Climb the mountains and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into trees. The winds will blow their own freshness into you, and the storms their energy, while cares will drop off like autumn leaves.

JOHN MUIR

While John Muir wrote these words about Yellowstone more than a century ago, they seem an especially fitting welcome for today's visitors to Grand Teton National Park.

Our country and our world have experienced many difficult challenges during this past year. It is my hope that visitors to Grand Teton will be able to leave their cares behind and find quiet moments to refresh themselves.

The Teton Range, the central feature and focus of Grand Teton National Park, draws the eyes for miles, captivating park visitors and local residents alike. This spectacular mountain range and the desire to protect it resulted in the establishment of Grand Teton National Park in 1929. Over time, through the vision and generous philanthropy of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., additional lands were added creating the present-day park. This area continues to be protected through the combined efforts of the National Park Service, the local community, and the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem partners.

I am excited to welcome you to this magnificent park. The United Nations designated 2002 as the International Year of the Mountain to promote the conservation and sustainable development of mountain regions, with the hope of ensuring the well-being of mountain and related lowland communities. Grand Teton National Park is a fantastic example of people from all walks of life working together to protect a mountain park and its surrounding landscape of natural and human communities.

So as you walk the trails or drive along the lakes, reflect on the importance of these areas to the broader landscape and our responsibility for maintaining them to fulfill the needs of future generations. Also, remember to take a moment to celebrate the magnificence of these protected peaks and experience one of the most beautiful and peaceful places on earth.

Steve Martin
Superintendent
VISITOR SERVICES

OPEN/CLOSE DATES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

VISITOR CENTERS

Moose Visitor Center
(307) 739-3350
Open year round, features exhibits, an introductory video, and an extensive bookstore. Located 12 miles north of Jackson.

Jenny Lake Visitor Center
Open through September 29, features geology exhibits and book sales. Located 8 miles north of the Moose Visitor Center on the Tetra Park Road.

Colter Bay Visitor Center & Indian Arts Museum
(307) 735-5556
Open May 15 through September 29, features a museum, an auditorium, and an extensive bookstore. Located 92 miles north of Jackson.

Flagg Ranch
Information Station
Open June 1 through September 2, and in mid-winter Features book sales and information about John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Located 96 miles north of Colter Bay Village.

ACTIVITIES

Most of these businesses operate May through September. Call for more details.

Boat Tours, Rentals, & Marininas

Colter Bay Marina
(307) 543-2810
May 24 - September 29
Donman’s Adventure Sports
(307) 543-2810
Leek’s Marina
(307) 543-2810
May 15 - September 15
Signal Mountain Marina
(307) 543-2810
May 15 - September 22
Jenny Lake Boating
(307) 733-2871
Provides shuttle across Jenny Lake throughout the day, early June thru early September, pay at the dock.

Bus Tours
Flagg Ranch Resort
(307) 543-2810
Grand Tetton Lodge Company
(307) 543-2810

CLIMBING GUIDES

Exum Mountain Guides
(307) 733-2920
Jackson Hole Mountain Guides
(307) 733-6979

FLOAT TRIPS/FISHING

Barker-Ewing Float Trips
(307) 733-6510
www.filteranchurchnlesc.com
Flagg Ranch Resort
(307) 543-2810
www.flaggranch.com
Fort Jackson Float Trips
(307) 543-2810
www.escentsfloat.com
Grand Tetton Lodge Company
(307) 543-2810
www.gtlc.com
Jack Dennis Fishing Trips
(307) 733-2829
www.jackdennis.com
Heart 6 Float Trips
(307) 543-4827
www.heartrc.com
National Park Float Trips
(307) 733-4460
www.tianglex.com
O.A.R.S.
(904) 346-6277
www.oars.com
Signal Mountain Lodge
(307) 543-2810
www.signalmtnlodge.com
Solitude Float Trips
(307) 733-2810
www.solitudefloattrips.com
Triangle X Osprey Floats
(307) 543-2810
www.tianglex.com

HORSEBACK RIDING

Colter Bay Village
(307) 543-2810
Diamond Cross Ranch
(307) 543-2810
Flagg Ranch Resort
(307) 543-2810
Jackson Hole Trail Rides
(307) 543-2810
Jackson Hole Lodge
(307) 543-2810

RANGER-LED ACTIVITIES

Check at visitor centers for current information.

MEDICAL SERVICES

24-Hour Emergency Care
6 call 911
Grand Teton Medical Clinic
Located at Jackson Lake Lodge
May 19 - October 9
St. John’s Hospital
Located in Jackson
(307) 733-3536

MEDICAL SERVICES

Jackson Hole Information
Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce
For services located outside of the park
(307) 733-3536
jacksonholechamber.com

CAMPING

NPS CAMPGROUNDS

(307) 733-3803 (Secord information)
National Park Service campgrounds are available on a first-come, first-served basis. $12.00 per night, per site. Maximum stay is 14 days, 7 days at Jenny Lake Campground. Electrical hook-ups not available. Open/close dates subject to change. Filling times are approximate and vary with the season.

Grove Verten Campground
April 29 - October 17
32 sites & a trailer dump station
Jenny Lake Campground
May 13 - September 20
35 sites, tents only, full by 9 a.m.
Signal Mountain Campground
May 13 - October 14
86 sites, dump station, no vehicles over 30 feet, full by 10 a.m.

Colter Bay Campground
May 20 - September 20
35 sites, showers & laundry nearby, dump station, full by noon
Lizard Creek Campground
June 10 - September 3
63 sites, no vehicles over 30-feet, full by 1:00 p.m.

CONCESSIONER CAMPGROUNDS

Call for reservations, hookups are available.
Colter Bay RV Park
(307) 543-2810
May 24 - September 29
www.flaggranch.com
Flagg Ranch Resort
(800) 443-2311 or (307) 543-2810
May 24 - September 29
www.flaggranch.com

LODGING

AAC Climbers Ranch
Located south of Jenny Lake
(307) 733-2727
June 1 - September 30 (very easy)
www.americanclimbers.org

Dornan’s Spur Ranch Cabins
Located in Moose
(307) 733-2522
Open year-round
www.dornans.com

Flagg Ranch Resort
Located two miles south of Yellowstone
(800) 443-2311 or (307) 543-2810
May 24 - Sept 29 & mid-Dec - mid-March
www.flaggranch.com

Grand Teton Lodge Company
(307) 543-2810
Colter Bay Cabins
(307) 543-2810
colterbaycabins.com
Colter Bay Tent Cabins
(307) 733-2920

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
Jackson Lake Lodge
Sundays, May 6 - September 29
Sacrament: 9:30 a.m/5:30 p.m.
Sunday School: 7:00 p.m.
Peaceful/Relief Society: 7:45 p.m.

