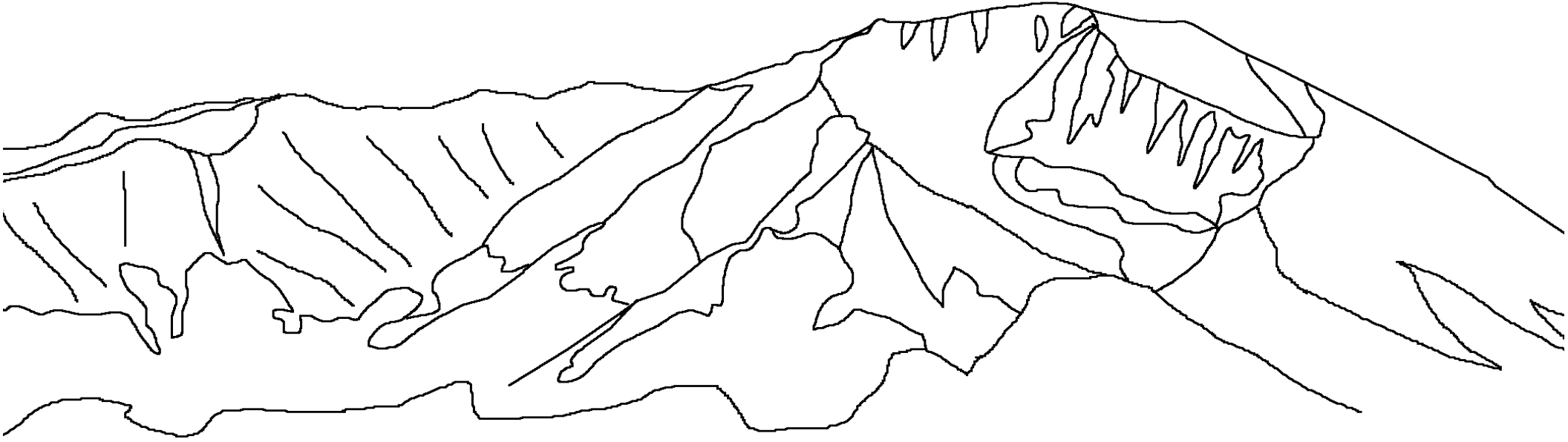


COLOR AND EXPLORE



BONANZA FLAT CONSERVATION AREA COLORING BOOK AND FIELD GUIDE

BY UTAH OPEN LANDS



ID TIPS:

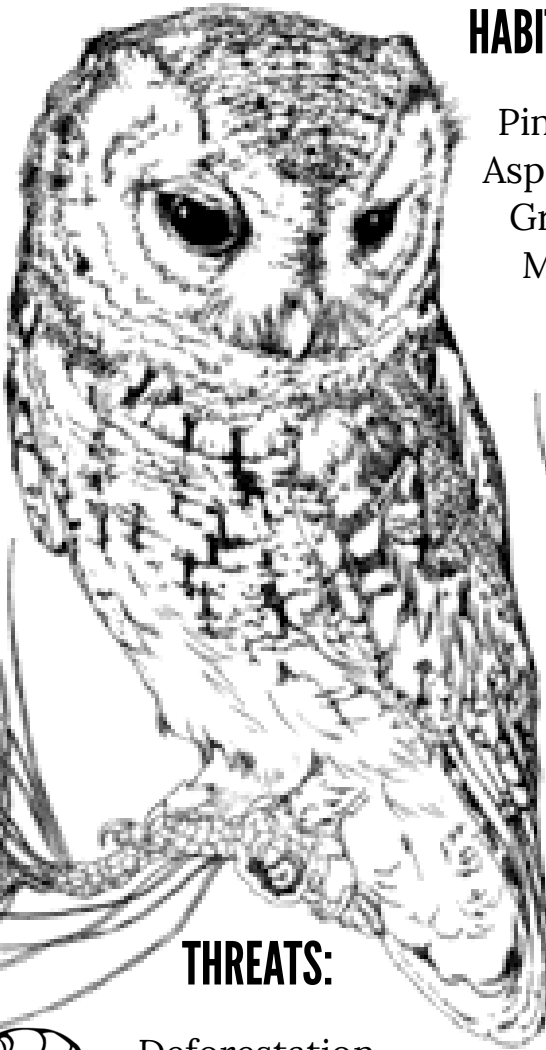
Length: 6-7"

Weight: 2oz

Short feathered
ear tufts,
brownish gray and
dark eyes

Clutch size: 2-4 eggs

Eggs are white with
a faint creamy tint



HABITAT VALUES:

Pine Forests
Aspen Forests
Grasslands
Meadows



These critters are declining in numbers, but you can still find them on Bonanza Flat! The Flammulated Owl is a cavity nesting cutie and loves eating insects. They migrate in the wintertime, all the way to California, and sometimes even Central America and Mexico.

Bonanza Flat is a great place to find these owls during their breeding season, but you'll only find them active at night, they're nocturnal! When you find them flying around, you'll see them eating their favorite insects: moths, beetles, crickets, spiders, centipedes and even scorpions! See if you can find some signs of one of these fluffy raptors, maybe a hole in a tree where they nest, or a big juicy beetle as a nighttime snack!

