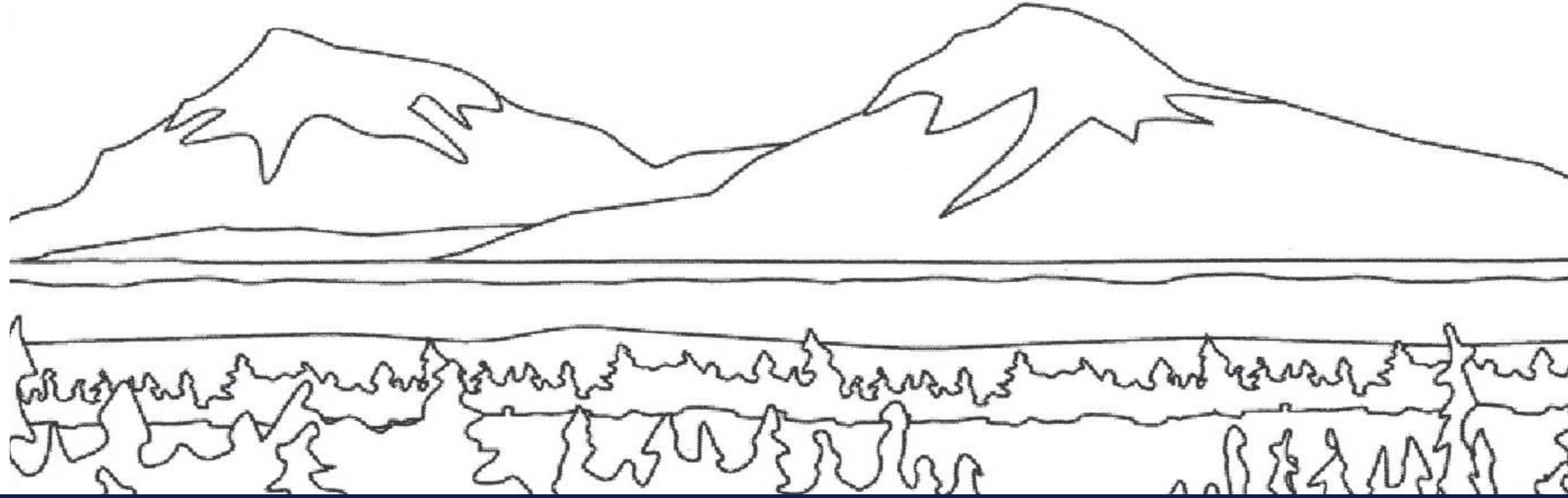


COLOR AND EXPLORE



TOLL CANYON OPEN SPACE COLORING BOOK AND FIELD GUIDE

BY UTAH OPEN LANDS



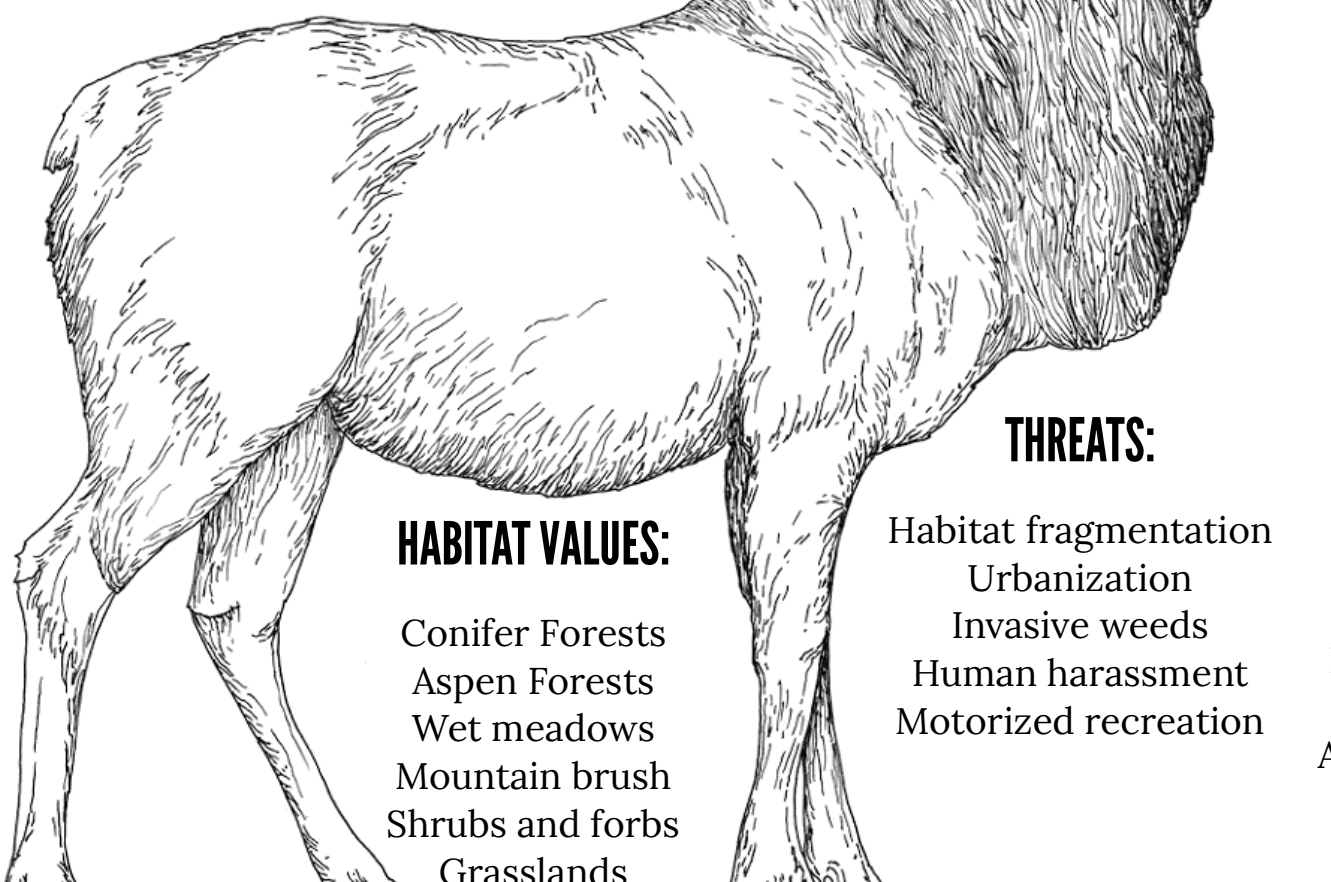


CERVUS CANADENSIS

Elk are very social animals, and love being with their friends! In early summer, you might even see hundreds gathered together on Toll Canyon. In the fall, during mating season, called the rut, the males make loud calls, called bugles, which attract females and warn other males to stay away. Then come early spring, the mothers will seek solitude to raise their new children!

Elk need a lot of space to live happy lives, and humans sometimes take up some of this space. When this happens, the elk can become stressed. On Toll Canyon, Utah Open Lands continues to work hard to make sure all the wildlife, and the people, stay happy and healthy!

A bull can weigh up to 700 pounds, be 5 feet tall and 8 feet long!



HABITAT VALUES:

- Conifer Forests
- Aspen Forests
- Wet meadows
- Mountain brush
- Shrubs and forbs
- Grasslands

THREATS:

- Habitat fragmentation
- Urbanization
- Invasive weeds
- Human harassment
- Motorized recreation

ID TIPS:

- Summer: Copper Brown
- Fall, Winter, Spring: Light Tan
- Rump Patch: Light Beige
- New antlers are covered in fuzzy skin, called velvet
- Antlers harden by late summer and can weigh up to 40 lbs.!