EPISTOCAL
Chapel of the Transfiguration
1/2-mile north of Moose
Sundays, May 6 - September 29
Evangelical. 8:00 a.m./10:00 a.m.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHRISTIAN MINISTRY
June through September
Gros Ventre Campground
8 a.m./12:30 p.m.
Jenny Lake Campground
5 a.m./7:30 p.m.
Signal Mountain Campground
8 a.m./1:30 p.m./7:30 p.m.
Jackson Lake Lodge
8 a.m./12:30 p.m./5:30 p.m./9:30 p.m.
Lizard Creek Campground
5 a.m./7:30 p.m.
Flagg Ranch Campground
8 a.m./1:30 p.m.

OTHER SERVICES

ATM
Colter Bay Store
Donman’s
Flagg Ranch Resort
Jackson Lake Lodge
National Mountain Lodge

Fuel
Colter Bay Village (gasoline & diesel)
Donman’s
Flagg Ranch Resort (gasoline & diesel)
Donman’s Lake Lodge (diesel)
Signal Mountain Lodge

Fishing Licenses & Supplies
Colter Bay Marina
Colter Bay Store
Donman’s
Flagg Ranch Resort (no licenses)
Moose Village Store
Signal Mountain Lodge

Laundry & Showers
Colter Bay Village
Lost & Found Office
(307) 739-3450

Pay Phones
Visitor Centers
Colter Bay Store
Donman’s
Flagg Ranch Resort
Jackson Lake Lodge
Leek’s Marina
Signal Mountain Lodge

Post Office
Kelly (307) 733-8864
Moose (307) 543-2557

Recycling
Recycle aluminum cans at stores where canned beverages are sold, at visitor centers, and at campgrounds. Expanded recycling is available at some concessions.

Road Construction
(307) 739-3100

FOOD

GROCERIES

Colter Bay Store
Donman’s
Flagg Ranch Resort
Jenny Lake Store
Moose Village Store
Signal Mountain Lodge

Quick Meals/Deli

Colter Bay Café Court
Colter Bay Store
Donman’s
Jenny Lake Store
Flagg Ranch Resort

FAMILY STYLE

Colter Bay Chuckwagon
Donman’s Pizza & Pasta Company
Donman’s Chuckwagon
Flagg Ranch Resort
Jackson Lake Lodge
Leek’s Pizzeria
Signal Mountain Lodge

Fine Dining

Jackson Lake Lodge
Jenny Lake Lodge
Signal Mountain Lodge

GIFT SHOPS

Colter Bay
Donman’s Gift Shop
Flagg Ranch Resort

GRAND TETON NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION

Bookstores
Moose Visitor Center
Menor’s Ferry
Jenny Lake Visitor Center
Jenny Lake Ranger Station
Colter Bay Visitor Center
Flagg Ranch Information Station

Jackson Lake Lodge

Jenny Lake Store

Moose Village Store

Signal Mountain Lodge

PARK WATCH

Report illegal activities, hazards, and accidents in the park by calling:
(307) 733-3636 or (307) 733-3300.

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The Teton Range dominates Grand Teton National Park, attracting the attention of all who pass through Jackson Hole. The natural processes that resulted in mountain building and sculpting have also determined where plants grow in the park. Herbivores, plant-eating animals like moose, mule deer and elk, inhabit areas where their food sources exist.

CARVING THE LANDSCAPE

The Teton Range rises more than a mile above the valley. Starting about 13 million years ago, movement with massive earthquakes occurred about every thousand years or so along the fault. The mountain block uplifted on the west side of the fault while the valley block dropped down east of the fault. Today the mountains rise more than a mile above Jackson Hole, with total displacement of 30,000 feet along the fault. Ice performed the sculpting and carving of the Teton. As recently as 12-14 million years ago, small mountain glaciers, or rivers of ice, flowed from high elevation cirques and gouged out U-shaped canyons between the peaks. Mountain glaciers spilled from the canyons to the valley floor, forming basins occupied today by lakes like Leigh, Jenny, Bradley, Taggart and Phelps. Ridges of glacial debris, called moraines, surround these lakes and mark the edge of the glacier's flow.

While small glaciers flowed in the Teton Range, an ice cap covered much of what is now Yellowstone National Park, beginning 50-25,000 years ago. This river of ice flowed south, gouging out the depression that Jackson Lake fills today, and carried debris as far as Snake River Overlook, eight miles north of Moose on Highway 26-89-191. Today moraines support forests of lodgepole pine and other conifers. Elk and black bears seek refuge and shade in morainal forests and graze in nearby meadows during cooler parts of the day.

When the climate warmed and glacial ice melted, water broke through the moraines and spilled south through the valley, carrying away soil. Today the southern part of Jackson Hole contains less developed, dry, rocky soils. Only vegetation like sagebrush and hardy grasses and wildflowers can thrive in such desert-like conditions. Despite the hot and dry conditions, some mammals and birds favor the sagebrush flats. Bison graze on grasses growing among the sagebrush, while pronghorn eat sagebrush itself. Sage grouse, large chicken-like birds, eat sagebrush buds.

For the past 10,000 years or so, the Snake River has cut through glacial moraines and flowed from Jackson Lake and out the southern end of Jackson Hole. Old river terraces paralleling today's Snake River indicate that it carried much more water in the past.

Along the Snake River grow cottonwoods and blue spruces where bald eagles nest. Beavers occasionally dam side channels of the Snake River, establishing ponds that Canada geese and ducks use for nesting and feeding. Moccasins and bears eat willows that flourish in wetlands along the river. Willows and other wetland plants provide cover and nesting sites for a multitude of songbirds.

As you explore Grand Teton National Park, read its landscape. Note the work of glaciers on the mountains and canyons and the old river terraces carved in the past by the Snake River. Watch for wildlife. The presence of wildlife provides clues to the ancient processes that formed and shaped this area.

Peaks Names

**STATIC PEAK 1.** In the Teton Range north of Death Canyon. So named because it is so often hit by lightning.

**BUCK MOUNTAIN** Named for George A. Buck, rector for T.M. Bannon's 1898 mapping party. Bannon gave the name “Buck Station” to the triangulation station he and George Buck established on the summit in 1898.

**NEZ PERCE** Named for an Indian tribe whose well-known leader was Chief Joseph. Sometimes referred to as Hallowing Dog M.

**THE GRAND TETON** Highest mountain in the Teton Range. Named by French trappers. Upon viewing the Teton Range from the west, the trappers dubbed the South, Middle and Grand, Les Trois Tétons meaning “the three breasts.” Wilson Price Hunt called them “Pilot Knobs” in 1811 because he had used them for orientation while crossing Union Pass. In his journal of a Trapper, Osborne Russel said that the Shoshone Indians named the peaks “Hairy Headed Fathers.”

**MOUNT OJEN** Neighboring peak of the Grand Teton to the northeast. Named for W.O. Ojen, who climbed the Grand Teton in 1898 with Bishop Spalding, John Shive, and Frank Petersen.

**MOUNT MORAINE** Most prominent peak in the northern end of the Teton Range. Named by Ferdinand V. Hayden for the landscape artist Thomas Moran, who traveled with the 1872 Hayden expedition into Yellowstone and into Pierre's Hole on the western side of the Teton Range. He produced many sketches and watercolors from these travels.

