VICTORY RANCH

TRAILS

NORTH

NORTH PARCEL

ROCKY TOP TRAIL

FREESTONE LODGE

RIVER TRAIL

THE POST

RIVER LOOP TRAIL

JUNIPER DRAW TRAIL

BIKE BARN

GOLF CLUBHOUSE

KAMLOOP TRAIL

THE BARN

KEY

- TRAIL HEAD
- ANTLER SHED
- PICNIC LOCATION
- BACKCOUNTRY YURTS
- FISHING PONDS
- BEAVER DAMS

MAP SCALE
IN FEET

0 600 1800
300 1200

TRAIL LEGEND

BEGINNER · INTERMEDIATE · EXPERT

RIVER TRAIL

Access: At the Freestone Lodge,

Length: 0.6 mile to picnic area

RIVER LOOP TRAIL

Access: At the Freestone Lodge

Length: 1.5 miles

JUNIPER DRAW TRAIL

Access: Via Stone Fly Court and Caddis Drive or at the Freestone Lodge.

Length: 1 mile

KAMLOOP TRAIL

Access: At Fitzgerald Ponds.

Length: 6.5 miles round trip
3 miles to yurt campsite

RING MINE TRAIL

Access: At the Bugle Inn Campsite

Length: 1 mile

RANGER ROADS

Access: Off Evening Star Drive

Length: 2 miles to Double Barrel shooting area
5.8 miles to the yurt campsite

ROCKY TOP TRAIL

Access: At the junction of Highway 32 and the Rock Cliff State Park turnoff.

Length: 4 miles

public trail

FREMONT FLOW TRAIL

Access: At the Bugle Inn campsite

Length: 2.3 miles

WILD RUFFY TRAIL

Access: At the end of Ring Mine Trail

Length: 5 mile

EAST

LADY LONG HOLLOW

DOUBLE BARREL SHOOTING AREA

HIGH MEADOW DRAW

BIG QUAKY DRAW

WEST

RING MINE TRAIL

FREMONT FLOW TRAIL

WALLOW HOLLOW

WEBB HOLLOW

SPIKE POINTE

WILD RUFFY TRAIL

MOOSE SPRING HOLLOW

SOUTH

TRAIL ETIQUETTE

STAY ON TRAILS AT ALL TIMES. CLOSE AND SECURE ALL GATES AS YOU PASS THROUGH.

CYCLIST RIDING TECHNIQUES:
Control your speed and be prepared to stop in an instant if necessary. Please be aware that skidding and spinning your rear tire cause trail erosion and should be avoided at all times.

CYCLISTS ENCOUNTERING HIKERS:
Cyclists should yield to all other trail users. When approaching from ahead or behind, make your presence known then slowly pass.

CYCLISTS ENCOUNTERING CYCLISTS:
Downhill riders should yield to uphill riders. Be considerate of novices.

HIKERS/CYCLISTS ENCOUNTERING HORSES:
If overtaking from behind, make your presence knows and ask to pass. It may take a moment for the equestrian to find a safe place to pull off. With permission from the equestrian, ride or walk your bike slowly by. Avoid making sudden movements or loud noises that might "spook" the horse.

RANGERS ENCOUNTERING OTHERS:
Rangers should yield to all trail users and slow down at all junctions.

The Victory Ranch master plan is based on current development plans, which are subject to change without notice. Access to and use of recreational areas and amenities may be restricted to Victory Ranch Club members and subject to applicable fees, membership dues, and other limitations. September 2013

VICTORY RANCH

TRAILS

Get in touch *with the untouched.*

FLORA

QUAKING ASPEN Also called trembling aspen, or aspenstands, quaking aspen are one of the most beautiful, most admired, and most easily recognized of the tree species at Victory Ranch. Often confused with birch trees—which actually belong to an entirely different family of tree—quaking aspen have tall trunks, up to 80 feet tall, with smooth pale bark, scarred with black, which account for the "quaking" or "trembling" in its name. Their leaves are a glossy green and dull beneath, which become golden to yellow in autumn. Although typically found in Utah's higher elevations, quaking aspen can also be spotted in the valleys of Victory Ranch.