ALCE, ALCES SHIRA

This subspecies of moose is found all around Utah, but loves Toll Canyon year-round. The presence of ponds, wet meadows and riparian habitat is perfect for our moose friends!

Moose also like a wide variety of snacks, and the diversity of vegetation found on Toll Canyon is just what they like. This is because of the water and snow that melts in the spring, providing lots of nutrients for many different types of plants. They love woody vegetation, but one of their favorites is called Mountain Mahogany (pictured right), which stays green year round, letting them eat throughout the winter. If you see deer, elk or mountain goats in the area, keep your eye peeled for these guys too, as they're never too far behind!

THREATS:

Habitat Fragmentation

Climate change

Successional Vegetative changes

Human harassment and dogs

Motorized recreation

Viruses, bacteria, parasites

Predators: Black Bear and Mountain Lion

ID TIPS:

Length: 10ft

Height: 7ft

Antlers on the sides of the head

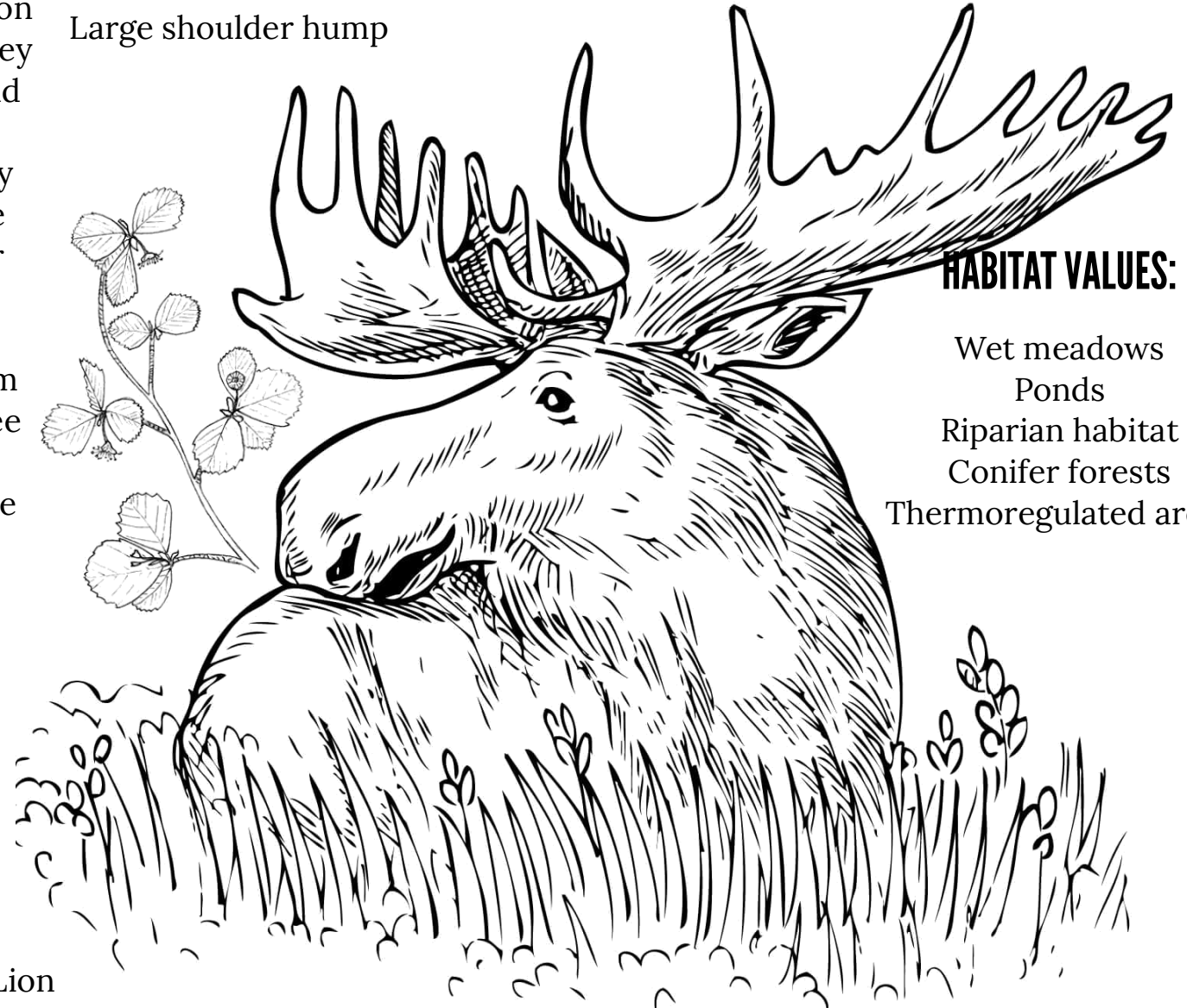
Rusty yellow-brown body color

Pale brown saddle

Large shoulder hump



SHIRAS MOOSE



HABITAT VALUES:

Wet meadows

Ponds

Riparian habitat

Conifer forests

Thermoregulated areas

SNOWSHOE HARE

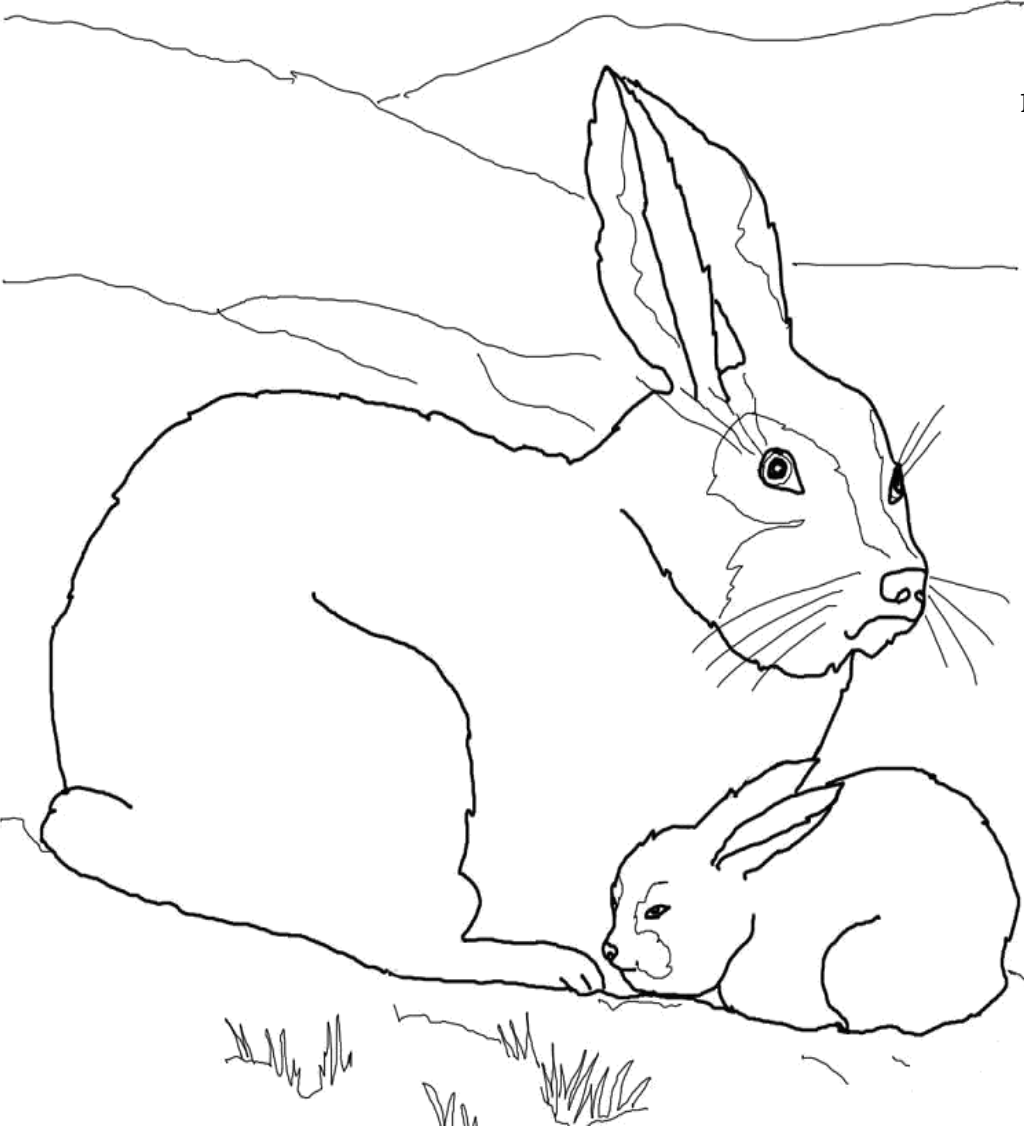
ID TIPS:

