16)</p> <p>Oregon Map with Region Outline (WS#17)</p> <p><u>Oregon: The Beaver State</u></p> <p>Computer Lab Research Directions (WS#18)</p> <p><u>Oregon: The Beaver State</u> Retrieval Chart Key (TE#5)</p> <p>Visitor Center Pamphlets</p>	<p>Computer Websites to use for research:</p> <p>World Book</p> <p>Wikipedia</p> <p>Computer Lab Research:</p> <p>www.oregon.gov</p> <p><i>The following information is printed on WS#18:</i></p> <p>Look for Title: Oregon-A Great Place</p> <p>Click on "Travel Oregon"</p> <p>See Explore Oregon section with region links. *Note the names are different than the ones used in this unit.</p> <p>Portland Metro=Willamette Valley;</p> <p>Southern Oregon=Klamath Mountain (except for Crater Lake, it belongs in Cascades);</p> <p>Central Oregon=Cascade Region;</p> <p>Mt. Hood =Cascade Region.</p>	<p>Review research skills:</p> <p>Note Taking</p> <p>Table of Contents</p> <p>Index</p> <p>Titles</p> <p>Skim & Scan</p> <p>The Reading Text has worksheets to practice these skills in the workbook.</p>
13 & 14	Create a travel brochure for their chosen region that advertises the climate,	<p>The students need to be shown how to take their Regions Research (WS#16) from the previous lesson and turn that information into paragraphs.</p> <p>Make an overhead of one of your</p>	<p>Completed Regions Research (WS#16) from previous lesson.</p> <p>Region Paragraph</p>	<p>Students do not need to put everything they wrote down on the Retrieval Chart into the paragraphs.</p>	<p>How to write paragraphs using notes taken.</p> <p>Editing paragraphs.</p>

	physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions.	<p>student's Regions Research Worksheet with the written notes. Show them how to group related information together and form paragraphs. They turn their notes into paragraphs.</p> <p>The paragraphs can be written under the headings on the Region Notes Rough Draft (WS#19). Once paragraphs have been written, they need to be edited using the Proofreading Checklist. The Proofreading Checklist is the last page of WS#19.</p> <p>Remind students not to plagiarize any of the material they have read. Everything should be written in their own words.</p>	Rough Draft (WS#19)		
15 & 16	Create a travel brochure for their chosen region that advertises the climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist	<p>Review the requirements for the travel brochure with the students using the scoring guide (WS#20).</p> <p>Review lay out ideas using Lay Out Ideas (OH#6).</p> <p>Students create a travel brochure for their chosen region that advertises the climate, physical features, natural</p>	<p>Travel Brochure Scoring Guide (WS#20)</p> <p>Lay Out Ideas overhead (OH#6)</p> <p>11X17 White Construction Paper folded twice</p>	<p>This project should be completed in color pencil only. Markers bleed through the paper.</p> <p>The Lined Paper WS #21 is used to place behind the brochure for lines to keep the sentences straight on</p>	<p>Sample Covers: © Anna Meunier, 2008</p>  <p>Map & Cover:</p>

	<p>attractions.</p>	<p>resources and tourist attractions.</p> <p>Students write paragraphs and draw pictures on the 11X17 folded papers. One side of the paper is the four panels covering the four topics: climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions. The other side uses the first panel as the cover and the other three panels are for an Oregon Map.</p> <p>Once they've traced the map, students outline their region and label important physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions.</p>	<p>creating four panels.</p> <p>Brochure Lines (WS#21)</p> <p>Oregon Map overhead (OH#7)</p> <p>Colored Pencils</p>	<p>the paper. It's best if the students do not draw lines on the brochure, it gets really messy.</p> <p>Another option: Type paragraphs in computer lab and glue to brochure.</p> <p>Use the overhead as a light table and allow each student to trace over the Oregon Map (OH#7).</p> <p>Allow printed pictures to be used. (Limited)</p> <p>For extra motivation, offer to laminate the top 10 brochures.</p> <p>Save any brochures that students do not want to keep. Use them for examples from year to year.</p> <p>Have students turn in the brochure with the</p>	 <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p> <p>Inside Brochures:</p>  <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p>  <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p>
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			<p>Scoring Guide (with their name on it) tucked inside the brochure for easier grading.</p> <p>The brochure is the unit assessment for the regions section of this unit.</p> <p>Score the brochure as a writing sample.</p>	
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Day	Objectives	Lesson Plan	Materials:	Teaching Tip	Curriculum Integration
1	Locate and label Oregon and its bordering states on a map of the United States.	Show the map of the United States of America (OH#1) on the overhead. Locate, label & color Oregon, Washington, California & Idaho	United States Map (WS#1) United States Map (OH#1) Colored pencils	Give student's their own copy of the United States Map (OH#1).	Capitalization of proper nouns.

Name _____

Oregon is one of the fifty states that make up the United States. It is located in the Pacific Northwest. The Pacific Northwest includes Oregon and Washington. Oregon also makes up part of the Pacific Coast of the United States. The Pacific Coast includes the coastline of Washington, Oregon and California.

Color and label the following states on the map below: Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and California. Be sure to capitalize and spell each state name correctly. Color and label the Pacific Ocean.

Use a dark pencil to outline the Pacific Northwest.

Add a compass rose to the map below. Include cardinal and intermediate directions.



Extra Credit: Color and label the rest of the states.



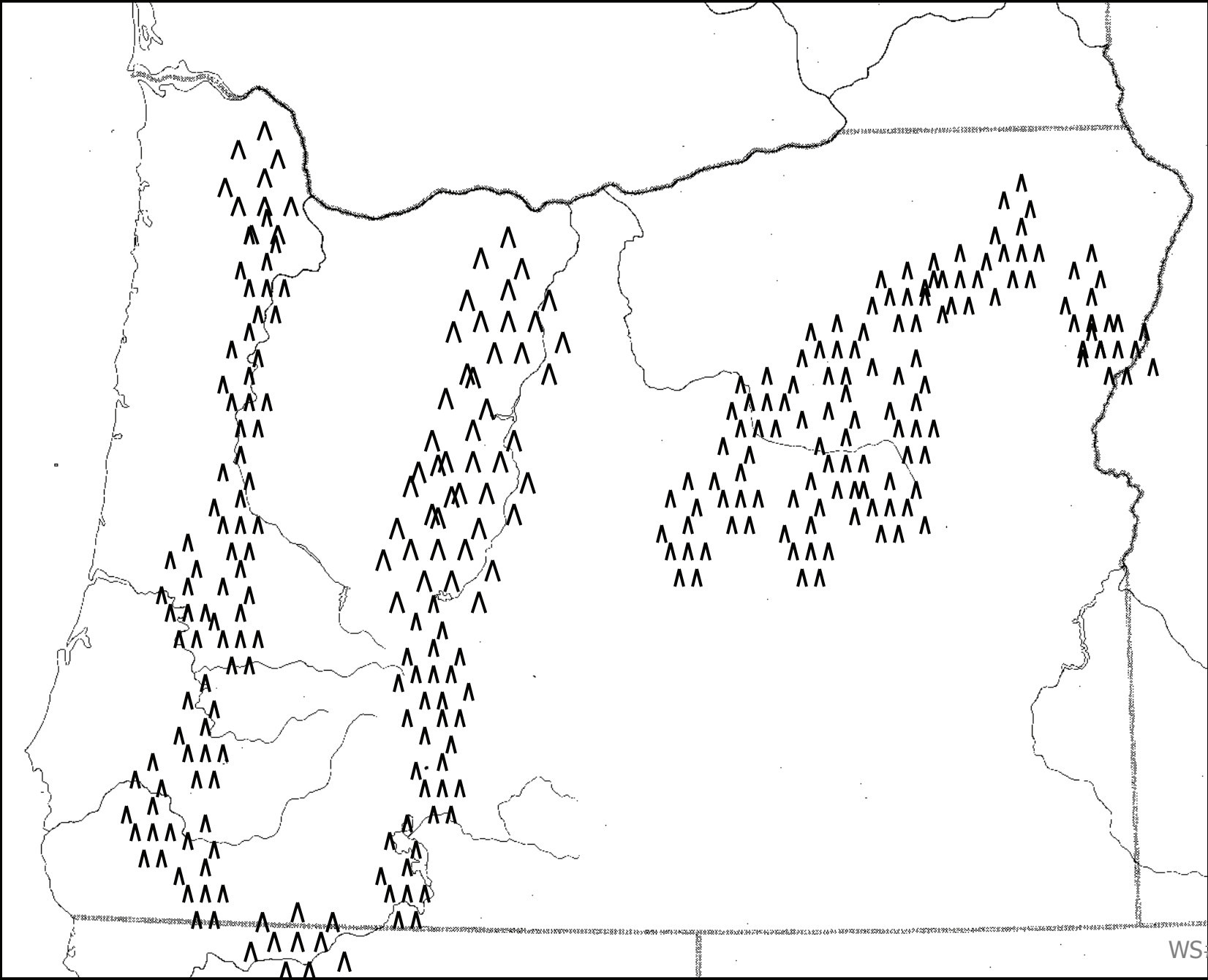
OH#1

Day	Objectives	Lesson Plan	Materials:	Teaching Tip	Curriculum Integration
2 & 3	Locate and label on a blank map the physical features of Oregon.	<p>The students will use a blank Oregon map to locate and label Oregon’s physical features.</p> <p>The following physical features are listed on the student’s Oregon Map Checklist (WS#4):</p> <p>Mountain Ranges: Coast Range, Cascade Range, Siskiyou Mountains, Willowa Mountains and Blue Mountains.</p> <p>Major Rivers and Lakes: Columbia River, Snake River, Willamette River, Deschutes River, Rogue River, Crater Lake and Klamath Lake.</p> <p>Valleys and Basins: Willamette Valley, Rogue Valley, Columbia River Basin and Great Basin (also called “Harney Basin;” it is the high desert country)</p> <p>Have the students locate, color, and label the Neighboring States, Mountain Ranges, Rivers and Lakes. They can do this using the Oregon Map Checklist (WS#4), the Oregon Reference Map (WS#2) and the Blank Oregon Map (WS#3).</p> <p>The Valleys and Basins are not as easy to identify and should be completed as a class with the teacher. The teacher needs three overheads to show the</p>	<p>Oregon Reference Map for each student to refer to. (WS#2)</p> <p>Blank Oregon Map (WS#3)</p> <p>Oregon Map Checklist (WS#4)</p> <p>Colored Pencils</p> <p>Student Example Maps OH (OH#2)</p> <p>Physical Features Map Key (TE#1)</p>	<p>Use the Example Map Overhead to show students how to neatly color and label the map. The students need to see what it should look like before they begin.</p> <p>Remind students to write small and neat because there are a lot of labels to add to the map.</p> <p>Store Oregon Reference Map (WS#2) in a plastic sheet protector or have it laminated. It needs to be saved to use throughout the unit.</p>	Capitalization of proper nouns.

	<p>students these Valleys and Basins. Go to:</p> <p>http://studentatlasoforegon.pdx.edu</p> <p>This is a free website that allows teachers to download free maps. Look around at this site, the maps are outstanding. Either download and make overheads of the maps needed or simply show the maps to your class.</p> <p>The first map is <i>“Physical Regions of the Pacific Northwest #14”</i>. This map shows a larger picture of the physical features. This map can be used to label the Willamette Valley, the Columbia River Basin and the Great Basin (Harney Basin on this map).</p> <p>The second map is <i>“Ecoregions #29”</i>. It shows the outline of the separate physical features in Oregon. This map can be used to help label the previously mentioned physical features.</p> <p>The third map, <i>“Ecoregions in Pictures #30,”</i> is especially valuable to show actual pictures of the land of each region.</p> <p>Use the original student resource map, Oregon Reference Map (WS#2), to locate and label the Rogue Valley.</p>			
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Name _____

Oregon Map



Name _____

OREGON MAP CHECKLIST

Use your Oregon map to find, color, and label the following physical features. Please use colored pencils. Be sure to capitalize all proper nouns and spell each name correctly. *Stop when you get to the Valleys & Basins. These will be located as a class.*

Neighboring States

	California
	Idaho
	Nevada
	Washington
	Pacific Ocean

Rivers

	Columbia River
	Snake River
	Willamette River
	Deschutes River
	Rogue River

Mountain Ranges

	Coast Range
	Cascade Range
	Blue Mountains
	Wallowa Mountains
	Siskiyou Mountains

Lakes

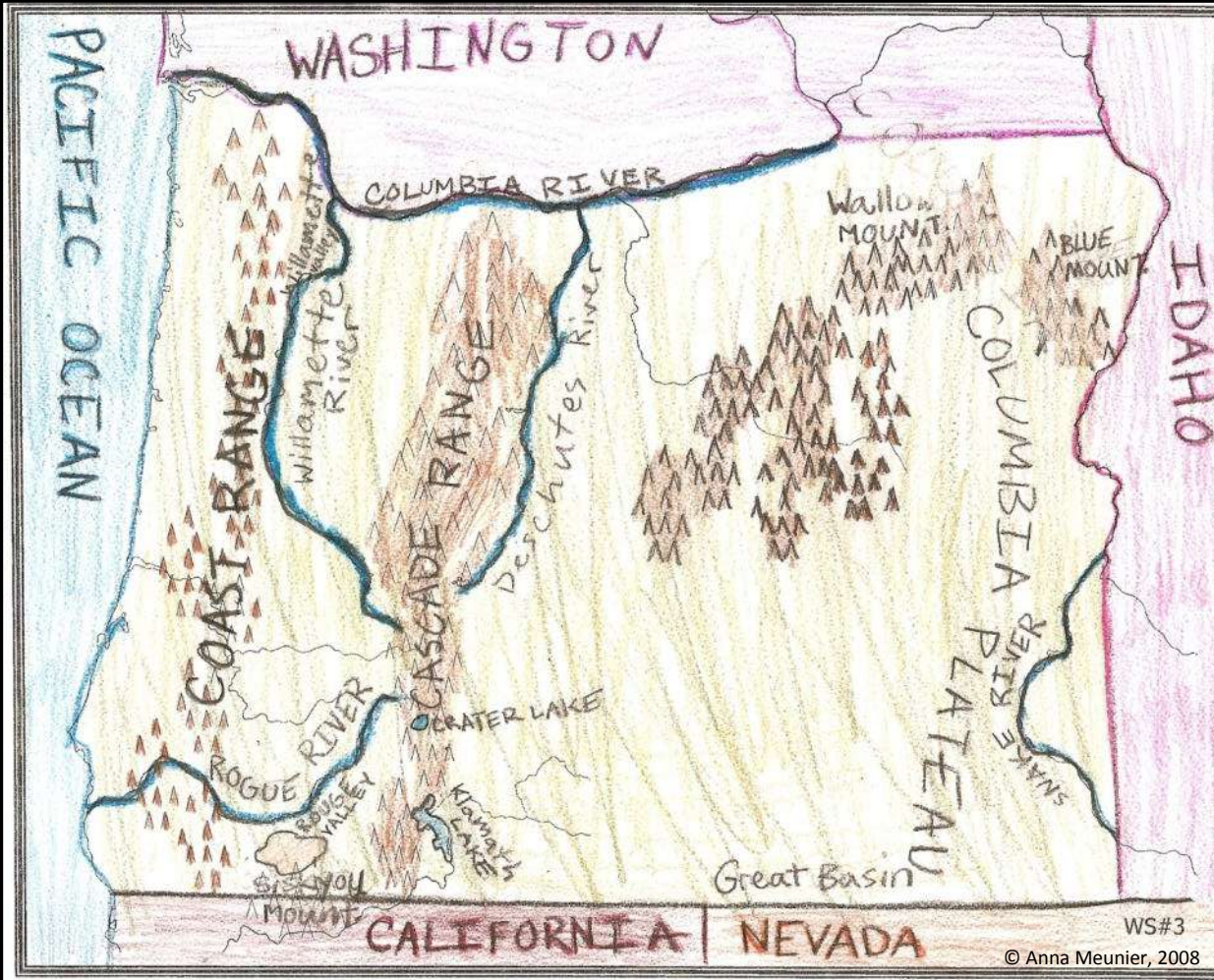
	Crater Lake
	Klamath Lake

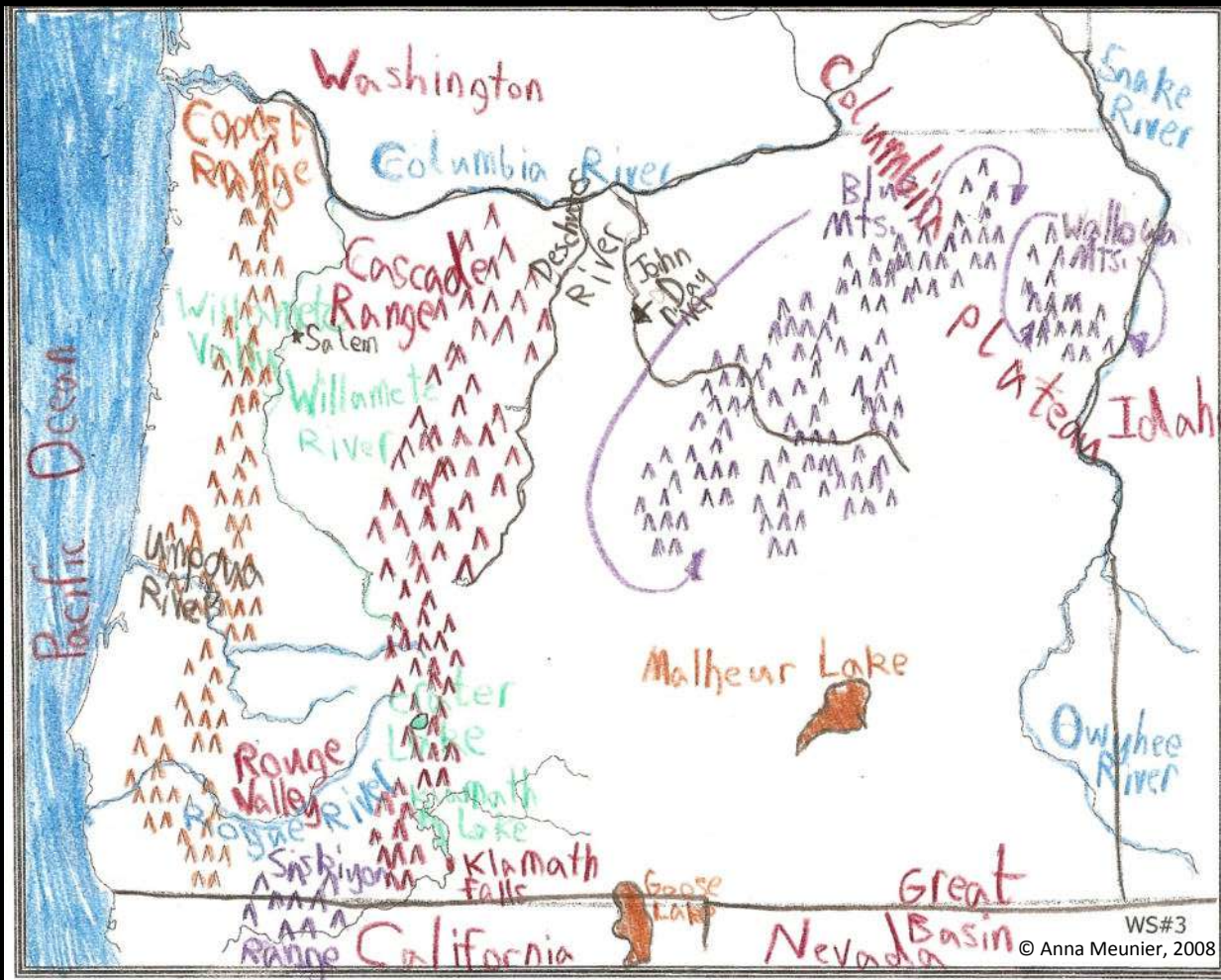
Valleys & Basins

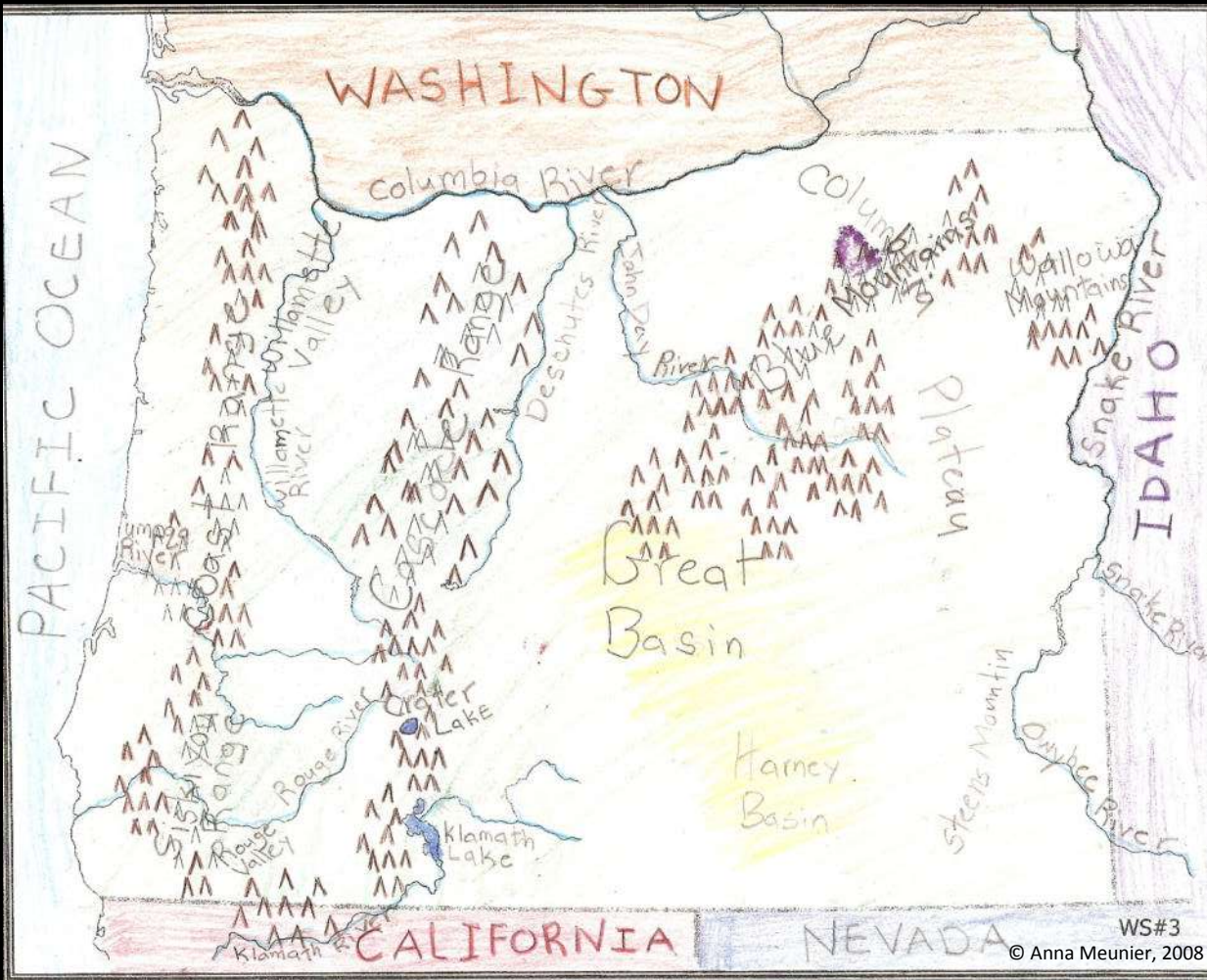
	Willamette Valley
	Rogue Valley
	Columbia River Basin
	Great Basin (High desert country)