THREATS:

Deforestation
Climate Change
Urbanization
Habitat
Fragmentation



FLAMMULATED OWL





NORTHERN GOSHAWK

ID TIPS:

Length: 20-26"

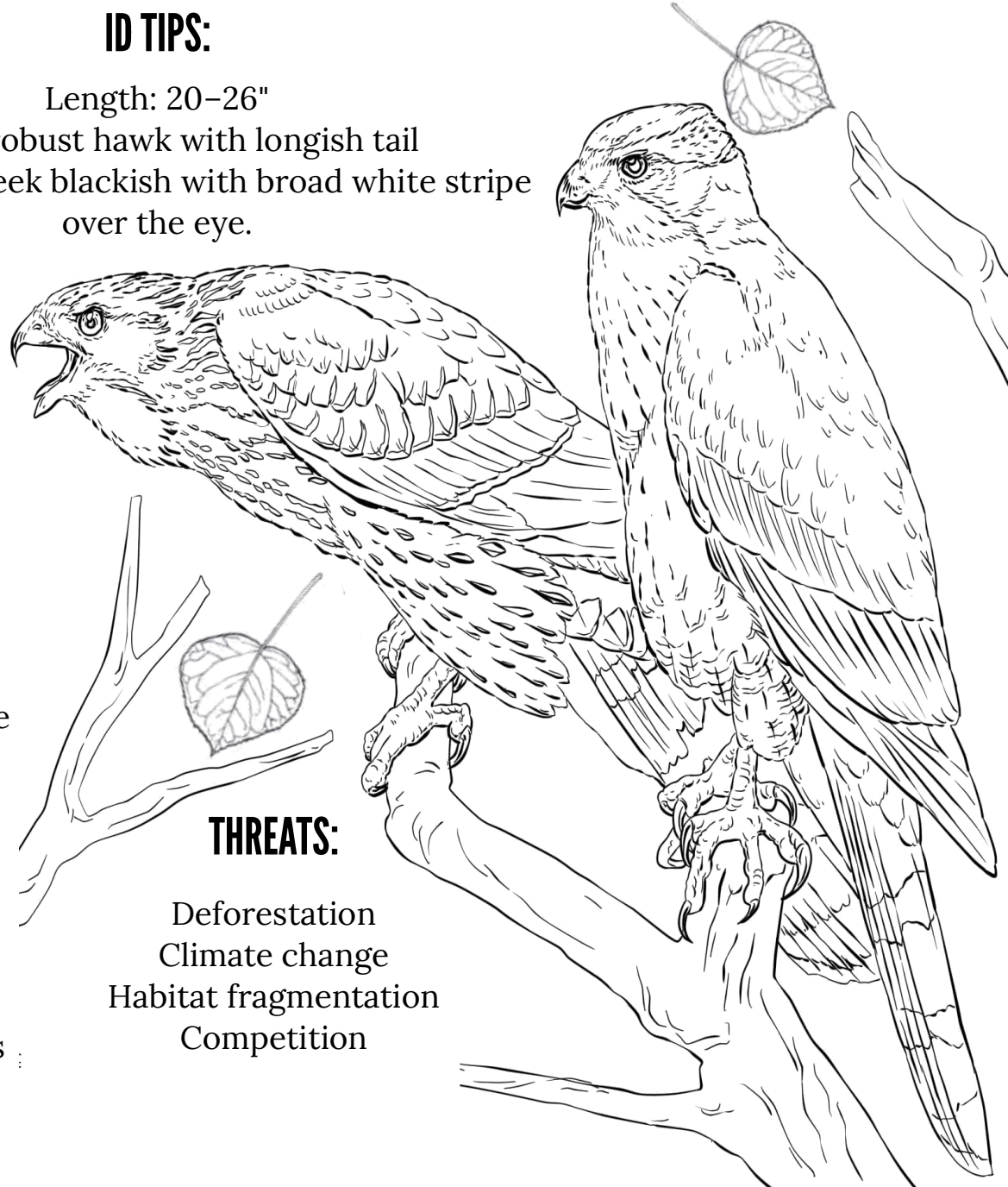
Large robust hawk with longish tail
Crown and cheek blackish with broad white stripe
over the eye.

HABITAT VALUES:

Conifer forests
Aspen forests
Wet meadows
Ponds

ACCIPITER GENTILIS

The Northern Goshawk can be found on Bonanza Flat year round. These majestic birds love their coniferous forests and quaking aspens! Though these feathered friends are not endangered, because of conservation efforts by organizations like Utah Open Lands, they are hard to find, because there aren't very many! If you're lucky, you might find a nest in a forested habitat in high elevations, with large trees, lots of shade and near the bottom of a steep slope. You'll have an even better chance if you're near some water, like one of Bonanza Flat's alpine lakes! From rabbits to squirrels, woodpeckers to jays and robins, there are signs of the Goshawk's favorite snacks throughout Bonanza Flat. See if you can find one!