Fur is brown in the summer, white in the winter

Black tips on ears, all seasons

Large hind legs

Large toes on hind legs



HABITAT VALUES:

Conifer Forests

Boreal Forests

Alpine regions



LEPUS AMERICANUS

These furry friends breed in the spring and summer, when they can be found with reddish-brown fur. They are also nocturnal, meaning most of their activity happens at night. If you're up on Toll Canyon at dawn or enjoying a sunset, you might have a better chance of seeing one of these fellows.

They love snacking on grasses, flowers and young trees!

Sometimes rabbits and hares are seen as they same thing, but they're actually different! Rabbits are born blind, whereas these hares have full sight. Also, when these guys feel threatened, they can oftentimes outrun their threat because of their large legs and big feet, but since rabbits don't have these, they freeze and rely on their fur to camouflage them. The large legs and fee of the hare help them stay on top of the snow when they bound, which is why they love the snow!



THREATS:

Habitat Fragmentation

Climate change

Warming winters

Predators: Lynx, fox, coyote and large raptors

A Black Bear can run up to 30 miles per hour!

URSUS AMERICANUS

We sometimes think of a Black Bear as meat-eating carnivores, when in reality, their diet is mostly plant-based! They love herbs, grasses, fruits, nuts and even berries! They do love hunting for fish, small mammals and insects as well for a well-rounded, omnivorous diet.

These big guys can be dangerous, and there's a good reason people are scared of them, so if you see them up on Toll Canyon, maintain some distance and leave them alone! If you're particularly afraid, avoid heading up around sunrise as that is when they are the most active.

Usually, Black Bears like to hang out alone.

The one exception is a mother and her cubs. Cubs will stay with their mom's for up to 2 years to learn everything they possibly can to make them the best bears they can be!



BLACK BEAR



HABITAT VALUES:

Conifer forests
Alpine Regions
Grassy deserts
Riparian regions
Thickly vegetated woodlands

THREATS:

Habitat Fragmentation
Human disturbance
Climate change

ID TIPS:

Color varies from blond to black
No shoulder hump
Backside is higher than shoulders
Face profile is straight
Tall ears
Front claws are curved and
1-2 inches long
140-250 pounds
5-6 feet long, 2-3 feet long

HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS

Bald eagles are one of the largest birds in North America and can be seen right here on Toll Canyon Open Space! You might see one of these majestic creatures soaring high in the sky, or perched in their nest atop the tallest trees around., maybe even diving into Toll Canyon Creek for a little snack!

Bald eagles are known for their swoop into nearby water as they their main source of food- fish! They also like small mammals, and other small birds. They're also known for their huge nests, the largest ever found to be almost 10 feet wide! Usually, you'll see these big birds by themselves, but if you're near their food source, you might find a few hunting.

Did you know the Bald Eagle is our national mascot?



THREATS:

Habitat fragmentation
Climate change
Human disturbance
Pollution and Pesticides
Power lines/Development

HABITAT VALUES:

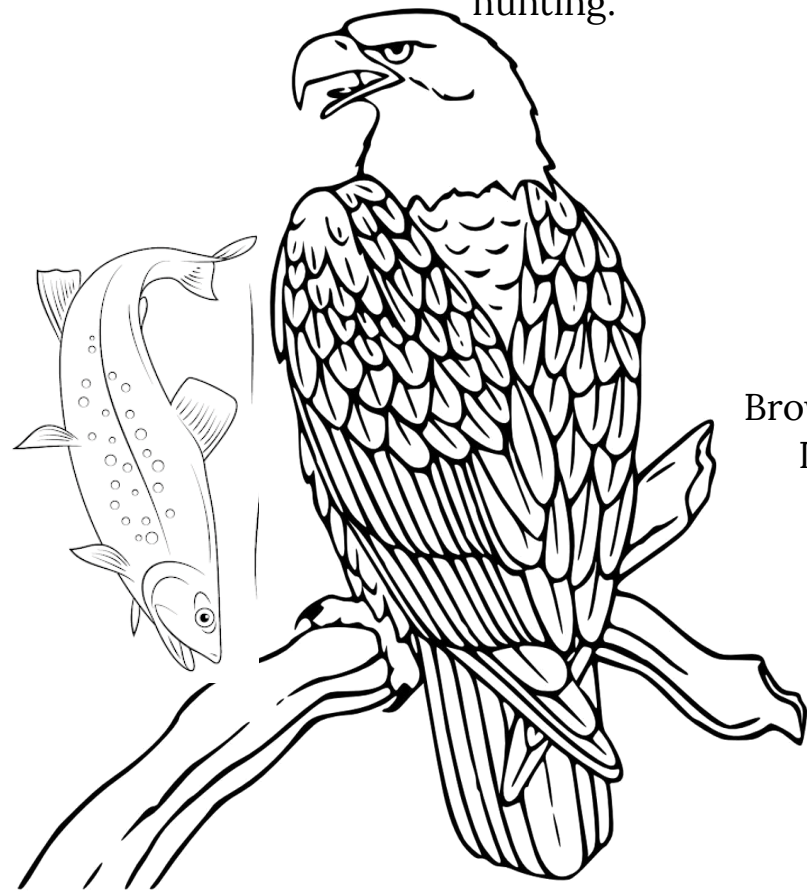
Wetland habitat
Lakes, marshes, rivers
Conifer forests
Mature forests

ID TIPS:

Adults:
Large, broad wings
Dark brown body
White head and tail
High, whinny-like call

Juveniles:
Brown body with white spots
Dark band on tip of tail

BALD EAGLE



FRITILLARIA PUDICA

These cute yellow flowers, members of the lily family, are one of the first flowers to bloom after the snow melts in a mountain community, a sure sign that spring has sprung! These flowers are perennials, meaning they come back year after year, though they only flower for a couple of weeks.

These plants are very distinctive— so unique in fact that they were collected and documented during the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1806!

Native Americans used to eat the bulb of this plant! Cooked or raw, this plant was a source of nutrients. However, these plants are not very common today, so they are not picked or eaten. If you see these adorable yellow bells on the trail, be sure to take a picture, but leave them as they are so they'll keep coming back!