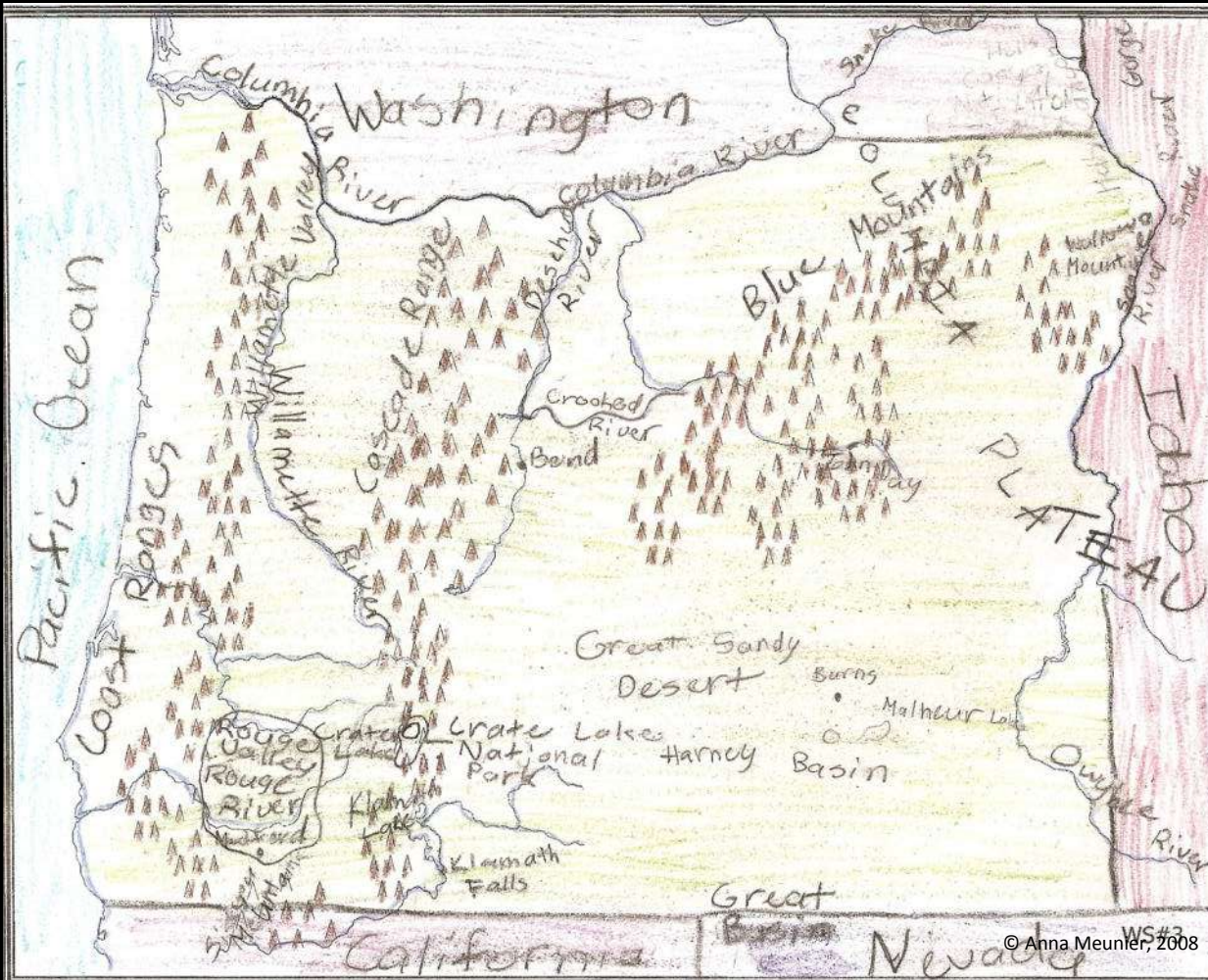


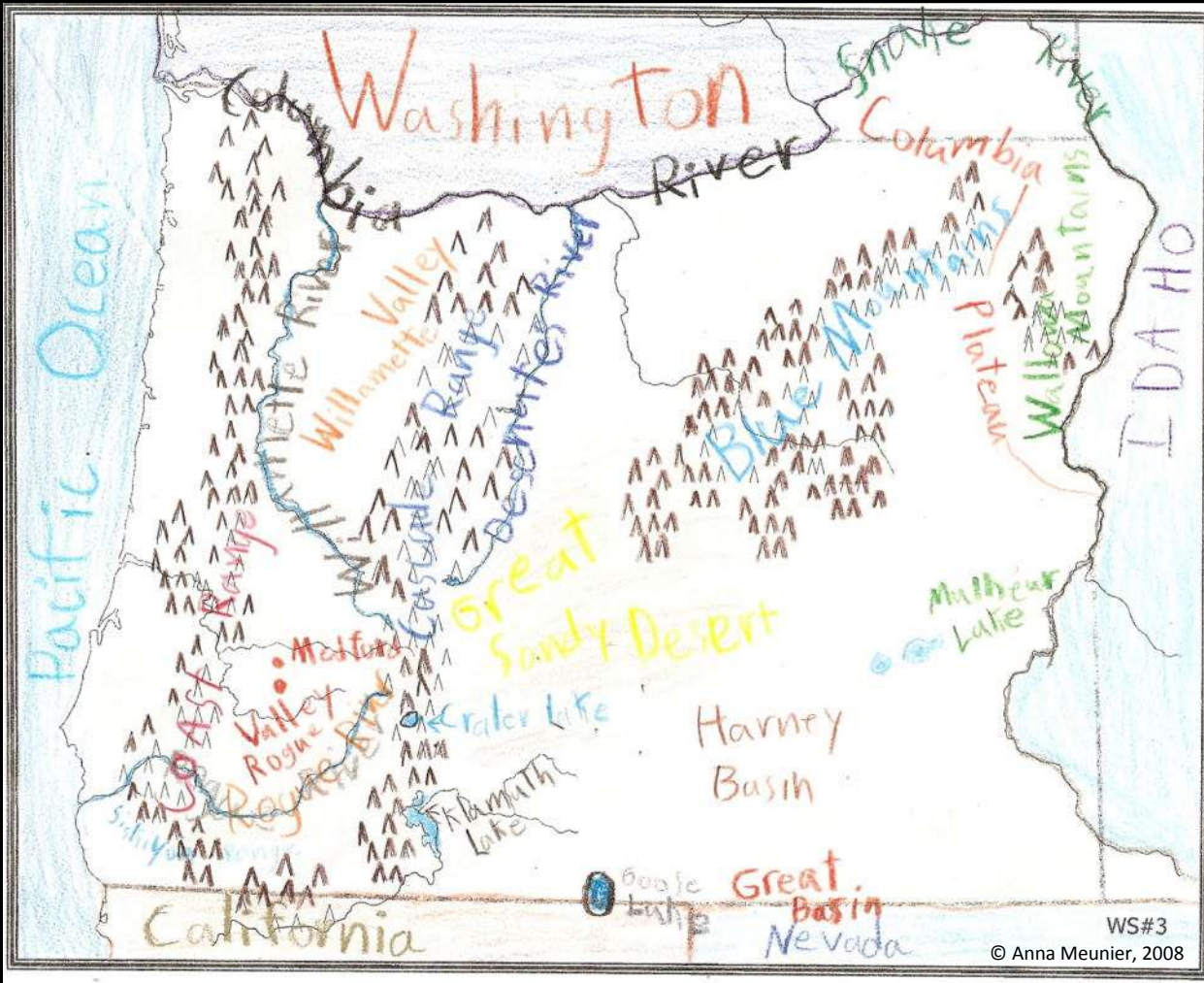
Student Example Map

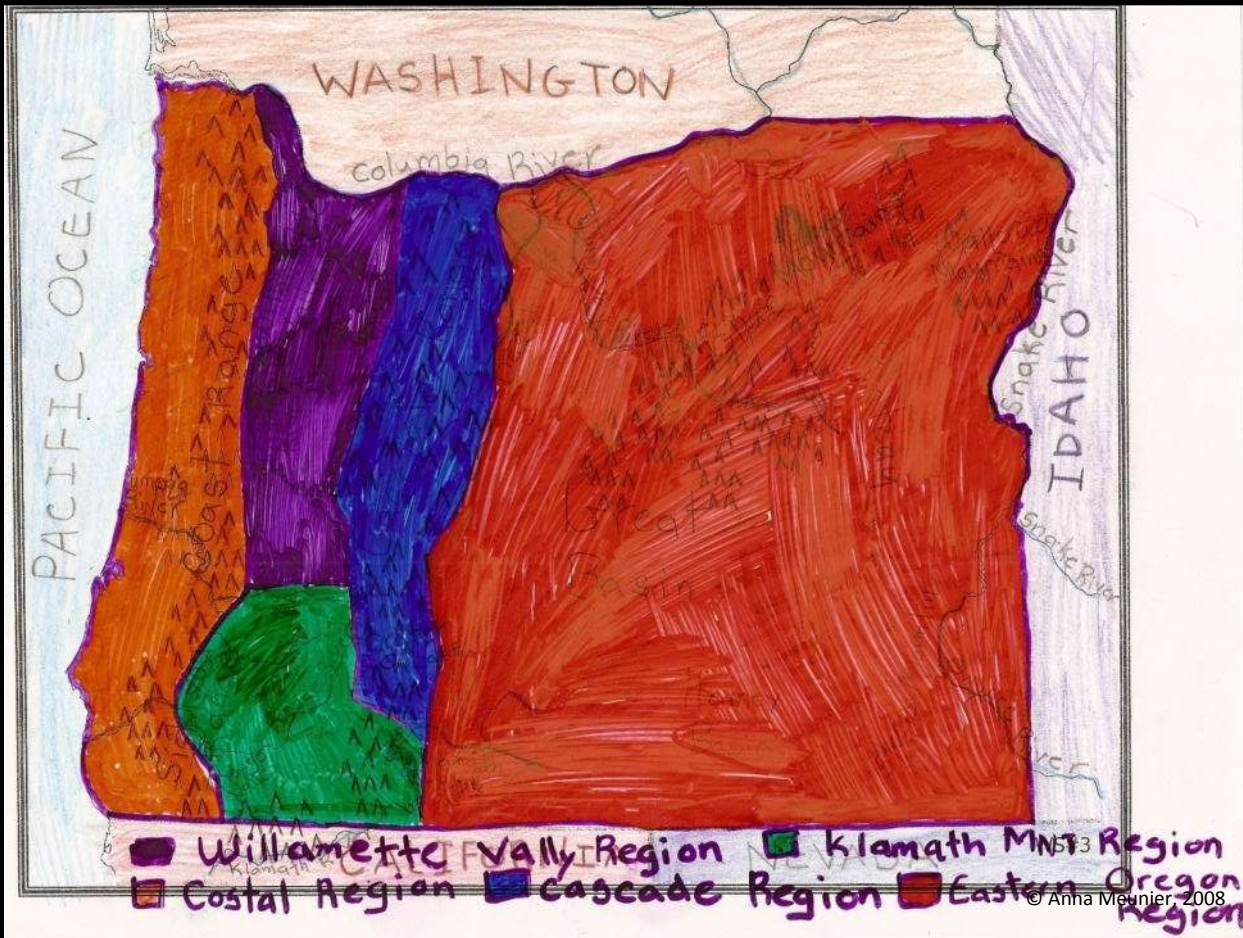








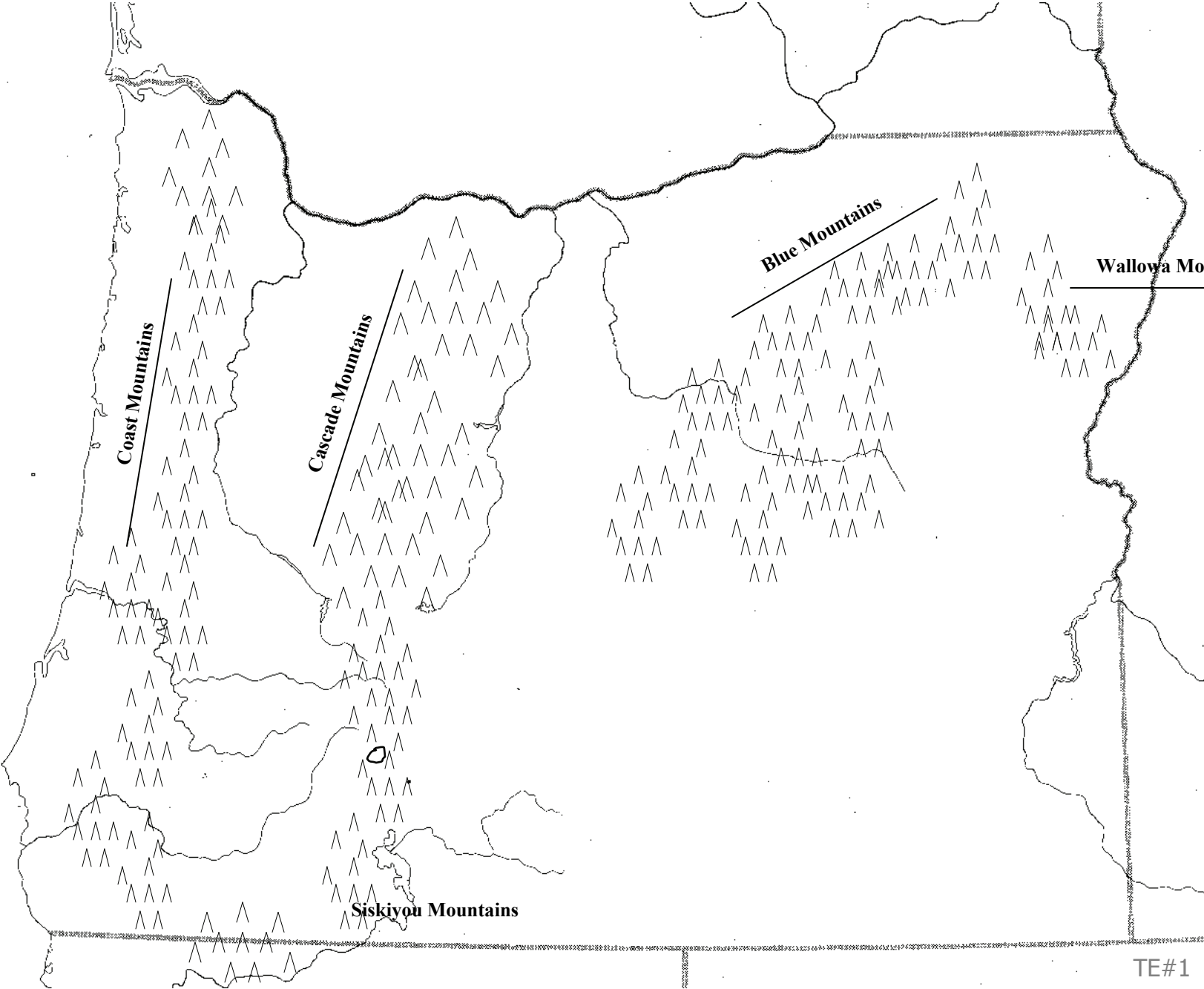



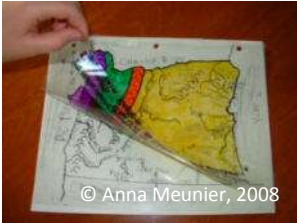







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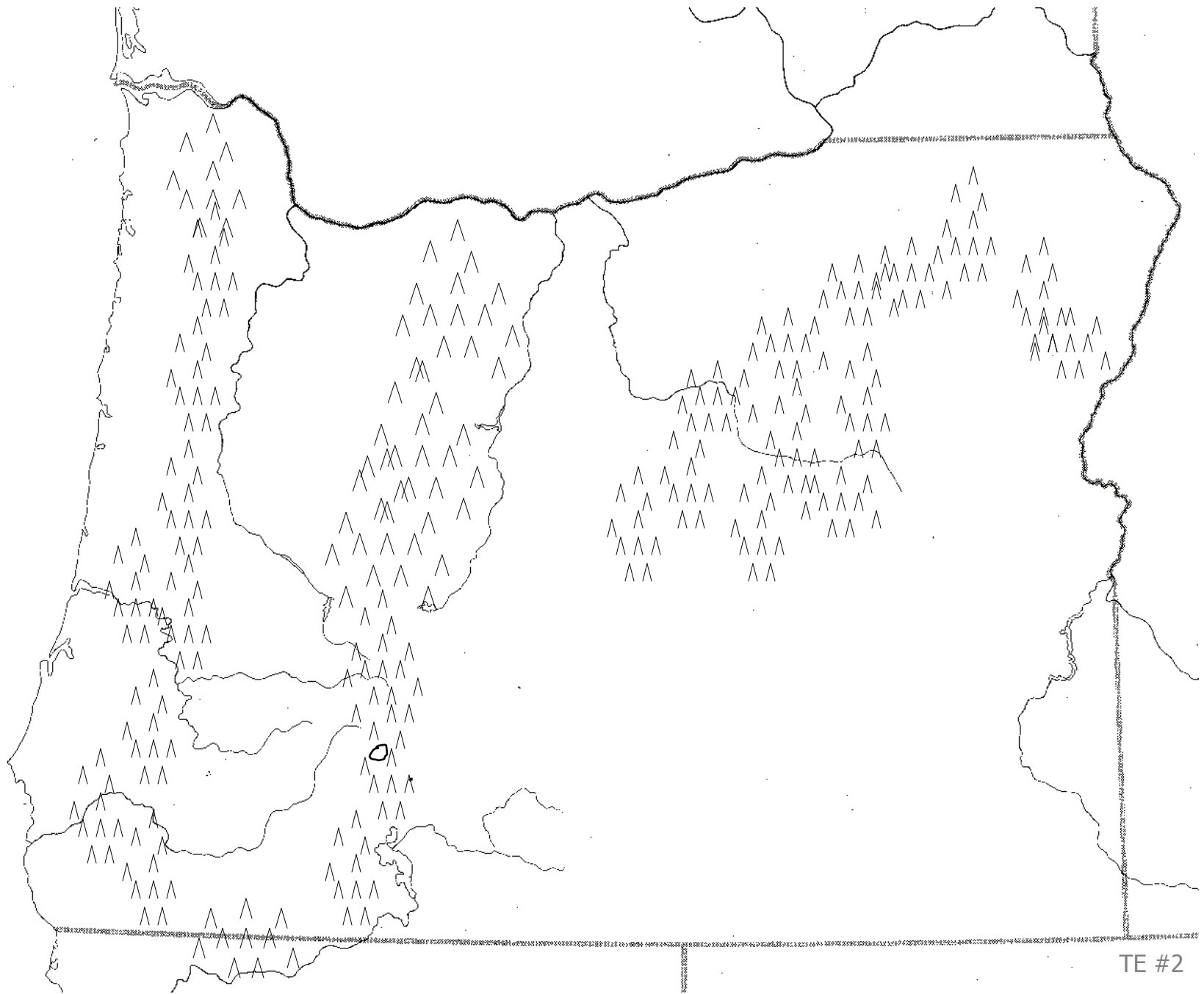
Day	Objectives	Lesson Plan	Materials:	Teaching Tip	Curriculum Integration
4	Locate and label the five regions of Oregon.	<p>Give the students a blank overhead. Have students lay the blank overhead on top of their completed map from the previous lesson. Tape this down at the top of the map so it doesn't move. It will be an overlay showing the regions on top of the Oregon map when finished. (See photos)</p> <p>Have students trace Oregon using an overhead pen. Discuss Oregon's borders as you trace them. Be sure to point out the Columbia River and the Snake Rivers are only part of the northern and eastern borders.</p> <p>The students use overhead pens to trace and label the regions as you go over them.</p> <p>Using the Example Map OH#2 from the previous lesson, outline with the students the five separate regions of Oregon. Use TE#2 (Oregon Map Region Key) to draw each region, one at a time, discussing the boundaries and physical features that separate each region. For example: "The first region we will outline is the Willamette Region. It starts at the top of the state next to the Coast Range and runs down along the Coast Range until we</p>	<p>Blank overhead per student</p> <p>Students' completed maps (WS# 3) from the previous lesson</p> <p>Example Map (OH#2) from previous lesson</p> <p>Oregon Regions Map Key (TE#2)</p> <p>Overhead pens</p>		<p>Capitalization of proper nouns.</p>   

		<p>reach the Umpqua River. The Willamette River belongs in the Willamette Valley Region. The region's border curves up and runs along the Cascade Range until we reach the Columbia River."</p> <p>Have the students create a Key at the bottom of the overhead, identifying the different regions as you draw each region.</p> <p>Regions: Coast Region, Willamette Valley Region, Cascade Region, Klamath Mountain Region and Eastern Oregon Region.</p>			
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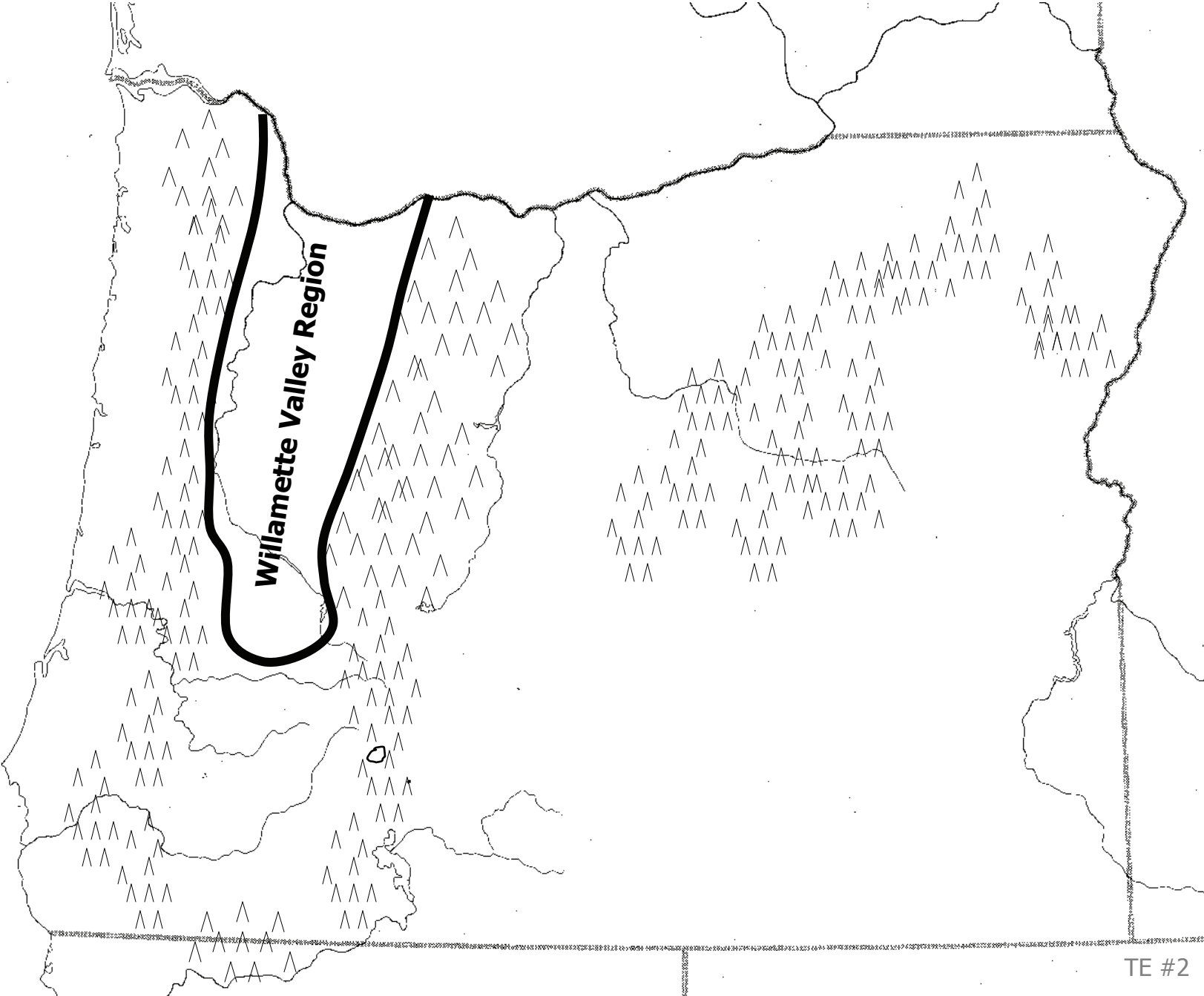
Oregon Map with Regions Overlay