THREATS:

Deforestation
Climate change
Habitat fragmentation
Competition

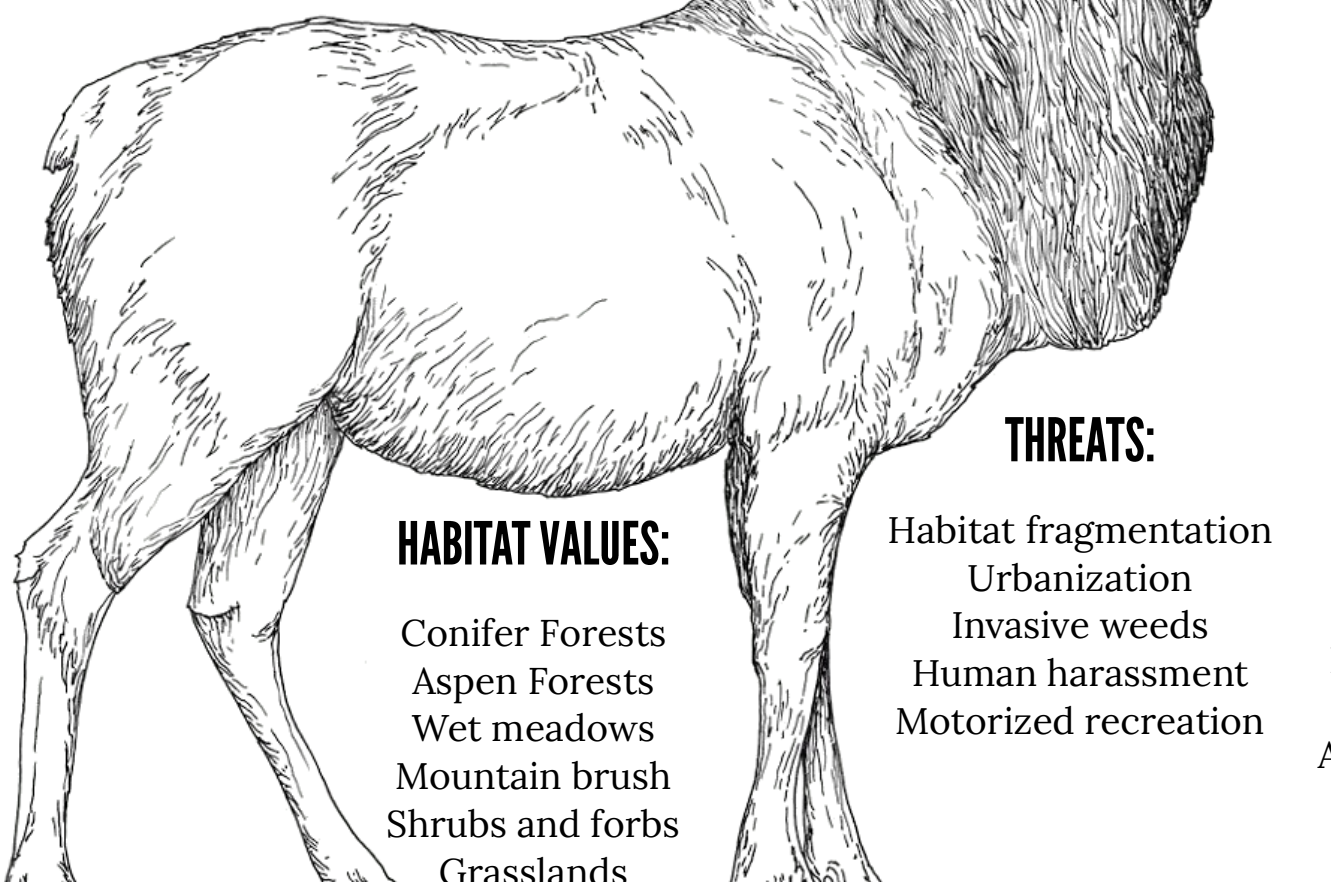


CERVUS CANADENSIS

Elk are very social animals, and love being with their friends! In early summer, you might even see hundreds gathered together on Bonanza Flat. 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 Bonanza Flat, Utah Open Lands is working 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 Bonanza Flat 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 Bonanza Flat 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

