

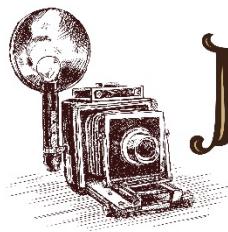
The Port of Olympia's SOUTH SOUND

FLASH CHALLENGE



POWER CRAFT





The Port of Olympia's SOUTH SOUND FLASH CHALLENGE

JULY 30TH – SEPTEMBER 6TH

THE GOAL- FIND LOCATIONS, SNAP PHOTOS, WIN PRIZES & HAVE FUN!

THE GUIDELINES

- Each Team will receive a course map with 7 X marks & 10 pictures of locations with historical/description clues about each landmark. Three of the locations are a mystery and will not be marked on the map. You will need to decipher, research historical clues, and explore the South Sound to find the locations.
- Once you or your team have found the locations, you will take a picture (with a piece of your boat in it) or a selfie on your boat that captures/matches the images provided. Do your best to try and capture any key landmarks in the provided pictures so the location can be identified.
- Once all of the locations have been found and pictures are taken you will submit your photos to the dropbox link that you received when you registered.
- All participants completing the challenge will win a prize. Top finishers of each boat class will win a special prize and be honored for their awesomeness!

THE RULES

This event is for fun and as such there are only a few simple things that we ask in the spirit of exploration and adventure.

1. **YOU MUST USE A BOAT TO TAKE THE PICTURES** (Although if we receive enough pictures from Seaplanes we might consider an additional class)
2. **WHEN TAKING PICTURES, YOU MUST USE THE CLASS OF VESSEL THAT YOU REGISTERED.** Each expedition map is tailored to a specific boat class. Matching up our rowers with performance racing power boats ... probably not fair.
3. **USE THE PROPER PROPULSION FOR YOUR CLASS OF VESSEL** One piece of the challenge is navigating to the landmarks. Paddle class should use paddles/oars, sail classes should use sails, power class ... power. You get the point.
4. **YOU NEED TO CAPTURE KEY LANDMARKS IN YOUR PICTURE/SELFIE AT A REASONABLE DISTANCE.** If we can't tell where you are in the picture or the landmark is so small that we need to use a magnifying glass, we won't be able to confirm that you found the mark. Try to match up the photo the best you can.
5. **CAPTURE YOURSELF, YOUR TEAM OR A PIECE OF YOUR VESSEL IN THE PICTURE.** We want to know you took the picture or it was from your boat. We want to give credit where credit is due.
6. **DON'T SHARE THE SECRET LOCATIONS WITH OTHER BOATERS.** Solving the clues, exploring, and discovery is the fun of the challenge. Don't take away the spirit of adventure by giving away the answers.
7. **HAVE FUN & BE SAFE!** At the core of this event is fun and the joy of boating. Those who find being competitive fun are more than welcome to challenge themselves, but we ask that you know your limits and practice safety at all times.



This Point, at the southern end of Hartstene Island, was named by the Wilkes Expedition of 1841 in honor of one of the crew members of the expedition.



This Lighthouse was named after an early pioneer settler that first settled in Thurston County in 1865 at the entrance of Budd Inlet. A lens lantern atop a twelve-foot stake was established at the Point in 1887. The present-day 30-foot, pyramidal concrete tower, designed by architect Rufus Kindle, replaced the first lighthouse in 1934 which was never assigned a formal keeper. Instead, local residents manned the light and activated the fog signal, until the Coast Guard automated the light in the 1960s and the fog signal in the 1980s.



For almost 30 years, Budd Inlet was home to one of the National Defense Reserve Fleets that spanned the coast after World War II. At the height of the reserve fleet program, eight separate fleets were in operation around the country. The *mothball fleet* was mostly cargo ships used in the Merchant Marine Navy. When opened it had 95 ships, and shore power was wired to the ships to keep them operational. At its largest, in the mid-1950s, there were as many as 185 vessels tied up in neat rows in Budd Inlet. The Olympia's Pacific Reserve Fleet closed in 1972 and the last 29 ships in the fleet were removed from the area. This is the one remaining relic of the shore power stations that powered the fleet.



This site was once the “Olympia Marina” that was owned by the Stalcup brothers, Roy and Layton. Customers here would enjoy fine dining at the illustrious Jacaranda Restaurant in the 1960s.



This cove was named after an early settler and Olympia businessman that once owned roughly 230 acres of the tip of Johnson Point which he purchased in 1906. One structure near this cove worth pointing out is the gallery built to house the early settler's collection of European art. Many years later after several additions, the Johnson Point Mansion is one of the most unique houses in Thurston County.



Washington State's largest known bat colony is tucked away under an abandoned railroad trestle in the South Sound. Weyerhaeuser abandoned the site in 1984; by 1988 the area became a 680-acre Natural Resources Conservation Area. This structure is one of the now Bat houses located adjacent to the abandoned trestle.



This cove was named on account of the green foliage lining the bay. The creek that flows into this cove is one of the homes of the Olympic Mud Minnow.



This island was originally known by the Squaxin Tribe as “SxetElp” or “pushing off from shore”, presumably referring to the appearance of the island as though a canoe was leaving the mainland. In 1909, local settlers also thought the island looked as if it was a boat offshore, and as a result, they named it in the same way.



This Cove is situated near Cougar Point and southeast of Quarters Point in one of Washington's most productive Inlets for growing oysters. To find this location you will pass several floating deep-water oyster rafts owned by Taylor Shellfish which started their oyster business (originally named the Olympia Oyster Company) in 1889 in this Thurston/Mason County Inlet.



George Vancouver once camped on this island in May of 1792. 50 years later the Wilkes Expedition named the island “Kittson Island” which was accidentally misspelled by cartographers to its now current name. This island, which is home to 24 people, is only accessible by ferry or boat.