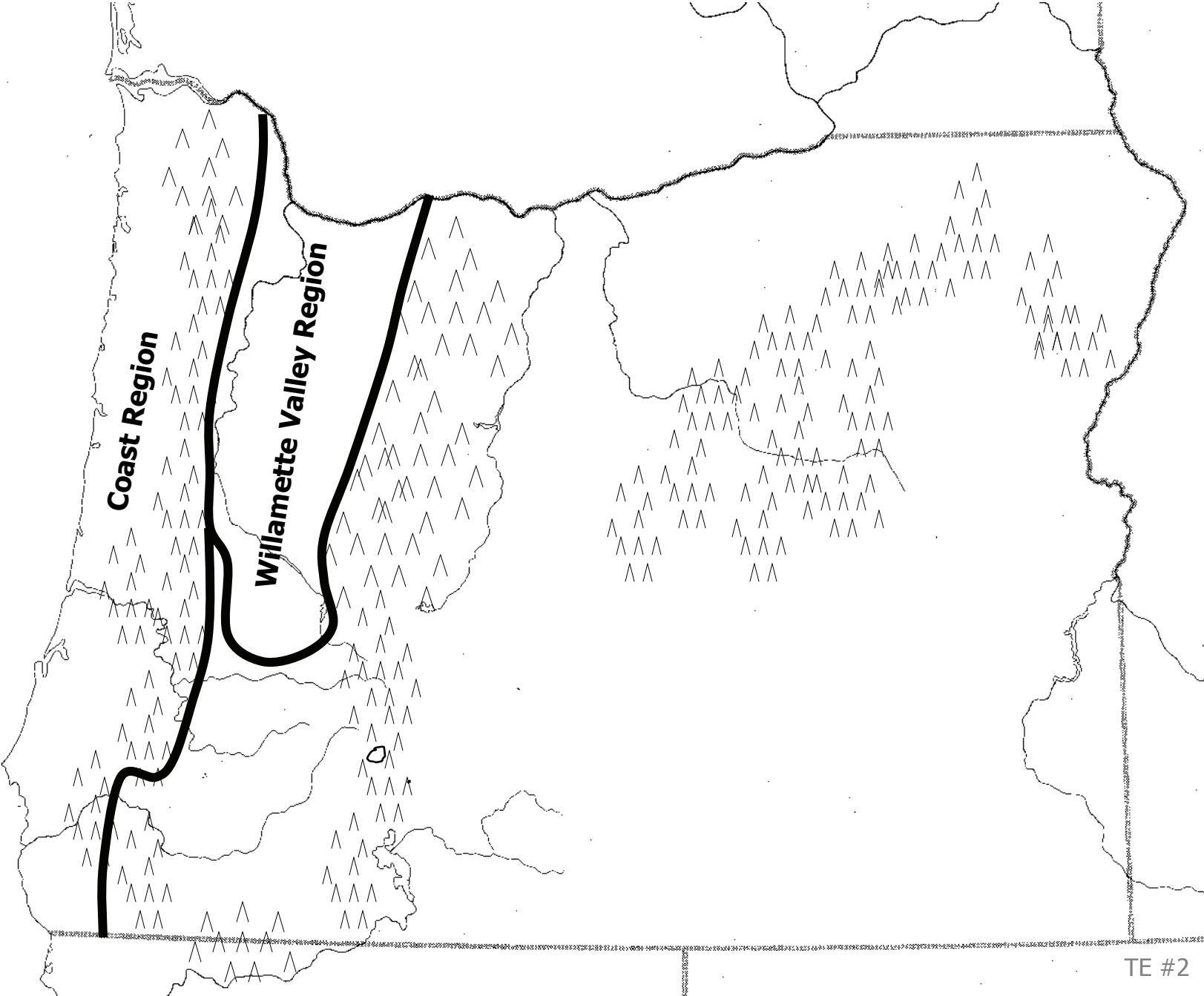
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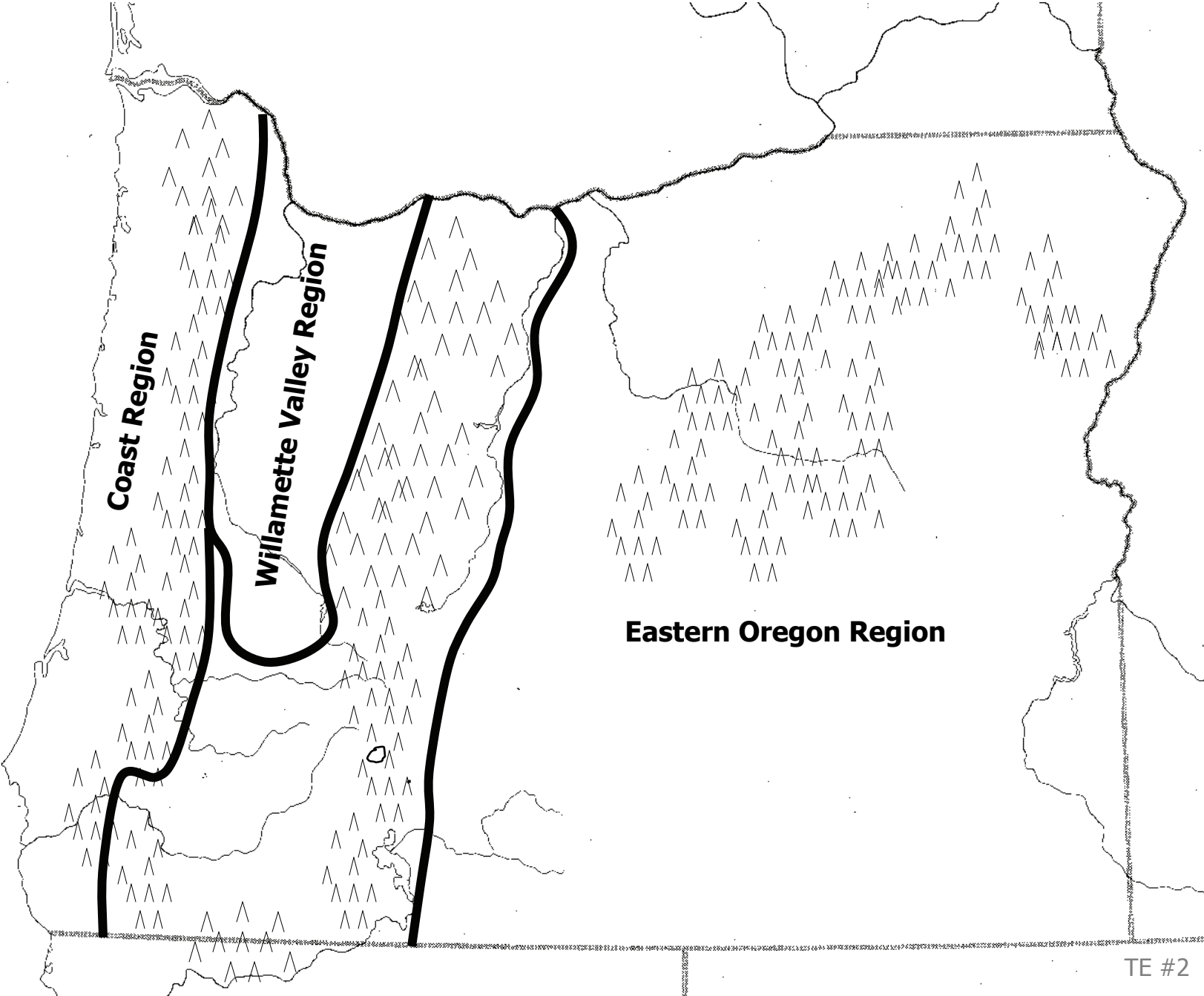
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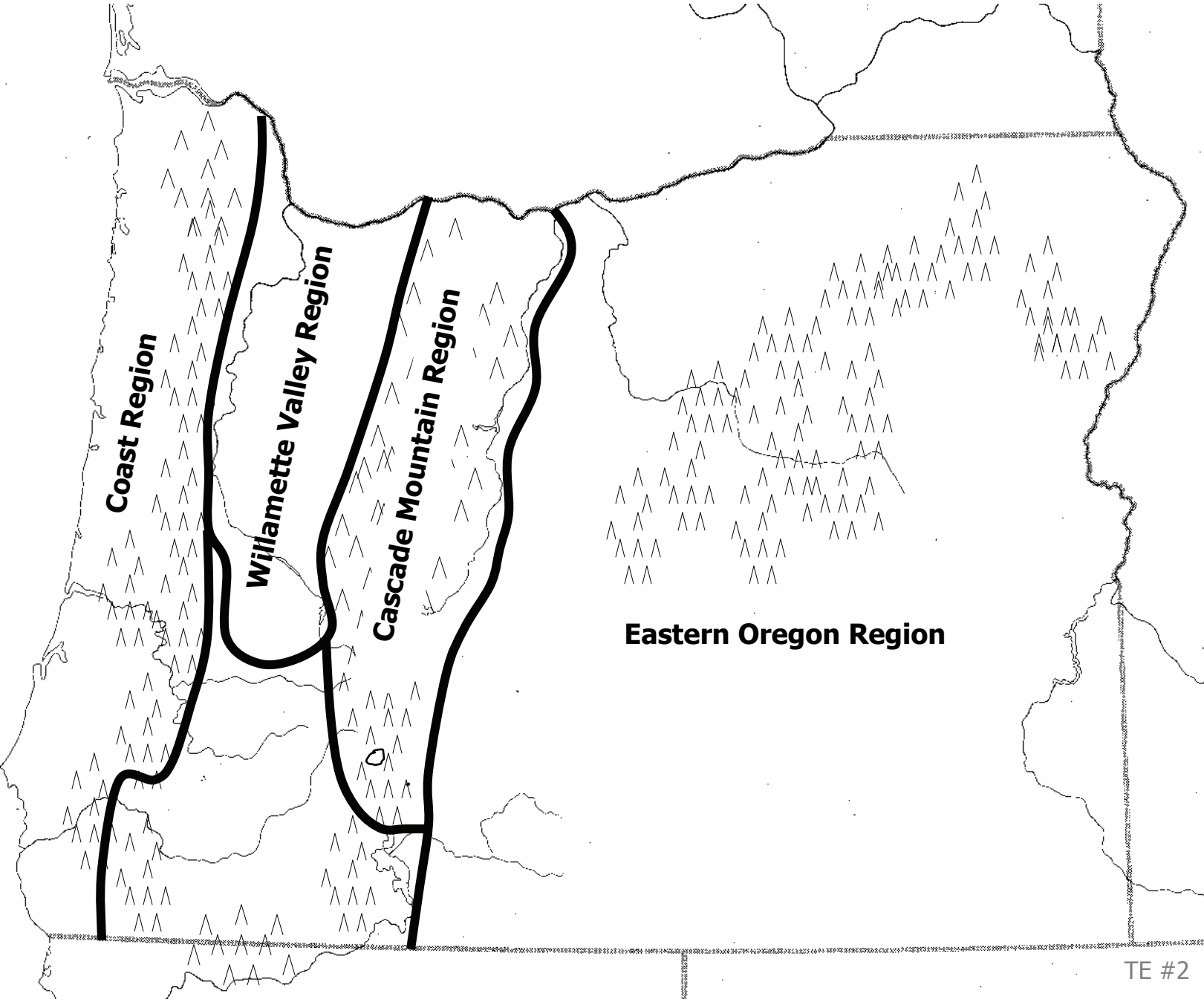
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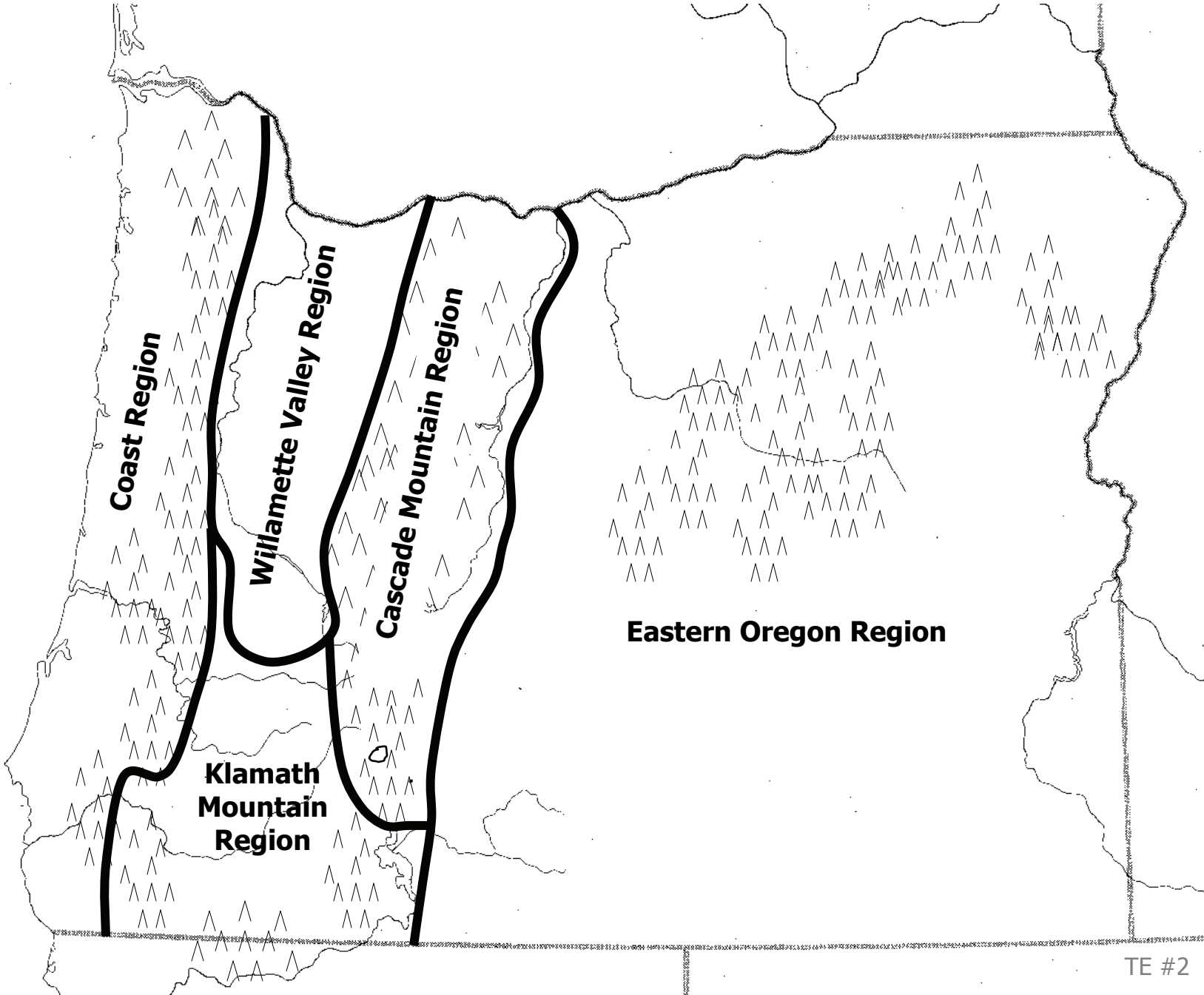
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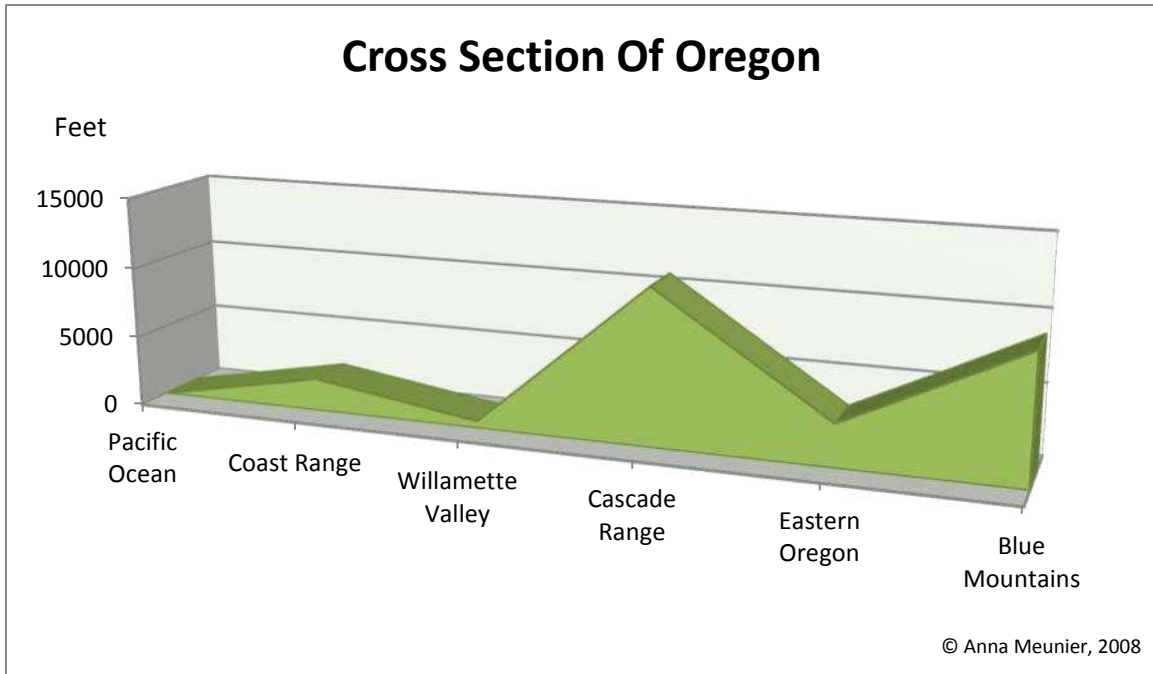


Name _____



Day	Objectives	Lesson Plan	Materials:	Teaching Tip	Curriculum Integration
5	Locate and label on a blank map the physical features of Oregon.	<p>Discuss the elevation of Oregon using Oregon Elevation Cross Section overhead (OH#4).</p> <p>Go to: http://studentatlasoforegon.pdx.edu</p> <p>This is a free website that allows teachers to download free maps. Either download and make overheads of the maps needed or simply show the maps to your class.</p> <p>Select “Table of Contents”. Select “Elevation Cross Sections,” page #16. Show to students and discuss Oregon’s Topography.</p> <p>Select “Topography” page #15. Make copies in color for your class. Share and discuss how elevation works. Be sure to point out that 0=0 feet above sea level.</p> <p>Use Elevation Map WS#5 and the “Topography” page #15 to answer the questions.</p> <p>Students complete Elevation Map WS#5.</p>	<p>Oregon Elevation Cross Section overhead (OH#4)</p> <p>“Elevation Cross Sections” page #16 from website</p> <p>“Topography” page #15 from website for each student in color.</p> <p>Elevation Map (WS#5)</p>		

Oregon Elevation Cross Section



Name _____



Elevation Worksheet

Use the Topography Map of Oregon to answer the following questions:

1. What is the lowest elevation on the map of Oregon? _____
2. What is the highest elevation on the map of Oregon? _____
3. What is the Elevation Range measured in? _____
4. A large part of Eastern Oregon is between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. What color does that represent on the map? _____
5. The lowest elevation in the state is 0 feet above sea level. Where in Oregon is the very lowest elevation and why? _____
6. The highest mountain in Oregon is Mount Hood with an elevation of 11,235 feet. What color would Mount Hood represent? _____
7. Mount Ashland is 7,480 feet tall. What color would Mount Ashland represent? _____

Circle the Correct Answer.

8. The lowest section of Oregon is located in the:


North	South	East	West
Northwest	Southwest	Northeast	Southeast

9. The highest section of Oregon is located in the:

North	South	East	West
Northwest	Southwest	Northeast	Southeast

10. Which mountain range is the lowest?

Coast Range	Cascade	Siskiyou
Wallowa	Blue Mountain	

Day	Objectives	Lesson Plan	Materials:	Teaching Tip	Curriculum Integration
6	Locate and label on a blank map the physical features of Oregon.	<p>Review the requirements for the Salt & Flour Maps of Oregon using the Salt & Flour Map Scoring Guide (WS#6).</p> <p>Have the students use the guide as a checklist as they make the map.</p> <p>The students will use salt and flour dough to make a topographical map of Oregon.</p> <p>Once again, they will identify the state's physical features:</p> <p>Mountain Ranges: Coast, Cascade, Siskiyou, Willowa and Blue Mountains.</p> <p>Major Rivers and Lakes: Columbia River, Snake River, Willamette River, Deschutes River, Rogue River, Crater Lake and Klamath Lake.</p> <p>They will also add cities to this map: Cities: Salem (Capitol), Portland, Eugene, Medford, Bend and Pendleton.</p> <p>The students each get two Oregon maps. One printed on index paper; this map will be what the students put the dough on. They push the dough around until the borders are showing on Oregon. This will make the correct shape of Oregon.</p>	<p>Salt & Flour Recipes (TE#3)</p> <p>Salt & Flour Map Scoring Guide (WS#6)</p> <p>Oregon Map for each student to refer to. (WS#2)</p> <p>Salt & Flour Map Dough</p> <p>Blank Map of Oregon on Index (WS#7)</p> <p>Blank Map of Oregon on paper (WS#8)</p> <p>Round Toothpicks</p>	<p>This lesson takes about an hour.</p> <p>There are two options for making the dough: Making the dough yourself the night before and covering it, or giving the smaller recipe to each student and have them make the dough at home and bring it to class the next day. The problem with this latter option is the consistency isn't always right and you still have to go around adding salt and flour to the runny recipes or trying to add water to the dry ones.</p> <p>Be sure to use round toothpicks; the flat ones break.</p> <p>Invite parent volunteers to help with this lesson.</p> <p>Continue on to the</p>	 <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p> <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p> <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p>

		<p>Refer back to the Oregon Elevation Cross Section OH#4 from the previous day to show how thick the dough should be from the Pacific Ocean to Eastern Oregon.</p> <p>Next, the students lay the paper map over the dough and use a pencil to punch holes in the paper where the mountain ranges are. Students lift the paper and add mountains where the dots are. This can be accomplished by adding more dough or pinching and pulling the mountains up.</p> <p>Again, the students lay the paper map gently over their dough map and use a pencil to punch holes in for the rivers. They lift the map and use a pencil to follow the dots to carve in the rivers on the maps.</p> <p>Once the students are finished using the paper map as a template and have the topography correct, they use their Salt & Flour Map Scoring Guide as a check-off list to go back and add toothpicks to each location to be identified. The toothpicks will hold labels of each place identified. (See Day #8)</p> <p>Once the map topography is correct and each place to be labeled has a toothpick, it is time to set the maps aside to dry.</p>		<p>regions lesson, Day #9 while the maps dry. They will be ready to paint and label in a week.</p>	
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		<p>This usually takes one week. Move on to Day #9 while the maps dry.</p>			
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Salt & Flour Recipe

Enough for about 30 students

12 lbs. of flour
10 lbs. of salt
Water

It is easiest to mix and stir the dough if you split the recipe into 2 batches. Mix 6 lbs flour & 5 lbs salt in a large bowl. Add water slowly and mix and knead until it forms into a ball. It should be about the consistency of play dough. If it gets too wet or slimy, add more flour until the consistency is right. Cover the bowl with wax paper. Make the second batch and cover in wax paper.

