Welcome to Grand Teton National Park

Few landscapes in the world are as striking and memorable as that of Grand Teton National Park. The Tetons, the central feature and focus of the park, draws the eyes for miles, captivating park visitors and local residents alike. For generations, the Tetons have touched all who have witnessed their beauty.

Rising abruptly from the valley floor, the Tetons offer a testament to the power and complexity of nature. The mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers, and skies are home to diverse and abundant plants and animals. People have been living in the shadow of the Tetons for almost 11,000 years. The human history of this area is extensive, beginning with American Indian prehistoric life, to the early Euro-American explorers, and the more recent frontier settlement that left more than 300 historic structures.

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. Grand Teton National Park is a dynamic example of people from all walks of life working together to protect a mountain park and its surrounding landscape of natural and human communities.

Grand Teton National Park is truly a special and unique place. With thoughtful use and careful management, it can remain so for generations to come. As with other sites in the National Park System, Grand Teton preserves a piece of the natural and cultural heritage of America for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations.

While you are here, take a moment to put your cares aside, stroll through a grassy meadow, hike a park trail, or sit on a quiet lakeshore, and lose yourself to the power of this place. We hope you will be refreshed and restored during your visit, and stay connected to this magnificent landscape long after you have returned home.

Caring for the American Legacy

Grand Teton National Park is one of 388 park sites administered by the National Park Service (NPS). The NPS preserves the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The NPS also cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

On August 25, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed the act creating the National Park Service, a new federal bureau in the Department of the Interior responsible for protecting the 40 national parks and monuments then in existence, as well as those yet to be established.

The Organic Act of August 25, 1916, states that: “The Service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations – by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

The National Park Service strives to meet those original goals, while filling many other roles as well: guardian of diverse cultural and recreational resources; environmental advocate; world leader in the parks and preservation community; and pioneer in the drive to protect America’s open space.

Please join us in protecting Grand Teton National Park by following park regulations and watching out for your own safety and the safety of others. Enjoy your visit.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gros Ventre Campground</th>
<th>May 1-Oct 16</th>
<th>(307) 739-3603</th>
<th>NPS campground, 360 sites, dump station. First-come, first-served.</th>
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<td><strong>Dornan's Chuck Wagon</strong></td>
<td>(307) 739-2415 x2</td>
<td>Located at Dornan's. Mountain trekking and camping equipment. 8 a.m.-8 p.m. Nightly at Moose Post Office. Guided fly-fishing, snorkel, scuba, and apparel. Automotive fuel, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.</td>
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<td><strong>Camp Store/Gift Shops</strong></td>
<td>Moose's Pizza &amp; Patsa Co.</td>
<td>(307) 739-2415 x204</td>
<td>Located at Dornan's. Ice cream, cheeses, and deli. Open May-September.</td>
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<td><strong>Moose's Wine Shoppe</strong></td>
<td>(307) 739-2415 x203</td>
<td>Located 10 miles south of Moose. Includes lodging, restaurant, and gift shop.</td>
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<td><strong>Moose's Gift Shoppe</strong></td>
<td>(307) 739-2415 x201</td>
<td>Located 10 miles south of Moose. Includes lodging, restaurant, and gift shop.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Moose's Jewelry Shoppe</strong></td>
<td>(307) 733-3471</td>
<td>Located 10 miles south of Moose. Includes lodging, restaurant, and gift shop.</td>
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<td><strong>Service Station</strong></td>
<td>Dornan's</td>
<td>(307) 739-1801</td>
<td>Located 10 miles south of Moose. Includes lodging, restaurant, and gift shop.</td>
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<td><strong>Snake River Float Trips</strong></td>
<td>Barker-Ewing Float Trips</td>
<td>(307) 733-1800</td>
<td>10-mile scenic trips. Departures throughout the day.</td>
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**Services and Facilities**

www.nps.gov/grte/

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**Open/close dates and hours subject to seasonal variation. Facilities listed south to north.**
The Tetons owe their existence to the west side of the fault, while the valley block dropped down on the east side of the fault. Today, the mountains rise more than a mile above Jackson Hole, with a total displacement of 30,000 feet. As recently as 12-14,000 years ago, small mountain glaciers flowed from high elevation cirques and gouged out U-shaped canyons. Mountain glaciers spilled from the canyon floors, forming basins now filled by Leigh, Jenny, Bradley, and Phelps lakes. Ridges of glacial debris, called moraines, surround these lakes and mark the edge of the glaciers’ flow. While small glaciers flowed within the Teton Range, an ice field covered much of what is now Yellowstone National Park. Beginning 50,000-25,000 years ago, lobes from this ice field flowed south, gouging out the depression that Jackson Hole fills today, and carrying debris as far as Snake River. Willows and other wetland plants provide cover and nest sites for a multitude of songbirds.