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**TEEWINOT MOUNTAIN** Towers above Cascade Canyon and Jenny Lake. Its name comes from the Shoshone word meaning “many pinnacles.” Teewinot probably once applied to the entire Teton Range, rather than just this one peak. Fritz Fryer and Phil Smith named the peak when they successfully completed the first ascent of the mountain in 1929.

**MOUNT SAINT JOHN** Between Cascade and Indian Paintbrush canyons. Actually a series of peaks of nearly equal height. Named for Oretas St. John, geologist of H. Ayden's 1877 survey, whose monographs on the Teton and Wind River ranges are now classics.

**READING THE LANDSCAPE**

Carvings, meat-eating animals like bears, coyotes and weasels, follow the herbivores they prey upon. Geologic events created the dramatic scenery of Jackson Hole and indirectly account for the distribution and abundance of wildlife and plants found here.

The Teton owe their existence to movement along a fault found where the mountains meet the valley. Starting about 13 million years ago, movement with massive earthquakes occurred about every thousand years or so along the fault. The mountain block uplifted on the west side of the fault while the valley block dropped down east of the fault. Today the mountains rise more than a mile above Jackson Hole, with total displacement of 30,000 feet along the fault. Ice performed the sculpting and carving of the Teton. As recently as 12-14 million years ago, small mountain glaciers, or rivers of ice, flowed from high elevation cirques and gouged out U-shaped canyons between the peaks. Mountain glaciers spilled from the canyons to the valley floor, forming basins occupied today by lakes like Leigh, Jenny, Bradley, Taggart and Phelps. Ridges of glacial debris, called moraines, surround these lakes and mark the edge of the glacier's flow.

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**John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway**

Located at the heart of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, the Rockefeller Parkway connects Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks. The late conservationist and philanthropist John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made significant contributions to several national parks including Grand Teton, Acadia, Great Smoky Mountains, and Virgin Islands. In 1972 Congress dedicated a 24,000 acre parcel of land as the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway to recognize his generosity and foresight. Congress also named the highway from the south boundary of Grand Teton to West Thumb in Yellowstone in honor of Rockefeller.

The Rockefeller Parkway provides a natural link between the two national parks and contains features characteristic of both areas. In the parkway, the Teton Range tapers to a gentle slope at its northern edge, while rocks barns of volcanic flows from Yellowstone line the Snake River and form outcroppings scattered atop hills and ridges.
Where to Look for Wildlife

All animals require food, water, and shelter. Each species also has particular living space, or habitat, requirements. To learn more about wildlife habitats and animal behavior, attend ranger-led activities. To sharpen your wildlife observation skills, spend some time in these locations.

OXBOW BEND
One mile east of Jackson Lake Junction. Slow-moving water provides habitat for fish such as suckers and trout, which become food for river otters, ospreys, bald eagles, American white pelicans, and common mergansers. Look for swimming beavers and muskrats. Mose browse on abundant willows at the water’s edge. Elk occasionally graze in the open aspen groves to the east.

TIMBERED ISLAND
A forested ridge southeast of Jenny Lake. Small bands of pronghorn antelope, the fastest North American land animal, forage on nearby sagebrush throughout the day. Elk leave the shade of Timbered Island at dusk to eat the grasses growing amongst the surrounding sagebrush.

SNAKE RIVER
Jackson Lake Dam south to Moose. Elk and bison graze in grassy meadows along the river. Bison also eat grasses in the sagebrush flats on the benches above the river. Bald eagles, ospreys and great blue herons build large stick nests within sight of the river. Beavers and moose eat willows that line the waterway.

CASCADE CANYON
West of Jenny Lake. Look for, but do not feed, golden-mantled ground squirrels at Inspiration Point. Pikas and yellow-bellied marmots live in scattered boulder fields. Mule deer and moose occasionally browse on shrubs growing at the mouth of the canyon. Listen for the numerous songbirds that nest in the canyon.

BLACKTAIL PONDS
Half-mile north of Moose on Highway 26-89-191. Old beaver ponds have filled in and now support grassy meadows where elk graze during the cooler parts of the day. Several kinds of ducks feed in the side channels of the Snake River. Mose browse on willows growing along the river.

The Migration Dilemma

Birds serve as colorful, sweet-sounding indicators of biodiversity. The return of migratory birds each spring seems as certain as spring itself.

National parks like Grand Teton provide sanctuary for many species. Unfortunately, many of our birds spend only a part of their lives within national park protection. When birds fly south each fall, they face numerous perils. Human-caused habitat changes have fragmented forests, removing safe feeding and roosting areas along migration corridors. Birds that migrate as far as the tropics may lose their winter ranges due to deforestation.

For Wildlife Observers & Photographers

Be a responsible wildlife observer. Remember that patience is often rewarded. Use binoculars, spotting scopes or long lenses for close views and photographs. Always maintain a safe distance of at least 300 feet from large animals such as bears, bison, moose and elk. Never position yourself between an adult and its offspring. Females with young are especially defensive.

Do not feed wildlife, including ground squirrels and birds. Feeding wild animals makes them dependent on people, and animals often bite the hand that feeds them.

Do not harass wildlife. Harassment is any human action that causes unusual behavior, or a change of behavior, in an animal. Repeated encounters with people and surrounding areas. Wildlife may be found on roads and highways at any time of the day or night. For your own safety and for the protection of wildlife, please drive carefully and stay alert.

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GIVE WILDLIFE A BRAKE®

Moose, bison, elk, mule deer, pronghorn (antelope), black and grizzly bears—a host of large animals inhabit Grand Teton National Park, the Rockefeller Parkway, Yellowstone National Park and surrounding areas. Wildlife may be found on roads and highways at any time of the day or night. For your own safety and for the protection of wildlife, please drive carefully and stay alert.
Plant & Wildlife Communities

The geology and natural systems of Grand Teton National Park and Jackson Hole, create a magnificent environment showcasing an incredible diversity of vegetation and wildlife. There are a number of distinct, natural communities within Grand Teton National Park, all of which may be defined by the plants and animals that live within them.

Forest Communities

There are a number of forest communities in Grand Teton National Park. Because of the variations in the height of trees, shrubs and grasses, forests support a wide variety of animal species.

The most extensive of the forests here is the lodgepole pine community, which extends from the southern portion of Yellowstone National Park and along the lower elevations of the Tetons to the south end of the range. Elk and mule deer find shade here during sunny, summer days. Red squirrels inhabit the trees, gathering seeds and storing them in middens for the long winter. Snowshoe hares, white-footed deer mice and red-backed voles are among the small mammals found on the forest floor. Black and grizzly bears, snowshoe hares, white-footed deer mice and red-backed voles are among the small mammals found on the forest floor. Black and grizzly bears, snowshoe hares, white-footed deer mice and red-backed voles are among the small mammals found on the forest floor.

