PASSPORT
to Utah’s Natural History
A Special Thanks

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UTHAH ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES

The Unifying Voice for County Governments
YOUR PASSPORT TO ADVENTURE IS HERE!

Join us in celebrating Utah’s remarkable natural history by visiting uniquely-Utah locations throughout the state.

With a marker placed in every county, and a quest to find them all, that’s 29 unforgettable destinations to check out!

How many can you find, and what will you discover?

Follow and share #explorercorps or visit nhmu.utah.edu/explorer-corps
JOIN EXPLORER CORPS

Bring this passport with you as you discover all Utah has to offer! Each page is dedicated to one of Utah’s 29 counties. You’ll find directions to the marker (and GPS coordinates if that’s your thing), fast facts about the area celebrated in that county, plus great suggestions for going further and digging deeper. Use the Travel Log inside the back cover to track your progress and the Field Journal in the back of this passport to capture notes from the markers you visit.

A couple of tips:

- **Download our Explorer Corps app** for iPhone and Android and use augmented reality to bring Utah’s natural history to life.
- **Visit local libraries** for books and additional resources.
- **Enter our Race to 29!** and Explorer Corps Weekly Giveaways for your chance to win great prizes, receive Explorer Corps badges, and more.

Visit [nhmu.utah.edu/explorer-corps](http://nhmu.utah.edu/explorer-corps) for full details.

The adventure is yours—good luck!
WE HONOR NATIVE LAND

Places have a complex and layered history. That is true for the locations and specimens highlighted in this passport. The Natural History Museum of Utah acknowledges and respects that the area that is now the state of Utah is the traditional and ancestral homeland of the federally recognized tribes: Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Indians, the Skull Valley Band of Goshutes, Northwestern Band of Shoshone, Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, Navajo Nation, San Juan Southern Paiute, and Ute Mountain Ute – White Mesa Community. We are grateful to Utah’s tribal nations for their continual stewardship of the land.

Acknowledging the land—including its people, culture, and all that it holds—is one of the ways we work to educate ourselves about this land. We invite everyone to join us as we learn more deeply about the places we occupy and visit. In doing so, we may honor and reflect on the history of the land, including our responsibility to it, and to one another.
Helpful tip:
Camping is available at some locations in the Tushar Mountains.

Find the marker (GPS 38°13'4.044"N 112°49'37.38"W)
The Beaver County marker is located at the Minersville Campground on the Minersville Reservoir. The campground is approximately 11 miles west of Beaver on UT-21.

Fast fact Tushar Mountains
The third highest range in Utah, the Tushar Mountains are where the expansive Great Basin meets the heights of the Colorado Plateau to create unique forests where plants and animals from both areas mingle.

Want to go further?
The Tushar Mountains are about 30 miles northeast of the campground. Hike the Birch Lake Trail or other pathways in the Tushars.

Dig deeper
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/beaver to find out more!
FIND THE MARKER (GPS 41°30'37.6884"N 112°0'53.838"W)
The Box Elder County marker is in the grass on the southeast side of the Historic Box Elder Courthouse at 1 South Main Street in Brigham City.

FAST FACT Promontory Caves
Archaeological excavations at the Promontory Caves in 1930 and 1931 turned up many pairs of unique moccasins. The moccasin construction most closely resembled those of a people called the Dene from the colder regions of what’s now Canada.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
The Promontory Caves are closed to the public to help protect this precious site. You can visit the Natural History Museum of Utah to see some of the Promontory Caves moccasins on display.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/boxelder to find out more!

Helpful tip:
The Promontory Caves are closed to the public to help protect this precious site.
COUNTY Cache
FEATURING Jardine Juniper

FIND THE MARKER (GPS 41°47'53.4408"N 111°38'49.7004"W)
The Cache County marker is located near the start of the Jardine Juniper Trail at the Wood Camp Campground on Highway 89, east of Logan.

FAST FACT Jardine Juniper
Standing 40 feet tall and more than 20 feet around, the Jardine Juniper is one of the largest junipers known and is estimated to be almost 1,500 years old. When this tree was a seedling, the Byzantine Empire was at its height and the Sahara Desert was wet and lush.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Hike the Jardine Juniper Trail to get a glimpse of this amazing tree. The 11-mile round-trip trail starts as an ‘out-and-back’ path leading to a loop section around the Jardine Juniper tree.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/cache to find out more!