The Teton Range dominates the skyline of Grand Teton National Park, attracting the attention of all who pass through Jackson Hole. The geologic events that created the dramatic scenery of Jackson Hole indirectly account for the distribution and abundance of wildlife and plants found here. Herbivores – plant-eating animals like moose, mule deer, and elk – inhabit areas where their food sources exist. Carnivores – meat-eating animals such as bears, coyotes, and weasels – follow the herbivores they prey upon.

The Cathedral Group left to right: Teewinot, the Grand Teton, and Mt. Owen.

The Tetons owe their existence to movement along a fault located on the eastern front of the range. Starting about 13 million years ago, movement along this fault, caused by massive earthquakes, occurred every several thousand years or so. The mountain block uplifted along the west side of the fault, while the valley floor, forming basins now filled by Leigh, Jenny, Bradley, Taggart, and Phelps lakes. Ridges of glacial debris, called moraines, surround these lakes and mark the edge of the glaciers’ flow. While small glaciers flowed within the Teton Range, an ice field covered much of what is now Yellowstone National Park. Beginning 50,000-25,000 years ago, lobes from this ice field flowed south, gouging out the depression that Jackson Hole fills today, and carrying debris as far as Snake River. Willows and other wetland plants provide cover and nest 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 by the Snake River. Watch for the wildlife that provides clues to the ancient processes that formed and shaped this area.

located at the heart of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, the Rockefeller Parkway provides a natural link between the two national parks and contains features characteristic of both areas. In the parkway, the northern Teton Range tapers to a gentle slope while rocks born of volcanic flows from the north line the Snake River and form outcroppings scattered atop hills and ridges.
Where to Look For Wildlife
Always Keep a Safe Distance When Viewing Wildlife

**Grizzly Bears**

Repeated encounters with people can have or a change of behavior, in an animal. 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 can have negative, long-term impacts on wildlife, including increased levels of stress and the avoidance of essential feeding areas.

Please remember, nesting birds are easily disturbed. For wildlife, raising young is a private affair. If an adult bird on a nest circles you or screams in alarm, or flies off at your approach, you are too close to the nest. Unattended nestlings readily succumb to predation and exposure to heat, cold, and wet weather.

Allow other visitors a chance to enjoy wildlife. If your actions cause an animal to flee, you have deprived other visitors of a viewing opportunity. Use an animal’s behavior as a guide to your actions, and limit the time you spend with wildlife, just as you would when visiting a friend’s home. Follow all park regulations and policies.

**What Kind of Bear Is That?**

**Grizzly Bear**

Ranges from blond to nearly black, sometimes have silver-tipped guard hairs that give them a grizzled appearance.

**Physical Features**

Grizzly bears have a dished, or concave, facial profile as you would when visiting a friend’s home. Ranges from blond to nearly black, sometimes have silver-tipped guard hairs that give them a grizzled appearance.

**Black Bear**

Color is not a reliable indicator of the species. Contrary to their name, black bears are often brown, cinnamon, and/or blond in color.

**Physical Features**

Black bears have a straight facial profile, and lack a large hump above the shoulders. Their claws are short and curved, usually not extending more than 1.5 inches (4 cm) beyond their toes.

**For Wildlife Observers and Photographers**

Be a responsible wildlife observer. Remember that patience is 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.

It is illegal to 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 can have negative, long-term impacts on wildlife.
Natural Communities in the Park

The natural systems of Grand Teton National Park and Jackson Hole create a magnificent environment showcasing an incredible diversity of vegetation and wildlife. Many natural communities in the park are defined by the plants and animals that live within them.