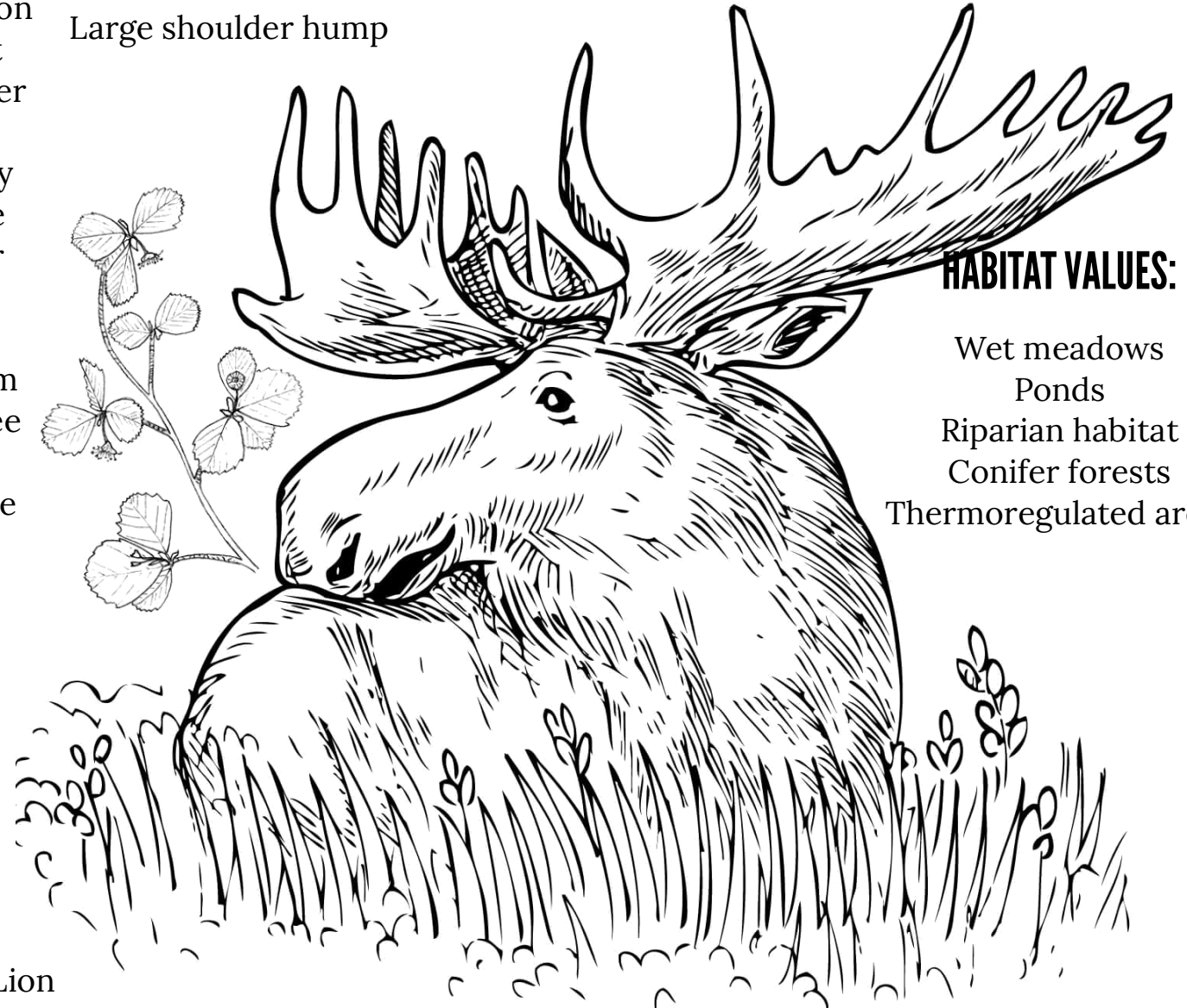
Rusty yellow-brown body color

Pale brown saddle

Large shoulder hump



SHIRAS MOOSE



HABITAT VALUES:

Wet meadows

Ponds

Riparian habitat

Conifer forests

Thermoregulated areas

Pikas look like rodents, but are actually related to rabbits and hares, and can run up to 15 miles an hour!

THREATS:

- Climate change
- Hotter weather
- Habitat changes
- Reduced dispersal
- Human harassment
- Urbanization
- Grazing

PIKA



ID TIPS:

- Length: 7-9"
- Weight: 2.5-10 oz.
- Black, Brown, Grey, White, Tan fur

HABITAT VALUES:

- Mountain meadows
- Talus slopes
- Montane plants



OCHOTONA PRINCEPS

This cute critter can be found on the rocky slopes of Bonanza Flat, above the tree line. You might see them scurrying about during the day, but not if its too hot! Look in little crevasses of rock piles and you might see one hiding!

These guys love snacking on grasses and sedges, and will gather all the food they need for the winter months during the summer and fall. They hardly ever need water because of all of the moisture in the food they eat, but you may see them sneaking a quick sip from a stream or lake.

Rising temperatures are tough on the Pika, as they do not like the heat! They often hide in shade, but because of rising temperatures, there are fewer places to hunker down. They also need to stay away from grazing cattle which can be hard since they love meadows, so that sometimes gets them in trouble. See if you can spot one in a meadow!

MOUNTAIN GOAT

THREATS:

Habitat fragmentation
Climate change
Vegetation change

HABITAT VALUES:

High elevation
Alpine environment
Ridges, cliffs and slopes
Mineral licks

ID TIPS:

Female: Thin horn with sharp curve
Male: Wider horn base with gradual curve
Height: 3-4 ft.
Weight: 100-300 lbs.



OREAMNOS AMERICANUS

These fuzzy mountain-dwellers returned to Utah in the 1960s, at the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon, and today some call Bonanza Flat home. These climbers love rugged, steep areas above the tree line. In the winter, you might find them below 12,000 feet, but not very often! In the summer, you'll see them as high as 13,000 feet on Bonanza Flat.

The Mountain Goat loves their juicy grasses and forbs. They eat a lot of food during the summer to get nice and fat to survive the winter. During winter months, when they can't find their premium grasses, they'll settle for pine trees, fir trees and shrubs.

It might sound uncomfortable to us, but the Mountain Goat loves the highest, coldest, snowiest mountains they can find, and their thick winter coat keeps them warm. That's why they love Bonanza Flat— high mountaintops that they can hang out on year round!

These guys can jump over 12 feet in distance!

