Geology Hikes Badge Required Photos

Updated: June 1, 2026

Visit and take a photograph of at least 8 features profiled in **Walking Through Time**:

Red references are for the 1st Edition; **Green** references are for the 2nd Edition

Mandatory photos

1. **Len Gertler Memorial Loree Forest: Natural Arch at Stop 4 (Pages 47/48) (Pages 51/52)**

   Natural arches are created when water pounding against a cliff face exploits cracks and crevices, gradually wearing the rock away. Natural arches can become flowerpots if erosion continues. Thousands of years ago the level of the Great Lakes was significant higher and lapped up against the promontory of Loree Forest.

2. **Margaret Paull and Indian Brook: Flowerpot at Stop 2 (Page 52) (Page 58)**

   Flowerpots are created by water that exploits cracks and eventually removes the material between the flowerpot and the main rock face. The water smooths and rounds the rock of the flowerpot. The flowerpots at Indian Brook were created several thousands of years ago when lake levels were significantly higher than they are today.

3. **The Mill Creek Valley: "Castle Ramparts" at Stop 8 (Pages 63/64) (Pages 71/72)**

   The Manitoulin Dolostone layer of the Niagara Escarpment forms a steep edge along the valley of Mill Creek. Over time the thinly bedded rock breaks away from the cliff face and lies scattered along the slope. Many shell and horn coral fossils can be found in these flat, shingle-like rocks. Note that when leaves are fully out in the summer months the "castle ramparts" may be hard to see. A photograph of the talus rock below the cliff will be sufficient for this badge location.

4. **Fox Ridge and McClusky's Rock: Badland at Stop 4 (Pages 72/73) (Pages 82/83)**

   Queenston Shale is the bottom-most layer of the Niagara Escarpment. Where vegetation is removed, the shale appears as a "badland". The brick-red shale has long been excavated along the Niagara Escarpment to make bricks.

5. **Falling Waters: Waterfall on Stew Hilts Side Trail at Stop 3 (Page 86) (Page 135)**

   At the lovely waterfall on the Stew Hilts Side Trail water trickles over the hard Manitoulin Dolostone layer and falls onto the soft Queenston Shale.

6. **1st Edition**

   Wodehouse Karst (Southern Route): Rock Outcrop in Bowles Gully at Stop 9 (Pages 98-100)

   At Bowles Gully two Escarpment rock layers – the Amabel Dolostone and the Manitoulin Dolostone – outcrop along the sides of the steep ski hill.

2nd Edition

Old Baldy and Eagle's Summit: Ephemeral Waterfall at Stop 5 (Page 102)

During periods of high water fall water courses down the channel and over the cliff. During times of lower flow, the water disappears into the cracks further upstream, leaving the "waterfall" dry.

7. **Wodehouse Karst (Northern Route): Fossil in the Barn Foundation on Stone Foundation Side Trail at Stop 6 (Pages 95-97) (Pages 146/147)**

   Barn Foundations are wonderful places to see many different rock types, including the Escarpment's Fossil Hill Dolostone layer, which is full of coral and other fossils.

8. **Griersville to Webwood Falls: Erratic boulders at Stop 4 (Page 109)**

   Glacial erratics are rocks picked up by glaciers and transported great distances to be left behind as the glacier melts. These erratic boulders are 1 billion years older than the local sedimentary bedrock, and originally came from the Canadian Shield.

Optional photos

9. **Eagle's Summit to Eugenia Falls: Toronto Star paper box with Amabel Dolostone cliff in background, near Stop 10 (Pages 109/110)**

10. **Talisman and the West Side Springs: Precarious-looking boulder of Amabel Dolostone near the cliff edge, between Stops 10 and 11 (Page 165)**