**ALPINE COMMUNITIES**

Plants and animals in the alpine community survive in the harshest of Grand Teton’s environments. High elevation, long winters, and short summers present special challenges to the inhabitants above tree line. Summer is short and intense, with long, bright days and cold nights. Lichens cling to rocks and miniature, low-growing mat-forming plants, such as phlox and passtuyores, guard themselves from wind and cold by growing only inches above the soil. The alpine forget-me-not rewards hikers with its vibrant blue color. Since bees are absent, many alpine flowers have unpleasant odors to attract pollinating flies and other insects. The insects in turn attract horned larks and white-crowned sparrows. Yellow-bellied marmots often sun themselves on rocky hillssides 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 snow falls, most residents have moved to lower elevations or begun a long winter hibernation.

**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 forest communities is the lodgepole pine forest 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 feed here during sunny summer days. Red squirrels inhabit the trees, gathering seeds and storing them in middens for the long winter. Snowshoe hares, deer mice, and red-backed voles are among the small mammals found on the forest floor. Black and grizzly bears, short-tailed weasels (ermine) and pine martens prey upon smaller animals. Colorful western tanagers fly through the less dense parts of the forest canopy.

Other forest communities include Douglas fir and spruce-fir forest communities. Stands of Douglas fir are found on either dry, south-facing slopes up to about 8,000 feet or on dry north-facing slopes at lower elevations. Voles, mice, and gophers also live 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.

Spruce-fir forests are dominated by Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir and are often 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. Williamson’s sapsuckers, hairy woodpeckers, Steller’s and gray jays, olive-sided flycatchers, and mountain chickadees are among the birds occupying this forest type.

**SAGEBRUSH COMMUNITIES**

The sagebrush community is 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, but hardy big sage, low sage, antelope bitterbrush, and more than 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 sites. Arrowleaf balsamroot and spring beauty add spring color to the silvery green of the flats. Small mammals such as Uinta ground squirrels, deer mice and least chipmunks make their homes here. Badgers sometimes can be seen digging burrows, while coyotes and wolves may lope across the cobby plains. Pronghorn are summer residents on the sagebrush flats, they must 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 raptors of many kinds among the sage.

**WET MEADOW COMMUNITIES**

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 that 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.

Whatever the community, it is important to remember that the wildlife, plants, and habitats within Grand Teton National Park are protected. While birding or watching animals, please keep a respectful distance. Please do not pick or disturb the vegetation. In order to continue to enjoy this national park, we must all work to preserve it.

Please do not pick or disturb the vegetation.
A FED BEAR IS A DEAD BEAR
Allowing a bear to obtain human food, even once, results in aggressive bear behavior. Aggressive bears are a threat to human safety and must be removed or destroyed. Help keep park bears wild and safe. Do not feed the bears for any reason! Failure to follow park regulations is a violation of federal law and may result in citations and fines.

KEEP A CLEAN CAMP
After eating and before leaving camp or sleeping, assure that you have a clean, bear-proof campsite:
■ All food, containers, and utensils must be stored in a bear box or hidden in a closed, locked vehicle with windows rolled up. The only exceptions are during the transport, preparation, and eating of food.
■ Trash and garbage must be stored in the same manner as food, or placed in bear-resistant trash cans or dumpsters.

BEAR ETIQUETTE
■ If you encounter a bear, do not run. If the bear is unaware of you, detour quickly and quietly. If the bear is aware but has not acted aggressively, back slowly away while talking in an even tone.
■ Never approach a bear for any reason.
■ Never allow a bear to get human food. If approached while eating, put food away and retreat to a safe distance (100 yards/91 meters).
■ Never abandon food because of an approaching bear. Always take it with you.

■ Treat odorous products such as soap, deodorant, toothpaste, suntan lotion, and perfumes in the same manner as food.
■ For your safety, absolutely no food, foodstuffs, garbage, or odorous products may be stored in tents or sleeping bags.
■ Ice chests, thermoses, water containers, barbecue grills, stoves, dishes, and pans must be stored in the same way as food – hidden inside a locked auto or bear box.