Helpful tip:
Bear Lake is another popular Utah spot, about one hour northeast of Logan.
FIND THE MARKER  (GPS 39°47’9.06"N 110°24’41.832”W)
The Carbon County marker is located at the start of the Nine Mile Canyon Trail near the Nine Mile Ranch, northeast of Price on 9 Mile Canyon Road.

FAST FACT Nine Mile Canyon
Situated on the ancestral lands of the Ute people, Nine Mile Canyon is a 45-mile-long stretch with hundreds of rock art panels, granaries, houses, defense towers, and other archaeological sites created by Indigenous people more than 1,000 years ago.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Nine Mile Canyon offers miles of geologic and archaeological wonders along the canyon drive.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/carbon to find out more!
Helpful tip: Red Canyon Overlook isn’t far from Dinosaur National Monument.

COUNTY Daggett
FEATURING Red Canyon Overlook

FIND THE MARKER (GPS 40°53’30.84"N 109°33’40.68"W)
The Daggett County marker is at the Red Canyon Visitor Center in Dutch John, and offers a wonderful view of the Canyon. The Visitor Center is located about 40 miles north of Vernal.

FAST FACT Red Canyon Overlook
Part of what makes the Red Canyon Overlook unique is the almost continuous sequence of visible rock from 250 million to 80 million years old. Each rock layer represents a different ancient environment, from rivers to sand dunes.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Go inside the Red Canyon Visitor Center to learn about local geology and activities in the area.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/daggett to find out more!
FIND THE MARKER (GPS 41°5'20.1336"N 112°7'13.7316"W)
The Davis County marker is in the landscaped rock in front of the painted bison in the parking area on the south side of the Antelope Island Causeway tollbooth, on the way to Antelope Island.

FAST FACT Antelope Island State Park
Antelope Island boasts innumerable brine shrimp and brine flies in the waters along its shores. These invertebrates are important snacks for migratory birds.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Antelope Island is full of trails to explore for hikers of all experience levels. The White Rock Loop is an easy, relatively flat hike along the island’s shoreline, while the Frary Peak Trail is a steep journey to the highest point in the Park.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/davis to find out more!

Helpful tip:
The Antelope Island Visitor Center can offer tips on where to see the park’s wildlife.
HELPFUL TIP
Fred Hayes State Park is about halfway between Salt Lake City and Dinosaur National Monument.

FIND THE MARKER (GPS 40°9'47.5092”N 110°23’37.896”W)
The Duchesne County marker is near the Dinosaur Diamond Kiosk on Main Street in Duchesne. It highlights Starvation State Park (Fred Hayes State Park), only 10 minutes northeast from the marker.

FAST FACT Fred Hayes State Park
Early 20th century cattle ranchers called this spot in Duchesne County “Starvation” – a place where harsh winters with early frosts, hailstorms, and other natural events made life difficult. Starvation Reservoir was created in 1970 by the Starvation Dam on Strawberry River.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Fred Hayes State Park has plenty of opportunities for boating, fishing, and other recreation. The park has even added archery and slacklining to its list of activities!

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/duchesne to find out more!
COUNTY Emery

FEATURING Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry

FIND THE MARKER (GPS 39°12’46.5624”N 111°1’2.9352”W)
The Emery County marker is located outside of the Museum of the San Rafael at 70 N 100 E in Castle Dale. It highlights the Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry, which is about 30 miles northeast of the Museum.

FAST FACT Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry
In addition to numerous Allosaurus, bones of the long-necked Barosaurus, the spike-tailed Stegosaurus, and more have been uncovered here.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Drive to the Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry Visitor Center to see the historic quarry itself.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/emery to find out more!

Helpful tip:
The USU Eastern Prehistoric Museum and Natural History Museum of Utah also have Cleveland-Lloyd exhibits.
Coombs Village Site

Helpful tip:
Coombs Village is not open to the public to help protect this important site.

FIND THE MARKER (GPS 37°54’39.0528”N 111°25’25.3164”W)
The Garfield County marker is at the Anasazi State Park Museum. It highlights Coombs Village, an Ancestral Puebloan site in the area that is replicated directly behind the Museum. The Museum sits on Highway 12 in Boulder, just three minutes north of the Boulder Post Office.