Spruce-fir forests are found on either dry, south-facing slopes at lower elevations. Willows also are here; they are hunted by great horned owls. Other birds found amongst the Douglas fir include chickadees, nuthatches, pine siskins, Cassin’s finches, and dark-eyed juncos. Yellow-bellied marmots and golden-mantled ground squirrels can sometimes be found in open rocky areas. Spruce-fir forests are dominated by Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir and are located at higher elevations. Moose feed extensively on subalpine fir in the winter months and elk and deer use these forests at other times during the year. Other mammals can be found here, including long-tailed weasels, pine martens, mountain lions, and the rare wolverine.

Wetland Communities

Wetland and aquatic communities in and around rivers, lakes and marshes are those that are dominated by water. The Snake River and its tributaries drain the mountains surrounding Jackson Hole, providing a rich habitat for a variety of wildlife. Trout and other fish are a valuable food source for bald eagles, ospreys and river otters. The slower-moving braided channels of the river are home to beavers, otters, muskrats, and several reptiles and amphibians. The Oxbow Bend is an excellent area to find white pelicans, trumpeter swans, great blue herons, and a variety of water fowl. Moose feed on aquatic plants and browse on streamside vegetation.

Alpine Communities

The alpine community is the harshest of Grand Teton’s habitats. High elevation, long, severe winters and short summers present special challenges to the inhabitants above the treeline. Summer is short and intense, with long, bright days and cold nights. Lichens cling to rocks and miniature, low-growing mat plants, such as phlox and purpleworts, guard themselves from wind and cold by growing only inches above the soil. Many alpine flowers have unpleasant odors so as to attract pollinating flies and other insects. The insects in turn attract horned larks and white-crowned sparrows. The alpine forget-me-not rewards hikers with its vibrant blue color and sweet scent. Yellow-bellied marmots often sun themselves on rocky ledges as Clark’s nutcrackers fly overhead. Tiny rabbit-like pikas spend the warm months collecting and storing food for the long winter. Golden eagles sometimes soar on warm air currents searching for prey. By the time the snow falls, most residents have moved to lower elevations or begun a long winter hibernation.

Sagebrush Flats

The sagebrush flats are the most visible community in Grand Teton, covering most of the valley floor. Rocky, well-drained soils make it difficult for most plants to survive here, but hardy big sage, low sage, antelope bitterbush and over 20 species of grasses thrive. Though it appears barren and sparse, this is a surprisingly diverse community. Sage grouse use sage for food, shelter and nesting areas. Arrowleaf balsamroot and springbeauty add spring color to the silvery green of the flats. Small mammals such as Uinta ground squirrels, white-footed deer mice and least chinchillas make their homes here. Badgers can sometimes be seen digging burrows while coyotes and wolves may rove across the cobbly plains. Pronghorns are summer residents on the flats; they migrate south to avoid deep winter snows. Large herds of elk feed on the grasses during the morning and evening hours of spring, summer and fall. Areas where bitterbrush is abundant are good foraging places for moose, especially in fall and winter. Birders can find western meadowlarks, sage thrashers, green-tailed towhees, vesper and Brewer’s sparrows, and captors of many kinds among the sage.

Wet Meadows

Wet meadows and willow flats are covered by water for at least part of the year. A high water table and good soil make an abundance of grasses, sedges and forbs possible. Small mammals and birds which rely on this type of vegetation are common here. Willows also provide critical habitat for moose, which feed heavily on them, especially in late winter.
2002 Fire Season

In the Intermountain West, fire season comes as early as June and may last as late as November. It is hard to know what to expect because so much depends on the weather.

The conditions that lead to a severe fire season include drought, unusual weather, the number of lightning strikes, human-caused fires, and an accumulation of woody fuels resulting from nearly a century of fire exclusion in areas that historically burned on a regular basis.

Another factor that adds to the risks of wildland fire management is development near the edges of open lands like national parks and forests. This has put homes and other structures closer to the kinds of vegetation where large fires spread rapidly.

Local fire managers are ready for whatever the fire season may bring. Park fire personnel work closely with the Bridger-Teton National Forest, National Elk Refuge, and Teton County Fire Departments to manage fire and fuels across administrative boundaries. A severe fire season means a lot of work, but a normal or mild season allows personnel to conduct more prescribed fires and manage fires caused by lightning strikes to achieve objectives like wildlife habitat improvement. They also work with wildlife biologists, vegetation ecologists, and historic preservation experts from each of the agencies.

Currently all human-caused, unplanned fires are suppressed no matter where they occur. These fires, particularly those in areas of high use, threaten visitor safety and cause loss of property and cultural resources. In the last ten years, 44% of the park’s fires have been human-caused. Visitors are asked to do their part to prevent human-caused fires:

- Build campfires only in designated areas, monitor them, and make sure they are properly extinguished.
- Use only designated fire rings at rest sites.
- Do not light fires near hazards like trees, rock cliffs, or water.
- Enjoy the results of a 1998 prescribed fire on the flats between Blacktail Butte and the highway. Elk, moose, bison, and sage grouse are frequently seen feeding on the lush re-growth.

For more information, visit the park’s website at www.nps.gov/rtle.

To report a fire, call the Teton Interagency Fire Dispatch Center at (307) 739-3630.

Take a Look Around

Fire benefits the entire ecosystem. Fire management at Grand Teton National Park focuses on restoring and maintaining natural processes associated with fire while protecting human life and property.

A comprehensive fire plan allows the park to take advantage of the full range of management options. The fire program uses hazardous fuels reduction in developed areas, prescribed fire, management of natural fires for resource benefits, and wildland fire suppression. These actions can be viewed throughout the park.

Hazardous fuel reduction

In developed areas, park fire crews remove fuels around buildings by thinning trees and removing dead wood and brush from the forest floor. They pile the slash and let it dry for at least a year, then burn the piles during wet weather in spring or late fall. Look for these piles in the area around Colter Bay, Signal Mountain, Jenny Lake, and Leek’s Marina. Piles of brush and logs waiting to be burned should be left undisturbed. Most of the piles are comprised of green branches that do not make good firewood.

Prescribed fire

For each prescribed fire, a burn plan is prepared and approved in advance, describing the fire’s objectives and outlining the specific environmental conditions for burning. These projects target specific resource objectives like restoring early successional vegetation composition, creating a mosaic of diverse habitats for plants and animals, or burning accumulated fuels to minimize risk to developments and cultural resources.

They pile the slash and let it dry for at least a year, then burn the piles during wet weather in spring or late fall.

You can view the results of a 1998 prescribed fire on the flats between Blacktail Butte and the highway. Elk, moose, bison, and sage grouse are frequently seen feeding on the lush re-growth.

Wildland Fire Use

Grand Teton National Park’s fire management plan outlines specific conditions when lightning-ignited fires can be managed on the landscape for resource benefits or firefighter safety. The fire is continually evaluated to ensure it stays within certain weather and fire effects parameters. These fires are critical to fire-adapted plants that rely on the natural fire cycles to re-sprout from their roots, seed in open areas, or open their specialized serotinous cones for seed dispersal.