■ Never throw your pack or food at a bear in an attempt to distract it.
■ Never bury food scraps, containers, or fish entrails. Put them in garbage cans.
■ Never leave food, containers, or garbage unattended in camp. Bears are active day and night.

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.

This is Bear Country

Self-Guiding Trails around the Park

Sample the history, natural history, and mystery of Jackson Hole. Obtain free trail guides at visitor centers and trailheads. Expanded versions of the trail guides for Cascade Canyon, Taggart Lake and the Colter Bay area are also sold at park visitor centers.

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 (3.2 miles via shuttle boat).

CUNNINGHAM CABIN TRAIL
Cunningham Cabin is located 6 miles south of Moran. Take a 3/4-mile walk to learn about the early ranching history of Jackson Hole.

FLAGG RANCH AREA
The Polecat Creek Loop Trail (2.5 miles) and nearby Flagg Canyon Trail (5.0 miles roundtrip) offer scenic hiking opportunities. Leaflets available at visitor centers.

MENOR’S FERRY TRAIL
A 1/2-mile loop begins at the Chapel of the Transfiguration parking lot in Moose, and passes Bill Menor’s cabin and ferry, and an exhibit of historic photographs at the Noble cabin.

TAGGART LAKE TRAIL
The 4.0-mile Taggart trail traverses a major portion of the 1,018-acre Beaver Creek fire. The trail begins at the Taggart Lake parking area, 3 miles northwest of Moose.

ACCESS TRAIL AT STRING LAKE
A paved trail follows the shore of String Lake for 1/4-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 1/3-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.

Visiting the Park

www.nps.gov/grte/
SAFETY
Protect yourself. Know your equipment and your capabilities and limitations. Let someone who remains behind know your planned destination, route, and expected time of return. Hypothermia is a major cause of human fatality in mountain country. When the temperature drops within the core of the body, the brain fails to function properly. Carry extra layers of dry clothing and put them on in time to prevent hypothermia. Never leave a member of your party alone. If someone you are with begins to act or talk abnormally, make him or her put on more clothing, drink warm liquids, etc. Study first aid for hypothermia before your trip. Be prepared for sudden changes in the weather. Snow and weather conditions vary considerably from day to day. Check conditions before you venture out. Be alert for avalanche hazards, especially in mountain canyons. Check with park rangers about current and forecasted avalanche hazard conditions.

PLANTS & ANIMALS
Leave 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 routines. Larger animals are quick, powerful, and dangerous. 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 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 avoidance encounters with bears and to help result in serious injury. Take special care to avoid encounters with bears and to help maintain their natural fear of humans.

Hiking
Hikers are reminded to stay on trails, shortcutoffing damages fragile vegetation and is prohibited. Visitor centers and the Jenny Lake Ranger Station sell topographic maps and inexpensive trail guides. 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 in July and August, so start your hike early to avoid parking problems.

FISHING
All firearms, including state-permitted concealed weapons, are prohibited in the park and parkway, except when actively pursuing game during legal hunting seasons. Unloaded firearms may be transported in a vehicle when the weapon is cased, broken down or rendered inoperable.

Anglers may test their skills by trying to catch whitefish and cutthroat, lake, and brown trout in lakes and rivers of the park and parkway.

A Wyoming fishing license is required for fishing in the park and parkway. Jackson Lake is open to fishing year-round, except during the spawning from October 1 to November 1. Jenny, Leigh, Phelps, and Two Ocean lakes are open year-round. The Snake River is open April 1 through October 31. Obtain fishing regulations at the Moose Visitor Center. Be careful when wearing waders in or near swift water.

BOATING
Motorboats are permitted on Jenny (to b.p. maximum), Jackson, and Phelps lakes. Human-powered vessels are permitted on Jackson, Jenny, Phelps, Emma Matilda, Two Ocean, Taggart, Bradley, Leek, and southeast shore of the animals beg, feeding is prohibited.

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FLOATING THE SNAKE RIVER
Only human-powered rafts, canoes, dories and kayaks are allowed on the Snake River within the park and parkway.