ID TIPS:

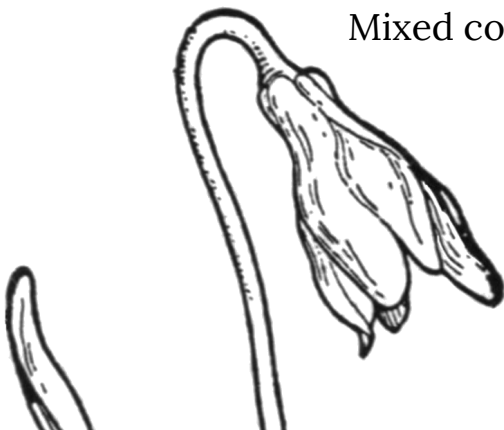
6-8 inches tall
Blooms soon after snowmelt,
from March to June
1-2 flowers per stalk
Yellow, Bell-shaped florets
Linear leaves from stalk

HABITAT VALUES

Sagebrush communities
Ponderosa forests
Mixed conifer forests



YELLOW FRITILARY



HABITAT VALUES

Open fields
Along roads
Dry, open areas
Clay banks
Prairies

ID TIPS:

Hairy stems
Hairy leaves
40-100 petals per flower
Height: 30-150 cm tall

**These leaves are edible, but not very tasty unless
you're a moose!**

DAISEY FLEABANE



ERIGERON ANNUUS

These dainty flowers start to blossom in late spring and produce new flowers all season! The flowers on these plants are very symmetrical, and can grow up to 40 petals per flower, which are called “rays!” They can come in many different colors, so keep an eye out for purple, white and sometimes even pink flowers! The Greek name for these flowers means “early old man.” Some think this is because they bloom early, others think it’s because they’re so hairy!



LANCELEAF SPRING BEAUTY

CLAYTONIA LANCEOLATE

These petit pink flowers are also known as the Western spring beauty. They are perennials, too, returning each year. The leaves of the spring beauty store a lot of water, which helps the plant survive the winter! These are also very early bloomers, and grow from a “tuber” underground that is actually edible! It is nicknamed the “miner’s lettuce” because early miners in the United States used this plant in their salads! However, this plant is not eaten today due to chemical use on plants, and we want to keep these cute flowers around!

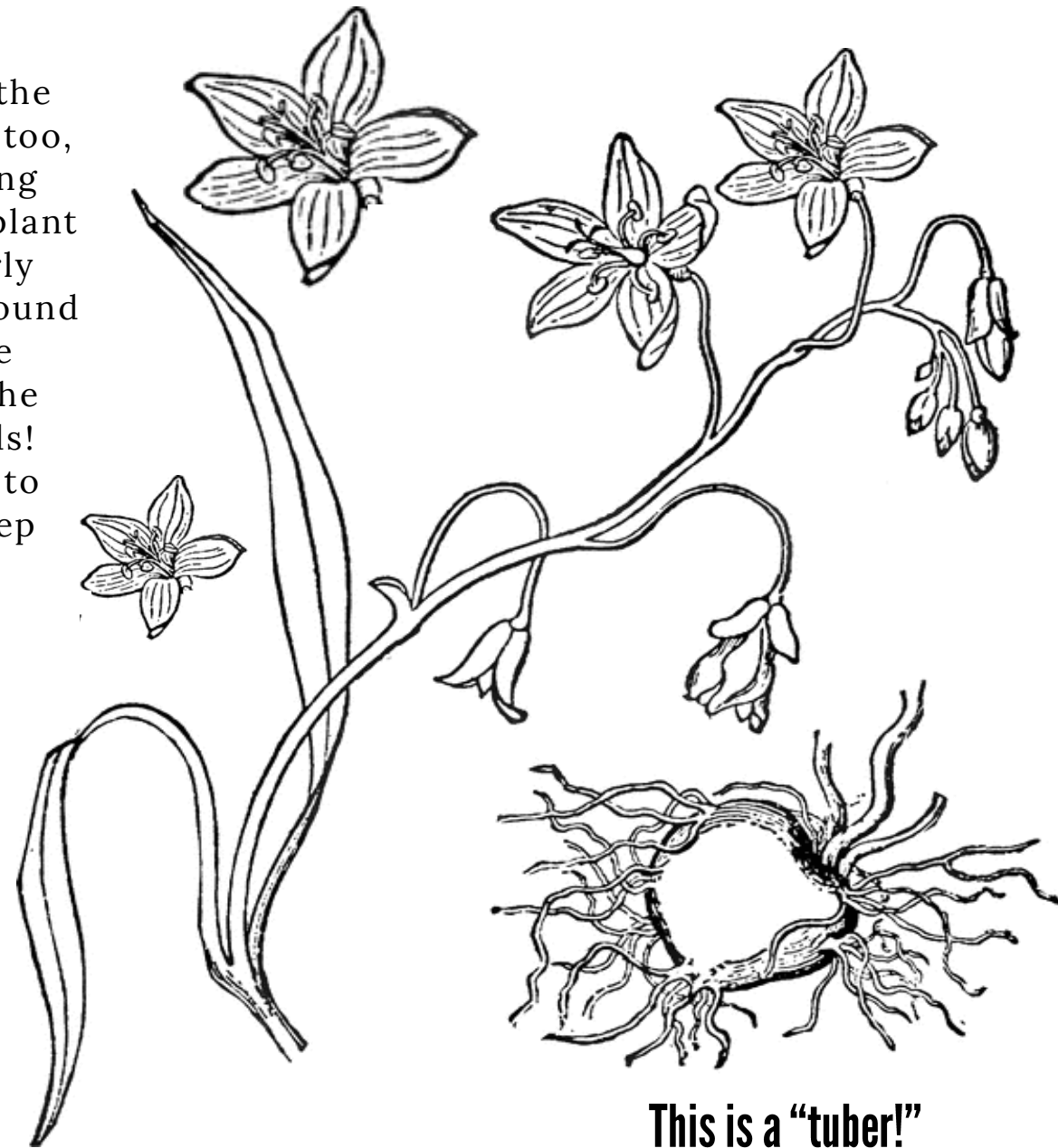
HABITAT VALUES

Alpine slopes
Rocky soils
Snow-covered areas
Montane foothills



ID TIPS:

Up to 15 cm in height
Short, straight stem
Star-shaped flowerets
3-15 blooms per plant
White or pink petals
Veiny stripes with yellow blotches near base of petals

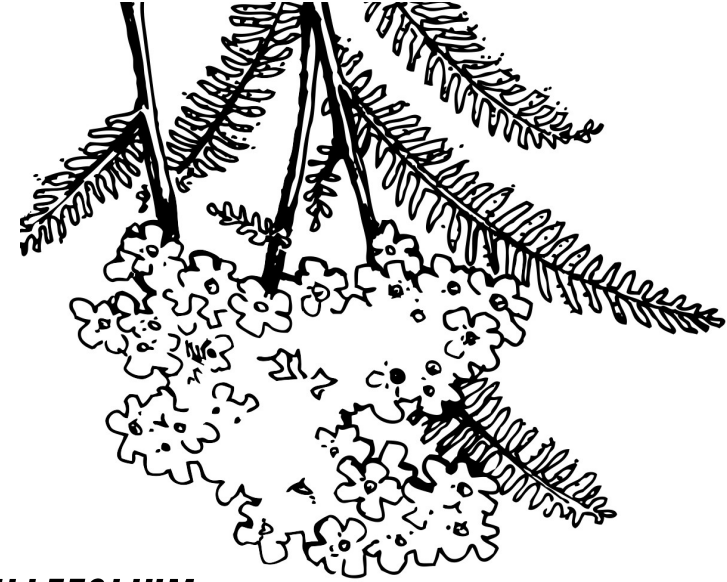


This is a “tuber!”