Mild fire seasons allow personnel to conduct prescribed fires—reducing fuels & improving wildlife habitat:

- Smoke safely—grind out cigarettes, cigar, or pipe tobacco, then properly dispose of them. Ashtrays should be used while smokers are in a vehicle and should never be emptied on the ground.
- Obey posted restrictions.

Suppression Fires

Although fire is managed whenever possible, there are always considerations given to life and property. Therefore, some fires will be suppressed in the most cost-effective, efficient manner. Most of these fires stay small. Some, however, have grown rapidly before firefighters could control them, threatening homes and historic sites. Vegetation usually recovers rapidly and attracts wildlife, as can be seen at the 1985 Beaver Creek Fire near Taggart Lake, and the 1994 Row Fire north of Blacktail Butte. While these fires have had positive effects on plants and wildlife habitat, it is safer to use prescribed fire for these purposes when people and property are nearby.
Short On Time?

Wondering how to make the most of your time in Grand Teton National Park? 
Take a look at a few of the suggestions below to help plan your visit. Suggested drives and places to stop are described from north to south. Use the map on page 12. The distance from the south entrance of Yellowstone National Park to the south boundary of Grand Teton National Park is 56 miles; approximate driving time with no stops is 1½ hours. Please follow posted speed limits, watch for wildlife on roads and be prepared for occasional delays due to road construction.

ON A HALF DAY
Colter Bay Visitor Center and Indian Arts Museum - Visit the museum to view art created by native people and gain a glimpse of 19th-century Native American life. Native American and wildlife videotapes and a park orientation slide show are shown throughout the day.

Signal Mountain Summit Road - This 5-mile drive to the south of Signal Mountain Lodge and Campground. The road winds to the top of Signal Mountain, 800 feet above the valley. Summit overlooks provide a panoramic view of the entire Teton Range, Jackson Lake and most of Jackson Hole. The road is narrow and parking at overlooks is limited, so no trailers or large motorhomes, please.

Menor’s Ferry and the Chapel of the Transfiguration - Turn off the Teton Park Road ½ mile north of Moose. The Menor’s Ferry Trail, less than ½-mile long, affords a look at homesteading and pioneer life in Jackson Hole. Visit Bill Menor’s cabin and country store. Ride a replica of the ferry that crossed the Snake River at the turn of the century. The altar window of the Chapel of the Transfiguration frames the tallest Teton peaks. Please be respectful; the chapel is a house of worship.

ON A WHOLE DAY
Willow Flats - Stop at the Willow Flats Turnout, 6 miles south of Colter Bay for a view of an extensive freshwater marsh that provides excellent habitat for birds, beavers and moose. Jackson Lake and the Teton Range form the backdrop.

Oxbow Bend - Located one mile east of Jackson Lake junc., this cut-off meander of the Snake River attracts a wide variety of wildlife. Mt. Moran, the most massive peak in the Teton Range, dominates the background.

Jackson Lake Dam Overlook - Jackson Lake Dam, one mile west of Jackson Lake junc. on the Teton Park Road, raises the level of Jackson Lake a maximum of 39 feet. In addition to being a reservoir, Jackson Lake is also a natural lake formed by an immense glacier that once flowed from Yellowstone National Park. Park on the southwest side of the dam and take a short walk for a peaceful view of Jackson Lake and Mt. Moran.

Antelope Flats - Kelly Loop - At Gros Ventre junc., 5 miles south of Moose junc. on Highway 26-89-191, turn east. Follow the road to the small town of Kelly. To see the Gros Ventre Slide, turn at the sign marked “national forest access.” The Gros Ventre Slide occurred in 1925 when earthquakes and rain caused the north end of Sheep Mountain to slide and dam the Gros Ventre River, forming Lower Slide Lake. Follow the Antelope Flats Road along hayfields and ranches to reach Highway 89-26-191.

MANY DAYS
Ranger-led Activities - Join a ranger for a visitor center talk, museum tour, stroll, hike or evening program. A list of scheduled programs is in this newspaper. Attend these activities to learn more about the natural and human history of the park and parkway.

Teton Weather

May and June - Mild days and cool nights intermingle with rain and occasional snow. Depending on snowpack, snow level remains just above valley elevation until mid-June.

July and August - Warm days and cool nights prevail, with afternoon thunderstorms common. Snow level gradually retreats; divides between mountain canyons are free of snow by August.

September - Sunny days and cold nights alternate with rain and occasional snowstorms.

PETS

Restrain pets on a leash at all times. Pets are not allowed on trails nor in the backcountry; in Yellowstone National Park, is staffed from late May to mid-September by climbing rangers who can provide up-to-date weather and route conditions information. Registration is no longer required for day climbs and off-trail hiking. Backcountry permits are required, however, for all overnight climbs. The park does NOT track and check that you get safely out of the backcountry. Leave an agenda with friends or family. Pets are not allowed on trailheads, in the backcountry. Solo climbing and backcountry travel is not advised.

Riding

Ride bicycles only where cars can legally go. Ride on the right side of the road in single file. Do not ride bicycles or other wheeled vehicles in the backcountry, or on- or off-trail.

Float the Snake River

Maximum Snowfall 14” 6” 6” 2” 8” 18”

Precipitation

Maximum 2.9” 4.0” 2.2” 3.9” 3.7” 2.6”

Days w/ measurable Precip. 10 7 6 2 8 18

Average No. Thunderstorms 5 11 14 12 2 0

Plants & Animals

Leafs plants and animals in their natural setting for others to enjoy. Picking wildflowers is prohibited. Keep a respectful distance from all animals to avoid disturbing their natural routine. Larger animals are quick, powerful and unpredictable. Getting too close can result in serious injury. Take special care to avoid encounters with bears and to help maintain their natural fear of humans.

Many small animals can carry diseases and should never be touched or handled. All animals are part of the natural processes protected within the park and parkway. Allow them to find all their own food. Their natural diet assures their health and survival. No matter how convivial the animals beg, feeding is prohibited.

Hiking

Hikes are renowned that short cutting damages fragile vegetation and is prohibited.

Topographic maps and inexpensive trail guides are sold at visitor centers and the Jackson Lake Ranger Station. sturdy footwear is essential. Know your limitations when traveling in the backcountry or taking extended hikes. If you are traveling alone, let someone know your planned destination, route and expected time of return. Permits are not required for day hiking.

Trailhead parking areas fill early during the day. July and August, so start your hike early to avoid parking problems.

floating the Snake River

Only human-powered rafts, canoes, dorías and kayaks are allowed on the Snake River within the park and parkway. Register non-motorized vessels and pay the fee ($5 for a $7-day permit, $10 for an annual permit) at the Mose Visitor Center or Colter Bay Visitor Center each year. Launch the trail site bulletin boards for current river conditions. On the surface, the Snake does not seem very powerful, but only experienced floaters should attempt this swift, cold river.