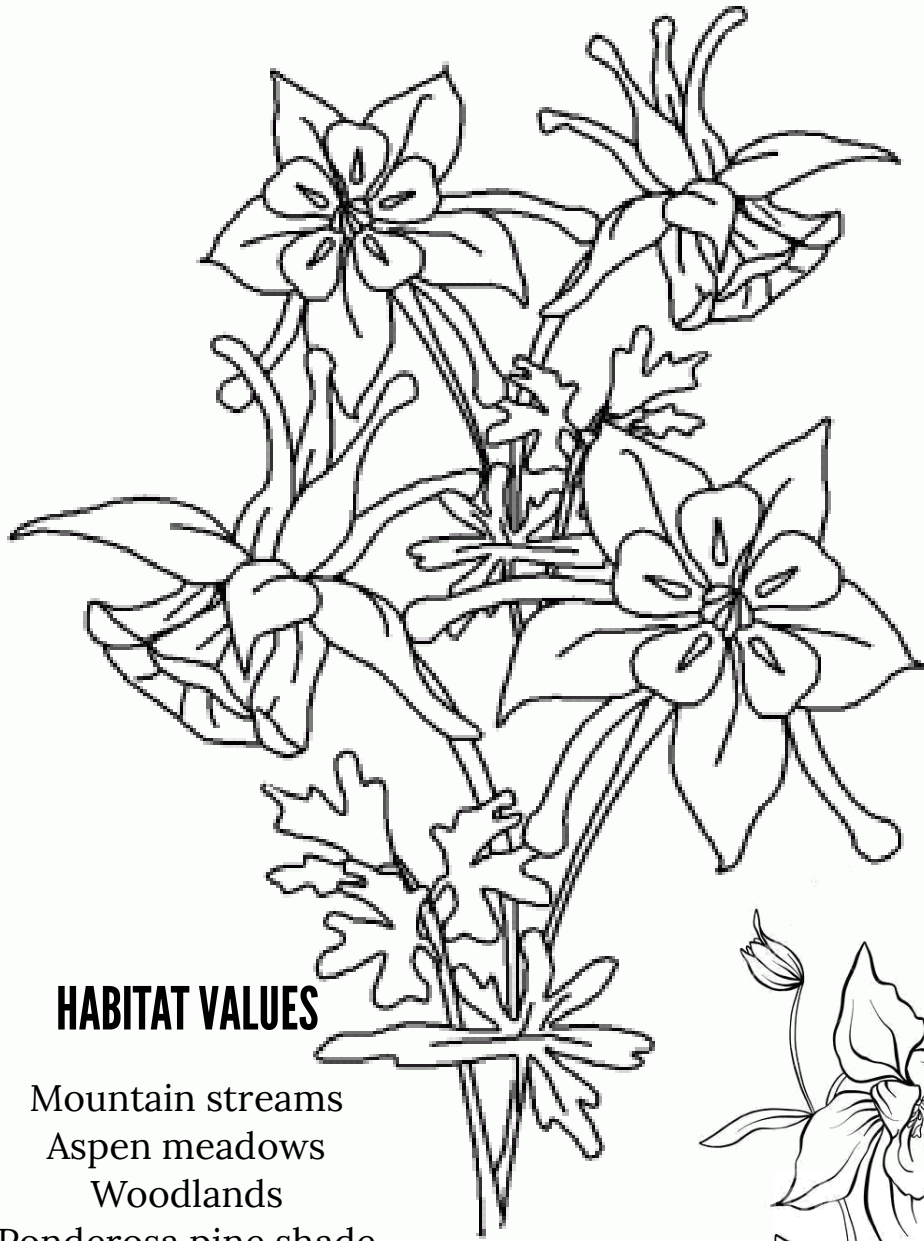


AQUILEGIA CAERULEA

These beautiful blooming forbs are great for pollinators, especially our native bees! Coming in many different colors, these Rocky Mountain Columbine can be found in the hundreds, or by themselves. They can grow up to several feet tall, and are perennials, meaning they bloom every year! They love the mountains which is why Bonanza Flat is a perfect habitat, and if you look up and see aspens, look down and you might see one of these.

ID TIPS:

Pollinated by bees, butterflies, hummingbirds
5 petal flowers resembling eagle talons
Fern-like foliate
Long, slender stems
Height: 5-25 cm tall



HABITAT VALUES

Mountain streams
Aspen meadows
Woodlands
Ponderosa pine shade
High elevation

COLUMBINE



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!



INDIAN PAINTBRUSH

ID TIPS:

Flowers set inside bright red, clustered leaves called “bracted spikes” (these are the “petals” you’ll see)