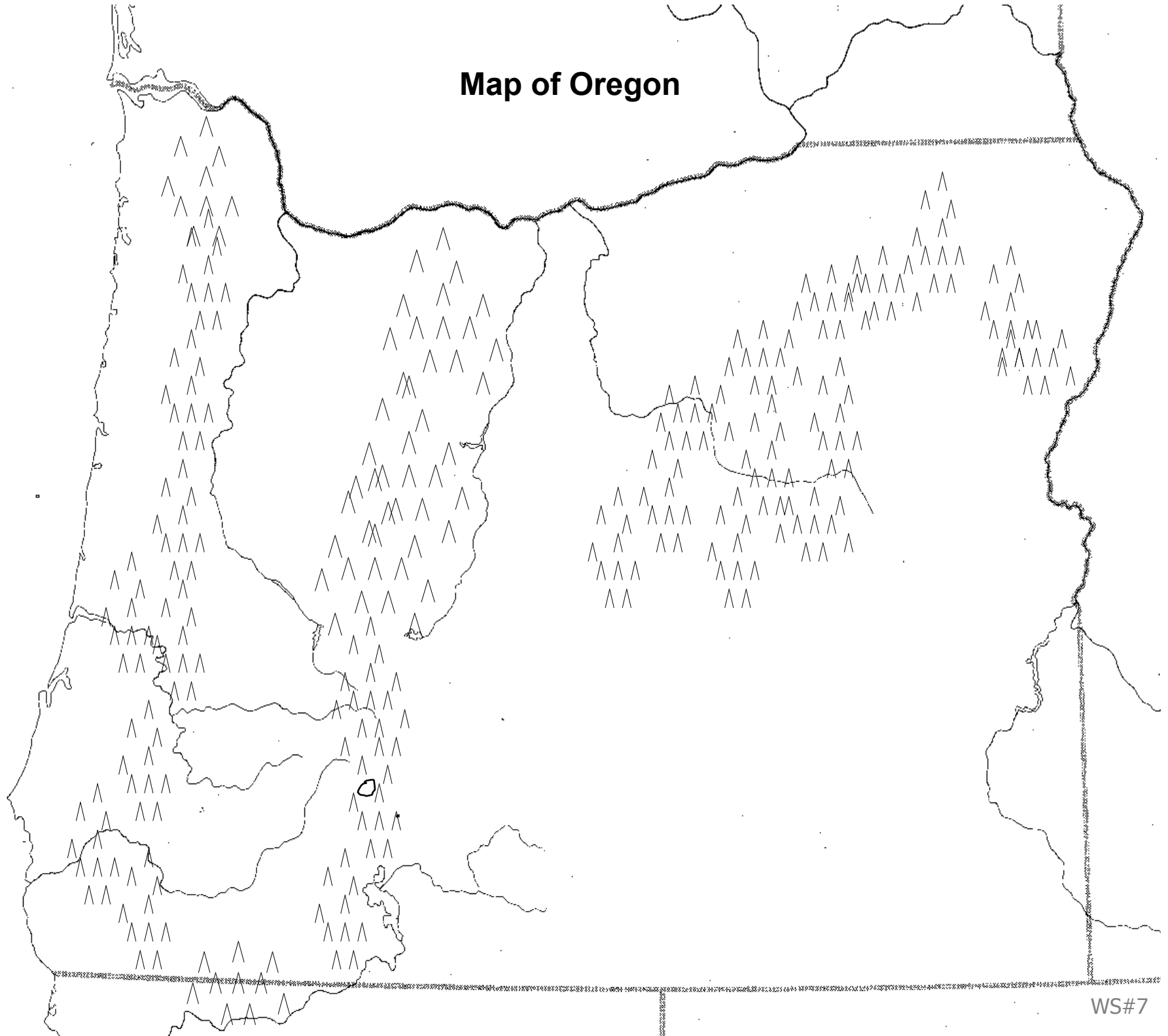
Salt & Flour Recipe for each student to bring.

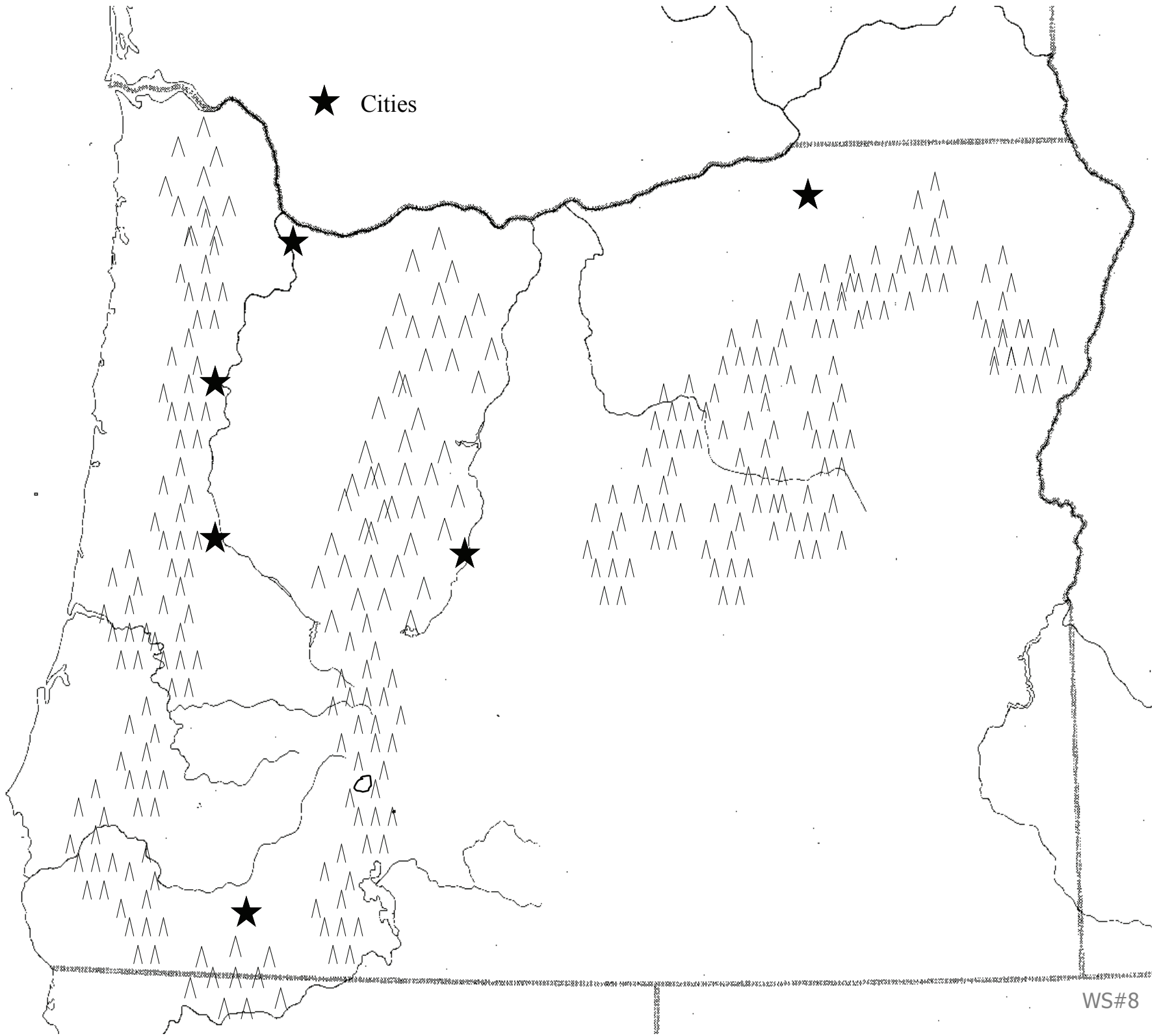
Salt & Flour Map Recipe

3 Cups of flour
1 1/2 cups salt
1 1/2 cups water

Mix together. The consistency should be like play dough, so add flour or water as needed. Store in a zip lock baggy.

Map of Oregon






Name _____

Salt & Flour Map Scoring Guide

	1 Beginning	2 Developing	3 Transitional	4 Meets	5 Exceeds	6 Far Exceeds
The shape of Oregon is correct						
The mountain ranges are in the correct place and identified: Coast Mountains Cascade Range Blue Mountains Wallowa Mountains Siskiyou Mountains						
The rivers are in the correct place and identified: Columbia River Willamette River Deschutes River Rogue River Snake River						
The lakes are in the correct place and identified: Crater Lake Klamath Lake						
The major cities are in the correct place and identified: Portland Salem Eugene Bend Pendleton Medford						
Map is neat and easy to read.						
TOTAL SCORE						






Grade _____

Day	Objectives	Lesson Plan	Materials:	Teaching Tip	Curriculum Integration
7	Locate and label on a blank map the physical features of Oregon.	The students will paint their Oregon Salt and Flour maps. They will want to decide on a color for mountain ranges, a color for valleys and basins, and a different color for rivers and lakes.	Paint Water Two sizes of paintbrushes, medium and small.	Review paint appropriateness. No mixing paints to create a new color. If a toothpick is knocked over or broken, it can be easily fixed with glue once the paint is dry.	 <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p> <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p>

Sample Salt and Flour Map Painted



Day	Objectives	Lesson Plan	Materials:	Teaching Tip	Curriculum Integration
8	Locate and label on a blank map the physical features of Oregon.	<p>Review with students the Salt and Flour Map Scoring Guide (WS#6).</p> <p>Show students how to cut out the labels from the Oregon Map Labels (WS#9) and how to glue them onto the toothpicks.</p> <p>It is best if they cut out the labels, fold them around the toothpick and not glue it until they have put all of their labels around a toothpick. Some of the places are close to one another and are difficult to label. Once students are sure they have used all of the labels and they are in the correct place, they are ready to glue the label on to the correct toothpick.</p>	<p>Salt & Flour Map Scoring Guide (WS#6)</p> <p>Oregon Map for each student to refer to. (WS#2)</p> <p>Oregon Map Labels (WS#9)</p> <p>Elmer's Glue</p> <p>Extra round toothpicks for replacements.</p>	<p>Invite parent volunteers to help with this lesson.</p> <p>Once the maps are finished, have the students write their names on their Scoring Guide and leave the guides on top of their maps. This makes grading go a little quicker.</p> <p>The map is the assessment for this section.</p>	 <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p>  <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p>  <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p>

Labeled Salt and Flour Maps



Oregon Maps Labels

	Oregon Coast Mountains
	Wallowa Mountains
	Cascade Range
	Blue Mountains
	Siskiyou Mountains
	Willamette River
	Rogue River
	Snake River
	Columbia River
	Deschutes River
	Crater Lake
	Klamath Lake
	Salem
	Medford
	Portland
	Eugene
	Bend
	Pendleton

	Oregon Coast Mountains
	Wallowa Mountains
	Cascade Range
	Blue Mountains
	Siskiyou Mountains
	Willamette River
	Rogue River
	Snake River
	Columbia River
	Deschutes River
	Crater Lake
	Klamath Lake
	Salem
	Medford
	Portland
	Eugene
	Bend
	Pendleton

Day	Objectives	Lesson Plan	Materials:	Teaching Tip	Curriculum Integration
9	Analyze and evaluate the five regions of Oregon by comparing and contrasting the climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions.	<p>Break the students into five region groups. (Coast Region, Willamette Valley Region, Cascade Mountain Region, Klamath Mountain Region and Eastern Oregon Region.)</p> <p>Hand out the Regions of Oregon Retrieval Chart (WS#10). Review the five different regions.</p> <p>Discuss what climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions are.</p> <p>Each group researches the climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions for their region. They use the Region Newsletter of their particular region to fill in their group's retrieval chart. (Jigsaw Lesson)</p> <p>Students will share their group's information with the rest of the class during the next lesson.</p>	<p>Regions of Oregon Retrieval Chart (WS# 10)</p> <p>Region Newsletters:</p> <p>Coast Region (WS#11)</p> <p>Cascade Mountain Region (WS#12)</p> <p>Willamette Valley Region (WS#13)</p> <p>Klamath Mountain Region (WS#14)</p> <p>Eastern Oregon Region (WS#15)</p> <p>Highlighters</p>		

Name _____

Date _____

Regions of Oregon Retrieval Chart	Climate (The pattern of weather over a long period of time)	Physical Features (Parts of the earth formed by nature)	Natural Resources (Things found in nature that are useful to people)	Tourist Attractions (Places to visit)
Coast Region				
Willamette Valley Region				
Cascade Mountain Region				
Klamath Mountain Region				
Eastern Oregon Region				



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Coast Region

Regions of Oregon

4th Grade Social Studies

Climate & Physical Features

Special Points of Interest:

- U.S. Route 101 is a scenic highway that runs the entire length of the Oregon Coast from north to south.
- The mouth of the Columbia River is Oregon's northern border.
- The Oregon Coast has the lowest elevation in the state, zero feet above sea level.
- Oregon's entire coast is publicly owned. That means everyone is allowed to visit its beaches.
- Hay Stack Rock on Cannon Beach is 235 feet tall. It is the third tallest single piece of rock in the world!

The **Coast Region** starts in the Coastal Mountain Range and covers the area all of the way to the Pacific Ocean. This area includes the 295 miles of Oregon's coast. This region has the lowest mountain range in Oregon. The height for this mountain range is 2,000-4,000 feet above sea level. This is not very high when you compare it to the highest mountain range in Oregon, the Cascade Range, which has an average height of 5,000 feet above sea level. These low mountains receive the cool, wet weather directly from the Pacific Ocean. This weather provides the mountains with an ample supply of rain. The coastal mountains receive some of the heaviest rainfall totals in the United States. The rainy climate sets the stage for a rain forest. The low rolling hills are covered in lush forests of Douglas fir, spruce, red cedar, lodgepole pine and hemlock trees.



Rainforest

There is 295 miles of ocean and beaches from the Coastal Mountain Range to the Pacific Ocean. It is very lush and green because of the wet weather coming in from the Pacific Ocean. The temperature along the Oregon Coast is very mild because the constant, warm temperature of the ocean does not allow the air temperature to heat up or cool down very much.

There is a lot of rain, fog and mist on the Oregon Coast because the water cycle is picking up water right out in the Pacific Ocean and dropping it on the Coast Region. Some areas receive as much as 200 inches a year!

There may be a lot of rain, but it seldom snows. The temperature has to get pretty cold to snow, and once again, the warm ocean usually keeps the air from getting that cold.



Harris Beach in Brookings, Oregon, "The Banana Belt"

© Anna Meunier, 2008

A region on the southern coast, near the town of Brookings, is warmer than any other coastal area. It is known as the "Banana Belt". It is protected by a **peninsula** that sets further out into the ocean, blocking the cold wind from the north. The average temperature for Brookings in the spring, summer and fall is a constant 66 degrees Fahrenheit.

More Physical Features...

Oregon's beaches are very different than other beaches. Oregon's beaches have high cliff walls and rocky shores. For truly sandy beaches, you have to go between the Coos River and Siuslaw River. There, you will find 40 miles of **sand dunes**.

The Oregon Coast has many **bays** and **inlets** tucked away on its coast line. Some of the bays are the Nehalem Bay, Tillamook Bay, Siletz Bay, Depoe Bay, Yaquina Bay and Coos Bay.

Many major inland rivers and streams end at the Pacific Ocean. These rivers are the Columbia River, Salmon River, Siuslaw River, Umpqua River, Rogue River, Chetco River and Winchuck River.

Natural Resources

The Oregon Coast Region provides a rich bounty of natural resources. The ocean and beaches provide many varieties of fish and seafood. The Pacific Ocean produces Chinook and Coho salmon, rockfish, albacore tuna, lingcod, snapper, sole and whiting fish. It also produces shellfish such as oysters, mussels and clams. The coast also produces more than 10 million pounds of Dungeness crab a year. Pacific pink shrimp are also harvested from the ocean.

The rolling hills of the Coast Range produce a lot of **timber**. The timber is harvested and used to make wood products, plywood and paper.

There are also farms in the Coast Region. These farms produce sheep, cattle and dairy products such as meat, milk, cheese and butter. Tillamook and Bandon are best known for the cheeses produced in their area.

Berry crops are also grown on the coast cranberries, loganberries, boysenberries, raspberries, blackberries and marionberries.

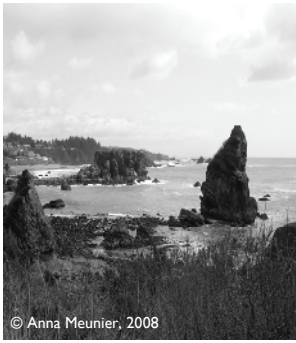
Ninety percent of America's Easter lilies are produced on the Oregon Coast.

Tourist Attractions

The Oregon Coast is a beautiful outdoor playground. Tourists come from all over to fish, boat, raft, kayak, hike, bike, swim, surf, beachcomb, crab, clam, whale watch, camp, backpack, golf and ride ATVs, just to name a few!

There are also other places on the coast to visit. The **Oregon Coast Aquarium** in Newport exhibits more than 500 species of coastal birds and marine mammals in their indoor and outdoor exhibits.

You can also visit the **Sea Lion Caves** in Florence. It is the world's largest sea lion cave. There, you can ride down in an elevator 208 feet to observe the stellar seal in their natural habitat. The Oregon Coast is also home to eleven **lighthouses** that have been restored and are waiting to be toured.

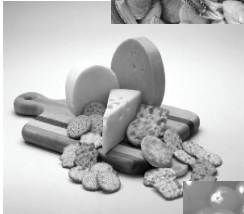


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Timber

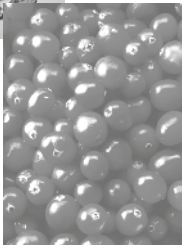
Crab & Clams



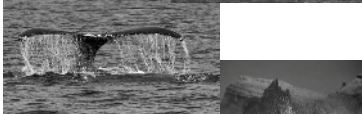
Cheese



Easter lily



Cranberries





Cascade Mountain Region

Regions of Oregon

4th Grade Social Studies

Climate & Physical Features

Special points of interest:

- The Mount Hood forest has 77 waterfalls.
- The Cascade Mountains are part of the Ring of Fire, the area around the Pacific Ocean known for volcanoes and earthquakes.
- Lewis and Clark were the first Americans to see Mt. Hood in 1805.
- Douglas fir are the most common Christmas trees in the United States.
- Steelhead are the exact same species as Rainbow trout. The only difference is that steelhead migrate to the ocean. Rainbow trout do not.

The Cascade Mountain Range begins in Canada and ends in northern California. This region in Oregon runs from the northern border, south to Crater Lake National Park. It also separates western Oregon from eastern Oregon. This mountain range is made of volcanic and non-volcanic mountains. Steep ridges, sloping mountains, high lakes, high deserts and lava beds are found here. The elevation ranges from 1,200 feet to 11,425 feet at the summit of Mount Hood, Oregon's highest point. The average elevation is around 4,000 feet.

Volcanoes of the Cascade Mountain Region

- Mount Hood
- Newberry Volcano and Caldera
- Mount Jefferson
- Mount Bachelor
- Three-Fingered Jack
- Mount Bailey
- Mount Washington
- Mount Thielsen
- The Three Sisters
- Mount Mazama (Crater Lake)
- Broken Top
- Mount Scott



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Crater Lake National Park

The Cascade Mountain Range is a barrier for warm winds blowing off the Pacific Ocean. The western side of this region is closer to the ocean so it is heavily wooded and wet. The eastern side of the region is much drier and covered with fewer trees and bushes. As clouds rise from the Pacific Ocean, they drop their moisture. Once these clouds have reached the high peaks of the Cascades, they have emptied. As they come down the eastern slopes, there is little rain left. This is called the **“Rain Shadow Effect.”**

The average yearly precipitation in the Cascade Mountain Range is 84.5 inches. Higher elevations can get as much as 300 inches of snow in a year. The average temperature is from 21-38 degrees Fahrenheit in winter. Summers are dry and warm with average high temperatures around 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Thunderstorms are common in summer and lightning causes forest fires.

Since the western and eastern slopes of the Cascades receive different amounts of precipitation, they have different types of plants and trees.

(Continued on next page)



Pine cone



Elk



Rhododendron



Logging



Lumber ready for sale



More Physical Features...

The western slopes of the Cascades have Douglas fir, noble fir, red cedar, western hemlock and red alder. Rhododendrons, Oregon grape and huckleberries also grow here. The dry eastern slopes have Ponderosa pine, western larch and very little under brush.

Many rivers and streams flow out of the Cascade Mountains toward the Pacific Ocean. Melted winter snow creates these rivers. Major rivers flowing from the Cascade Mountains are the Umpqua River, Rogue River and Willamette River.

Natural Resources

The most plentiful resource in the Cascade Mountains is **timber**. Oregon is one of the leading states in **lumber** production, even though production has recently gone down. Huge forests of Douglas fir are found here. Douglas fir was named Oregon's state tree because of its great strength, stiffness and medium weight. It is said to be stronger than concrete. Douglas fir grows tall and straight. This makes it easy to log. It is used to make many things, from plywood and paper towels to glue and photography products.

Rivers flowing from the Cascade Mountains are an important resource. They supply water for the Willamette Valley. Rivers flow into man-made reservoirs that hold water for people to use and water their crops.

Tourist Attractions

The Cascade Mountains are a recreation paradise. People travel from near and far to enjoy many outdoor activities. Oregon slopes have the longest ski season in North America. Ski resorts here open as early as November and can stay open as late as May. Mt. Hood and Mt. Bachelor are popular resorts. Fun opportunities aren't only available in the winter. Outdoor enthusiasts love the Cascade Mountains in the summer as well. You can camp, hike, bike, fish, kayak and raft.

The High Desert Museum near Bend is a popular destination. This museum has exhibits on nature, art and science. Visitors can also see birds of prey, otters and big cats native to the area.

Crater Lake is Oregon's only national park. This lake was formed when Mt. Mazama erupted 7,700 years ago. The volcano caved in on itself and then filled with melted snow and rain water over thousands of years. Scientists are constantly studying Crater Lake. At 1,943 feet deep, it is the deepest lake in the United States and the seventh deepest in the world. Crater Lake has a lodge, visitors center, several hiking trails, tours and camping.



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Willamette Valley Region

Regions of Oregon

4th Grade Social Studies

Climate & Physical Features

Special Points of Interest:

- 70% of Oregon's population lives in the Willamette Valley.
- Most people on the Oregon Trail made the difficult journey to farm and live in the Willamette Valley's mild climate.
- Eugene is called "Track Town USA" since the Nike company was started here.
- The International Rose Test Garden in Portland grows more than 500 kinds of roses.
- The Lebanon Strawberry Festival is home to the "World's Largest Strawberry Shortcake."
- The Willamette River is the 13th largest river by volume in the United States.

The Willamette Valley is a low strip of land that lies between the Cascade Range and the Coastal Range. Gently rolling hills line the sides of this valley that stretches from Portland to Eugene. Why is this region called the *Willamette Valley*? The Willamette River runs north through this land on its way to the Columbia River and finally to the Pacific Ocean. Many smaller rivers and streams flow in this valley and connect to the Willamette River. Some of the rivers that flow in to the Willamette are the McKenzie River, Long Tom River, Calapooia River, Santiam River, Tualitin River and Clackamas River.

Geologists have learned that **glaciers** melted and caused floods, which created this valley 13,000 to 15,000 years ago. These floods carried volcanic ash with them and this made the Willamette Valley's soil very fertile. Oak savannas, Douglas fir, willow, alder and cottonwood trees covered the prairies and wetlands. Today, most of this flat land has been cleared by humans. The valley now has crop land, grazing land and forests.



The Willamette Valley has very fertile soil for growing crops.

The Willamette Valley has a **temperate** climate. This means that the weather is mild. Unlike other parts of Oregon, the Willamette Valley does not have extreme high and low temperatures. Winters are cool and wet with little snow (usually 5-10 inches a year). In the cool part of the year from November to March, the Willamette Valley receives most of its rain. During these wet months, floods often occur. The yearly rainfall is 40-80 inches.



Downtown Portland and the Willamette River.

© Hope Russell, 2008

Summers are dry and warm. The warm temperatures rarely reach above 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Plenty of rain and mild temperatures make the Willamette Valley great for farming. No wonder so many people choose to live in this part of Oregon.

Natural Resources

Natural resources are plentiful in the Willamette Valley. Rich, fertile soil and plenty of water make many types of farming possible. More than 170 different crops are grown here.

The largest crops grown in the Willamette Valley are greenhouse plants like daffodil and tulip bulbs. Many kinds of grass seed grow well here. This part of Oregon is called the “Grass Seed Capital of the World.” Some other important crops in the Willamette Valley are Christmas trees and berries. Nearly 100% of the U.S. supply of blackberries, loganberries and raspberries comes from the Willamette Valley.

The Willamette Valley grows 95% of the United States’ hazelnuts. These nuts are sometimes called filberts, and many orchards can be seen throughout the valley.

This fertile land is also used for grazing. Dairy cows, sheep, cattle and chickens are raised here.

Timber in the foothills around the valley is brought to mills and used for making paper and other forest products.