Backpacking

Grand Teton National Park has more than 200 miles of trails varying difficulty. Obtain the required, non-fee backcountry permit for overnight trips at the Mose or Colter Bay Visitor Centers or the jenny Lake Ranger Station. Backcountry campsites may be reserved in advance from Jan 1 - May 15 by writing the park; the fee is $15 per reservation. Pets are not allowed on trails nor in the backcountry. Campfires are prohibited except at designated sites depending upon fire danger.

Swimming

Swimming is allowed in all lakes. No swimming is recommended in the Snake River due to the presence of rapid currents.

Boating

Motorboats are permitted on jenny Lake (10 horsepower maximum), jackson and Phelps Lakes. Human-powered vessels are permitted on Jackson, Jenny, Phelps, Emma Matilda, Two Ocean, Taggart, B, radix, Bearpaw, Leigh and String Lakes. Sailboats, water skiing, and windsurfers are only allowed on jenny Lake. For motorized craft, the fee is $10 for a 7-day permit and $20 for an annual permit; for non-motorized craft, the fee is $.50 for a 7-day permit and $10 for an annual permit. As of April 2000, personal watercraft are prohibited in all waters within the park. Obtain permits at the mose or Colter Bay Visitor Centers.

Fishing

Whitefish and cutthroat, lake and brown trout inhabit lakes and rivers of the park and parkway. Obtain fishing regulations at the Mose, jenn, Lake or Colter Bay Visitor Centers. A Wyoming fishing license, required for fishing in the park and parkway, may be purchased at the Mose Village Store, Signal Mountain Lodge, Colter Bay Marina and Flagg Ranch Village. Fishing in Yellowstone National Park requires a separate permit (fee charged), purchase permits at Yellowstone visitor centers and ranger stations.

Horseback Riding

Horseback Riding - Colter Bay, Signal Mountain, and the Snake River are open for horseback riding. There are minimum recorded trail fees of $1 for an individual or $10 for a group. Fees are payable at the Trailhead Parking Area, Jackson Lake or Lake Ranger Station. Sturdy footwear is essential. Topographic maps and inexpensive trail guides are sold at visitor centers and the Jackson Lake Ranger Station. Sturdy footwear is essential. All animals to avoid disturbing their natural routine. Larger animals are quick, powerful and unpredictable. Getting too close can result in serious injury. Take special care to avoid encounters with bears and to help maintain their natural fear of humans.

Rangers are reminded that shortcutting damages fragile vegetation and is prohibited. Hikers are reminded that shortcutting damages fragile vegetation and is prohibited. All animals to avoid disturbing their natural routine. Larger animals are quick, powerful and unpredictable. Getting too close can result in serious injury. Take special care to avoid encounters with bears and to help maintain their natural fear of humans.

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Camping in the Park

Grand Teton National Park operates five campgrounds. The fee is $12 per night per site and $6 for Golden Age/Golden Access cardholders. Hiker/biker sites at Jenny Lake and Colter Bay are $5 per night. Other campgrounds will accommodate tents, trailers, and recreational vehicles. All campgrounds have modern comfort stations, but do not have utility hookups. The maximum length of stay is 7 days per person at Jenny Lake and 14 days at all other National Park Service campgrounds—no more than 30 days in the park per year.

NPS campgrounds operate on a first-come, first-served basis and advance reservations are NOT accepted. Campgrounds fill to capacity during July and August. Approximate filling times are listed. For current status of campgrounds, contact entrance stations or visitor centers. Additional camping facilities are available in nearby national forests and other areas outside the park.

Camping is not permitted along road sides, in overlooks or in parking areas. Doubling-up in camp sites is not permitted and there are no overflow facilities.

Group Camping
Reservations are available for group camping. Group sites are located at Colter Bay and Gros Ventre campgrounds only. Group site capacities range from 10 to 100 people. The nightly use fee is $3.00 per person plus a $15 non-refundable reservation fee. Organized groups such as youth, religious and educational groups may use the group campsites. Advance reservations are required. Requests for reservations should be made starting on January 1 by writing to: Campground Reservations, Grand Teton National Park, Moose, WY 83012 or fax to: (307) 739-3438.

Trailer Villages
Colter Bay and Flagg Ranch Trailer Villages are concessioner-operated trailer facilities with full hook-ups, showers and laundry. Colter Bay has 112 sites, Flagg Ranch has 100 trailer and 75 tent sites. Advance reservations are advisable. See page 2 for details. Ask at a visitor center for additional trailer parks located outside the park and parkway.

Backcountry Comfort
Pit toilets are provided at many trailheads, but there are no toilets in the backcountry. Be sure to urinate at least 150 feet from streams and lakes. To prevent contamination of waterways, bury feces in a hole 6-8 inches deep at least 200 feet from streams and lakes. Pack out used toilet paper, tampons, sanitary napkins and diapers in sealed plastic bags. Do not bury or burn them.

Food Storage in Bear Country
All food, food containers and cooking utensils must be stored in a closed, locked vehicle both day and night. Inside a car trunk is best; otherwise, keep food covered inside a vehicle with doors locked and windows rolled up. Ice chests, thermoses, dirty dishes, cups and pans must be stored in the same manner as food: inside a locked vehicle. The only exceptions allowed are during the preparation and eating of food and during food transport. Failure to observe the below regulations is a violation of federal law and may result in citations and fines.

- Trash and garbage must be stored in the same manner as food or placed in campground trashcans or dumpsters. Clean grills and picnic tables.
- Treat odorous products such as soap, deodorant, suntan lotion and perfumes in the same manner as food.
- Absolutely no food, garbage or odorous products may be stored in tents or sleeping bags.
- When an enclosed vehicle is not available for food storage, hang food properly or use food storage boxes, if available.
- Do NOT bury food scraps, containers or fish entrails. Deposit them in proper garbage receptacles.
- Do NOT leave food, containers or garbage unattended in camp for even a few minutes. Bears are active both day and night.
- By storing food and related items properly, you set a good example for other campers and minimize the chance of bear-camper conflicts for yourself and other campers.
- Never feed or approach a bear.
**Bears & Wilderness**

Wild bears symbolize wilderness. Help us maintain bear populations and prevent bear problems. Follow the recommended practices for safe hiking and backcountry camping. Report all bear sightings and incidents at a visitor center or ranger station.

**Water Warning**

Drinking untreated water can make you ill. Carry sufficient water from approved sources, such as water spigots and drinking fountains in the park and parkway, when hiking or enjoying any other outdoor activity. If you must use water from lakes or streams, boil water for 3-5 minutes to kill harmful microorganisms or filter with an approved device.

**Sample the history, natural history, and mystery of Jackson Hole. Obtain free trail guides at visitor centers and trailheads, except for Lunch Tree Hill and String Lake, where signs are placed along the trail. Expanded versions of the trail guides for Cascade Canyon, Taggart Lake and the Colter Bay area are also sold at park visitor centers.**

**Self-Guiding Trails**

**Cascade Canyon Trail** - Follow part or all of the Cascade Canyon Trail. From the east shore boat dock to Inspiration Point is 5.8 miles roundtrip (2.2 miles via shuttle boat).