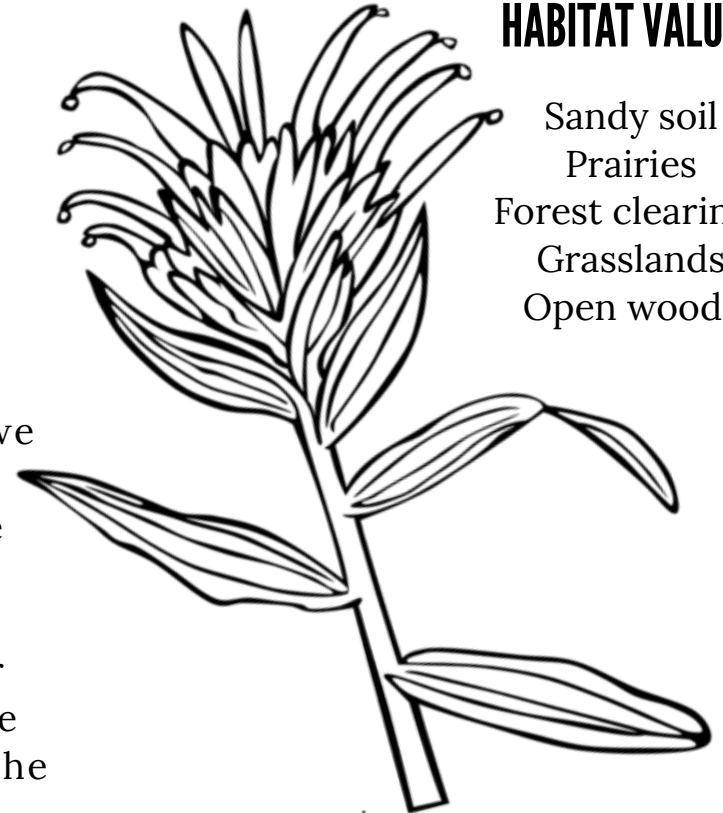
Height: 15-60 cm tall

HABITAT VALUES

Sandy soil
Prairies
Forest clearings
Grasslands
Open woods



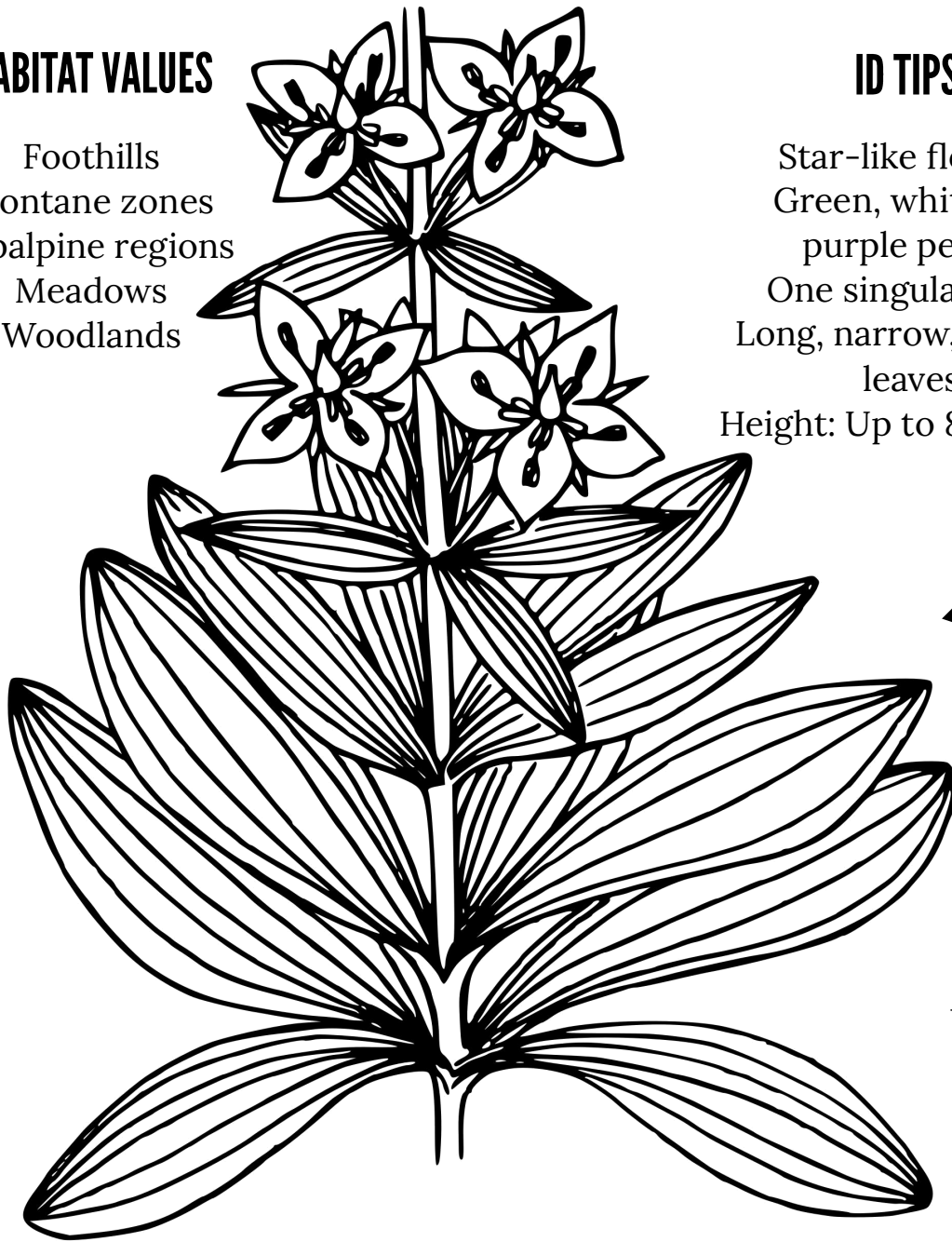
CASTILLEJA COCCINEA



These plants are pretty, but the petals are also edible (though we don't recommend trying them!) and used to be consumed by various Native American tribes, but only in moderation! These plants rely on pollinators for reproduction, and are especially loved by bees and hummingbirds. If you see other plants like penstemon or blue-eyed grass in the area, keep an eye out for these fire-y blooms as they like to borrow nutrients from these plants. On your way to Bloods Lake? Keep your eyes peeled for the bright red!

HABITAT VALUES

Foothills
Montane zones
Subalpine regions
Meadows
Woodlands



ELKWEED

ID TIPS:

Star-like flowers
Green, white and
purple pedals
One singular stalk
Long, narrow, smooth
leaves
Height: Up to 8 feet tall!