FAST FACT Coombs Village Site
Coombs Village was a Kayenta Anasazi Village that appears to have been an important center of trade between AD 1075 and its abandonment in AD 1235. Pottery created almost one thousand years ago indicates that ceramics from other cultures were often exchanged here.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Visit the Natural History Museum of Utah to learn more about the peoples who call Utah home.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/garfield to find out more!
**COUNTY** Grand

**FEATURING** *Utahraptor*

**FIND THE MARKER** (GPS 38°34’23.7252”N 109°32’53.9592”W)
The Grand County marker is in front of the Moab Museum at 118 E Center Street in Moab. It highlights *Utahraptor ostrommaysi*, Utah’s State Dinosaur.

**FAST FACT *Utahraptor***
Found in both Dalton Wells Quarry and Gaston Quarry, *Utahraptor ostrommaysi* lived about 125 million years ago, during the Early Cretaceous. This was a time millions of years after the *Allosaurus* of Cleveland-Lloyd were stomping around and tens of millions of years before the likes of *Tyrannosaurus*.

**WANT TO GO FURTHER?**
Visit the USU Eastern Prehistoric Museum in Price or the Natural History Museum of Utah in Salt Lake City to see *Utahraptor* fossils.

**DIG DEEPER**
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/grand to find out more!

*Helpful tip:*
**Mill Canyon Dinosaur Tracksite** preserves footprints made by a *Utahraptor*-like dinosaur.
FIND THE MARKER (GPS 37°54’34.0344”N 112°59’3.5592”W)
The Iron County marker is located at the Parowan Gap visitor’s circle, next to the fee tube and register box. The visitor’s circle is about 11 miles northwest of the town of Parowan on Gap Road.

FAST FACT The Parowan Gap
The walls of Parowan Gap are dotted with 90 panels of pictographs made by Indigenous people, totaling over 1,500 different figures. These were made by different groups who have passed through the gap over time, including the Southern Piute who call this area home. This three-mile gap in stone is an intersection of geology, paleontology, and anthropology.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Hop out of the car and learn about Parowan Gap through the interpretive signs along the road.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/iron to find out more!
COUNTY Juab

FEATURING Fish Springs Wildlife Refuge

FIND THE MARKER (GPS 39°42′30.384″N 111°50′11.1552″W)
The Juab County marker is in front of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum at 4 S Main Street in Nephi. It highlights Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge, roughly three hours west in Dugway.

FAST FACT Fish Springs Wildlife Refuge
Founded in 1959, this national wildlife refuge provides migratory birds a place to stop, feed, and even nest. More than 275 bird species have been seen in this refuge, which was home to a relay station for the Pony Express in 1860.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Go on a hike in the refuge, and bring binoculars to look out for wildlife!

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/juab to find out more!

Helpful tip:
Pick up a bird checklist at the refuge to keep track of the species you see.
Helpful tip:
Read *Beyond the Hundredth Meridian* to learn more about the historic exploration of this area.

**COUNTY** Kane

**FEATURING** Glen Canyon

**FIND THE MARKER** (GPS 37°2'54.168"N 112°31'33.168"W)
The Kane County marker is outside of the Kanab Convention Center at 20 N 100 E in Kanab. It highlights the red rock cliffs of Glen Canyon, which is about one hour east.

**FAST FACT** Glen Canyon
Explorer John Wesley Powell was one of the first United States geologists and explorers to see and map Glen Canyon, which he described as a “land of beauty and glory. The waterways and rock formations of this place were made famous in the book Desert Solitaire by Edward Abbey. The construction of the Glen Canyon Dam created Lake Powell.

**WANT TO GO FURTHER?**
Glen Canyon offers a wealth of opportunities for boating, camping, and other recreation.

**DIG DEEPER**
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/kane to find out more!
COUNTY Millard
FEATURING Trilobites

FIND THE MARKER (GPS 39°21'7.38"N  112°34'35.3784"W)
The Millard County marker is just outside of the entrance to the R.J. Law Community Center at 75 W. Main St in Delta. The marker highlights trilobites, ancient marine arthropods frequently found in the Wheeler Formation in the House Range, about one hour west of Delta.

FAST FACT Trilobites
The trilobite *Elrathia kingi* is the most common species found in this region. Scientists and fossil hunters have been finding trilobites here since the 1850s.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
While hiking in the House Range, you very well could come across a 500 million-year-old trilobite if you keep your eyes peeled!

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/millard to find out more!

Helpful tip:
Bring plenty of water and sunscreen in this dry part of Utah's west desert.
Helpful tip:
Grab a pencil or crayon! Once you’ve found the marker, use pages 33-35 in this passport to make a rubbing of its design.