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BOATING
Motorboats are permitted on Jenny (to b.p. maximum), Jackson, and Phelps lakes. Human-powered vessels are permitted on Jackson, Jenny, Phelps, Emma Matilda, Two Ocean, Taggart, Bradley, Leek, and southeast shore of the lake. Sailboats, water skiing, and windsurfers are allowed on Jackson Lake. For motorized craft, the fee is $50 for a 7-day permit and $100 for an annual permit, for non-motorized craft, the fee is $5 for a 7-day permit and $10 for an annual permit. Jet skis are prohibited on all waters within the park. Obtain permits at the Moose or Colter Bay visitor centers.

FLOATING THE SNAKE RIVER
Only human-powered rafts, canoes, dories and kayaks are allowed on the Snake River within the park and parkway.

Backpacking
Grand Teton National Park has more than 250 miles of trails of varying difficulty. Obtain the required, non-free backcountry permit for overnight trips at the Moose or Colter Bay visitor centers or the Jenny Lake Ranger Station. Backcountry campsites may be reserved in advance from January 1 - May 15 by writing the park, the fee is $5 per reservation. Pets are not allowed on park trails or in the backcountry. Campfires are prohibited, except designated at sites. Always check for fire restrictions before your trip.

Swimming
Swimming is allowed in all lakes. No swimming areas have lifeguards. The Snake River is dangerous and swimming is not recommended.

Pets
Pets must be restrained on a leash at all times. Pets are not allowed on park trails or in the backcountry (which begins 50 feet from roadways), in boats on the Snake River, in boats on lakes other than Jackson Lake, or in visitor centers. Pets are not allowed on tendered撩 activities. Kennels are available in Jackson.

CLIMBING
There are many risks and hazards associated with climbing and mountain travel. Experience and good judgment are essential. The Jenny Lake Ranger Station, the center for climbing in Grand Teton National Park, is staffed from late May to mid-September by climbing rangers when weather conditions are most consistent. Contact the rangers to discuss your route and weather and route conditions. Registration is not required for day climbs and off-trail hiking. Backcountry permits are required, however, for all overnight climbs. The park does NOT check to see that you get safely out of the backcountry. Leave an agenda with friends or family. Pets are not allowed on trails or in the backcountry. Solo climbing and backcountry travel is not advised.

BIKING
Ride bicycles only where cars can legally go. Ride on the right side of the road in single file. Riding bicycles or other wheeled vehicles in the backcountry, or on off-trail, is prohibited.

Signal Mountain Summit Road
This 5-mile drive starts one mile south of Signal Mountain Lodge and Camground. The road winds to the top of Signal Mountain, 805 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. Trailers or large motor homes are not permitted.

Menor’s Ferry
Chapel of the Transfiguration
Turn off the Teton Park Road 1/2-mile north of Jackson Lake. Visit Menor’s Cabin and Menor’s Ferry on the right side of the road. 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.

Willow Flats
Stop at the Willow Flats turnout, 6 miles south of Colter Bay, for an view of an extensive wetland 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 Junction, this cut-off meander of the Snake River attracts a wide variety of wildlife. M. Morian, the most famous point in the Teton Range, dominates the background.
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. Jenny Lake Campground is open to tents only. 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 park operated 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 during July and August. Approximate filling times are listed. For 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 roadides, in overlooks, or in parking areas. Doubling-up in campsites is not permitted, and there are no overflow facilities.

GROUP CAMPING

Reservations are available for group camping. Group sites are located only at Colter Bay and Gros Ventre campgrounds. Group site capacities range from 10 to 100 people. The nightly use fee is $5.00 per person plus a $15 nonrefundable reservation fee. Organized groups such as youth, religious, and educational groups may use the group campsites. Advance reservations are required. Make requests for reservations 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.

Water Warning

Cool, crystal clear stream water looks tempting to drink. However, as more and more people camp and hike in the backcountry, the incidence of intestinal infection from drinking untreated water has increased throughout the West. Giardia, Campylobacter, and other harmful bacteria may be transmitted through untreated water. Drinking untreated water can make you ill. When hiking or enjoying any outdoor activity, carry sufficient water from approved sources, such as water spigots and drinking fountains in the park and parkway. If you must use water from lakes or streams, boil water 3-5 minutes to kill harmful microorganisms or filter with an approved device.