**This plant only flowers once in its lifetime of
20 to 80 years!**

FRASERA SPECIOSA

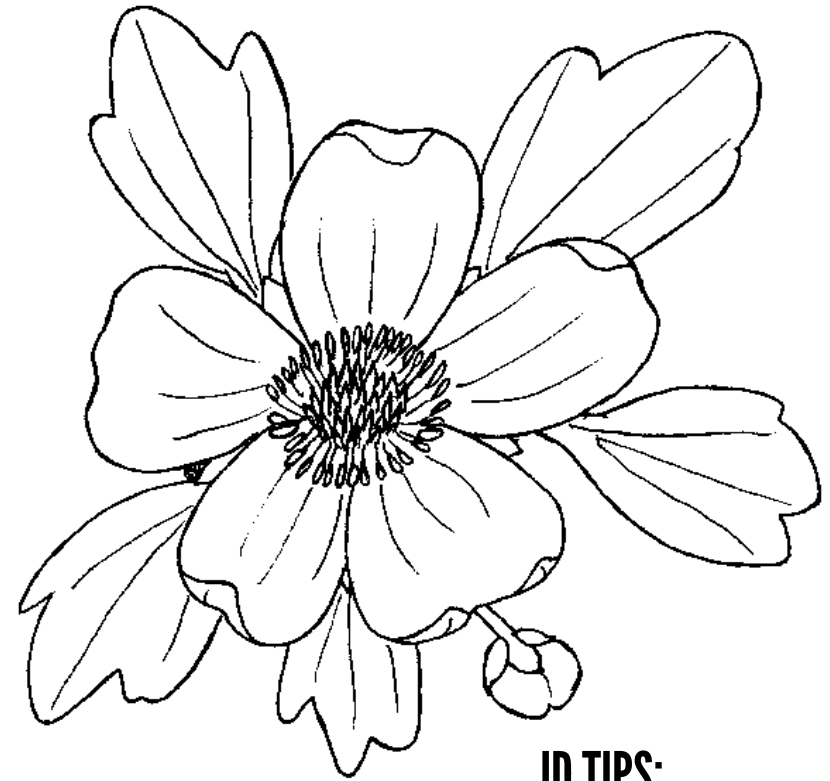
These flowering plants are extremely unique in that they live a long time, but only flower once! You can tell how old these plants are because the number of leaves surrounding the base is how many years old the plant is! This plant is also known as the “monument plant” because it grows so tall, and is one single stalk coming up from the ground and tends to grow all by itself. Keep an eye out for one of these flowering on Bonanza Flat and know you’re witnessing a once-in-their-lifetime event!

RANUNCULUS ADONEUS

These cute yellow bloomers can be found in high elevations, and love areas where snow is near, like the mountains on Bonanza Flat! These flowers are bright and yellow, and you'll find them blooming between November and January. While Bonanza Flat might not be ready for hiking or botanical strolls quite yet, you might get lucky if you get to a high enough elevation to see one blooming during the warmer months! They usually grow together in a group, sometimes a meter across, so if you see one, you've probably seen a few!

HABITAT VALUES

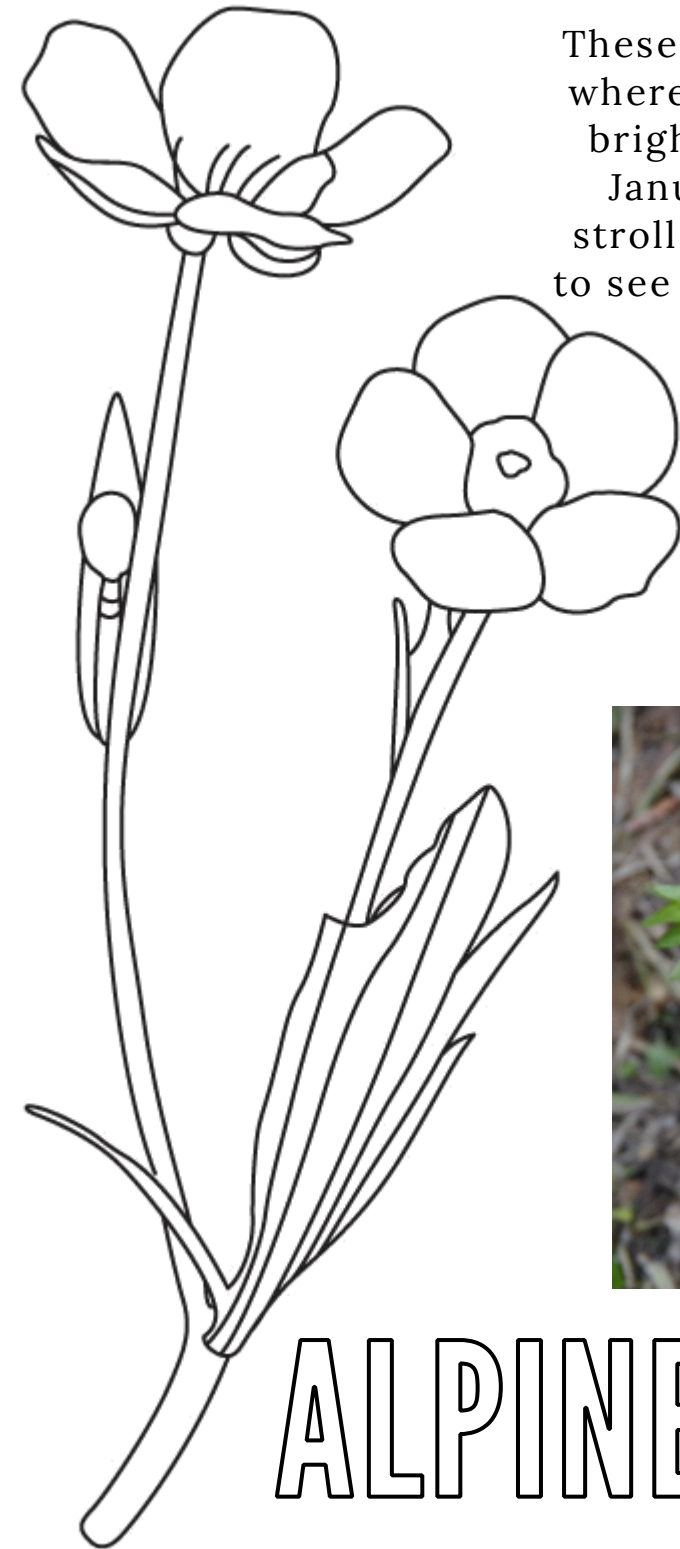
High elevations
Grass meadows
Rock fields
Mountain sides