COUNTY Morgan
FEATURING Devil’s Slide

FIND THE MARKER (GPS 41°3'49.1904"N 111°32'50.4168"W)
The Morgan County marker is by the east end of the sidewalk across the river from the base of Devil’s Slide. You can’t miss it! To get there, drive about eight miles east of the town of Morgan on Highway 84.

FAST FACT Devil’s Slide
The limestone that makes up Devil’s Slide was laid down more than 160 million years ago and uplifted about 70 million years ago. Once exposed, erosion abraded the rocks around the harder limestone to give Devil’s Slide its distinctive shape.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Visit the Natural History Museum of Utah to dig into our state’s geology!

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/morgan to find out more!
COUNTY Piute
FEATUREING Marysvale Volcanic Field

FIND THE MARKER (GPS 38°14'42.3744"N 112°13'14.07"W)
The Piute County marker is in the ground between the flag pole and the post office marker at the Piute County Building, located at 550 N Main Street in Junction.

FAST FACT Marysvale Volcanic Field
This local catastrophe occurred between 25 and 20 million years ago when a series of volcanic eruptions resulted in mega landslides that covered 3,000 square miles.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
After you find the Piute County Marker, you can visit the Marysvale Volcanic Field. One of the largest volcanic fields in the western United States, it's a little more than an hour north west of the marker itself and sits south of Interstate 70.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/piute to find out more!

Helpful tip:
The Marysvale Volcanic Field is actually part of the Tushar Mountain range.
**COUNTY** Rich

**FEATURING** Woodruff Bison Jump

**FIND THE MARKER** (GPS 41°31’12.54”N 111°9’45.6588”W)
The Rich County marker is located in the town of Woodruff. It’s in the ground next to the Woodruff sign, east of Woodruff Town Park.

**FAST FACT Woodruff Bison Jump**
Initial excavations in the 1960s by NHMU archaeologists uncovered the bones of at least 85 bison that had fallen and been butchered here. There are an estimated 300 to 400 animals buried at this place. It is the only known bison jump in Utah and was active more than 1,335 years ago.

**WANT TO GO FURTHER?**
Woodruff Bison Jump was home to the Fremont, and later the Shoshone and Bannock tribes. You can learn more about Utah’s first peoples at the Natural History Museum of Utah.

**DIG DEEPER**
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/rich to find out more!

**Helpful tip:**
The site is near the Utah-Wyoming border, so the landscape of this spot more closely resembles Wyoming than Utah.
FIND THE MARKER (GPS 40°45’50.6”N 111°49’24.0”W)
The Salt Lake County marker is located in a grassy area just outside the main entrance to the Natural History Museum of Utah (NHMU). The Museum is located at 301 Wakara Way in Salt Lake City. The marker highlights the Baskin Musk Ox Skull, a fossil of the extinct species *Bootherium bombifrons*.

FAST FACT The Baskin Musk Ox Skull
*Bootherium* lived in prehistoric Salt Lake City over 12,000 years ago, when Lake Bonneville filled much of the valley and mammoths still lived in the grasslands around the lake. The Baskin Musk Ox in the Museum’s collections is notable because it was the first example of Ice Age fauna from Utah.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
There are musk ox fossils on display at the Natural History Museum of Utah.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/saltlake to find out more!
Helpful tip: Some of the scenic roads around Comb Ridge are sandy and require high-clearance, four-wheel drive vehicles.

FIND THE MARKER (GPS 37°37’52.896”N 109°29’23.568”W)
The San Juan County marker is on the southeast side of the Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum at 660 W 400 N in Blanding. It highlights Comb Ridge, a 120-mile-long north to south-trending ridge from where *Seitaad ruessi*, the plant-eating ‘sand monster’ of Utah’s Navajo Sandstone, was discovered.

FAST FACT Comb Ridge
Comb Ridge is where NHMU researchers excavated a rare Early Jurassic dinosaur named *Seitaad ruessi*. From what we know of the dinosaur’s bones, *Seitaad* was a sauropodomorph – an early relative of later Jurassic giants like *Apatosaurus* and *Brachiosaurus*.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Valley of the Gods is just down the highway from Comb Ridge.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/sanjuan to find out more!
COUNTY  Sanpete
FEATURING  Maple Canyon
Cretaceous Conglomerate

FIND THE MARKER (GPS 39°21’41.0292”N  111°35’13.3872”W)
The Sanpete County marker is just outside the entrance to the Ephraim Co-Op Mercantile Association at 96 N Main Street in Ephraim. It highlights Maple Canyon, about 20 miles northwest of Ephraim; this unique conglomerate rock formation is very popular with rock climbers from all over the world.