Backcountry Comfort

Pit toilets are provided at many trailheads, but there are no toilets in the backcountry. Be sure to urinate at least 200 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.
Entrance Fees 2003

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 Fee Demonstration Program, which allowed the Association to operate national parks, including Grand Teton National Park 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 and use the funds to help meet costs for achieving National Park Service goals. 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.

The Association has grown to operate interpretive and educational bookstores in five visitor centers in Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway, as well as several outlets in Bridger-Teton National Forest, Caribou-Targhee National Forest, and National Elk Refuge information facilities. When you make a purchase at an Association bookstore, profits are returned to the park in the form of donations to support park programs. Your purchase also supports the publication of this newspaper, books, and the free educational handouts available at visitor centers and entrance stations. Be sure to check out the on-line bookstore at www.grandtetonpark.org for all your trip-planning needs.

We invite you to become an annual member-at-large entitled to a 15% discount on purchases at all GTNHA visitor center outlets, as well as on catalog and website orders. Many cooperating association stores nationwide offer reciprocal discounts. I would like to become a:

☐ $25 Individual Annual Member with discount privileges
☐ $50 Associate Annual Member with discount privileges and commemorative Grand Teton canvas bookbag

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City __________________ Zip Code ______
State ________ Phone ________
Date of Application __________
Paid By ☐ Cash ☐ Check ☐ Credit Card ☐
Exp. ______

Grand Teton National History Association • PO Box 170 • Moose, WY 83012
(307) 739-3403 • www.grandtetonpark.org

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Yes! I would like to be a part of the future of Grand Teton National Park.

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City, State, Zip ______
Phone ________ Email ____________________________

Please include your check made out to the Grand Teton National Park Foundation, or supply the following credit card information.

Credit Card Type ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard
Card Number ________ Exp. ________
Cardholder's Signature ____________________________

Grand Teton National Park Foundation • PO Box 249 • Moose, WY 83012
(307) 732-0629 • www.gtnpf.org

The Murie Center is a nonprofit organization located on the historic Murie Ranch, home of famed conservationist Mardy Murie. The Murie Center’s mission is to develop new constituencies for wilderness, emphasizing the importance of human connections with nature. The center is funded entirely through the generosity of individuals and the commitment of foundations. Please call if you are interested in visiting the center or attending a seminar.

The AMK Ranch in Grand Teton National Park. The research station facilitates research in the diverse aquatic and terrestrial environments of Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks and the Bridger-Teton and Caribou-Targhee national forests.

The Murie Center
PO Box 399
Moose, WY 83012
(307) 739-2246
www.muriecenter.org

The Teton Science School, founded in 1967, provides and encourages experiential education in natural sciences and ecology while fostering an appreciation for conservation ethics and practices. The secluded campus, operated in cooperation with Grand Teton National Park, is located on a historic dude ranch in the park. The Greater Yellowstone region serves as the school’s outdoor classroom and model for year-round programs that offer academic, professional, and personal benefits to students of all ages.

Summer programs include two- to five-week residential field ecology and field natural history courses for high school and junior high students, and weeklong, nonresidential programs for third through eighth grades. A one-year, masters-level graduate program in environmental education and natural science is also available. This summer the Teton Science School is offering 37 field seminars for adults and seven seminars for families. Workshops and seminars for teachers and other professionals are also offered.

The Teton Science School
Box 68T
Kelly, WY 83011
(307) 733-4765
www.tetonscience.org

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Fee Schedule for Grand Teton National Park

Entrance Fee
$20 per vehicle • $10 per person (single rider or bicyclist) • $15 per motorcycle

Allows entrance to Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks for 7 days.

Golden Eagle Passport $65
Allows entrance to most national park areas and some other federal fee areas for 12 months from purchase, non-transferable.

National Parks Pass $50
Allows entrance to most national park areas for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.

Parks Specific Pass $40
Allows entrance to Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks for 12 months from purchase, non-transferable.

Golden Age Passport $10 (one-time fee)
Allows lifetime entrance to all National Park System areas to American citizens 62 years old or older; non-transferable.

Golden Access Passport – Free
Allows lifetime entrance to all National Park System areas to American citizens who can provide proof of permanent disability, non-transferable.

Revenue from entrance fees supports and relies solely on the generous support of ongoing efforts to improve protection of natural and cultural features.