Daffodil



Tulip



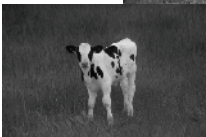
Blackberry



Raspberries



Sheep



Dairy



Tourist Attractions

The Willamette Valley has a mixture of large cities and beautiful natural surroundings. It is easy to find fun things to do in and around these cities. There are many places to hike, bike and raft throughout the valley. You can shop the major cities and watch a concert or head to the outdoors.

Salem is the state capital. You can tour capital buildings and see Oregon’s government at work. Every year, Salem is home to the Oregon State Fair. The fair has exhibits, livestock and carnival rides.

Oregon has two major universities. Eugene is home to the University of Oregon Ducks. Corvallis is home to the Oregon State University Beavers. These schools are great rivals. Many fans enjoy watching Duck and Beaver sports like football, basketball and baseball. Since Eugene and Corvallis are college towns, they offer many opportunities for entertainment and great restaurants. These cities have a very relaxed feel.

Portland is Oregon’s largest city with a population of 583,776 (2010 census). You can watch a Portland Trailblazers basketball game as well as the ballet, symphony and opera. Beverly Cleary, the famous children’s author, grew up in Portland and many of her books take place there. The Beverly Cleary Sculpture Garden honors her work. Sculptures of Ramona Quimby, Henry Huggins and Ribsby the dog are surrounded by a fountain for kids to play in. Portland is the home of the annual Portland Rose Festival. Two million people come to this parade every year to see events like the Grand Floral Parade.



Klamath Mountain Region

Regions of Oregon

4th Grade Social Studies

Physical Features

Special Points of Interest:

- The Klamath Mountain Range is the only mountain range in the United States that runs east to west. All of the other mountain ranges run from north to south.
- Major cities in the region are Ashland, Cave Junction, Grants Pass, Klamath Falls, Medford and Roseburg.
- The only precipitation in the summer is from an occasional thunderstorm.
- The Lower and Upper Table Rocks get their names from their location on the Rogue River.
- The mountains in this region are smaller than the Cascade Mountain Range, but bigger than the Coast Mountain Range.

The **Klamath Mountain Region** is located in southwestern Oregon. This region covers much more than just the Klamath Falls area. The region's boundaries are Roseburg to the north, Klamath Falls to the east, the California-Oregon state line to the south and Cave Junction to the west.

The Klamath Mountain Region is full of mountains, forests, lakes and rivers. It also has a small area that is considered to be **high desert**. The small, high desert area surrounds the city of Klamath Falls.

The two highest mountains in the Klamath Mountain Region are **Mt. McLoughlin** (9,495 feet above sea level) and **Mt. Ashland** (7,533 feet above sea level).

The Klamath Mountain Region is home to many forests. These forests are full of many different kinds of trees: Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, oak, sugar pine, hemlock, fir, western red cedar, pacific yew and madrone.

There are also many important lakes and rivers in this region. **Klamath Lake** is the largest lake in Oregon. It is 20 miles long and 8 miles wide. The lake is anywhere from 8 feet deep to 60 feet deep. It has many fish, **waterfowl**, otter, mink, deer and bald eagles. There are many other mountain lakes too. These are Lost Creek Lake, Howard Prairie Lake, Fish Lake, Lake of the Woods, Hyatt Lake, Applegate Lake, and Emigrant Lake.

The rivers that run through the Klamath Mountain Region are the Rogue River, Klamath River, Umpqua River and Applegate River. Many salmon, steelhead, and trout live in these waters.

There are also many streams, creeks and beautiful waterfalls in the Klamath Region.



Lower Table Rock located in the Rogue Valley



The Rogue River



Mill Creek Falls, Prospect, Oregon

The Klamath Mountains also have two physical features that were created 7 million years ago by lava. These two cliff-edged **mesas** are better known as the **Table Rocks**. They rise up 800 feet above the Rogue Valley.

Climate

The climate in this region has four distinct seasons. The winters are moderately cold with heavy snow high in the mountains. The lower elevations in the valleys receive an average of about 4 inches of snow a year. The higher elevations can average more than 130 inches of snow a year.

The spring and fall tend to be mild and wet. The average rainfall for this area is between 15-40 inches of rain a year. Most of the rain falls from November to March.

The summer months tend to be very warm and dry. The Rogue Valley is the warmest part of the state. It averages 55 days with a maximum temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

Natural Resources

The **lumber industry** of the Klamath Mountain Region has slowed down in the last twenty years. Even though Oregon is not cutting down as many trees, it is still leading the nation for production of **wood products**.

Fish is another natural resource that has declined over the years. The fish found in this region are salmon, steelhead and trout. Logging, mining, grazing farm animals, and forest fires have impacted the fishing population and industry.

The climate of the Klamath Mountain Region makes it perfect for growing **crops**. This region grows greenhouse and nursery plants, hay, grain, seed, pears, apples, wine grapes, berries, hazelnuts, potatoes, and Christmas trees.

Farms and ranches prosper in this region. Cattle ranches provide meat, milk, cheese and butter. Poultry farms raise chickens for meat and eggs. The Klamath Mountain Region also raises and sells sheep.

Many minerals are **mined** in this region, including gold, copper, nickel and platinum.

Tourist Attractions

There are many tourist attractions in this region. The many mountains, valleys, rivers and lakes offer some of the country's best fishing, hiking, rafting, kayaking, biking, hunting, skiing, snowboarding, boating, bird watching, golfing and camping.

There are many special places of interest in this region such as **The Oregon Caves National Monument** in Cave Junction, Ashland's **Shakespearian Festival**, **Upper Klamath Lake Refuge** in Klamath Falls, **Historic Jacksonville**, **The Oregon Vortex** in Gold Hill, **Hellgate Jetboat Excursions** in Grants Pass, **Science Works** in Ashland and the **Rogue Creamery** in Central Point. These are just a few of the interesting places to visit in the Klamath Mountain Region.



Timber



Salmon



Cattle & Dairy Products



Pears



Poultry & Eggs

Seed Granary



© Anna Meunier, 2008



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Eastern Oregon Region

Regions of Oregon

4th Grade Social Studies

Climate & Physical Features

Special Points of Interest:

- The five largest cities in Eastern Oregon and their populations in 2006:

Baker City 10,035

Hermiston 15,030

La Grande 12,549

Ontario 11,245

Pendleton 17,310

- Hell's Canyon is the deepest river gorge in North America at more than one mile deep.
- Joseph, Oregon got its name from Chief Joseph of the Nez Percé tribe.
- Prong-horned antelope are native to Eastern Oregon. These mammals are the fastest in the Western Hemisphere. They can go up to 70 mph for 3 to 4 minutes at a time.

Eastern Oregon is all of the land east of the Cascade Mountains. This vast region has a diverse climate and many natural features. Eastern Oregon can be divided into three smaller regions: the Columbia Plateau, the Northern Basin and Range, and the Blue Mountains.

The Columbia Plateau is a high, flat land. The Columbia River runs through this plateau, creating Oregon's border with Washington. The Columbia Plateau is arid, which means it is very dry. Very few trees grow there but sagebrush is plentiful. The average annual precipitation is only 9 to 15 inches.

The Northern Basin and Range are home to the most remote areas of the state. This means very few people live here. This arid land is made of rugged desert, vast open spaces, lava fields, dunes and badlands. Areas difficult to travel by foot are called badlands. Sagebrush and juniper grow there.

The Blue Mountains are made of dry foothills covered with sage and wheatgrass. The low mountains are covered with juniper and ponderosa pine. Lodgepole pine and Douglas fir also grow there. The Wallowa Mountains can be considered part of the Blue Mountain Range. These high, snow-capped peaks are called the "Alps of Oregon" because of their pristine beauty.

Natural Resources

The greatest resource in Eastern Oregon is the flat land used for agriculture and grazing. Wheat, barley, alfalfa, peppermint for oil, sugar beets, and poplar trees grow there. The city of Hermiston is called the "Watermelon Capital of the World." The city of Ontario is the state's largest producer of cattle, onions and potatoes.

Parts of the **Northern Basin and Range** are not suitable for farming because they lack water. Ranchers use this grazing land for livestock such as cattle, sheep, llama and buffalo. This part of Oregon has open range laws. This means livestock are allowed to roam free and ranchers do not use fences.

The Columbia River is a major resource for farmers of the **Columbia Plateau**. This large river makes irrigation possible. Irrigation is the water piped into dry places for watering crops.

The Columbia River is the largest river in the Pacific Northwest. There are 14 hydroelectric dams on this river.

More Natural Resources...



Wheat farming



Watermelon



Onions



Potatoes



Cattle

Hydroelectric dams have been built on the Columbia River. A hydroelectric dam uses water to make energy. Dams have negative effects on the ecosystems of rivers. Dams on the Columbia River have caused salmon and steelhead populations to decrease significantly. People realized this and they are helping the species to make a comeback. Perhaps one day, the Columbia River will hold the great numbers of fish that it once did.

Timber and mining were once great industries in Eastern Oregon, but they have decreased recently.

Turkeys, bighorn sheep, white-tail deer, mule deer and Rocky Mountain elk live within the **Columbia Plateau**.

The **Northern Basin and Range** are home to a variety of wildlife. Deer, prong-horn antelope, raptors, Canadian geese, snow geese, whistling swans, and sandhill cranes live there.

Gray wolves lived in Oregon until the 1930s. They have recently made their way back into Eastern Oregon. Ranchers worry that the growing number of gray wolves will prey upon their livestock. The Department of Fish and Wildlife has created plans for managing the gray wolf without harm.

Tourist Attractions

Tourist attractions are plentiful in Eastern Oregon. There are many opportunities here to experience the true spirit of the West. Parts of Eastern Oregon still feel like a new frontier.

Fifty thousand people attend the Pendleton Round-Up Rodeo every year. Visitors enjoy a world-class rodeo, parade, concerts, pageants and more. This rodeo has been going on since 1910 and is one of the oldest and most prestigious rodeos in the world.

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument is known throughout the world for its well-preserved fossils of plants and animals. Cousins of the saber-tooth tiger, rhinoceros, camel and elephant used to roam this part of Oregon. Scientists continue to study these animals, and many others, from 50 million years ago. Exhibits allow kids to touch fossils and bones.

Just outside of Baker City, you can stand in actual wagon ruts from the Oregon Trail. Visitors of The National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center will see life-size exhibits as well as living history performances and interpretive trails. This attraction really brings the Oregon Trail back to life.

The Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in Princeton, Oregon is an amazing destination for bird watchers. Thousands of migrating birds stop here each year to feed on the wetlands and meadows.



Day	Objectives	Lesson Plan	Materials:	Teaching Tip	Curriculum Integration
10	Analyze and evaluate the five regions of Oregon by comparing and contrasting the climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions.	<p>The groups report the information from their retrieval chart. The teacher records the information on the overhead. All students copy the information.</p> <p>Once the retrieval chart is full, compare and contrast the different regions.</p> <p>The students evaluate the regions by choosing a region they would most like to live in.</p> <p>Students write a paragraph explaining why they chose that region.</p>	<p>Students' completed Regions Retrieval Chart (WS#10) from the previous lesson.</p> <p>Retrieval Chart overhead (OH#5)</p> <p>Retrieval Chart Answer Key (TE#4)</p>		

Name _____

Date _____

Regions of Oregon Retrieval Chart	Climate (The pattern of weather over a long period of time)	Physical Features (Parts of the earth formed by nature)	Natural Resources (Things found in nature that are useful to people)	Tourist Attractions (Places to visit)
Coast Region				
Willamette Valley Region				
Cascade Mountain Region				
Klamath Mountain Region				
Eastern Oregon Region				

Key

Regions of Oregon Retrieval Chart	Climate (The pattern of weather over a long period of time)	Physical Features (Parts of the earth formed by nature)	Natural Resources (Things found in nature that are useful to people)	Tourist Attractions (Places to visit)
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<p>Coast Region</p>	<p>Cool, wet, rain, mild, seldom snows, Brooking's "Banana Belt"</p>	<p>Pacific Ocean, coast, low mountain range peninsula Forest: Douglas fir, spruce, red cedar, lodgepole pine, hemlock</p>	<p>Fish & seafood: Chinook and Coho salmon, rockfish, albacore tuna, lingcod, snapper, sole, whiting Shellfish: oysters, mussels, clams, crab Pacific pink shrimp Timber: wood products, plywood, paper Farms: sheep, cattle, dairy products, meat, milk, cheese, butter Berry crops: cranberries, loganberries, boysenberries, raspberries, blackberries, marionberries Easter lilies</p>	<p>Fish, boat, raft, kayak, hike, bike, swim, surf, beach comb, crab, clam, whale watch, camp, backpack, golf, ride ATVs Oregon Coast Aquarium Sea Lion Caves Lighthouses</p>
<p>Willamette Valley Region</p>				
<p>Cascade Mountain Region</p>				

<p>Klamath Mountain Region</p>	<p>4 distinct seasons. The winters are moderately cold with heavy snow high in the mountains</p> <p>Valleys average 4 inches of snow, higher elevations 133 inches</p> <p>Spring and fall: mild and wet a</p> <p>Average rainfall:15-40 “</p> <p>The summer months: warm and dry Warmest part of the state.</p>	<p>Mountains: Mt. McLaughlin Mt Ashland</p> <p>Forests: Doug fir, ponderosa pine, oak, sugar pine, hemlock, fir, western red cedar, pacific yew ,madrone</p> <p>Lakes: Klamath Lost Creek Lake, Howard Prairie, Fish Lake, Lake of the Woods, Hyatt Lake, Applegate Lake, Emigrant Lake</p> <p>Rivers: Rogue River, Klamath River, Umpqua River and Applegate River</p> <p>Mill Creek Falls Table Rocks High desert</p>	<p>Lumber, wood products</p> <p>fish: Salmon, steelhead, trout</p> <p>Crops: greenhouse & nursery plants, hay, grain, seed, pears, apples, wine grapes, berries, hazelnuts, potatoes, Christmas trees</p> <p>Cattle, meat, milk, cheese, butter</p> <p>Chicken, eggs</p> <p>Sheep</p> <p>Minerals: gold, copper, nickel, platinum</p>	<p>Fishing, hiking, rafting, kayaking, biking, hunting, skiing, snowboarding, boating, bird watching, golfing, camping</p> <p>Oregon Caves National Monument</p> <p>Shakespearian Festival</p> <p>Upper Klamath Lake Refuge</p> <p>Historic Jacksonville</p> <p>The Oregon Vortex</p> <p>Hell Gate Jetboat Excursions</p> <p>Science Works</p> <p>Rogue Creamery.</p>
<p>Eastern Oregon Region</p>				

Key

Regions of Oregon Retrieval Chart	Climate (The pattern of weather over a long period of time)	Physical Features (Parts of the earth formed by nature)	Natural Resources (Things found in nature that are useful to people)	Tourist Attractions (Places to visit)
Coast Region	Cool, wet, rain, mild, seldom snows, Brookings is “Banana Belt”	Pacific Ocean, coast, low mountain range peninsula Forest: Douglas fir, spruce, red cedar, lodgepole pine, hemlock	Fish & seafood: Chinook and Coho salmon, rockfish, albacore tuna, lingcod, snapper, sole, whiting, Shellfish: oysters, mussels, clams, crab Pacific pink shrimp Timber: wood products, plywood, paper Farms: sheep, cattle, dairy products, meat, milk, cheese, butter, Berry crops: cranberries, loganberries, boysenberries, raspberries, blackberries marionberries Easter lilies	Fish, boat, raft, kayak, hike, bike, swim, surf, beach comb, crab, clam, whale watch, camp, backpack, golf, ride ATVs Oregon Coast Aquarium Sea Lion Caves Lighthouses
Willamette Valley Region	Temperate climate, mild weather, no extreme highs or lows, winters cool and wet with little snow, 5-10” of snow a year, November to March most of rain, yearly rainfall 40-80”, Summers dry and warm, rarely above 90 degrees, plenty of rain, mild temperature,	Between Coast & Cascade Range, gentle rolling hills, Valley, from Portland to Salem, Willamette River, McKenzie River, Long Tom River, Calapooia River, Santiam River, Tualitin River, Clackamas River, fertile soil, Oak savannas, Douglas fir, alder, cottonwood trees, prairies, wetlands, flat land, forests	Farming, more than 170 different crops, greenhouse plants, daffodils, tulips, grass, Christmas trees, blackberries, loganberries, raspberries, 95% of US hazelnuts, orchards, dairy cows, sheep, cattle, chickens, timber for paper and forest products	Large cities, hike, bike, raft, shop, concerts, Salem state capitol, Oregon State Fair, U of O, OSU, restaurants, Portland is largest city, Portland Trailblazers, ballet, symphony, opera, Beverly Cleary Sculpture Garden, Portland Rose Festival and Grand Floral Parade

<p>Cascade Mountain Region</p>	<p>Rain Shadow Effect: western side close to ocean is very wet, eastern side much drier, little rain left in clouds, ave. yearly precip. is 84.5 inches; higher elevations get 300 inches of snow a year, winter temp. 21-38 degrees, summers dry and warm around 80 degrees, thunderstorms and lightening are common</p>	<p>Volcanic and non-volcanic mountains, steep ridges, sloping mountains, high lakes, high deserts, lava beds, elevation 1,200-11,425 feet at summit of Mt. Hood, Oregon's highest point, ave. elevation is 4,000 ft, Volcanoes: Mt. Hood, Mt. Jefferson, Three-Fingered Jack, Mt. Washington, Three Sisters, Broken Top, Newberry Volcano and Caldera, Mt. Bachelor, Mt. Thielsen, Mt. Mazama (Crater Lake), Mt. Scott East side heavily wooded, west side fewer trees and shrubs, Douglas fir, Noble fir, red cedar, western hemlock, red alder, Ponderosa pine, Western larch, Umpqua River, Rogue River and Willamette River</p>	<p>Timber, Douglas fir make plywood. Paper towels, glue, photography products, and water for crops</p>	<p>Longest ski season in US, Mt. Hood, Mt. Bachelor, camp, bike, fish, kayak, raft, High Desert Museum, Crater Lake, Oregon's only national park, deepest in US, 7th deepest in world</p>
<p>Klamath Mountain Region</p>	<p>4 distinct seasons. The winters are moderately cold with heavy snow high in the mountains Valleys average 4 inches of snow, higher elevations 133 inches Spring and fall: mild and wet Average rainfall: 15-40 inches The summer months: warm and dry, warmest part of the state.</p>	<p>Mountains: Mt. McLaughlin Mt Ashland Forests: Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, oak, sugar pine, hemlock, fir, western red cedar, pacific yew , madrone Lakes: Klamath, Lost Creek Lake, Howard Prairie, Fish Lake, Lake of the Woods, Hyatt Lake, Applegate Lake, Emigrant Lake Rivers: Rogue River, Klamath River, Umpqua River and</p>	<p>Lumber, wood products fish: Salmon, steelhead, trout Crops: greenhouse & nursery plants, hay, grain, seed, pears, apples, wine grapes, berries, hazelnuts, potatoes, Christmas trees Cattle, meat, milk, cheese, butter Chicken, eggs Sheep Minerals: gold, copper, nickel, platinum</p>	<p>Fishing, hiking, rafting, kayaking, biking, hunting, skiing, snowboarding, boating, bird watching, golfing, camping, Oregon Caves National Monument, Shakespearian Festival, Upper Klamath Lake Refuge, Historic Jacksonville, The Oregon Vortex, Hell's Gate Jetboat Excursions, Science Works, Rogue Creamery</p>

		<p>Applegate River Mill Creek Falls Table Rocks High desert</p>		
<p>Eastern Oregon Region</p>	<p>Columbia Plateau: very dry, 9-15" of rain per year Blue Mountains: snow-capped peaks Northern Basin and Range: arid</p>	<p>Everything east of the Cascades: Three regions: Columbia Plateau: high, flat land, Columbia River, few trees, lots of sagebrush Blue Mountains: dry foothills, sage, wheatgrass, juniper, Ponderosa pine, Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Wallowa Mountains, high mountains Northern Basin and Range: rugged desert, open spaces, lava fields, dunes and badlands, sagebrush and juniper</p>	<p>Agriculture and grazing, wheat, barley, alfalfa, peppermint, sugar beets, poplar trees, "watermelon capital of the world, cattle, onions, potatoes, sheep, llama , buffalo, irrigated water, hydroelectric dams, timber, mining, turkeys, bighorn sheep, white-tail deer, elk, prong-horn antelope, raptors, Canadian geese, snow geese, swans, sandhill cranes, and gray wolves</p>	<p>Pendleton Round-Up, rodeo, parade, concerts, pageants, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center, and Malheur National Wildlife Refuge</p>

Day	Objectives	Lesson Plan	Materials:	Teaching Tip	Curriculum Integration
11 & 12	Research and create a travel brochure for their chosen region that advertises the climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions.	<p>Each student researches his or her chosen region. Students will research the climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions for their region.</p> <p>Students will use the research worksheet to record the information.</p> <p>Give the students a copy of WS#17 (Oregon Map with Region Outline). They can use this as a reference for places found within their region.</p> <p>Students will use copies of <u>Oregon: The Beaver State</u> as research materials.</p> <p>The Online World Book Encyclopedia is also a good resource.</p> <p>Put out Visitor Center pamphlets for students to use for research. These are used as books for research, not to cut out the pictures.</p>	<p>Regions Research (WS#16)</p> <p>Oregon Map with Region Outline (WS#17)</p> <p><u>Oregon: The Beaver State</u></p> <p>Computer Lab Research Directions (WS#18)</p> <p><u>Oregon: The Beaver State</u> Retrieval Chart Key (TE#5)</p> <p>Visitor Center Pamphlets</p>	<p>Computer Websites to use for research: World Book Wikipedia</p> <p>Computer Lab Research: www.oregon.gov</p> <p><i>The following information is printed on WS#18:</i></p> <p>Look for Title: Oregon-A Great Place Click on "Travel Oregon" See Explore Oregon section with region links. *Note the names are different than the ones used in this unit. Portland Metro=Willamette Valley; Southern Oregon=Klamath Mountain (except for Crater Lake, it belongs in Cascades); Central Oregon=Cascade Region; Mt. Hood =Cascade Region.</p>	<p>Review research skills: Note Taking Table of Contents Index Titles Skim & Scan</p> <p>The Reading Text has worksheets to practice these skills in the workbook.</p>

Name _____

Region _____

Use the box below to take notes about the climate of your region. Do not copy exact sentences during your research. Paraphrase the information into your own sentences. Use the lower box to site your references. That means to write the title and author of any book you use for research or the website of any place online that you use. You do not need to repeat references on every single page. List them on at least one of the pages.

Climate:



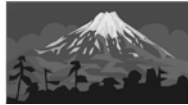
References:

Name _____

Region _____

Use the box below to take notes about the physical features of your region. Do not copy exact sentences during your research. Paraphrase the information into your own sentences. Use the lower box to site your references. That means to write the title and author of any book you use for research or the website of any place online that you use.

Physical Features:



References:

Name _____

Region _____

Use the box below to take notes about the natural resources of your region. Do not copy exact sentences during your research. Paraphrase the information into your own sentences. Use the lower box to site your references. That means to write the title and author of any book you use for research or the website of any place online that you use.

Natural Resources:



References:

Name _____

Region _____

Use the box below to take notes about the tourist attractions of your region. Do not copy exact sentences during your research. Paraphrase the information into your own sentences. Use the lower box to site your references. That means to write the title and author of any book you use for research or the website of any place online that you use.

Tourist Attractions:



References:

www.oregon.gov



Find the title: **"Oregon - A Great Place"**

Click on **"Travel Oregon"**

See **"Explore Oregon"** for Oregon regions.