**Cunningham Cabin Trail** - Cunningham Cabin is located 6 miles south of Moran. Take a 1/2 mile walk to learn about the early ranching history of Jackson Hole.

**Flagg Ranch Area** - The Polecat Creek Loop Trail (2.3 miles) and nearby Flagg Canyon Trail (5.0 miles roundtrip) offer scenic hiking opportunities. Leaflets available at visitor centers.

**Lunch Tree Hill Trail** - This self-guided trail at Jackson Lake Lodge answers the question “What’s in a name?” Small wayside exhibits interpret the ½-mile trail.

**Menor’s Ferry Trail** - A ½-mile loop begins at the Chapel of the Transfiguration parking lot and passes Bill Menor’s cabin and ferry and an exhibit of historic photographs.

**Taggart Lake Trail** - The 3.2-mile Taggart Lake trail traverses a major portion of the 1,028-acre Beaver Creek fire. The trail begins at the Taggart Lake parking area, 3 miles northwest of Moran.

**Access Trail at String Lake** - A paved trail follows the shore of String Lake for ½-mile. Wayside exhibits explain the formation of glacial lakes.

**Colter Bay Area** - A variety of trails lead from the vicinity of the Colter Bay Visitor Center, including the Lakeshore Trail, paved for ½-mile.

**Fire Waysides** - Interpretive signs at Cottonwood Creek picnic area and Jackson Lake overlook explain various aspects of fire ecology and local fire history.

**Scenic Turnouts** - Consult interpretive signs at scenic turnouts to learn about the natural history and geology of the Teton Range and Jackson Hole.
More than four million visitors come to Grand Teton National Park each year to gaze at the mountains, marvel at the wildlife, and enjoy experiences that enrich their lives. They go home secure in the knowledge that Grand Teton National Park will be waiting for their next visit, or the visit of their children or grandchildren many years in the future. That is the promise of the National Park System and its caretakers, the National Park Service.

However, the increasing popularity of national parks, and decreasing federal dollars to support them, make it harder each year for Grand Teton National Park to fulfill that promise. Congress has now directed the National Park Service to find private partners that can help the parks achieve long-term goals.

The Grand Teton National Park Foundation is the only non-profit organization dedicated exclusively to raising money for projects that protect, preserve, and enhance Grand Teton National Park. The Foundation receives no government support, relying solely on the generous contributions of private individuals, foundations, corporations, and partnerships to help Grand Teton National Park.

Philanthropy in the cause of national parks is not new. The John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway reminds us that we have the Rockefeller family to thank for a generous 35,000-acre land donation that led to today’s Grand Teton National Park. The Grand Teton National Park Foundation promotes the Rockefeller spirit of philanthropy. Grand Teton National Park needs your support now more than ever before. Please help the park keep its promise to the future by joining the Grand Teton National Park Foundation today.

Grand Teton National Park Foundation
P.O. Box 249
Moose, Wyoming 83012
(307) 732-0629
www.gtnpf.org

Help Support Our Foundation Partners
Look for Jackson, the Teton Bear Cub in gift shops throughout the park and at retail stores in the Jackson Hole area. Jackson, a toy grizzly bear cub, was developed by Manhattan Toy, a partner of the Grand Teton National Park Foundation, to raise money for the Foundation and support Grand Teton National Park.

Look for Outlaw Fudge at motels and resorts in Jackson Hole. Outlaw Fudge Company donates $1.00 from the sale of every box of fudge to the Foundation.

Drink Grand Teton Water, bottled by the Grand Teton Water Company in Jackson. 100% of the profits from water sales are donated to the GTNF Foundation. The bottled water is available throughout the park and in Jackson.

Entrance Fees 2002

Costs for achieving National Park Service goals in Grand Teton and other national parks have skyrocketed in recent years, while funding has not matched those ascending needs. All Americans support our national parks through tax dollars. Congress allocates some of those dollars to each park area.

Unfortunately, the dollars available through the appropriation process are only sufficient to conduct the yearly operation of the park. Money is not available for roads, trails, facilities, and infrastructure needs. In 1997, Congress authorized the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, which allows selected national parks, including Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks, and other federal sites to increase entrance and other fees. The parks were authorized to keep 80% of the fees collected in the park to address the backlog of these needs as part of this experimental program. In 2002 money generated as a result of increased entrance fees will be used for:

- Rehabilitation of wastewater treatment facilities, trailer dump station, comfort stations, and sites in the Gros Ventre Campground.
- Rehabilitation and improvements to wastewater treatment facilities in Colter Bay, Beaver Creek, and Flagg Ranch.
- Resurfacing roads in the North District of the park including roads between Colter Bay and the south entrance of Yellowstone and the Pacific Creek road.
- Replacement panels for interpretive exhibits.

The National Park Service appreciates your support of ongoing efforts to improve protection of natural and cultural features while facilitating safe and memorable visitor experiences.

Fee Schedule for Grand Teton National Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entrance Fee</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$15 per motorcycle</td>
<td>Allows entrance to all National Park System areas to American citizens 62 years old or older; non-transferable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10 per person (single hiker or bicyclist)</td>
<td>Allows entrance to Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks for 7 days.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10 per motorcycle</td>
<td>Allows entrance to all National Park System areas to American citizens 62 years old or older; non-transferable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15 per motorcycle</td>
<td>Allows entrance to all National Park System areas to American citizens 62 years old or older; non-transferable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20 per vehicle</td>
<td>Allows entrance to all National Park System areas to American citizens 62 years old or older; non-transferable.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$65</td>
<td>Allows entrance to most National Park areas and some other federal fee areas for 12 months from purchase.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10 (one-time fee)</td>
<td>Allows entrance to all National Park System areas and some other federal sites for 12 months from purchase.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$120</td>
<td>Allows entrance to all National Park System areas and some other federal sites for 12 months from purchase.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Important Yellowstone Phone Numbers

- 911 for emergencies in Yellowstone National Park
- (307) 344-7381 Yellowstone National Park information
- (307) 344-2386 Yellowstone National Park, TDD
- (307) 344-7311 Xanterra Parks & Resorts, lodging and camping reservations and information
- (307) 344-5395 Xanterra Parks & Resorts, TDD

More information is available on the park newspaper, available at Yellowstone National Park entrance stations and visitor centers.

## Services

### Accommodations
- **Old Faithful Snow Lodge**: May 10 – Oct. 13
- **Old Faithful Lodge**: May 3 – Nov. 3
- **Old Faithful Village**: May 17 – Sept. 15
- **Grant Village**: May 24 – Sept. 29
- **Lake Yellowstone Hotel**: May 17 – Oct. 7
- **Canyon Lodge**: May 31 – Sept. 15
- **Yosemite Lodge**: July 6 – Sept. 2
- **Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel**: May 3 – Oct. 7

### Restaurants, General Stores and Service Stations
The following locations have restaurants or cafeterias, general stores and service stations: Old Faithful • Canyon • Grant Village • Lake • Tower-Roosevelt • Mammoth Hot Springs

### Public Showers
Shower facilities are available to the public (fee charged) at Old Faithful Lodge, Grant Village Campground, Fishing Bridge RV Park and Canyon Campground during the summer season.