The Association has grown to operate interpretive and educational bookstores in five visitor centers in Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway, as well as several outlets in Bridger-Teton National Forest, Caribou-Targhee National Forest, and National Elk Refuge information facilities. When you make a purchase at an Association bookstore, profits are returned to the park in the form of donations to support park programs. Your purchase also supports the publication of this newspaper, books, and the free educational handouts available at visitor centers and entrance stations. Be sure to check out the on-line bookstore at www.grandtetonpark.org for all your trip-planning needs.

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Grand Teton National Park Foundation • PO Box 249 • Moose, WY 83012
(307) 732-0629 • www.gtnpf.org
Elk Ecology and Management

Elk residing in Grand Teton and the Rockefeller Parkway are part of the large Jackson Hole elk herd, which consists of approximately 14,000 elk. Management of this herd, including elk within the park and parkway, is intensive and involves a reduction program (authorized hunt). The recommended population is 11,000 elk.

**POPULATION REGULATION**
Female elk are able to begin breeding when they are 1 1/2 years old, but most start breeding at 2-1/2 years of age. Females usually breed every year and have one calf per year until they die, although about 40% of juveniles do not survive their first year. Life expectancy for female elk averages twelve years, but some may live into their twenties. Elk have a high reproduction potential. A ten-year-old female may account for five additional living descendants, which is a five-fold increase in the population.

Winter mortality, disease and predation contribute to elk population reduction, as does hunting. Available natural winter range is limited due to human development. The National Elk Refuge, where elk that summer in the park, the Bridger-Teton National Forest and southern Yellowstone National Park spend winter, is designed to support up to 7,500 elk. In recent years about 12,000 elk have winterted on and near the refuge; about 90% of the Jackson Hole elk herd winters on the refuge and on three state-operated feed grounds. Some elk winter singly or in small groups scattered throughout Jackson Hole.

Fire can be applied to the landscape to promote natural conditions and reduce buildup of dead wood and brush. A prescribed fire targets specific objectives like restoring early successional vegetation, creating diverse habitats for plants and animals while minimizing risks to developments and cultural resources.

**VISITOR SAFETY**
While visitors may hike in those parts of Grand Teton National Park and the Rockefeller Parkway that are open to legal hunting, it is not recommended. Most of the park’s hiking trails are located in areas not open to hunting. Check at the Moose Visitor Center (open daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.) for recommended hiking trails, for specific areas that are open to hunting, and for more information on elk ecology and management.

How Grand Teton National Park Manages Fire

Today, federal fire management policy reflects both a commitment to public safety and an understanding that fire—a dynamic and natural process—is important to the health of the ecosystem. Grand Teton National Park’s comprehensive fire management program balances the preservation of natural and cultural resources with concerns for public health and safety by using the latest science, technology, and a highly trained workforce to evaluate conditions and consider management options.

Through fire effects monitoring, vegetation mapping, and GIS data collection, fire managers have a range of modern tools to assist them in making decisions. The National Fire Plan, established after the busy 2000 fire season, increased funding to facilitate fire management practices through fire preparedness, fuels treatment, and sophisticated fire management programs. The National Fire Plan also directs federal developments and cultural resources. Half of the Jackson Hole elk herd do not make good firewood. These piles contain mostly green branches and logs waiting to be burned during wet weather in spring or late fall. Piles of brush and logs waiting to be burned should be left undisturbed.

Specific park areas are identified where fire suppression is critical to visitor and resource protection.

- Some lightning-ignited fires, when they meet agency criteria, can be managed for resource benefits. These fires are carefully managed to ensure they stay within predetermined geographic areas and weather and fire effects guidelines. This action, referred to as wildland fire use, is critical to fire-adapted plants that rely on natural fire cycles to resprout from roots or open cones for seed dispersal.
- Fire can be applied to the landscape to promote natural conditions and reduce buildup of dead wood and brush. A prescribed fire targets specific objectives like restoring early successional vegetation, creating diverse habitats for plants and animals while minimizing risks to developments and cultural resources.
- Park fire crews mechanically reduce vegetation in developed areas. Fuels around buildings are reduced by thinning trees and removing dead wood and brush from the forest floor. This debris, called slash, is piled and dried for at least a year then burned during wet weather in spring or late fall. Piles of brush and logs waiting to be burned should be left undisturbed. These piles contain mostly green branches that do not make good firewood.