YARROW

ID TIPS:

- 4-15 cm long leaves
- Silky, hairy, blue-green leaves
- Flowers can be white, yellow or pink
- Dense cluster of small flowers
- 4 cm cluster
- 30-70 cm tall



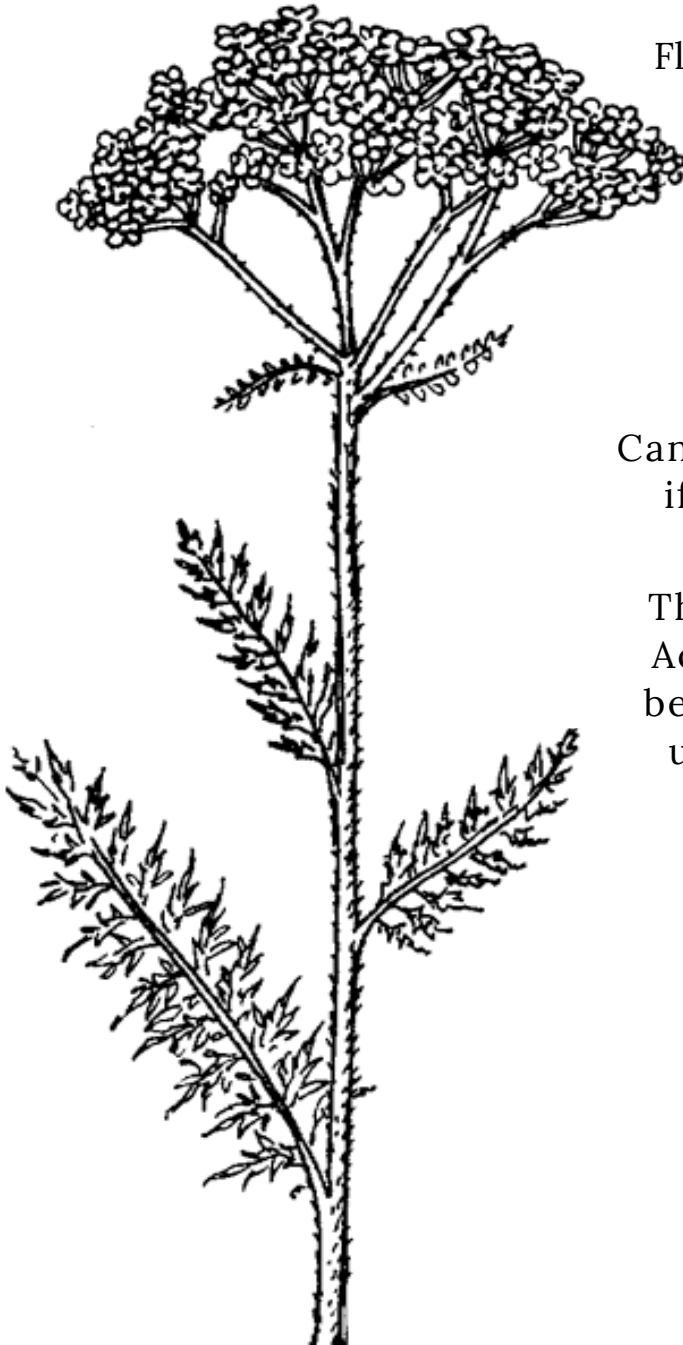
ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM

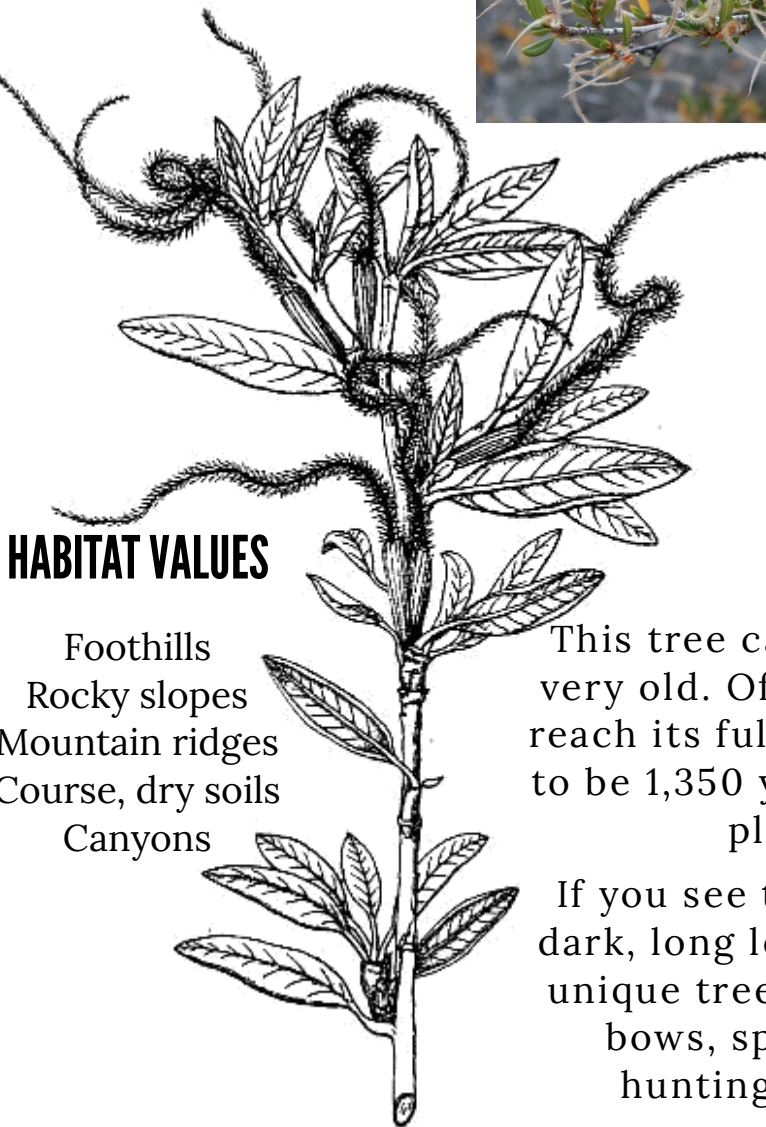
Yarrow can be found on many open spaces throughout Toll Canyon in many different colors! This plant is actually an herb, so if you rub the leaves with your fingers and give them a smell, they'll smell like an herb!

The Latin name for this plant comes from the Greek character, Achilles, who is to have used this plant to treat battle wounds, because this plant has medicinal qualities! It takes an expert to use this plant in the right way, so don't try it at home! These plants love moist *and* dry soils which is why they love Toll Canyon! See what different colors you can find out on your exploration!

HABITAT VALUES

- Moist meadows
- Boreal woods
- Disturbed soils
- Open Forests





HABITAT VALUES

- Foothills
- Rocky slopes
- Mountain ridges
- Course, dry soils
- Canyons

CERCOCARPUS LEDIFOLIUS

This tree can grow up to 35 feet tall and live to be very old. Oftentimes, it can take up to a century to reach its full height. In fact, one of these trees lived to be 1,350 years old, making it the oldest flowering plant that we know about today!

If you see this plant up on Toll Canyon, touch the dark, long leaves and you'll find they're sticky! This unique tree was also used by Native Americans for bows, spearheads and sticks for cooking and hunting. Wildlife also love snacking on this mountainous beauty!

ID TIPS:

- 1-4 main trunks
- Fuzzy tails on leaves
- Small, long leaves
- Whitish-yellow flowers in Spring
- Contorted trunks

CURL LEAF MOUNTAIN MAOGANY

ERYTHRONIUM GRANDIFLORUM

This flower is seen as a sign of spring as it is one of the first flowers to bloom when the snow melts. This unique flower grows from a bulb, which is a great source of food for other wildlife that you might find on Toll Canyon, like bears, deer and elk. The bulbs were eaten by Native Americans during the winter months. However, these plants are relatively rare now so they are not used for food. Sometimes, if you're lucky and visiting early enough in the spring, you might see large patches of these early bloomers on Toll Canyon Open Space!