FAST FACT Maple Canyon Cretaceous Conglomerate
The geologic processes that created Maple Canyon moved a great deal of sediment, creating rock layers as much as 15,000 feet deep. Through pressure and time, the eroded sediment layers became rock. Those rock layers were then lifted back up, themselves eroding to create Maple Canyon.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Maple Canyon offers year-round climbing; it’s popular with ice climbers as well.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/sanpete to find out more!

Helpful tip:
Campsites are available off the dirt road leading into the canyon.
Helpful tip:
Archaeological sites are important and fragile, so remember to respect and protect what you see.

FIND THE MARKER (GPS 38°34'39"N 112°20'8.52"W)
The Sevier County marker is just to the left of the fee box and entrance sign to Fremont Indian State Park and Museum, which offers wonderful views of Clear Creek Canyon. The State Park is located at 3820 Clear Creek Canyon Road in Sevier.

FAST FACT Clear Creek Canyon
Pithouses, adobe-walled granaries, storage cists, and even evidence of corn farming have all been found in Clear Creek Canyon. People of the Fremont culture left behind signs of their presence around 800 years ago, and the area continues to be important to Utah’s Southern Paiute and Ute peoples.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Fremont Indian State Park and Museum offers trails and other opportunities for recreation in the area.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/sevier to find out more!
FIND THE MARKER (GPS 40°43’26.76”N 111°32’45.6”W)
The Summit County marker is in the front lawn on the north side of the Kimball Junction Branch of the Summit County Library, at 1885 West Ute Blvd. The marker highlights the Ice Age fossils found at the former Silver Creek site nearby.

FAST FACT Ice Age Vertebrate Fossils
The Silver Creek site yielded one of the largest and most diverse assemblages of Pleistocene (Ice Age) megafauna in Utah, as well as remains of numerous smaller-bodies vertebrate species. In 1963, landowner Allan J. Lewis was digging a ditch to lower the water table on his property when he found a mammoth tooth. This came to the attention of NHMU scientists, who visited the site and found further evidence of as many as 25 species.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Visit the Natural History Museum of Utah or the USU Eastern Prehistoric Museum in Price to learn more about Ice Age animals.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/summit to find out more!

Helpful tip:
Once you’ve found the marker, you can research Ice Age animals at the Kimball Junction Library.
Tooele County

Helpful tip:
Danger Cave is closed to public visitation to help protect the site.

COUNTY Tooele
FEATURING Danger Cave

FIND THE MARKER (GPS 40°43’39”N 114°2’15”W)
The Tooele County marker is in the landscaped gravel on the southeast side of the Operations Building at Wendover Airport, right next to the Avfuel sign. It highlights Danger Cave, one of North America’s oldest archaeological sites.

FAST FACT Danger Cave
Danger Cave is a significant archaeological site dating as far back as 12,000 years ago. Artifacts like stone tools, baskets, ceramics, animal bones, plants, fire hearths, and seed processing materials were found in Danger Cave, hinting at the life of the early cultures inhabiting this region.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Visit the Natural History Museum of Utah’s archaeology exhibits to learn about Utah’s peoples and where they lived.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/tooele to find out more!
COUNTY Uintah
FEATURING Dinosaur National Monument

FIND THE MARKER (GPS 40°27’21.3228”N 109°31’27.462”W)
The Uintah County marker is on the lawn next to the dinosaurs at 200 East Main Street in Vernal. It highlights Dinosaur National Monument, about 20 minutes east in Jensen.

FAST FACT Dinosaur National Monument
The famous Carnegie Quarry preserves part of a Jurassic river channel from 150 million years ago. Dinosaurs would perish on the Late Jurassic landscape during the dry season, with the wet season washing their bodies and bones together into this great fossil logjam.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Dinosaur National Monument boasts an abundance of trails, as well as opportunities for rafting and camping.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/uintah to find out more!

Helpful tip:
Bring plenty of water, as the desert of Dinosaur National Monument can grow very hot in the spring and summer.
Helpful tip:
Plan ahead if you wish to join a guided cave tour.