Please do your part to prevent human-caused fires:
- Build campfires only in designated areas, monitor them, and make sure they are properly extinguished.
- Smoke safely. Grind out cigarettes, cigars, 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.
- Do not use fireworks or other pyrotechnic devices. They are prohibited at all times within the park.
- Obey posted restrictions. Restrictions may change during dry summer conditions.
**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, sewer, and electrical hookups, with 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 for all times will be 10:00 a.m.

**GROUP CAMPING**

Group camping areas are available for large organized groups such as youth groups, etc. Fees range from $45-$5 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 185, Yellowstone Park, WY 53080 or by calling (307) 344-7311.

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### Yellowstone Campgrounds

**First-come, first-served**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NPS Campground</th>
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<th>Sites</th>
<th>Fee</th>
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<td>Indian Creek</td>
<td>June 6 - Sept. 15</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lewis Lake</td>
<td>June 20 - Nov. 2</td>
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<td>Mammoth</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norris</td>
<td>May 16 - Sept. 29</td>
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<td>Pebble Creek</td>
<td>May 30 - Sept. 29</td>
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<td>Slough Creek</td>
<td>May 23 - Oct. 31</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>$10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tower Fall</td>
<td>May 16 - Sept. 29</td>
<td>32</td>
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**Reservations available, call (307) 344-7311**

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<tr>
<th>Campground</th>
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<td>Bridge Bay</td>
<td>May 23 - Sept. 14</td>
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<td>Canyon</td>
<td>June 6 - Sept. 7</td>
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<td>Fishing Bridge RV</td>
<td>May 16 - Sept. 28</td>
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<td>Grant Village</td>
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<td>Madison</td>
<td>May 2 - Oct. 26</td>
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### Yellowstone Roads

**Spring 2003 Opening Schedule**

Spring weather is unpredictable; roads may fill early in the day, especially during July and August. All opening and closing dates and hours of operation listed are subject to change due to weather and other variables. Check at visitor centers for updates.

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### Important Yellowstone Phone Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergencies</th>
<th>(307) 344-7311</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellowstone National Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information</td>
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<td>Lodging and camping reservations</td>
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<td>and information</td>
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<td>Yellowstone National Parks, TTD</td>
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<td>Mammoth Hot Springs</td>
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<td>Fishing Bridge RV</td>
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<td>Indian Creek</td>
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<td>Lake Yellowstone</td>
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<td>Norris</td>
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<td>Old Faithful</td>
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<td>Norris</td>
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<td>Old Faithful Lodge</td>
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<td>Pebble Creek</td>
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<td>Tower-Roosevelt</td>
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<td>Tower Fall</td>
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<td>Slough Creek</td>
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<td>Slough Creek</td>
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<td>Yellowstone National Park</td>
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<td>Recreation Services</td>
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<td>Visitor Centers and Museums</td>
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<td>Information, publications, exhibits</td>
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<td>Movies/videos, and ranger programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>are available. For details visit <a href="http://www.nps.gov/yell">www.nps.gov/yell</a> or by calling (307) 344-7311.</td>
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Road Work Delays

Road Information
Summer is the only time for roadwork because warmth and dryness are essential for repairing and resurfacing roads. Expect delays of up to 30 minutes while crews are resurfacing Highway 26/89/191, from Cunningham Cabin continuing through Moran Junction to Jackson Lake Lodge.

Road Construction Information: (307) 739-3300

Move Over and Slow Down
A new state law requires motorists in Wyoming to move over and slow down when passing stopped emergency vehicles with flashing lights. The law aims to reduce the danger of these vehicles getting hit by passing vehicles. In the last five years, stopped Wyoming Highway Patrol cars were struck on 27 different occasions.

Under the law, motorists on Wyoming interstates must move over to the travel lane farthest away from a stopped emergency vehicle before they pass. On two-lane highways, passing motorists must slow to 20 mph below the speed limit. These actions are required unless a law enforcement officer otherwise directs motorists. Violations can result in fines of up to $200, jail terms of up to 20 days, or both.