Portland Metro=Willamette Valley

Southern Oregon=Klamath Mountains (Except for Crater Lake)

Central Oregon=Cascade Region

Mt. Hood=Cascade Region

WS#18

www.oregon.gov



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WS#18

<u>World Almanac Oregon</u> Page 20-27 32-37 44	Climate (The pattern of weather over a long period of time)	Physical Features (Parts of the earth formed by nature)	Natural Resources (Things found in nature that are useful to people)	Tourist Attractions (Places to visit)
Coast Region	Thick mist 21 Mild & moist 23 Exceed 120" of rain a year. 23 Warm "Banana Belt" Brookings, 33	296 miles of coastline 20 Steep canyons & huge forest 21 Columbia River 21 Rogue River 21 Chetco River 21 Gold River 21 Chetco River 33	Natural Resource Map page 25: Fishing, lumber, cattle/dairy, shipping & farming. Chinook & coho Salmon, Snapper, sole, whiting 27	Boating, fishing, nature lovers 21 Coos Bay 21 Fishing, windsurfing & clamming 32 Windsurfers, rafters, jet skiers & Kayakers 32 Chetco boating harbor 33 Oregon Dunes Mushers Mail Run, Reedsport 45 Sandcastle Day, Cannon Beach 45
Willamette Valley Region	Mild climate 20 Mild & moist 23	115 miles long 30 miles wide. 20 Willamette River 20 Columbia River 20 Willamette River 309 mi. 21 Columbia & Willamette River 44	Wheat & dairy 24 Natural Resource Map page 25: manufacturing, technology, cattle/dairy, & services.	70% of population lives here 20 Portland major shipping port 20 Portland & Eugene, high tech companies, software, electronic measurement devices, computers, & electronic equip. 24
Cascade Mountain Region		Mount Hood, 11,239 ft, Portland, 21 Cascade Range, several volcanoes 21 Mount Jefferson, 10,497, ski resorts, logging camps, nature sanctuaries. 21 Crater Lake 21 Mount Hood 35		Windsurfers, rafters, jet skiers & Kayakers 32 Skiing & snowboarding 35 Hikers & mountain climbers 35 Ski areas, logging camps & nature preserves 36
Klamath Mountain Region		Upper Klamath Lake, 59,922 acres 23 Rogue River 35		Windsurfers, rafters, jet skiers & Kayakers 32 Ashland's Shakespeare Festival 35 Jacksonville's Peter Britt Music Festival, National Register of Historic places 35 Skiing & snowboarding 35
Eastern Oregon Region (High & Low Desert) (Columbia Plateau) (Great Basin)	Bitter cold to blistering heat 23 10-20" of rain a year 23 Cold weather 37	Hell's Canyon, North America's deepest gorge 20 Rolling hills 21 Snake River, 1,038 mi. 21 John Day River 281 mi. 21 Malheur Lake, one of state's largest fresh water, 180,000 acres of shallow marshland. 22 Lake Albert, 36,670 acres. 23	Cattle ranching 22 Wheat, wool & lumber 22 Natural Resource Map page 25: cattle/dairy, sheep & farming. Bison meat 37	Pendleton Round Up, oldest & largest rodeo in the U.S. & Canada. 22 Less than 1% of population lives here 22 Windsurfers, rafters, jet skiers & kayakers 32 Horseback riding, hunting & fishing 33

		Desert 36 Hell's Canyon 37 Blue Mountains 37		All-terrain vehicle riding 35 Bend's High Desert Museum 36 Pendleton Rodeo 36 Annual Native American Tribes gathering 37 Chinese Pendleton Underground 37 Hell's Canyon Bison Ranch 37 Confederated Tribes Pow-wows, Pendleton: Christmas Pow-wow in Dec., Root Feast and Pow-wow in Apr., Wildhorse Pow-wow in July. 44 Umatilla Indian Reservation 44 Dufur Threshing Bee, Dufur 44 High Desert Celtic Festival, Prineville 44 Pioneer Harvest, Oregon City 45 Oregon Trail Interpretive Center in Oregon City 45
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<u>Uniquely Oregon</u> Pages: 3-12 25-26 31-34 37-45	Climate (The pattern of weather over a long period of time)	Physical Features (Parts of the earth formed by nature)	Natural Resources (Things found in nature that are useful to people)	Tourist Attractions (Places to visit)
Coast Region	Snow is rare 7 Precipitations chart: 40"-140" 9	25 miles wide 6 400 miles of beaches & low mountains 7 Sea Lion Caves 11	Forests: Spruce, Fir, Hemlock 7 Stellar Sea Lions 11 10 million pounds of Dungeness crab a year 34 Albacore tuna, lingcod, rockfish Pacific pink shrimp, Coho salmon, Northwest trout & oysters 34	Sea Lion Caves- 11 mi. N. of Florence. Discovered by William Cox in 1880. 25 million yrs. old. Opened in 1932. 208' elevator ride to bottom. 11 Seaside Aquarium, 1937, first to breed Harbor Seals 12 Light houses 40 Sandy beaches 41 Cape Blanco Light Station, Port Orford, 1870, 59 ft. tower Astoria-Megler Bridge, Columbia River, 1,232 ft long, longest truss in the world. 43 Haystack Rock, 235 ft. 3 rd largest monolith in world, Cannon Beach, marine garden, tidepools: limpets, barnacles, starfish, crabs, sea sculpins, & anemones 44
Willamette Valley Region	Precipitation Chart: 40"-140" 9	Willamette River 4 McKenzie River 5 Columbia River 5	Vineyards 4 Farms of: wheat, vegetables, fruit, flowers, herbs, Christmas trees. 4 Timber 5 Hops 7 Nursery products 7 Lumber mills 26 Hazelnuts, nearly all grown here for U.S. 33 Marionberries 34	Salem, state capitol, Pop.: 136,924. 4 Willamette University 4 Portland, Pop.: 529,121. 4 Port of Portland- 3 rd busiest in U.S. 5 Eugene, Pop.:137,893. 5 University of Oregon, Northwest Christian College, Lane Community College & Eugene Bible School. 5 OSU Tsunami Research. 11 Portland Alien Museum, 2003. 12 Cinco de Mayo 6/5, in Portland: music, parade, dancing, & vendors. 32 Oregon Asian Celebration, Feb. in Eugene: market, dances, art exhibits, martial arts exhibit & cooking demos. 32 The Oregon Sports Museum in



				Portland 1978. 37 Portland Trailblazers, 1970 37 Portland, Nike, 1963 40 Oregon Museum of Science 40 Multnomah Falls, 30 mi. east of Portland, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, 2 nd highest year-round waterfall in U.S., drops 620 ft., Benson Bridge, crosses falls. 44
Cascade Mountain Region	Precipitation Chart: 40"-180" 9	Active volcano chain 7 Mt. Hood 11,239 ft. 7 Crater Lake-Mount Mazama 7 1,932 ft. deep, 4.6 trillion gallons of water 10	Logging 25	Crater Lake National Park: 1902 Pres. Theodore Roosevelt signed a bill. 183,224 acres. 5 th oldest in U.S. 10 & 11 Bend H.J. Andres Experimental Forest, 1948, 90mi. SW of Bend 11 Timberline Lodge, Mt. Hood, only year round ski resort in North America, 1936 41
Klamath Mountain Region	Precipitation Chart: 10"-80" 9	Southwest Oregon 7 Mountain range runs east to west 7 Gentle foothills, wide flat valleys, rugged peaks & deep canyons. 7 Rogue & Klamath River 7	Mineral & Ore: gold, copper, nickel, & platinum 7	Jacksonville, 1852, ghost town. 43 Upper Klamath Refuge, 1928, Calvin Coolidge, 15,000 acres freshwater marsh and open water. Waterfowl & nesting birds: American white pelican, heron, bald eagle, osprey. 43 Oregon Vortex, Gold Hill 44
Eastern Oregon Region (Columbia Plateau) (Basin & Range)	Precipitation Chart: 0"-80" 9	Columbia River 5 Rugged & dry 8 Covers 2/3 of the state 8 Desert with little surface water 8 Top soil is 100 ft of volcanic ash 8 Low mountain Ranges: Blue, Wallowa, Ochoco. 8 Hell's Canyon, deepest Gorge in North America 8 Steep mountains & valley floors. 8 Snake River 10	Bunch grass, sage brush, rabbits & lizards 8 Trees: Pine, firs and juniper 8	Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Wildhorse Pow-wow, July 4 th , Huckleberry Ice Cream, Indian Tacos. 31 Pendleton Round Up Rodeo: Drumming and dancing. 31 & 32 End of the Trail Interpretive Center. 40

Day	Objectives	Lesson Plan	Materials:	Teaching Tip	Curriculum Integration
13 & 14	Create a travel brochure for their chosen region that advertises the climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions.	<p>The students need to be shown how to take their Regions Research (WS#16) from the previous lesson and turn that information into paragraphs.</p> <p>Make an overhead of one of your student's Regions Research Worksheet with the written notes. Show them how to group related information together and form paragraphs. They turn their notes into paragraphs.</p> <p>The paragraphs can be written under the headings on the Region Notes Rough Draft (WS#19). Once paragraphs have been written, they need to be edited using the Proofreading Checklist. The Proofreading Checklist is the last page of WS#19.</p> <p>Remind students not to plagiarize any of the material they have read. Everything should be written in their own words.</p>	<p>Completed Regions Research (WS#16) from previous lesson.</p> <p>Region Paragraph Rough Draft (WS#19)</p>	Students do not need to put everything they wrote down on the Retrieval Chart into the paragraphs.	<p>How to write paragraphs using notes taken.</p> <p>Editing paragraphs.</p>

Proofreading Checklist

- I circled all words that looked incorrect.
- I looked up in the dictionary and corrected all of the words that were misspelled.
- I capitalized the beginning of every sentence.
- I capitalized all of the proper nouns (Names).
- I put a period, question mark or exclamation point at the end of every sentence.
- I indented two fingers at the beginning of every paragraph.
- I read the paper outloud to make sure it sounds good and makes sense.







Day	Objectives	Lesson Plan	Materials:	Teaching Tip	Curriculum Integration
15 & 16	Create a travel brochure for their chosen region that advertises the climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions.	<p>Review the requirements for the travel brochure with the students using the scoring guide (WS#20).</p> <p>Review lay out ideas using Lay Out Ideas (OH#6).</p> <p>Students create a travel brochure for their chosen region that advertises the climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions.</p> <p>Students write paragraphs and draw pictures on the 11X17 folded papers. One side of the paper is the four panels covering the four topics: climate, physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions. The other side uses the first panel as the cover and the other three panels are for an Oregon Map.</p> <p>Once they've traced the map, students outline their region and label important physical features, natural resources and tourist attractions.</p>	<p>Travel Brochure Scoring Guide (WS#20)</p> <p>Lay Out Ideas overhead (OH#6)</p> <p>11X17 White Construction Paper folded twice creating four panels.</p> <p>Brochure Lines (WS#21)</p> <p>Oregon Map overhead (OH#7)</p> <p>Colored Pencils</p>	<p>This project should be completed in color pencil only. Markers bleed through the paper.</p> <p>The Lined Paper WS #21 is used to place behind the brochure for lines to keep the sentences straight on the paper. It's best if the students do not draw lines on the brochure, it gets really messy.</p> <p>Another option: Type paragraphs in computer lab and glue to brochure.</p> <p>Use the overhead as a light table and allow each student to trace over the Oregon Map (OH#7).</p>	<p>Sample Covers:</p>  <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p> <p>Map & Cover:</p>  <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p> <p>Inside Brochures:</p>





			<p>Allow printed pictures to be used. (Limited)</p> <p>For extra motivation, offer to laminate the top 10 brochures.</p> <p>Save any brochures that students do not want to keep. Use them for examples from year to year.</p> <p>Have students turn in brochure with the Scoring Guide with their name on it tucked inside the brochure for easier grading.</p> <p>The brochure is the unit assessment for the regions section of this unit.</p> <p>Score the brochure as a writing sample.</p>	 <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p>  <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p>  <p>© Anna Meunier, 2008</p>
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Name _____





REGIONS OF OREGON BROCHURE

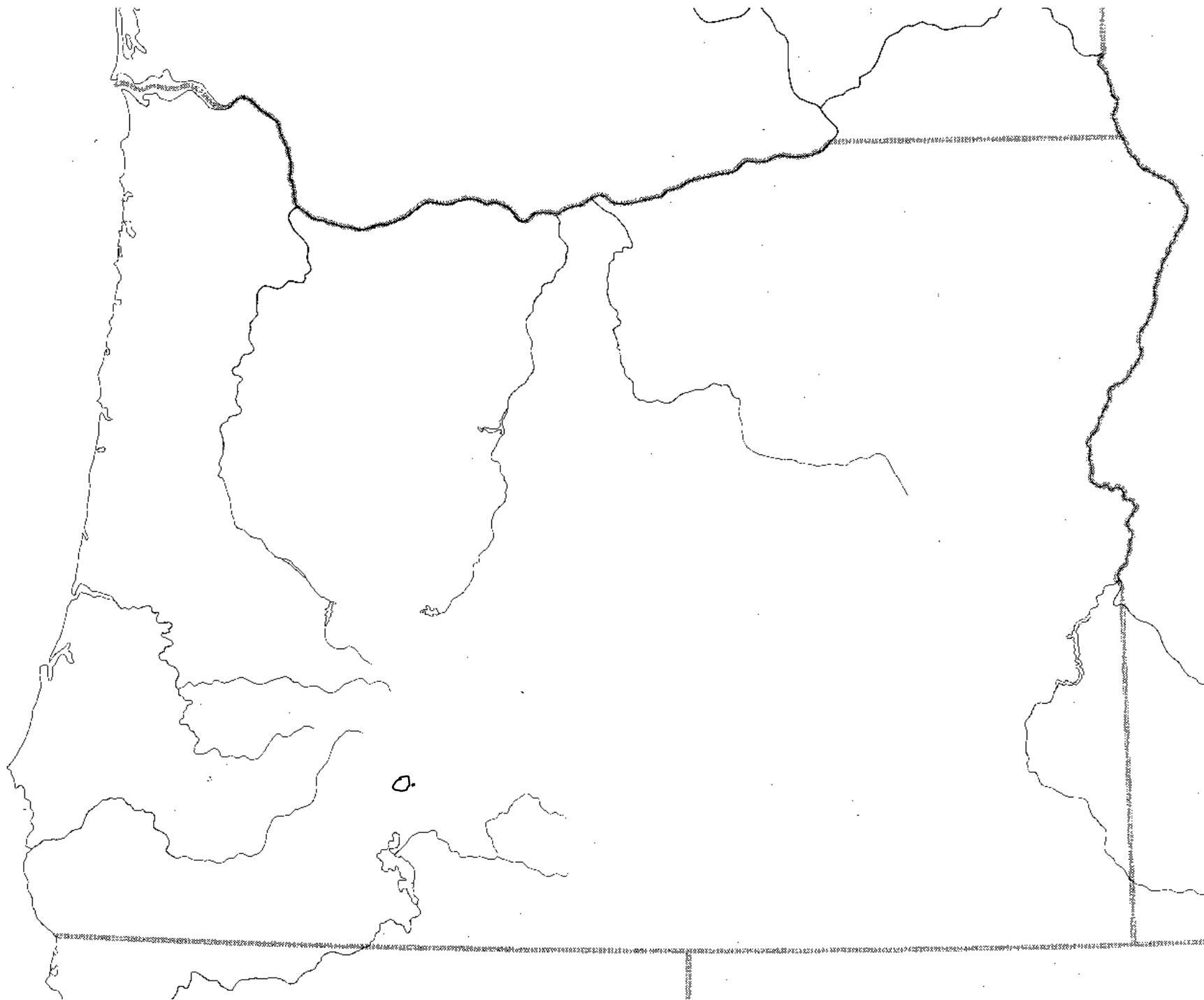
   	Missing Info. 1	Does not meet 2	Nearly meets 3	Meet 4	Exceeds 5	Far Exceeds 6
Cover: Title, point of interest, neatly colored picture & student's name.						
Climate: Tell about the climate of the region.						
Physical Features: Tell about the physical features of your region. Name the rivers, mountains, lakes and other physical features.						
Natural Resources: Tell about the natural resources found in your region.						
Tourist Attractions: Tell about the tourist attractions of your region.						
The report is written in complete sentences .						
The report is written in neat handwriting .						
The report has neatly drawn pictures that are colored and have interesting details.						
Map: The Oregon map is neatly done, outlining the region, and shows major physical features, cities, and tourist attractions. The map is neatly colored and labeled.						
Effort: The report was turned in on time, class time was spent wisely and the student put forth maximum effort in doing their best work.						

Grade _____

<p>Climate</p> <p>Words words words words. More words now. A whole bunch of words. More and more and more words. More words coming now. Here are some more words. Man, that's a lot of words! There isn't much room left for more words.</p> 	<p>Physical Features</p> <p>Words words words words. More words now. A whole bunch of words. More and more and more words. More words coming now. Here are some more words. Man, that's a lot of words! There isn't much room left for more words.</p> 	<p>Natural Resources</p> <p>Words words words words. More words now. A whole bunch of words. More and more and more words. More words coming now. Here are some more words. Man, that's a lot of words! There isn't much room left for more words.</p> 	<p>Tourist Attractions</p> <p>Words words words words. More words now. A whole bunch of words. More and more and more words. More words coming now. Here are some more words. Man, that's a lot of words! There isn't much room left for more words.</p> 
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<p>Climate</p>  <p>Words words words words. More words now. A whole bunch of words. More and more and more words. More words coming now. Here are some more words. Man, that's a lot of words! There isn't much room left for more words.</p>	<p>Physical Features</p> <p>Words words words words. More words now. A whole bunch of words. More and more and more words. More words coming now. Here are some more words. Man, that's a lot of words! There isn't much room left for more words.</p> 	<p>Natural Resources</p> <p>A whole bunch of words. More and more and more words.</p>  <p>More and more and more words. More words coming now. Here are some more words. Man, that's a lot of words!</p>	<p>Tourist Attractions</p> <p>Words words words words. More words now. A whole bunch of words. More and more and more words. More words coming now. Here are some more words. Man, that's a lot of words! There isn't much room left for more words.</p> 
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<p>Climate</p> <p>A whole bunch of words. More and more and more words.</p>  <p>Here are some more words. Man, that's a lot of words! There isn't much room left for more words.</p>	<p>Physical Features</p> <p>Here are some more words. Man, that's a lot of words! There isn't much room left for more words. Here are some more words. Man, that's a lot of words!</p>  <p>There isn't much room left for more words.</p>	<p>Natural Resources</p>  <p>There isn't much room left for more words.</p> <p>Here are some more words. Man, that's a lot of words! There isn't much room left for more words. Here are some more words. Man, that's a lot of words!</p>	<p>Tourist Attractions</p> <p>Here are some more words. Man, that's a lot of words! There isn't much room left for more words. Here are some more words. Man, that's a lot of words!</p>  <p>There isn't much room left for more words.</p>
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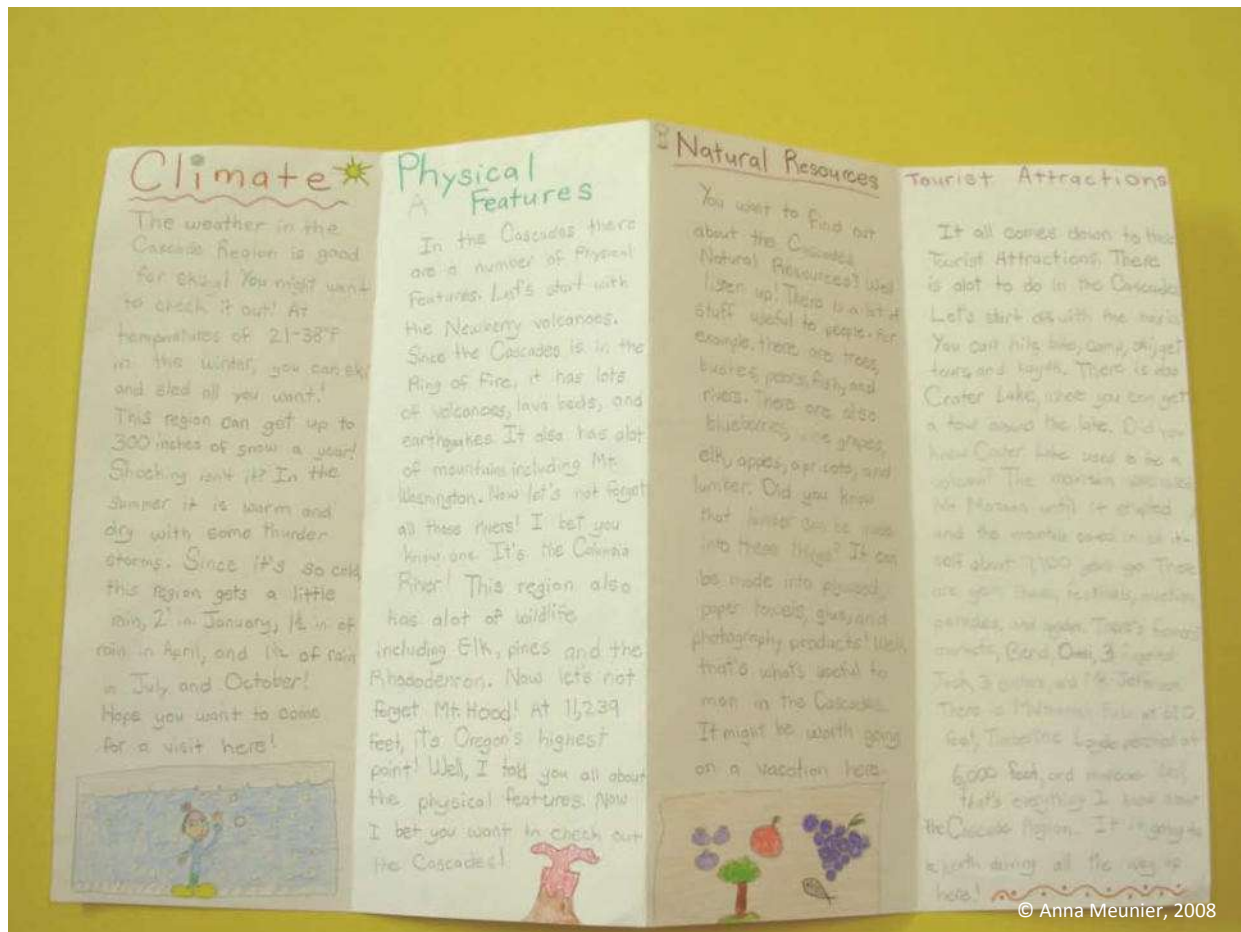
OH#7

Sample Brochure Covers





Sample of Inside of Brochures



Natural Resources

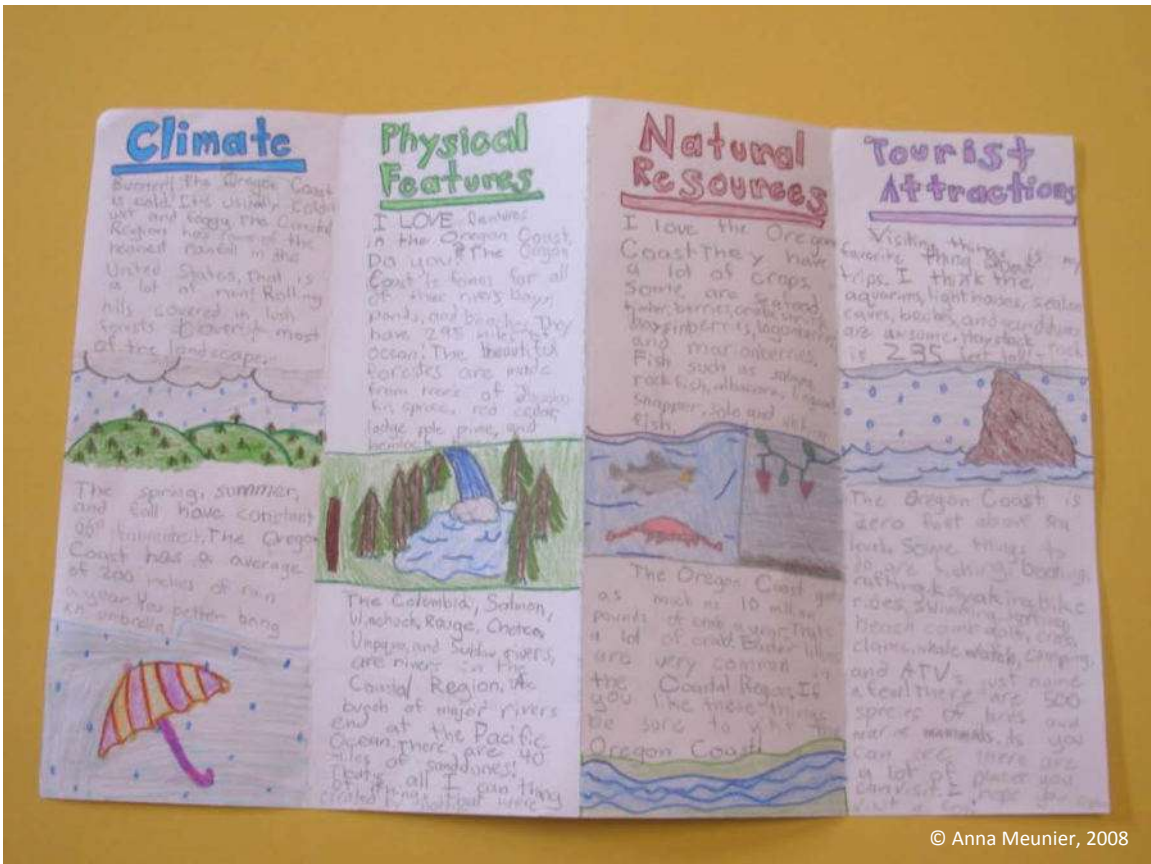
You want to find out about the Cascades Natural Resources? Well listen up! There is a lot of stuff useful to people. For example, there are trees, bushes, pears, fish, and rivers. There are also blueberries, wine grapes, elk, apples, apricots, and lumber. Did you know that lumber can be made into these things? It can be made into plywood, paper towels, glue, and photography products! Well, that's what's useful to man in the Cascades. It might be worth going on a vacation here.