ID TIPS:

Small, yellow leaves
Leaves grow at the base
Hairless, thick stems
1-3 flowers per plant
5-10 petals per flower
Cup-shaped flower

ALPINE BUTTERCUP



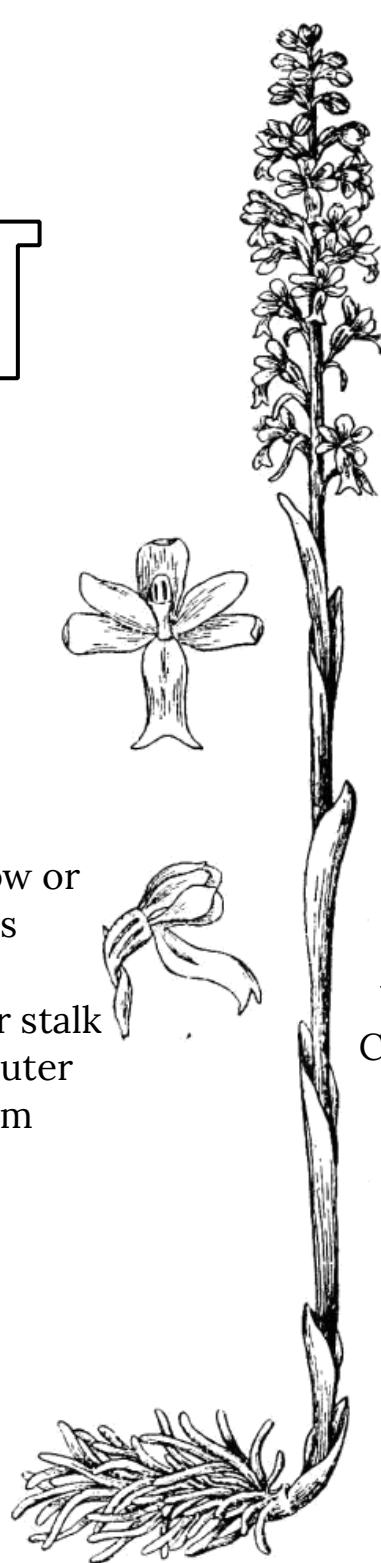
SPOTTED CORALROOT

This plant doesn't photosynthesize! It gets its nutrient from tree rhizomes and fungi!



ID TIPS:

Small brown, yellow or reddish flowers
Long stalks
Up to 41 flowers per stalk
3 inner petals, 2 outer
Height: 10-80 cm



CORALLORHIZA MACULATA

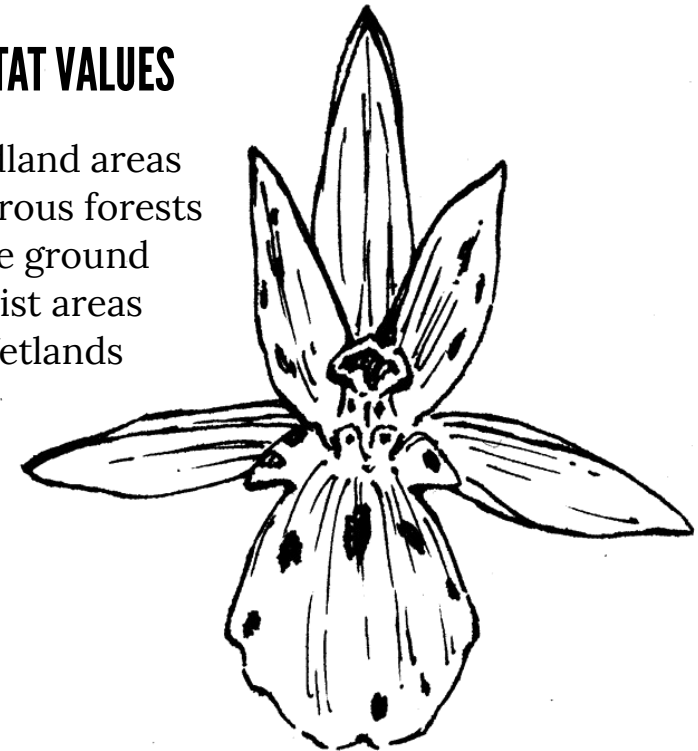
These wild beauties are a type of orchid. They don't get much nutrients from the sun, but instead the ground, which means these plants are "myco-heterotrophic."

Each plant can have up to 41 blooming flowers of brown, yellow or reddish petals. These are rare in many areas, but you still may find some on Bonanza Flat! These flowers also self-pollinate once the flowers bloom, but the process is helped along by local pollinators!

Wonder where they get their name? Their roots look like coral!

HABITAT VALUES

Woodland areas
Coniferous forests
Bare ground
Moist areas
Wetlands



**THANKS FOR JOINING US!
LET US KNOW WHAT YOU FIND ON YOUR
BONANZA FLAT EXCURSIONS!**



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