## Yellowstoner Visitor Services

### Visitor Centers and Museums
Information, publications, exhibits, movies/videos and ranger programs are available. For details visit www.nps.gov/yell or www.travelyellowstone.com

### Albright Visitor Center, Mammoth Hot Springs
Open year-round, 8am-7pm in summer, (307) 344-2263

### Canyon Visitor Center
Open May 25, 8am-7pm, (307) 242-2450

### Fishing Bridge Visitor Center
Open May 25, 8am-7pm, (307) 242-2450

### Grant Village Visitor Center
Open May 25, 8am-7pm, (307) 242-2650

### Madison Information Station
Open May 25, 8am-7pm, (307) 344-2281

### Museum of the National Park Ranger, Norris
Open May 25, 9am-6pm

### Norris Geyser Basin Museum
Open May 25, 8am-7pm, (307) 344-2821

### Old Faithful Visitor Center
Open April 19, 8am-7pm in summer, (307) 545-2750

### West Thumb Information Station
Open May 25, 9am-5pm, (307) 242-2652

### West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce
Public Lands Desk
8am-4pm, 8am-8pm in summer

## Yellowstone Campgrounds

### Xanterra Parks & Resorts CAMPGROUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campground</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>No. Sites</th>
<th>Fee*</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bridge Bay</td>
<td>May 24 - Sept. 15</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>$15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canyon</td>
<td>May 31 - Sept. 8</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>$15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fishing Bridge RV</td>
<td>May 17 - Sept. 29</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>$29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grant Village</td>
<td>June 21 - Sept. 29</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>$15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>May 3 - Oct. 20</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>$15</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NPS CAMPGROUNDS (first-come, first-served)</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>No. Sites</th>
<th>Fee</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lewis Lake</td>
<td>June 21 - Nov. 3</td>
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<td>$10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mammoth</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
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<td>$12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norris</td>
<td>May 17 - Sept. 30</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>$2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pebble Creek</td>
<td>May 31 - Sept. 30</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slough Creek</td>
<td>May 24 - Oct. 31</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower Fall</td>
<td>May 17 - Sept. 30</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Plus tax

## Yellowstone Roads

### Spring 2002 Opening Schedule
Spring weather is unpredictable; roads may be closed temporarily by snow or other weather conditions. Snow tires or chains may be required. Weather and snow conditions permitting, tentative road opening dates for automobiles are:

- **April 19**: Mammoth to Old Faithful; West Entrance to Old Faithful
- **April 26**: Norris to Canyon
- **May 3**: Canyon to Lake to East Entrance; Tower-Roosevelt to Tower Fall; Cooke City to Chief Joseph Highway (earlier if conditions allow)
- **May 10**: Old Faithful to South Entrance; Lake to West Thumb (earlier if conditions allow)
- **May 24**: Beartooth Pass (outside the northeast entrance) (earlier if conditions allow)
- **June 21**: Dunraven Pass (earlier if conditions allow)

Open year-round: Gardiner to Cooke City

### Autumn 2002 Closing Schedule
The only park road that remains open to wheeled vehicles all winter is the road from Gardiner, MT at the North Park Entrance to Silver Gate & Cooke City near the Northeast Entrance. Other roads close at 8:00 a.m. on the following schedule:

- **October 8**: Tower to Chittenden Road
- **November 4**: Gardiner to Livingston, MT

## Camping in Yellowstone

### First-Come, First-Served Campsites
There are eleven campgrounds and one RV park in Yellowstone National Park. Seven campgrounds are operated by the National Park Service: Mammoth, Tower Fall, Indian Creek, Pebble Creek, Lewis Lake, Norris and Slough Creek Campgrounds. Sites at these seven campgrounds are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

### Reservable Campsites
Reservations for campgrounds at Canyon, Grant Village, Bridge Bay and Madison campgrounds and Fishing Bridge RV Park may be made by contacting 307-344-7311.

Fishing Bridge RV Park is the only campground with water, sewage and electrical hookups, and is for hard-sided vehicles only—no tents or tent trailers.

Please make your reservations early and/or plan on securing your campsite as early in the day as possible. Campgrounds may fill early in the day, especially during July and August.

Camping or overnight vehicle parking in pullouts, parking areas, picnic areas or any place other than a designated campground is prohibited; there are no overflow camping facilities.

All camping is limited to 14 days between June 15 and September 15 and to 30 days during the rest of the year. Check out time for all campgrounds is 10:00 a.m.

### Group Camping
Group camping areas are available for large organized groups with a designated leader such as youth groups, etc. Fees range from $40-75 per night depending on the size of the group. Advance reservations are required and can be made year-round by writing to Xanterra Parks & Resorts, P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone Park, WY 82190 or by calling 307-344-7311.

**ROAD CONSTRUCTION**

- **URGENT**: Madison to Norris
- **URGENT**: Norris to Cooke City
- **URGENT**: Cooke City to Chief Joseph Highway
- **URGENT**: Tower Fall to Tower Roosevelt
- **URGENT**: Fishing Bridge to Canyon
- **URGENT**: Chittenden Road

**ROAD CONSTRUCTION – SCHEDULE**

- **URGENT**: Fishing Bridge to Canyon
- **URGENT**: Chittenden Road
- **URGENT**: Tower Fall to Tower Roosevelt
- **URGENT**: Fishing Bridge to Canyon
- **URGENT**: Chittenden Road

**ROAD CONSTRUCTION – URGENT**

- **URGENT**: Fishing Bridge to Canyon
- **URGENT**: Chittenden Road
- **URGENT**: Tower Fall to Tower Roosevelt
- **URGENT**: Fishing Bridge to Canyon
- **URGENT**: Chittenden Road
To Driggs
Grand Teton
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
JENNY CA RI BO-TARGHEE
NATIONAL FOREST
South Jenny Lake
Campground
Coal Creek
Idaho Falls
To
JEDEDIAH SMITH
Road Construction Information: (307) 739-3300
Moran Junction to Jackson Lake Lodge.
26/89/191, south of Moose Head Ranch continuing through
delays of up to 30 minutes while crews are resurfacing Highway
dryness are essential for repairing and resurfacing roads. Expect
Summer is the only time for roadwork because warmth and
Ski Area
Ranger
Station
Parking
To Moose
9 mi
To Jenny Lake
12 mi
To Teton Pass
19 mi
To Jackson Lake Lodge
19 mi
To Colter Bay
25 mi
To Moose-Wilson Road
29 mi
To Yellowstone NP
30 mi
To South Entrance
31 mi
To WY Canyon
8 mi
To Teton Pass
9 mi
To Red Hills
9 mi
To Grand Targhee
9 mi
To Ashton
10 mi
To Stitch</河西谷