

DISCOVER THE CANYON QUIZ

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

BE ATTENTIVE, ALL THE ANSWERS CAN BE FOUND ALONG YOUR ROUTE.

1. **Why is it important to follow the rules found on the panel close to the Mestachibo Bridge?**
- A To preserve the habitat of the local species and to maintain Nature's Balance.
 - B To ensure visitors can enjoy the site for many more years to come.
 - C To be a proud contributor in the preservation and protection of the environment while allowing other visitors to get the most out of their own experience.
 - D** All of the above.

The first bridge that you will cross over bears the Innu (formerly Montagnais) name of the river: Mestachibo!

2. **What does the Mestachibo means exactly?**
- A River were many fishes are caught.
 - B** River with many rapids and waterfalls that can only be travelled by an experienced Canoeist.
 - C River whose brown water is not drinkable.

Cross to the other side of the bridge and unto the next lookout point.

Finally arrived to the St. Laurence Lowlands, rivers carved their course in a much more brittle and fragile ground. Today, most of the waterfalls observed on the North Shore of the St. Laurent River are the result of this powerful activity. The waterfall you see here however flows over one of the hardest rock of the planet: the Canadian Shield!

3. **What allowed the river to carve this deep gorge in such a hard rock?**
- A** A crevice in the bedrock split by gelifraction (frost shattering).
 - B Dynamite blasts.
 - C Current's strength.

Go on toward the next lookout point.

Did you know that rivers flowing over the Canadian Shield are often brown unlike those found running through the Appalachian Mountains, south of the St. Laurence River which are crystal clear?

4. **Where does the brownish colour of the water in the Saint-Anne-du-Nord river come from?**
- A The pollution coming from the open-pit mines in the north of Québec province.
 - B** The humic acids originate from the plant's decomposition and are swept away by the rivers with the runoff with some metal particles.
 - C The riverbed sediments lifted by the flow.

Go ahead down to the rainbows lookout point and if is a sunny day, take the time to observe one in all its magnificence!

5. **A miniature rainbow often appears over the Waterfall. Do you know why?**
- A** The mist over the waterfall acts like a prism refracting sunlight into the 7 colours from the rainbow.
 - B Because many Leprechauns hide their treasures in this Enchanted Forest.
 - C Rain clouds often gather right above the Canyon.
 - D All of the above.

The trail is surrounded by a typical forest of the region.

The mixed forest, composed of a mixture of deciduous trees and conifers. It is a kind of transition between the boreal forest (conifer) and the deciduous forest. It is sometimes impossible to the large plants and trees to root on the cliffs, but some species perform indeed these feats!

6. **One species of tree found at Canyon Sainte-Anne has roots that can withstand being exposed to open air, a useful adaptation that allow its roots to grow around large rocks. Common in mixed forests, this species is also Québec's Provincial Tree. To find out the name of the tree, carefully observe the trees growing along the trails and read the names on the identification tags. Write down the missing letters to discover the name of this special tree!**

Y E L L O W B I R C H

Continue on to the Mc Nicoll Bridge to learn how it was built!

The Canyon Sainte-Anne's cliffs make it difficult not only for the plants but also for humans to set roots here. Can you only imagine how risky it was to build a bridge here?

7. **The two brothers who develop the park used ingenious method to build this bridge that now bears their name. How did they do it?**
- A They had an helicopter lower it into position.
 - B Somebody rappelled down one cliff with all the material to build the bridge and then climbed up on the other side of the gorge.
 - C** An arrow tied to a rope was shot to the other side of the river. The rope was then tied to the first supporting cable for the bridge.
8. **Why do you think the top of the cliff was blown up?**
- A The Mc Nicoll Brothers did so in the 1970s to make it easier to build the bridge.
 - B** Logs being sent downriver to the lumber mills kept getting jammed at the top of the cliff.
 - C Because it was believed that fossils could be found! It was however rendered fruitless as this 1.2 billion-year-old rock was formed well before life appeared on Earth!

You can now head to the next lookout point.

Become a witness to a fascinating Geological Phenomenon! Shapes of the rocks are perpetually changing due to water erosion. The Giant's Pothole you see is the result of a slow process of erosion that polishes and carves the Canyon again and again!

9. **What is so special about this Giant's Pothole?**
- A This proves that giants come here to cook their soup on full moon nights. The large trunks used to stir the soup are simply left behind.
 - B** It is one of the biggest Giant's Pothole in the Province, measuring nearly 15 meters in diameter!
 - C It is identical of the Giant's Pothole found at the Grand Canyon in Arizona (USA).
 - D There is exactly 3 meters of gravel at the bottom of the pothole.

While you are on your way back to the main building.

Check out the multitude of animals found along the trails! These species are found in the mixed forest and the region surrounding the Canyon.

10. **What is the tallest Deer Family Member in the world that you can observe along the trail?**
- A The caribou
 - B The White-Tailed Deer
 - C** The Moose, also known as the American Elk by the Europeans
 - D The Wapiti (also called Elk)



CONGRATULATIONS!