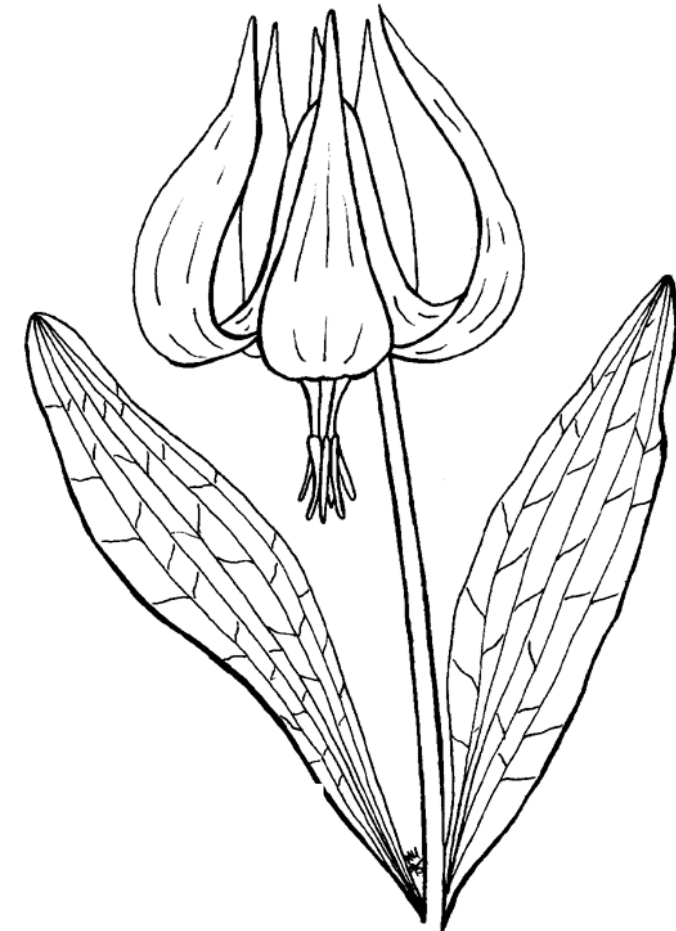
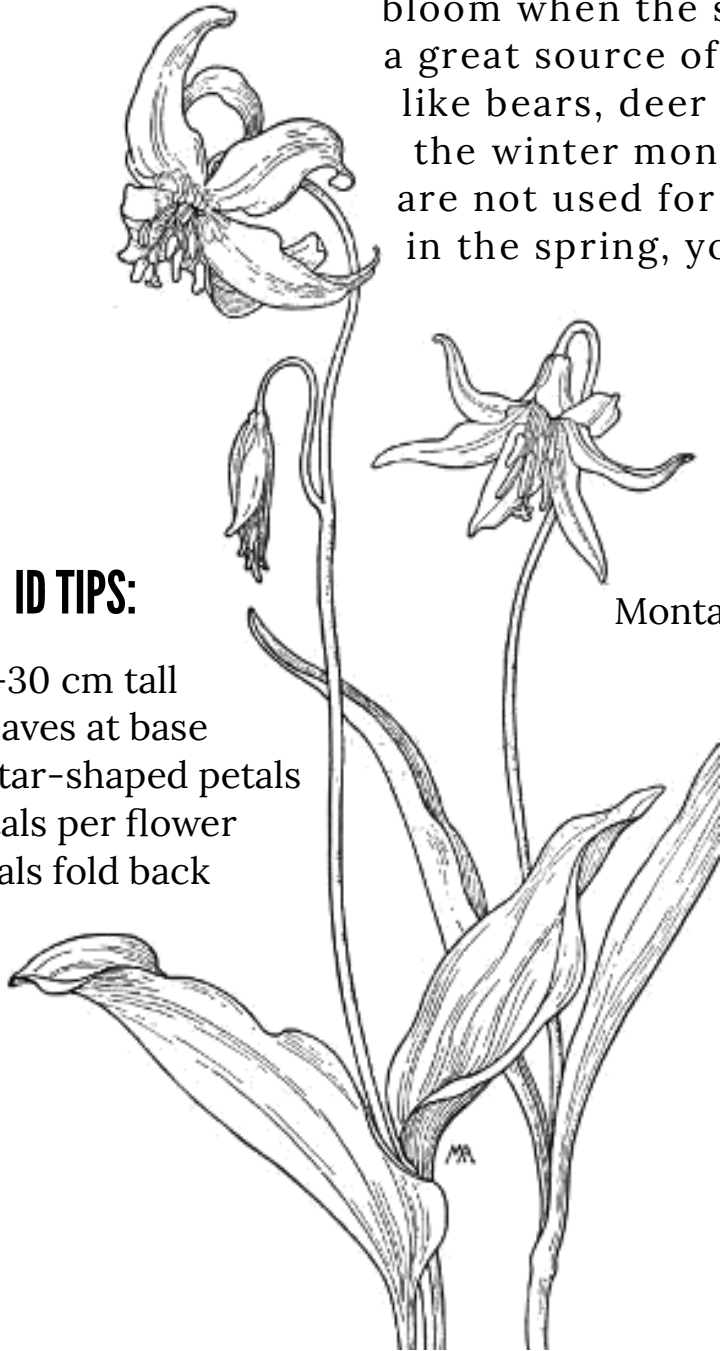
GLACIER LILY

HABITAT VALUES

High elevations
Montane and subalpine regions
Meadows
Riparian banks

ID TIPS:

7-30 cm tall
2 leaves at base
Yellow, star-shaped petals
6 petals per flower
Petals fold back



ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE PLANT

CLEOME SERRULATA

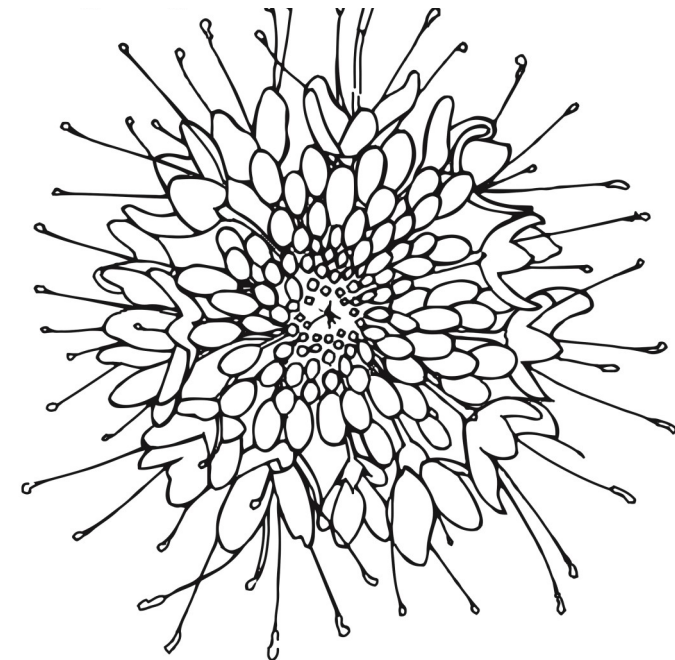
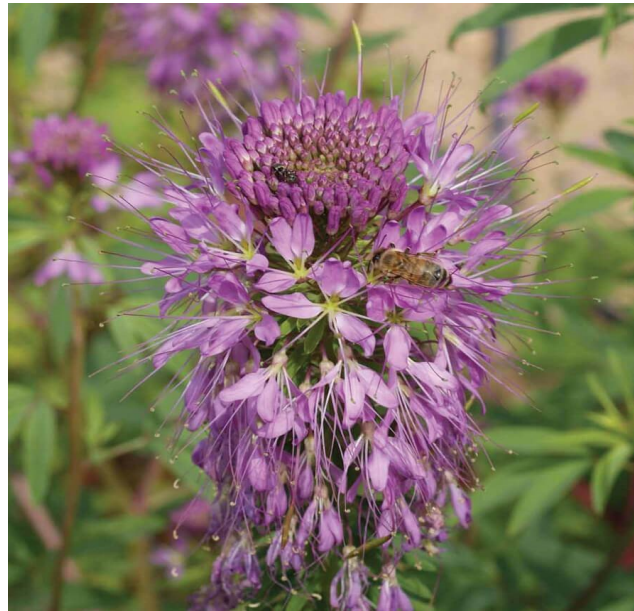
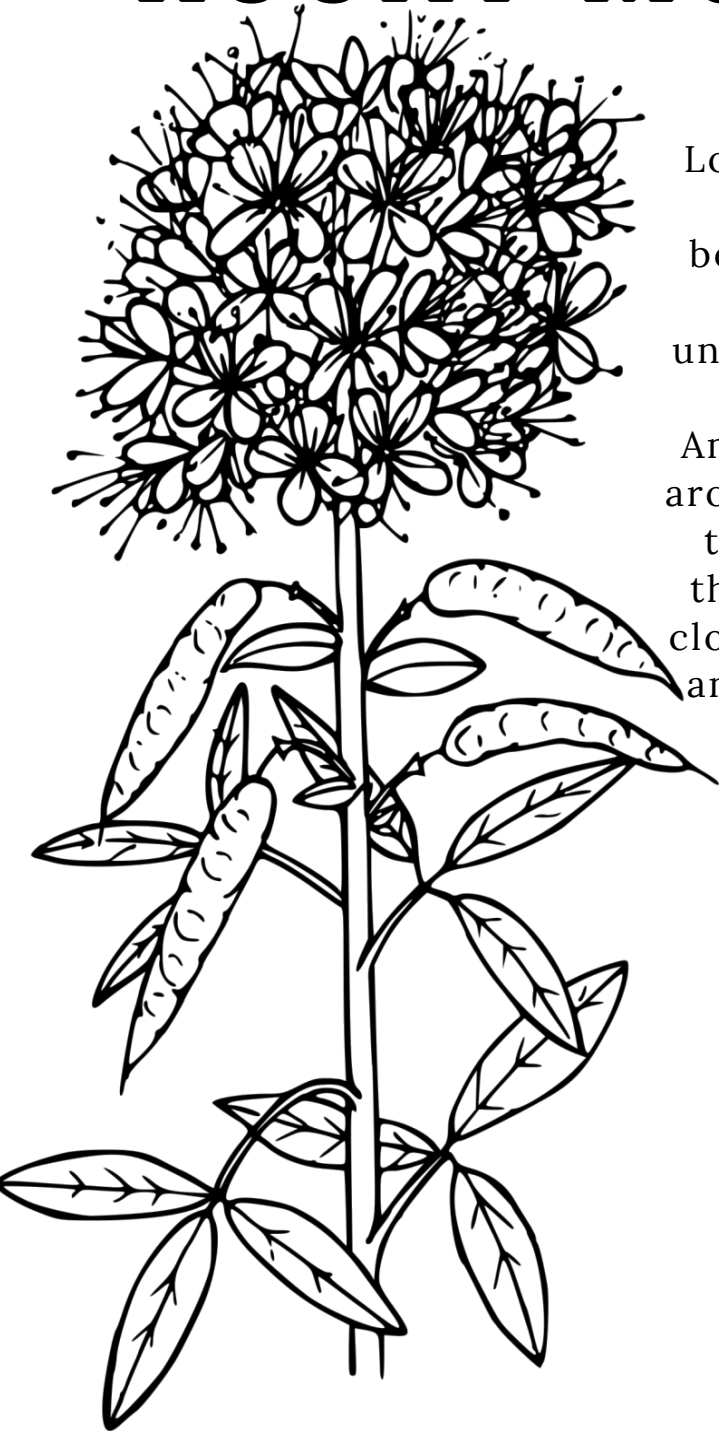
Long blooming season because the flower heads are grouped in large numbers. They'll start booming from the base, moving it's way upward towards the top of the blooming cone. This unique plant is amazing for attracting pollinators like bees and butterflies! In fact, Native Americans planted the Rocky Mountain Bee Plant around their agricultural crops to help them grow through pollination! They have also been used throughout history to create dyes for paint and clothing, and can help make dyes of yellow, green and even black! See if you can spot one of these being pollinated on Toll Canyon!

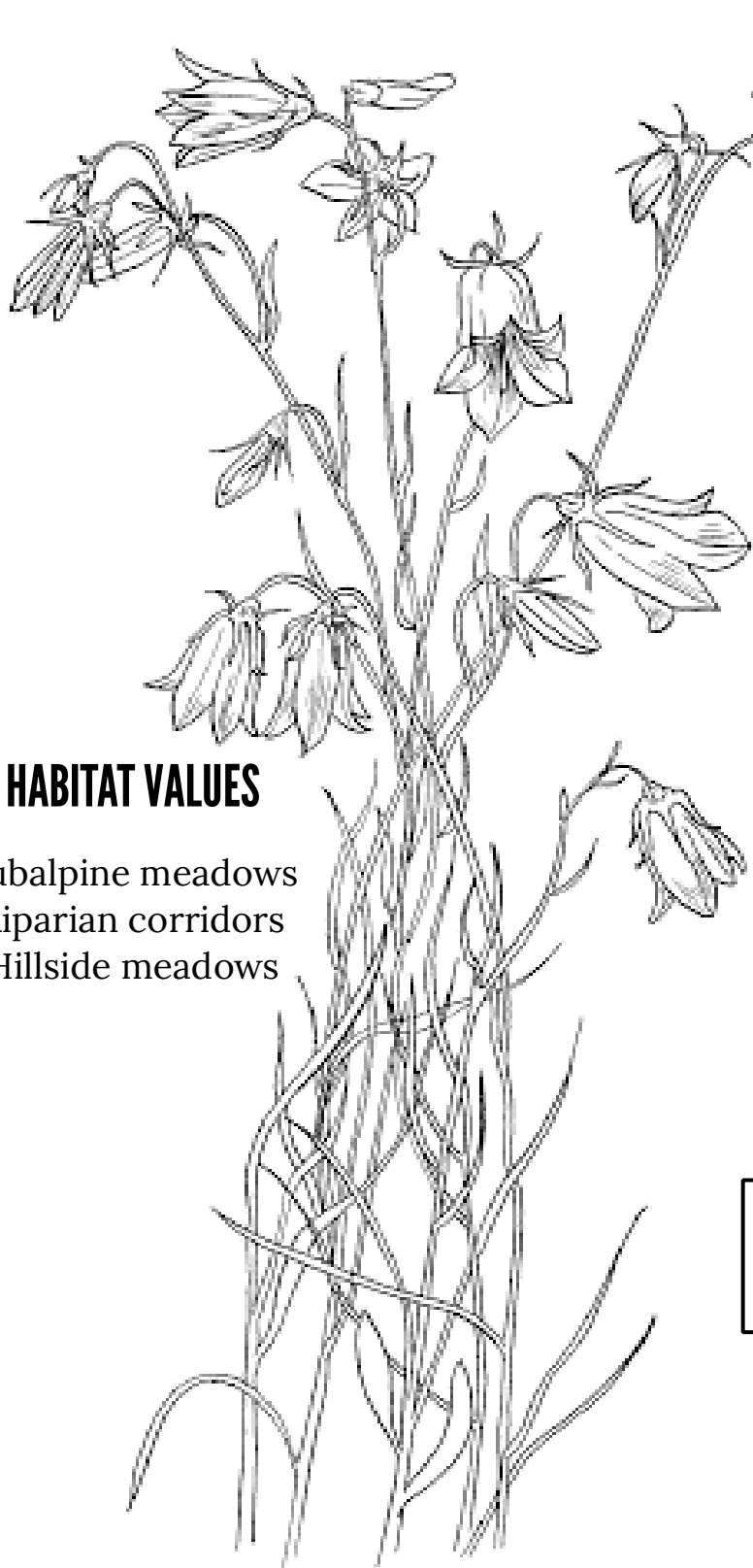
HABITAT VALUES:

Alkaline meadows
Prairies
Foothill habitat

ID TIPS:

4-60 inches tall
Purple to pink petals
Cone-like structure
Multiple blooms
Long stamen
Black seed pods





HABITAT VALUES

Subalpine meadows
Riparian corridors
Hillside meadows

ID TIPS:

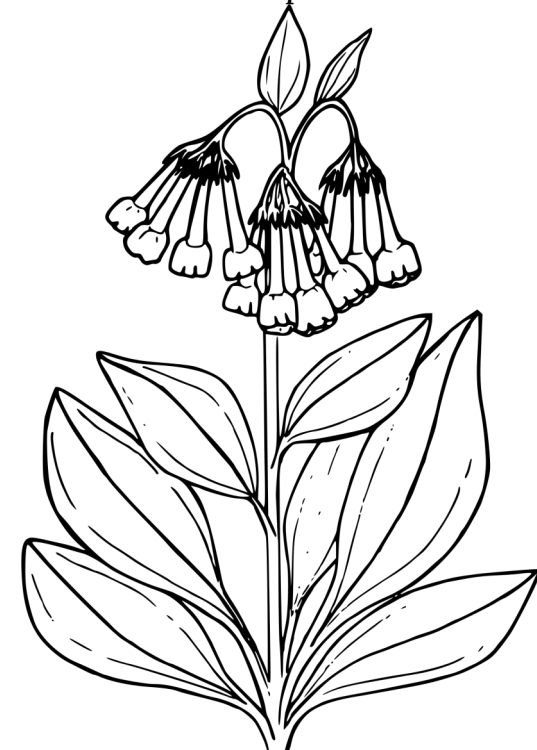
Thick stalks
Leafy stems
Up to 1 meter tall
Lance-shaped leaves
Blue, bell-shaped flowers
Dark blue to purple
Clustered flowers



MOUNTAIN BLUEBELL

MERTENSIA CILIATA

The mountain bluebell is a very sweet-smelling flower, and is easy to identify! They're abundant near Toll Canyon Creek and bloom mid to late spring. These tubular flowers are beautiful, and useful! The Native Americans used to use these plants to treat measles and smallpox, and were also eaten, though because of the hairy leaves, were not the first choice. These dainty bells also grow from a bulb that actually pulls itself deeper into the ground to find the most moist soil— a pretty cool survival technique!

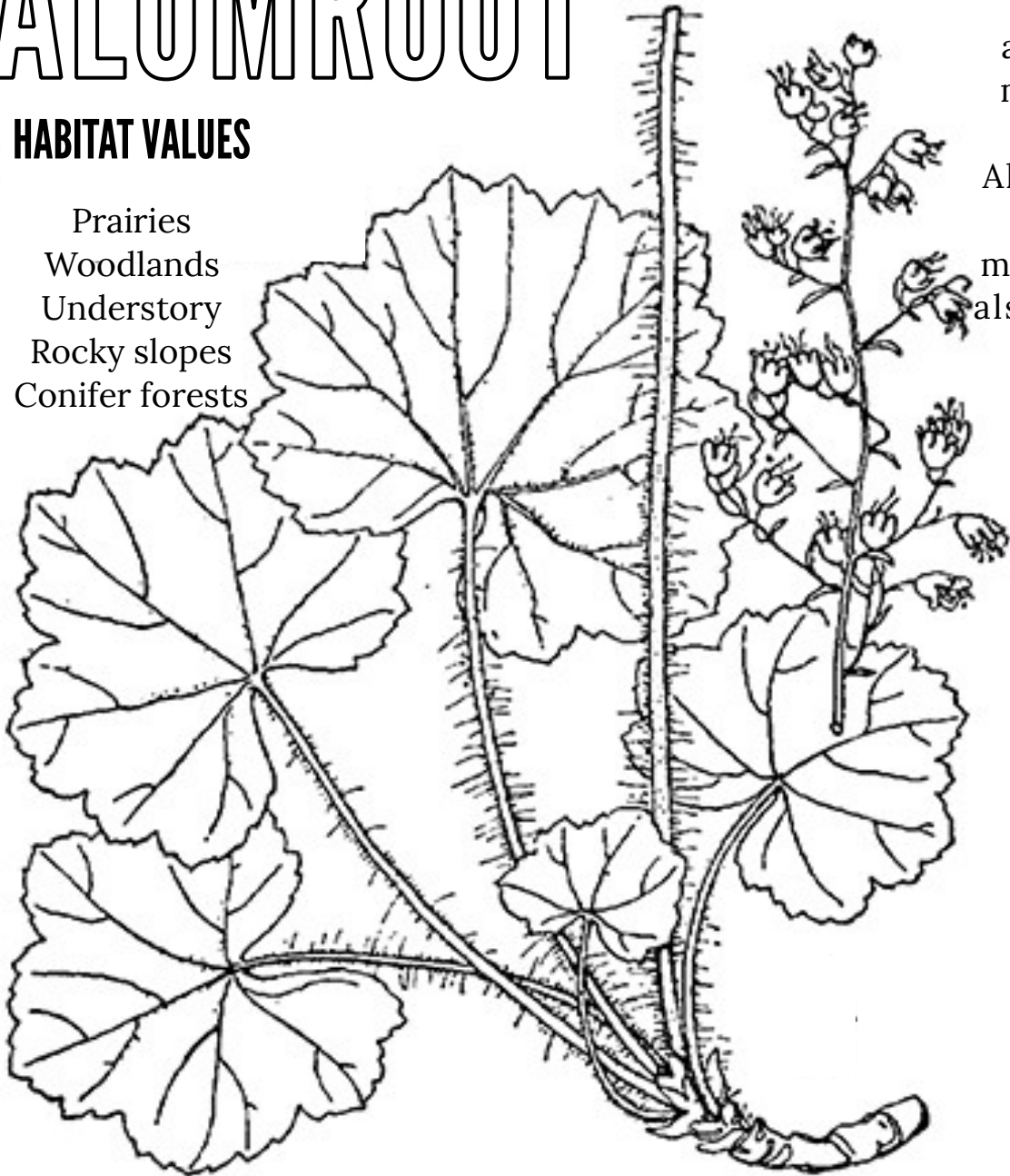


This plant looks very similar to the extremely invasive plant, garlic mustard.

ALUMROOT

HABITAT VALUES

Prairies
Woodlands
Understory
Rocky slopes
Conifer forests



HEUCHERA AMERICANA

This leafy groundcover grows in shady areas all over Toll Canyon! These are unique as they are a very close doppelganger to garlic mustard!, which is very invasive. But there are a few differences: garlic mustard smells like garlic, alumroot does not. Alumroot leaves look like a maple leaf, and the mustard looks more heart-shaped. Also, the flowers are a lot different! Alumroot has hairy, bell-shaped flowers, but the garlic mustard flowers are not hairy, and are more shaped like a forget-me-not. Alumroot was also used by Native Americans as medicine for its anti-inflammatory qualities.

ID TIPS:

Less than 1 foot tall

Large leaves

Purple veins

White flowers from woody stalk

Low to the ground

ALUMROOT



GARLIC MUSTARD



VS



**THANKS FOR JOINING US!
LET US KNOW WHAT YOU FIND ON YOUR
TOLL CANYON EXCURSIONS!**

**FOR MORE ADVENTURES, VISIT US ONLINE AT
UTAHOPENLANDS.ORG**