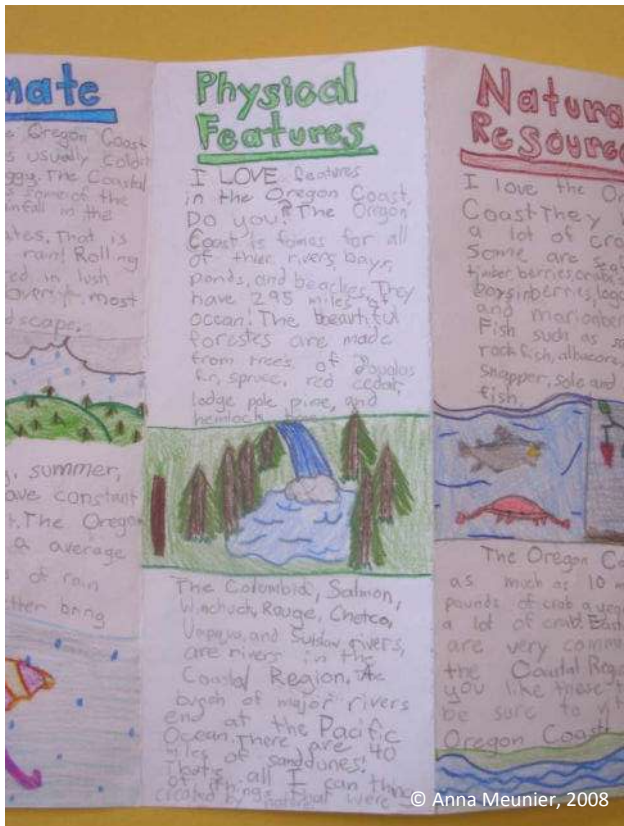
Climate

The weather in the Cascade Region is good for skiing! You might want to check it out! At temperatures of 21-38°F in the winter, you can ski and sled all you want!

This region can get up to 300 inches of snow a year! Shocking isn't it? In the



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CLIMATE

Klamath Mountain Region has a lot of different weather. We get 4-130 inches of snow a year, and 15-40 inches of rain a year. Most rain falls from November to March. There are four distinct seasons. In the fall it is mild and wet. In the summer it is dry and hot.



PHYSICAL FEATURES

There are a lot of forests and mountains. There is also some high desert too. The table rocks are in this region also. The two highest mountains in the region are Mount Ashland and Mount McLoughlin, they are 9533 feet and 9495 feet. Klamath Lake is another awesome physical feature. There are lakes and rivers too. Douglas fir, ponderosa, oak, sugar pine, hemlock, fir, western red cedar, pacific yew, and madrona are some of the trees in my region.



NATURAL RESOURCES

Tons of natural resources are in my region. There are pears, grain, hay, seeds, fish, apples, hazel nuts, wine, grapes, and mining in this region. The fish here are salmon, steel head and trout. Cattle provide meat, milk, butter, and cheese. Poultry farms provide meat and eggs. They also raise and sell sheep. We mine gold, copper, nickel, and platinum.



TOURIST CO. ATTRACTIONS

There is so much fun stuff to do here. The Oregon caves, Oregon vortex, Historic Jacksonville, science works, and the Shakespeare Festival are some fun things to do. The Jet boat excursions and the Rouge Creamery are pretty fun too. We have good fishing, hiking, rafting, kayaking and camping. Some of my favorites are Historic Jacksonville and science works. In Jacksonville there are cake shops and restaurants. At science works there are cool experiments. If you like adventure you should come here!



Climate



The Oregon Coast has a lot of different weather. It can be rainy, cold, wet, or foggy. The Ocean does not allow the weather to get much warmer or colder. The temperature along the Oregon Coast is very mild, so as you can see the Oregon Coast has a lot of different weather.



Physical Features



The Oregon Coast has many rivers, bays, ponds, and beaches. The Oregon Coast is a beautiful outdoor playground. The Oregon beaches are different from other beaches. Oregon beaches have high cliff walls and rocky shores. There you will find 40 miles of sand dunes. The Cascade Range has an average height of 5,000 feet above sea level. The Oregon Coast has many amazing physical features.



Natural Resources



The Oregon Coast has many varieties of food like seafood, berries, fish, crops, shrimp, oysters, and farms. The ocean and beaches provide many varieties of fish and seafood. The Coast states produce more than 10,000 pounds of dungeness crab a year. The ocean provides a lot of sea shells, oysters, and sea urchins. There are tons of different kinds of food that you can eat here.



Tourist Attractions

There are lots of tourist attractions like: museums, Oregon wine tours, and water parks. There are also visitor centers, lighthouses, and beaches. Oregon has many beautiful beaches and sand dunes. Tourists can go out to fish, surf, and kayak.

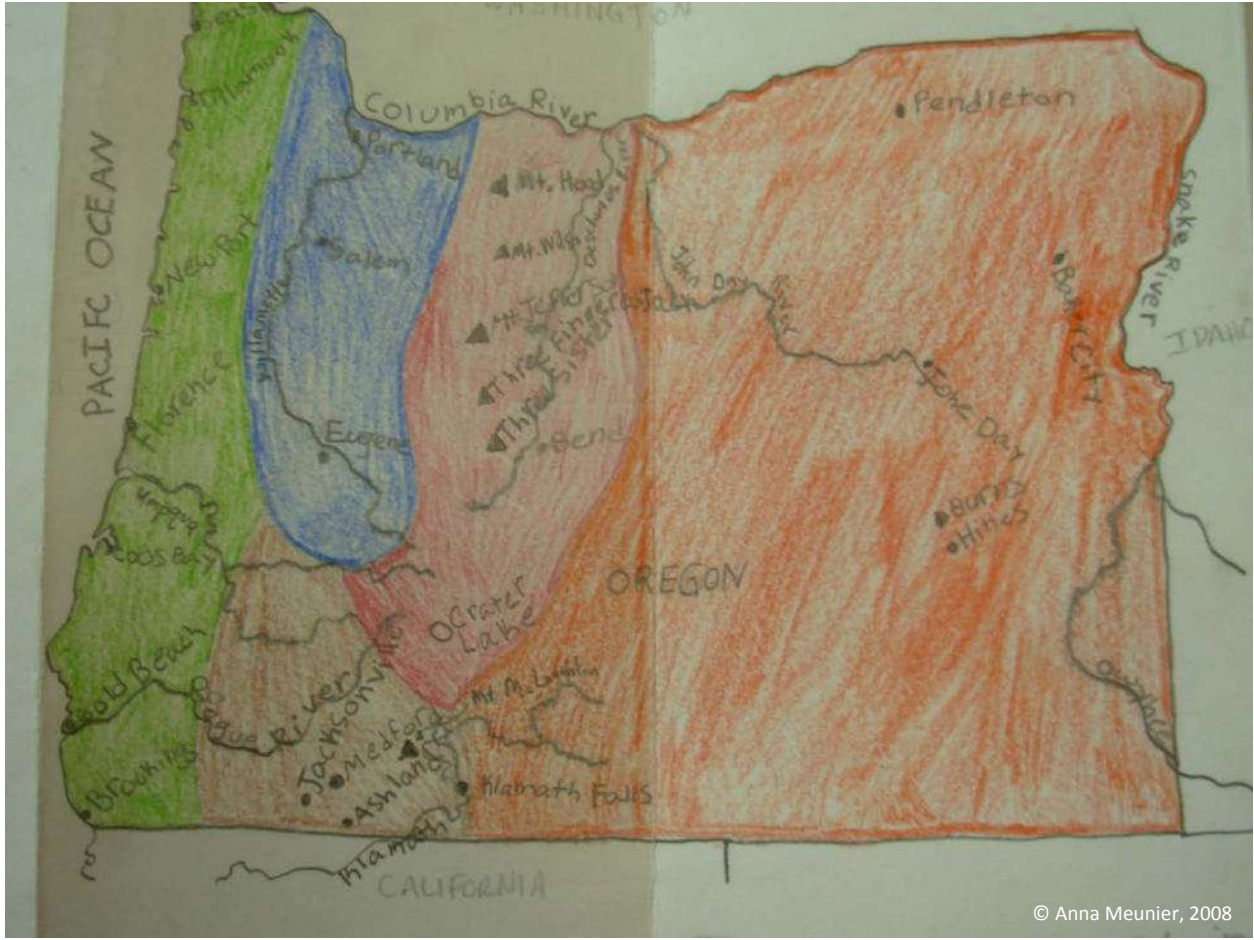


Swim, surf, golf, and camp. There are lots of things you can do. So you might want to make a visit sometime soon.



Maps





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Name _____

Oregon is one of the fifty states that make up the United States. It is located in the Pacific Northwest. The Pacific Northwest includes Oregon and Washington. Oregon also makes up part of the Pacific Coast of the United States. The Pacific Coast includes the coastline of Washington, Oregon and California.

Color and label the following states on the map below: Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and California. Be sure to capitalize and spell each state name correctly. Color and label the Pacific Ocean.

Use a dark pencil to outline the Pacific Northwest.

Add a compass rose to the map below. Include cardinal and intermediate directions.



Extra Credit: Color and label the rest of the states.

Name:

Oregon Native American Cultures

	 Climate & Environment	 Shelter	 Food	 Clothing
Chinook				
Tillamook				
Takelma				
Klamath				
Nez Perce				
Northern Paiute				

Name _____

OREGON MAP CHECKLIST

Use your Oregon map to find, color, and label the following physical features. Please use colored pencils. Be sure to capitalize all proper nouns and spell each name correctly. *Stop when you get to the Valleys & Basins. These will be located as a class.*

Neighboring States

	California
	Idaho
	Nevada
	Washington
	Pacific Ocean

Rivers

	Columbia River
	Snake River
	Willamette River
	Deschutes River
	Rogue River

Mountain Ranges

	Coast Range
	Cascade Range
	Blue Mountains
	Wallowa Mountains
	Siskiyou Mountains

Lakes

	Crater Lake
	Klamath Lake

Valleys & Basins

	Willamette Valley
	Rogue Valley
	Columbia River Basin
	Great Basin (High desert country)



Name _____



Elevation Worksheet

Use the Topography Map of Oregon to answer the following questions:

1. What is the lowest elevation on the map of Oregon? _____
2. What is the highest elevation on the map of Oregon? _____
3. What is the Elevation Range measured in? _____
4. A large part of Eastern Oregon is between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. What color does that represent on the map? _____
5. The lowest elevation in the state is 0 feet above sea level. Where in Oregon is the very lowest elevation and why? _____
6. The highest mountain in Oregon is Mount Hood with an elevation of 11,235 feet. What color would Mount Hood represent? _____
7. Mount Ashland is 7,480 feet tall. What color would Mount Ashland represent? _____

Circle the Correct Answer.

8. The lowest section of Oregon is located in the:

North	South	East	West
Northwest	Southwest	Northeast	Southeast

9. The highest section of Oregon is located in the:

North	South	East	West
Northwest	Southwest	Northeast	Southeast

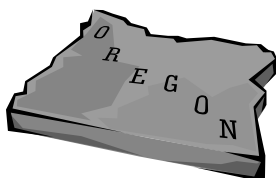
10. Which mountain range is the lowest?

Coast Range	Cascade	Siskiyou
Wallowa	Blue Mountain	

Name _____

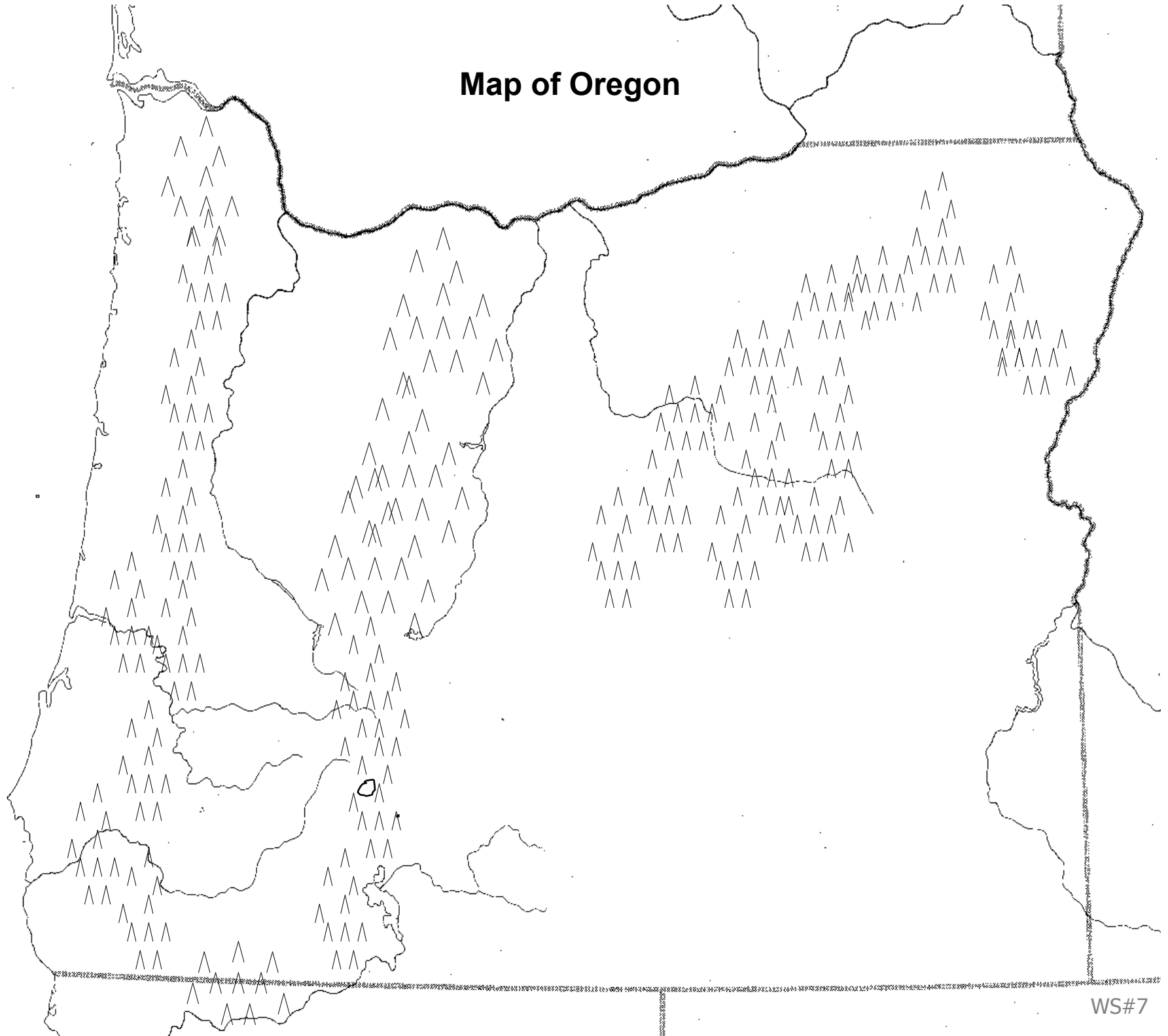
Salt & Flour Map Scoring Guide

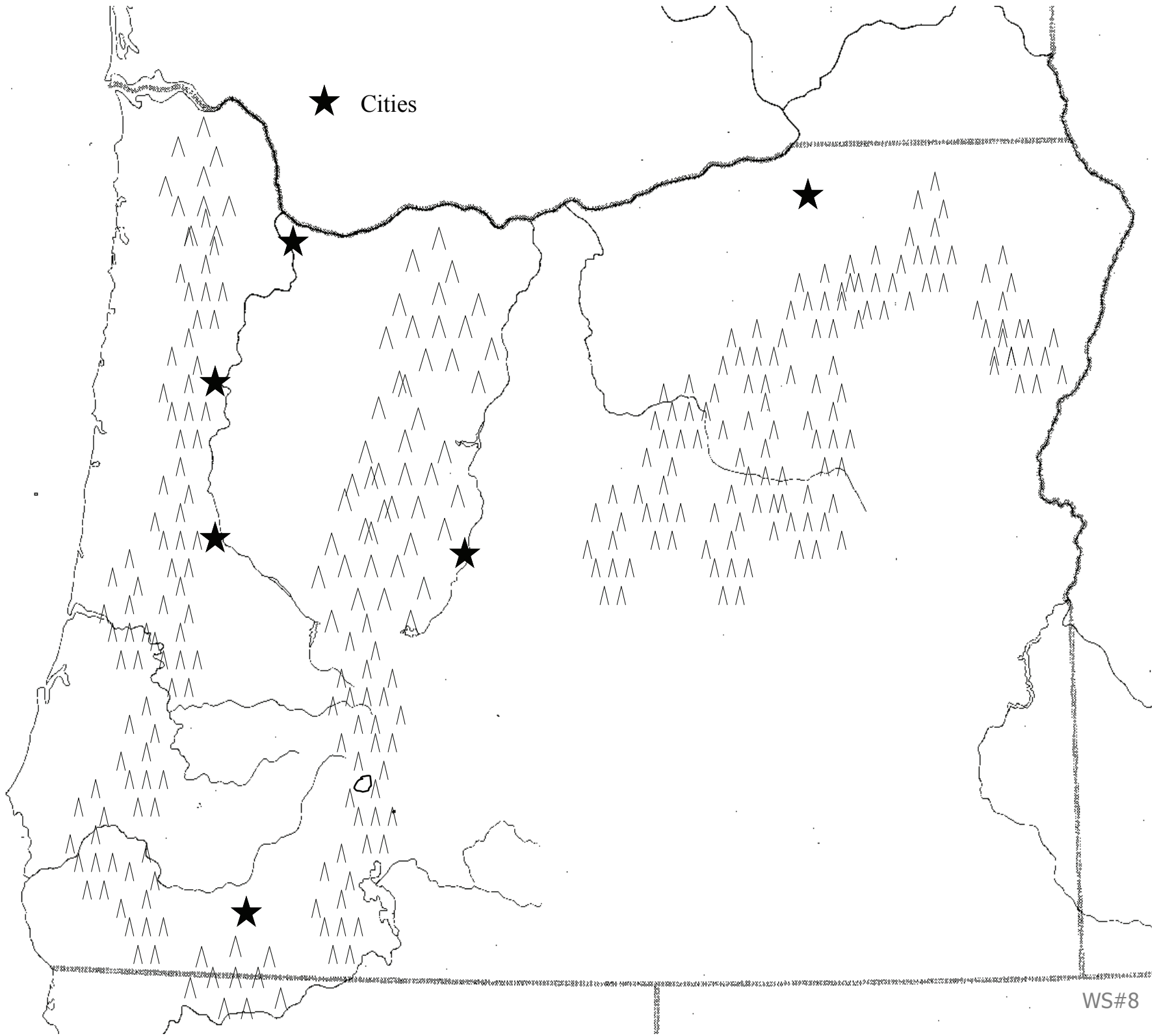
	1 Beginning	2 Developing	3 Transitional	4 Meets	5 Exceeds	6 Far Exceeds
The shape of Oregon is correct						
The mountain ranges are in the correct place and identified: Coast Mountains Cascade Range Blue Mountains Wallowa Mountains Siskiyou Mountains						
The rivers are in the correct place and identified: Columbia River Willamette River Deschutes River Rogue River Snake River						
The lakes are in the correct place and identified: Crater Lake Klamath Lake						
The major cities are in the correct place and identified: Portland Salem Eugene Bend Pendleton Medford						
Map is neat and easy to read.						
TOTAL SCORE						



Grade _____

Map of Oregon





Oregon Maps Labels

	Oregon Coast Mountains
	Wallowa Mountains
	Cascade Range
	Blue Mountains
	Siskiyou Mountains
	Willamette River
	Rogue River
	Snake River
	Columbia River
	Deschutes River
	Crater Lake
	Klamath Lake
	Salem
	Medford
	Portland
	Eugene
	Bend
	Pendleton

	Oregon Coast Mountains
	Wallowa Mountains
	Cascade Range
	Blue Mountains
	Siskiyou Mountains
	Willamette River
	Rogue River
	Snake River
	Columbia River
	Deschutes River
	Crater Lake
	Klamath Lake
	Salem
	Medford
	Portland
	Eugene
	Bend
	Pendleton

Name _____

Date _____

Regions of Oregon Retrieval Chart	Climate (The pattern of weather over a long period of time)	Physical Features (Parts of the earth formed by nature)	Natural Resources (Things found in nature that are useful to people)	Tourist Attractions (Places to visit)
Coast Region				
Willamette Valley Region				
Cascade Mountain Region				
Klamath Mountain Region				
Eastern Oregon Region				



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Coast Region

Regions of Oregon

4th Grade Social Studies

Climate & Physical Features

Special Points of Interest:

- U.S. Route 101 is a scenic highway that runs the entire length of the Oregon Coast from north to south.
- The mouth of the Columbia River is Oregon's northern border.
- The Oregon Coast has the lowest elevation in the state, zero feet above sea level.
- Oregon's entire coast is publicly owned. That means everyone is allowed to visit its beaches.
- Hay Stack Rock on Cannon Beach is 235 feet tall. It is the third tallest single piece of rock in the world!

The **Coast Region** starts in the Coastal Mountain Range and covers the area all of the way to the Pacific Ocean. This area includes the 295 miles of Oregon's coast. This region has the lowest mountain range in Oregon. The height for this mountain range is 2,000-4,000 feet above sea level. This is not very high when you compare it to the highest mountain range in Oregon, the Cascade Range, which has an average height of 5,000 feet above sea level. These low mountains receive the cool, wet weather directly from the Pacific Ocean. This weather provides the mountains with an ample supply of rain. The coastal mountains receive some of the heaviest rainfall totals in the United States. The rainy climate sets the stage for a rain forest. The low rolling hills are covered in lush forests of Douglas fir, spruce, red cedar, lodgepole pine and hemlock trees.



Rainforest

There is 295 miles of ocean and beaches from the Coastal Mountain Range to the Pacific Ocean. It is very lush and green because of the wet weather coming in from the Pacific Ocean. The temperature along the Oregon Coast is very mild because the constant, warm temperature of the ocean does not allow the air temperature to heat up or cool down very much.

There is a lot of rain, fog and mist on the Oregon Coast because the water cycle is picking up water right out in the Pacific Ocean and dropping it on the Coast Region. Some areas receive as much as 200 inches a year!

There may be a lot of rain, but it seldom snows. The temperature has to get pretty cold to snow, and once again, the warm ocean usually keeps the air from getting that cold.