COTTONWOOD is a classic, easily recognized tree from afar by the shiny leaves that shimmer and shake in the wind. The pioneers were always glad to spot one of these in the distance, since it offered the possibility of wood and shade. As summer changes to fall, the leaves of the cottonwood turn a bright yellow, making a vivid contrast with the clear blue skies of autumn. Cottonwoods stand out from other trees on Victory Ranch, allowing one to easily pick them out and marvel at their beauty.

GAMBLE OAK A shrub, or small tree, that thrives in the mountains. Gamble oak reproduces from acorns, but spreads most rapidly from root sprouts that often result in dense thickets of trees. Although gamble oak wood is hard and dense, its branches are irregular and crooked, making them flexible enough to bend without breaking when covered with heavy snow. The bark is rough and brownish-gray. The leaves are a glossy, dark green on the upper surface, while the undersurface is paler and velvety. They frequently turn vivid orange and yellow during autumn.

INDIAN PAINT BRUSH or Prairie Fire, is known for its bright red color, though it can vary from orange, to scarlet, to purple. As the name would suggest, Indian Paint Brush is rooted in Native American legend. A young brave, unable to paint the sunset with his war paints, asked for guidance from the Great Spirit, who gave him paint brushes laden with the colors needed to capture nature's brilliance. With these, he painted his masterpiece and left the spent brushes in fields across the landscape. These brushes sprouted the flowers we love so much. The state flower of Wyoming, Indian Paint Brush makes itself right here at home in Utah, as well.

SHED ANTLERS

MALE ELK RETAIN THEIR ANTLERS THROUGHOUT THE WINTER, ONLY SHEDDING THEM WITH THE ONSET OF SPRING. SHED ANTLERS LIKE THESE CAN BE FOUND ALL AROUND THE RANCH.

FAUNA

BALD EAGLE Did you know that our proud, national symbol—the bald eagle—is not technically bald? But with its snowy-feathered head and white tail, it is certainly no less majestic. Perhaps more significant, these soaring birds of prey were once on the endangered species list, but have rebounded in significant number, due to reintroduction programs at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Our trail guides are happy to point to many bald eagles circling overhead at Victory Ranch. Their presence is awe-inspiring for conservationists and animals lovers alike.

ELK Not to be confused with the moose, the elk is one of the largest species of the deer family, and one of the largest land mammals in North America. Elk feed on grasses, plants, leaves, and bark. Male elk, called bulls, have large antlers, which are shed each year. Bulls also engage in ritualized mating behaviors including posturing, antler wrestling, and bugling—a loud series of vocalizations that establishes dominance over other males and attracts females, which are called cows. Some cultures revere the elk as a spiritual force. We certainly share that reverence for our elk here at Victory Ranch.

FOX Slightly smaller than a medium-sized domestic dog, foxes are distinguished by their upright, triangular ears, a pointed, slightly upturned snout, and a long bushy tail (or brush). Their diets are largely made up of invertebrates, small mammals, snakes, amphibians, grasses, berries, fruit, fish, birds, and eggs. Found on every continent, foxes are known to adapt reasonably well to human presence and their widespread reputation for cunning has contributed to their place in folklore as a symbol for trickery or even possessing magical powers.

BADGER are short-legged members of the weasel family, whose name is thought to be derived from the white stripe or "badge" borne on their foreheads. Nocturnal in nature, American badgers are fossorial, which is to say, they dig for food, tunneling after ground-dwelling rodents with remarkable speed. Badgers can be quite tame—except when it comes to protecting their families.

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THE TRAILS BECKON...

Z-CARD® US patent 5945195 Job no. J3267