FIND THE MARKER (GPS 40°26'37.3776"N 111°42'18.378"W)
The Utah County marker is in the landscaped gravel near the entrance to the Timpanogos Cave Visitor Center, located on State Highway 92 in American Fork. It highlights the Timpanogos Cave system, three large limestone caves near the top of Mt. Timpanogos.

FAST FACT Timpanogos Cave
Timpanogos Cave National Monument is famous for its geologic structures such as helictites, stalactites, stalagmites, drapery, soda straws, frostwork, and more. The bright colors in the cave come from nickel and heavy metals.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Timpanogos Cave is a National Monument, a designation that includes trails and educational programs.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/utah to find out more!
FIND THE MARKER (GPS 40°29'26.736"N  111°29'31.056"W)
The Wasatch County marker is at the OHV trailhead at Wasatch Mountain State Park, in the ground between the restroom and the information and fee kiosk. The marker highlights Cascade Springs, natural spring water that flows over limestone terraces. The trailhead to Cascade Springs is located about five miles southeast from the marker.

FAST FACT Cascade Springs
Otters, moose, wild turkeys, beavers, deer, and other wildlife call this place home, a series of pools and terraces that are remade a little more each day. The springs produce more than 7 million gallons of water every 24 hours.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Explore the trails and wildlife hikes surrounding the springs! From the marker, the trailhead to Cascade Springs is located about five miles southeast, and the trail to the springs is roughly half a mile. But it’s worth it for the series of beautiful springs, cascades, and pools.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/wasatch to find out more!

Helpful tip:
The lower loop is wheelchair accessible.

COUNTY  Wasatch
FEATURING  Cascade Springs
FIND THE MARKER (GPS 37°12’35.8956”N 113°17’1.554”W)

The Washington County marker is near the northeast corner of the sign pavilion on the north side of Confluence Park on 900 N off of N State Street in La Verkin. Confluence Park has been part of human history for more than a millennium.

FAST FACT Confluence Park

On October 15, 1776, the Spanish Escalante-Dominguez Expedition stopped where the park is now located.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?

Explore the park, which is still a popular place for recreation. The Confluence Trail is a great place to start, running for four miles through the park.

DIG DEEPER

Go to nhmu.utah.edu/washington to find out more!
FIND THE MARKER  (GPS 38°17’54.2256”N  111°24’6.3036”W)
The Wayne County marker is at the Wayne County Information Center at the junction of highways 12 and 24 in Torrey, Utah. The marker highlights Cowboy Cave, located on ancestral lands of the Ute Tribe and situated along a tributary of the Green River in southeastern Utah.

FAST FACT Cowboy Cave
The artifacts found in Cowboy Cave, such as baskets, indicate that the cave was occupied and abandoned over and over again through time. During the summers, people would use the cave as a shelter to process small seeds for food. During winters, people used the cave as a shelter and cooked their jackrabbit dinners here.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
Travel to Cowboy Cave is prohibited due to prior desecration of the site. You can learn about Utah’s remarkable caves and the people who lived in them at the Natural History Museum of Utah.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/wayne to find out more!
FIND THE MARKER (GPS 41°14'0.7692"N  111°58'23.43"W)
The Weber County marker is at the southeast corner of High Adventure Park, with a view of the Ogden River. The park is located at 251 18th Street in Ogden.

FAST FACT Ogden River
At 15 million years old, the Ogden River is older than the Wasatch Mountains. In fact, the action of the river’s flowing water carved out the stony walls of Ogden Canyon. In 2012, this 1.1-mile stretch of river running through the heart of downtown Ogden was designated a Blue Ribbon Fishery. This designation identifies recreational fisheries of extremely high quality.

WANT TO GO FURTHER?
There are plenty of outdoor activities along the Ogden River, including fishing, tubing, paddleboarding, riverside hikes, and white water rafting.

DIG DEEPER
Go to nhmu.utah.edu/weber to find out more!
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**OBSERVATIONS**

*Use a pencil or crayon to make a rubbing of the marker.*
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**Observations**

*Use a pencil or crayon to make a rubbing of the marker.*
Have an update for us about a marker, GPS coordinates, or just want to share feedback on the Natural History Explorer Corps?

We want to hear from you!

Visit nhmu.utah.edu/explorer-corps/feedback.
## EXPLORER CORPS TRAVEL LOG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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**Fill in the squares:**  
- 🟢 I found the marker  
- 🟡 I made a rubbing  
- 🟥 I checked it out on the Explorer Corps app