Harris Beach in Brookings, Oregon, "The Banana Belt"

© Anna Meunier, 2008

A region on the southern coast, near the town of Brookings, is warmer than any other coastal area. It is known as the "Banana Belt". It is protected by a **peninsula** that sets further out into the ocean, blocking the cold wind from the north. The average temperature for Brookings in the spring, summer and fall is a constant 66 degrees Fahrenheit.

More Physical Features...

Oregon's beaches are very different than other beaches. Oregon's beaches have high cliff walls and rocky shores. For truly sandy beaches, you have to go between the Coos River and Siuslaw River. There, you will find 40 miles of **sand dunes**.

The Oregon Coast has many **bays** and **inlets** tucked away on its coast line. Some of the bays are the Nehalem Bay, Tillamook Bay, Siletz Bay, Depoe Bay, Yaquina Bay and Coos Bay.

Many major inland rivers and streams end at the Pacific Ocean. These rivers are the Columbia River, Salmon River, Siuslaw River, Umpqua River, Rogue River, Chetco River and Winchuck River.

Natural Resources

The Oregon Coast Region provides a rich bounty of natural resources. The ocean and beaches provide many varieties of fish and seafood. The Pacific Ocean produces Chinook and Coho salmon, rockfish, albacore tuna, lingcod, snapper, sole and whiting fish. It also produces shellfish such as oysters, mussels and clams. The coast also produces more than 10 million pounds of Dungeness crab a year. Pacific pink shrimp are also harvested from the ocean.

The rolling hills of the Coast Range produce a lot of **timber**. The timber is harvested and used to make wood products, plywood and paper.

There are also farms in the Coast Region. These farms produce sheep, cattle and dairy products such as meat, milk, cheese and butter. Tillamook and Bandon are best known for the cheeses produced in their area.

Berry crops are also grown on the coast cranberries, loganberries, boysenberries, raspberries, blackberries and marionberries.

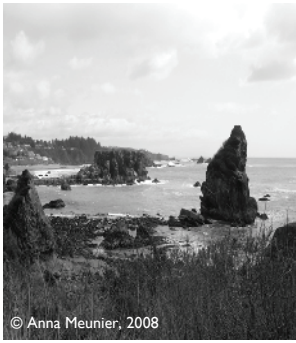
Ninety percent of America's Easter lilies are produced on the Oregon Coast.

Tourist Attractions

The Oregon Coast is a beautiful outdoor playground. Tourists come from all over to fish, boat, raft, kayak, hike, bike, swim, surf, beachcomb, crab, clam, whale watch, camp, backpack, golf and ride ATVs, just to name a few!

There are also other places on the coast to visit. The **Oregon Coast Aquarium** in Newport exhibits more than 500 species of coastal birds and marine mammals in their indoor and outdoor exhibits.

You can also visit the **Sea Lion Caves** in Florence. It is the world's largest sea lion cave. There, you can ride down in an elevator 208 feet to observe the stellar seal in their natural habitat. The Oregon Coast is also home to eleven **lighthouses** that have been restored and are waiting to be toured.

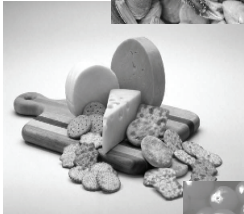


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Timber

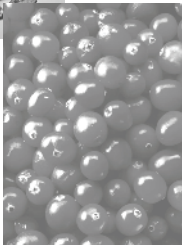
Crab & Clams



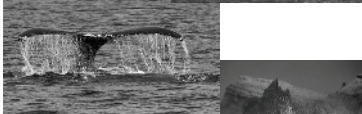
Cheese



Easter lily



Cranberries





Cascade Mountain Region

Regions of Oregon

4th Grade Social Studies

Climate & Physical Features

Special points of interest:

- The Mount Hood forest has 77 waterfalls.
- The Cascade Mountains are part of the Ring of Fire, the area around the Pacific Ocean known for volcanoes and earthquakes.
- Lewis and Clark were the first Americans to see Mt. Hood in 1805.
- Douglas fir are the most common Christmas trees in the United States.
- Steelhead are the exact same species as Rainbow trout. The only difference is that steelhead migrate to the ocean. Rainbow trout do not.

The Cascade Mountain Range begins in Canada and ends in northern California. This region in Oregon runs from the northern border, south to Crater Lake National Park. It also separates western Oregon from eastern Oregon. This mountain range is made of volcanic and non-volcanic mountains. Steep ridges, sloping mountains, high lakes, high deserts and lava beds are found here. The elevation ranges from 1,200 feet to 11,425 feet at the summit of Mount Hood, Oregon's highest point. The average elevation is around 4,000 feet.

Volcanoes of the Cascade Mountain Region

- Mount Hood
- Newberry Volcano and Caldera
- Mount Jefferson
- Mount Bachelor
- Three-Fingered Jack
- Mount Bailey
- Mount Washington
- Mount Thielsen
- The Three Sisters
- Mount Mazama (Crater Lake)
- Broken Top
- Mount Scott



© Anna Meunier, 2008

Crater Lake National Park

The Cascade Mountain Range is a barrier for warm winds blowing off the Pacific Ocean. The western side of this region is closer to the ocean so it is heavily wooded and wet. The eastern side of the region is much drier and covered with fewer trees and bushes. As clouds rise from the Pacific Ocean, they drop their moisture. Once these clouds have reached the high peaks of the Cascades, they have emptied. As they come down the eastern slopes, there is little rain left. This is called the **“Rain Shadow Effect.”**

The average yearly precipitation in the Cascade Mountain Range is 84.5 inches. Higher elevations can get as much as 300 inches of snow in a year. The average temperature is from 21-38 degrees Fahrenheit in winter. Summers are dry and warm with average high temperatures around 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Thunderstorms are common in summer and lightning causes forest fires.

Since the western and eastern slopes of the Cascades receive different amounts of precipitation, they have different types of plants and trees.

(Continued on next page)



Pine cone



Elk



Rhododendron



Logging



Lumber ready for sale



More Physical Features...

The western slopes of the Cascades have Douglas fir, noble fir, red cedar, western hemlock and red alder. Rhododendrons, Oregon grape and huckleberries also grow here. The dry eastern slopes have Ponderosa pine, western larch and very little under brush.

Many rivers and streams flow out of the Cascade Mountains toward the Pacific Ocean. Melted winter snow creates these rivers. Major rivers flowing from the Cascade Mountains are the Umpqua River, Rogue River and Willamette River.

Natural Resources

The most plentiful resource in the Cascade Mountains is **timber**. Oregon is one of the leading states in **lumber** production, even though production has recently gone down. Huge forests of Douglas fir are found here. Douglas fir was named Oregon's state tree because of its great strength, stiffness and medium weight. It is said to be stronger than concrete. Douglas fir grows tall and straight. This makes it easy to log. It is used to make many things, from plywood and paper towels to glue and photography products.

Rivers flowing from the Cascade Mountains are an important resource. They supply water for the Willamette Valley. Rivers flow into man-made reservoirs that hold water for people to use and water their crops.

Tourist Attractions

The Cascade Mountains are a recreation paradise. People travel from near and far to enjoy many outdoor activities. Oregon slopes have the longest ski season in North America. Ski resorts here open as early as November and can stay open as late as May. Mt. Hood and Mt. Bachelor are popular resorts. Fun opportunities aren't only available in the winter. Outdoor enthusiasts love the Cascade Mountains in the summer as well. You can camp, hike, bike, fish, kayak and raft.

The High Desert Museum near Bend is a popular destination. This museum has exhibits on nature, art and science. Visitors can also see birds of prey, otters and big cats native to the area.

Crater Lake is Oregon's only national park. This lake was formed when Mt. Mazama erupted 7,700 years ago. The volcano caved in on itself and then filled with melted snow and rain water over thousands of years. Scientists are constantly studying Crater Lake. At 1,943 feet deep, it is the deepest lake in the United States and the seventh deepest in the world. Crater Lake has a lodge, visitors center, several hiking trails, tours and camping.



Willamette Valley Region

Regions of Oregon

4th Grade Social Studies

Climate & Physical Features

Special Points of Interest:

- 70% of Oregon's population lives in the Willamette Valley.
- Most people on the Oregon Trail made the difficult journey to farm and live in the Willamette Valley's mild climate.
- Eugene is called "Track Town USA" since the Nike company was started here.
- The International Rose Test Garden in Portland grows more than 500 kinds of roses.
- The Lebanon Strawberry Festival is home to the "World's Largest Strawberry Shortcake."
- The Willamette River is the 13th largest river by volume in the United States.

The Willamette Valley is a low strip of land that lies between the Cascade Range and the Coastal Range. Gently rolling hills line the sides of this valley that stretches from Portland to Eugene. Why is this region called the *Willamette Valley*? The Willamette River runs north through this land on its way to the Columbia River and finally to the Pacific Ocean. Many smaller rivers and streams flow in this valley and connect to the Willamette River. Some of the rivers that flow in to the Willamette are the McKenzie River, Long Tom River, Calapooia River, Santiam River, Tualitin River and Clackamas River.

Geologists have learned that **glaciers** melted and caused floods, which created this valley 13,000 to 15,000 years ago. These floods carried volcanic ash with them and this made the Willamette Valley's soil very fertile. Oak savannas, Douglas fir, willow, alder and cottonwood trees covered the prairies and wetlands. Today, most of this flat land has been cleared by humans. The valley now has crop land, grazing land and forests.



The Willamette Valley has very fertile soil for growing crops.

The Willamette Valley has a **temperate** climate. This means that the weather is mild. Unlike other parts of Oregon, the Willamette Valley does not have extreme high and low temperatures. Winters are cool and wet with little snow (usually 5-10 inches a year). In the cool part of the year from November to March, the Willamette Valley receives most of its rain. During these wet months, floods often occur. The yearly rainfall is 40-80 inches.



Downtown Portland and the Willamette River.

Summers are dry and warm. The warm temperatures rarely reach above 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Plenty of rain and mild temperatures make the Willamette Valley great for farming. No wonder so many people choose to live in this part of Oregon.

© Hope Russell, 2008

Natural Resources

Natural resources are plentiful in the Willamette Valley. Rich, fertile soil and plenty of water make many types of farming possible. More than 170 different crops are grown here.

The largest crops grown in the Willamette Valley are greenhouse plants like daffodil and tulip bulbs. Many kinds of grass seed grow well here. This part of Oregon is called the “Grass Seed Capital of the World.” Some other important crops in the Willamette Valley are Christmas trees and berries. Nearly 100% of the U.S. supply of blackberries, loganberries and raspberries comes from the Willamette Valley.

The Willamette Valley grows 95% of the United States’ hazelnuts. These nuts are sometimes called filberts, and many orchards can be seen throughout the valley.

This fertile land is also used for grazing. Dairy cows, sheep, cattle and chickens are raised here.

Timber in the foothills around the valley is brought to mills and used for making paper and other forest products.

Tourist Attractions

The Willamette Valley has a mixture of large cities and beautiful natural surroundings. It is easy to find fun things to do in and around these cities. There are many places to hike, bike and raft throughout the valley. You can shop the major cities and watch a concert or head to the outdoors.

Salem is the state capital. You can tour capital buildings and see Oregon’s government at work. Every year, Salem is home to the Oregon State Fair. The fair has exhibits, livestock and carnival rides.

Oregon has two major universities. Eugene is home to the University of Oregon Ducks. Corvallis is home to the Oregon State University Beavers. These schools are great rivals. Many fans enjoy watching Duck and Beaver sports like football, basketball and baseball. Since Eugene and Corvallis are college towns, they offer many opportunities for entertainment and great restaurants. These cities have a very relaxed feel.

Portland is Oregon’s largest city with a population of 583,776 (2010 census). You can watch a Portland Trailblazers basketball game as well as the ballet, symphony and opera. Beverly Cleary, the famous children’s author, grew up in Portland and many of her books take place there. The Beverly Cleary Sculpture Garden honors her work. Sculptures of Ramona Quimby, Henry Huggins and Ribsby the dog are surrounded by a fountain for kids to play in. Portland is the home of the annual Portland Rose Festival. Two million people come to this parade every year to see events like the Grand Floral Parade.



Daffodil



Tulip



Blackberry



Raspberries



Sheep



Dairy





Klamath Mountain Region

Regions of Oregon

4th Grade Social Studies

Physical Features

Special Points of Interest:

- The Klamath Mountain Range is the only mountain range in the United States that runs east to west. All of the other mountain ranges run from north to south.
- Major cities in the region are Ashland, Cave Junction, Grants Pass, Klamath Falls, Medford and Roseburg.
- The only precipitation in the summer is from an occasional thunderstorm.
- The Lower and Upper Table Rocks get their names from their location on the Rogue River.
- The mountains in this region are smaller than the Cascade Mountain Range, but bigger than the Coast Mountain Range.

The **Klamath Mountain Region** is located in southwestern Oregon. This region covers much more than just the Klamath Falls area. The region's boundaries are Roseburg to the north, Klamath Falls to the east, the California-Oregon state line to the south and Cave Junction to the west.

The Klamath Mountain Region is full of mountains, forests, lakes and rivers. It also has a small area that is considered to be **high desert**. The small, high desert area surrounds the city of Klamath Falls.

The two highest mountains in the Klamath Mountain Region are **Mt. McLoughlin** (9,495 feet above sea level) and **Mt. Ashland** (7,533 feet above sea level).

The Klamath Mountain Region is home to many forests. These forests are full of many different kinds of trees: Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, oak, sugar pine, hemlock, fir, western red cedar, pacific yew and madrone.

There are also many important lakes and rivers in this region. **Klamath Lake** is the largest lake in Oregon. It is 20 miles long and 8 miles wide. The lake is anywhere from 8 feet deep to 60 feet deep. It has many fish, **waterfowl**, otter, mink, deer and bald eagles. There are many other mountain lakes too. These are Lost Creek Lake, Howard Prairie Lake, Fish Lake, Lake of the Woods, Hyatt Lake, Applegate Lake, and Emigrant Lake.

The rivers that run through the Klamath Mountain Region are the Rogue River, Klamath River, Umpqua River and Applegate River. Many salmon, steelhead, and trout live in these waters.

There are also many streams, creeks and beautiful waterfalls in the Klamath Region.



Lower Table Rock located in the Rogue Valley



The Rogue River



Mill Creek Falls, Prospect, Oregon

The Klamath Mountains also have two physical features that were created 7 million years ago by lava. These two cliff-edged **mesas** are better known as the **Table Rocks**. They rise up 800 feet above the Rogue Valley.

Climate

The climate in this region has four distinct seasons. The winters are moderately cold with heavy snow high in the mountains. The lower elevations in the valleys receive an average of about 4 inches of snow a year. The higher elevations can average more than 130 inches of snow a year.

The spring and fall tend to be mild and wet. The average rainfall for this area is between 15-40 inches of rain a year. Most of the rain falls from November to March.

The summer months tend to be very warm and dry. The Rogue Valley is the warmest part of the state. It averages 55 days with a maximum temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

Natural Resources

The **lumber industry** of the Klamath Mountain Region has slowed down in the last twenty years. Even though Oregon is not cutting down as many trees, it is still leading the nation for production of **wood products**.

Fish is another natural resource that has declined over the years. The fish found in this region are salmon, steelhead and trout. Logging, mining, grazing farm animals, and forest fires have impacted the fishing population and industry.

The climate of the Klamath Mountain Region makes it perfect for growing **crops**. This region grows greenhouse and nursery plants, hay, grain, seed, pears, apples, wine grapes, berries, hazelnuts, potatoes, and Christmas trees.

Farms and ranches prosper in this region. Cattle ranches provide meat, milk, cheese and butter. Poultry farms raise chickens for meat and eggs. The Klamath Mountain Region also raises and sells sheep.

Many minerals are **mined** in this region, including gold, copper, nickel and platinum.

Tourist Attractions

There are many tourist attractions in this region. The many mountains, valleys, rivers and lakes offer some of the country's best fishing, hiking, rafting, kayaking, biking, hunting, skiing, snowboarding, boating, bird watching, golfing and camping.

There are many special places of interest in this region such as **The Oregon Caves National Monument** in Cave Junction, Ashland's **Shakespearian Festival**, **Upper Klamath Lake Refuge** in Klamath Falls, **Historic Jacksonville**, **The Oregon Vortex** in Gold Hill, **Hellgate Jetboat Excursions** in Grants Pass, **Science Works** in Ashland and the **Rogue Creamery** in Central Point. These are just a few of the interesting places to visit in the Klamath Mountain Region.



Timber



Salmon



Cattle & Dairy Products

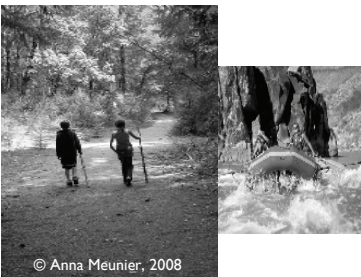


Pears



Poultry & Eggs

Seed Granary



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Eastern Oregon Region

Regions of Oregon

4th Grade Social Studies

Climate & Physical Features

Special Points of Interest:

- The five largest cities in Eastern Oregon and their populations in 2006:

Baker City 10,035

Hermiston 15,030

La Grande 12,549

Ontario 11,245

Pendleton 17,310

- Hell's Canyon is the deepest river gorge in North America at more than one mile deep.
- Joseph, Oregon got its name from Chief Joseph of the Nez Percé tribe.
- Prong-horned antelope are native to Eastern Oregon. These mammals are the fastest in the Western Hemisphere. They can go up to 70 mph for 3 to 4 minutes at a time.

Eastern Oregon is all of the land east of the Cascade Mountains. This vast region has a diverse climate and many natural features. Eastern Oregon can be divided into three smaller regions: the Columbia Plateau, the Northern Basin and Range, and the Blue Mountains.

The Columbia Plateau is a high, flat land. The Columbia River runs through this plateau, creating Oregon's border with Washington. The Columbia Plateau is arid, which means it is very dry. Very few trees grow there but sagebrush is plentiful. The average annual precipitation is only 9 to 15 inches.

The Northern Basin and Range are home to the most remote areas of the state. This means very few people live here. This arid land is made of rugged desert, vast open spaces, lava fields, dunes and badlands. Areas difficult to travel by foot are called badlands. Sagebrush and juniper grow there.

The Blue Mountains are made of dry foothills covered with sage and wheatgrass. The low mountains are covered with juniper and ponderosa pine. Lodgepole pine and Douglas fir also grow there. The Wallowa Mountains can be considered part of the Blue Mountain Range. These high, snow-capped peaks are called the "Alps of Oregon" because of their pristine beauty.

Natural Resources

The greatest resource in Eastern Oregon is the flat land used for agriculture and grazing. Wheat, barley, alfalfa, peppermint for oil, sugar beets, and poplar trees grow there. The city of Hermiston is called the "Watermelon Capital of the World." The city of Ontario is the state's largest producer of cattle, onions and potatoes.

Parts of the **Northern Basin and Range** are not suitable for farming because they lack water. Ranchers use this grazing land for livestock such as cattle, sheep, llama and buffalo. This part of Oregon has open range laws. This means livestock are allowed to roam free and ranchers do not use fences.

The Columbia River is a major resource for farmers of the **Columbia Plateau**. This large river makes irrigation possible. Irrigation is the water piped into dry places for watering crops.

The Columbia River is the largest river in the Pacific Northwest. There are 14 hydroelectric dams on this river.

More Natural Resources...



Wheat farming



Watermelon



Onions



Potatoes



Cattle

Hydroelectric dams have been built on the Columbia River. A hydroelectric dam uses water to make energy. Dams have negative effects on the ecosystems of rivers. Dams on the Columbia River have caused salmon and steelhead populations to decrease significantly. People realized this and they are helping the species to make a comeback. Perhaps one day, the Columbia River will hold the great numbers of fish that it once did.

Timber and mining were once great industries in Eastern Oregon, but they have decreased recently.

Turkeys, bighorn sheep, white-tail deer, mule deer and Rocky Mountain elk live within the **Columbia Plateau**.

The **Northern Basin and Range** are home to a variety of wildlife. Deer, prong-horn antelope, raptors, Canadian geese, snow geese, whistling swans, and sandhill cranes live there.

Gray wolves lived in Oregon until the 1930s. They have recently made their way back into Eastern Oregon. Ranchers worry that the growing number of gray wolves will prey upon their livestock. The Department of Fish and Wildlife has created plans for managing the gray wolf without harm.

Tourist Attractions

Tourist attractions are plentiful in Eastern Oregon. There are many opportunities here to experience the true spirit of the West. Parts of Eastern Oregon still feel like a new frontier.

Fifty thousand people attend the Pendleton Round-Up Rodeo every year. Visitors enjoy a world-class rodeo, parade, concerts, pageants and more. This rodeo has been going on since 1910 and is one of the oldest and most prestigious rodeos in the world.

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument is known throughout the world for its well-preserved fossils of plants and animals. Cousins of the saber-tooth tiger, rhinoceros, camel and elephant used to roam this part of Oregon. Scientists continue to study these animals, and many others, from 50 million years ago. Exhibits allow kids to touch fossils and bones.

Just outside of Baker City, you can stand in actual wagon ruts from the Oregon Trail. Visitors of The National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center will see life-size exhibits as well as living history performances and interpretive trails. This attraction really brings the Oregon Trail back to life.

The Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in Princeton, Oregon is an amazing destination for bird watchers. Thousands of migrating birds stop here each year to feed on the wetlands and meadows.



Name _____

Region _____

Use the box below to take notes about the climate of your region. Do not copy exact sentences during your research. Paraphrase the information into your own sentences. Use the lower box to site your references. That means to write the title and author of any book you use for research or the website of any place online that you use. You do not need to repeat references on every single page. List them on at least one of the pages.

Climate:



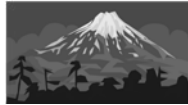
References:

Name _____

Region _____

Use the box below to take notes about the physical features of your region. Do not copy exact sentences during your research. Paraphrase the information into your own sentences. Use the lower box to site your references. That means to write the title and author of any book you use for research or the website of any place online that you use.

Physical Features:



References:

Name _____

Region _____

Use the box below to take notes about the natural resources of your region. Do not copy exact sentences during your research. Paraphrase the information into your own sentences. Use the lower box to site your references. That means to write the title and author of any book you use for research or the website of any place online that you use.

Natural Resources:



References:

Name _____

Region _____

Use the box below to take notes about the tourist attractions of your region. Do not copy exact sentences during your research. Paraphrase the information into your own sentences. Use the lower box to site your references. That means to write the title and author of any book you use for research or the website of any place online that you use.

Tourist Attractions:



References:

www.oregon.gov



Find the title: "**Oregon - A Great Place**"

Click on "**Travel Oregon**"

See "**Explore Oregon**" for Oregon regions.

Portland Metro=Willamette Valley

Southern Oregon=Klamath Mountains (Except for Crater Lake)

Central Oregon=Cascade Region

Mt. Hood=Cascade Region

WS#18

www.oregon.gov



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WS#18





Proofreading Checklist

- I circled all words that looked incorrect.
- I looked up in the dictionary and corrected all of the words that were misspelled.
- I capitalized the beginning of every sentence.
- I capitalized all of the proper nouns (Names).
- I put a period, question mark or exclamation point at the end of every sentence.
- I indented two fingers at the beginning of every paragraph.
- I read the paper outloud to make sure it sounds good and makes sense.



Name _____

REGIONS OF OREGON BROCHURE

   	Missing Info. 1	Does not meet 2	Nearly meets 3	Meet 4	Exceeds 5	Far Exceeds 6
Cover: Title, point of interest, neatly colored picture & student's name.						
Climate: Tell about the climate of the region.						
Physical Features: Tell about the physical features of your region. Name the rivers, mountains, lakes and other physical features.						
Natural Resources: Tell about the natural resources found in your region.						
Tourist Attractions: Tell about the tourist attractions of your region.						
The report is written in complete sentences .						
The report is written in neat handwriting .						
The report has neatly drawn pictures that are colored and have interesting details.						
Map: The Oregon map is neatly done, outlining the region, and shows major physical features, cities, and tourist attractions. The map is neatly colored and labeled.						
Effort: The report was turned in on time, class time was spent wisely and the student put forth maximum effort in doing their best work.						

Grade _____

