Welcome to Grand Teton National Park

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

Rising abruptly from the valley floor, the Teton Range is 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 Teton Range 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 relatively recent frontier settlement, which 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 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 range 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, 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 nearly 400 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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Contact Information

Grand Teton National Park's website ........................................www.nps.gov/grte/

EMERGENCY ........................................... 911
Park Dispatch ....................................... (307) 739-3301
Visitor Information .................................. (307) 739-3300
Weather .............................................. (307) 739-3611
Road Conditions .................................... (307) 739-3682
Backcountry & River Information ............... (307) 739-3602
Climbing Information ............................ (307) 739-3604

Accessibility information available at visitor centers and on www.nps.gov/grte
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<th>Gros Ventre</th>
<th>Gros Ventre Campground</th>
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### Moose
- Visitor Center
  - Moose Visitor Center
    - Year-round
    - (307) 543-3399
- Lodging
  - Dornan's Ranch
    - Year-round
    - (307) 543-3222
  - Dornan's Chuck Wagon
    - June 11-Sep 18
    - (307) 543-2415 x203
  - Dornan's Pizza & Pasta Co
    - Year-round
    - (307) 543-2415 x202
  - Dornan's Trading Post
    - Year-round
    - (307) 543-2415 x201
  - Dornan's Grocery Shoppe
    - Year-round
    - (307) 543-2415 x301
- Camp Store/Gift Shops
  - Dornan's Gift Shop
    - Year-round
    - (307) 543-2415 x301

### South Jenny Lake Lodge
- Ranger Station
  - Jenny Lake Ranger Station
    - May -Sep 25
    - (307) 733-3343
  - AAC Climber's Ranch
    - June 11-Sep 30
    - (307) 733-7271
  - Flagg Ranch Campground
    - May 15-Sep 25
    - (307) 543-3100
  - Boat Tours
    - Jenny Lake Boating
      - May 13-Sep 18
      - (307) 734-9277

### North Jenny Lake Lodge
- Food Service
  - Lodge Dining Room
    - June 3-Oct 9
    - (307) 733-4677
  - Lakefront suites, motel units, log cabins.

### Signal Mountain
- Lodging
  - Signal Mountain Campground
    - May 7-Oct 15
    - (307) 543-2831
- Food Service
  - Signal Mountain Campground
    - May 7-Oct 15
    - (307) 543-2831

### Jackson Lake Lodge
- Village Station
  - Village Station
    - May 23-Oct 3
    - (307) 733-2183
  - Service Station
    - Dornan's
      - Year-round
      - Automotive fuel, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

### Triangle X
- Visitor Center
  - Triange X Ranch
    - May 22-Oct 31
    - (307) 733-2183

### Leek's Marina
- Marina
  - Leek's Marina
    - May 26-Sep 5
    - (307) 543-2494
  - Service Station
    - Village Station
      - May 27-Sept 11
      - (307) 543-2494

### Lizard Creek
- Marina
  - Lizard Creek Campground
    - June 3-Sep 5
    - (307) 543-2831

### Flagg Ranch
- Visitor Center
  - Flagg Ranch Information Station
    - Closed
    - (307) 543-2372
  - Service Station
    - Flagg Ranch Campground
      - May 28-Sep 30
      - (307) 543-2861
  - Horseback riding
    - Flagg Ranch Resort
      - June-August
      - (307) 543-2861

### Other Services
- Jackson Information
  - Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce
    - (307) 733-3116

### Medical Services
- Medical Emergencies
  - St. John's Medical Center
    - May 23-Oct 3
    - (307) 733-3514

### Worship Services
- Interdenominational
  - Parks Campground
    - May-Sep 25
    - (307) 733-2603

- Episcopal
  - Chapel of Transfiguration
    - May 29-Sep 25
    - (307) 733-2603

- L.D.S.
  - Jackson Lake Lodge
    - May 22-Sep 25
    - (307) 733-2603

- Roman Catholic
  - Chapel of the Sacred Heart
    - June 30-Sep 25
    - (307) 733-2516

### Recyling
- Recycling
  - Recycling stations are located throughout the park.
  - Please check at any visitor center for more information.

### www.nps.gov/grte/ Open/close dates and hours of operation subject to change at any time. Facilities listed south to north.
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 Teton Range consists of an eastern ramp and a western buttress. The movement along a fault located on the eastern front of the range started about 13 million years ago. The fault, caused by massive earthquakes, dropped the eastern side of the range 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 canyons to 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 icefield covered much of what is now Yellowstone National Park. Beginning 30,000-25,000 years ago, lobes from this icefield flowed south, gouging out the depression that Jackson Lake fills today, and carrying debris as far as Snake River. Sagebrush, grasses, and wildflowers adapted to thrive in this rocky, dry landscape. Some mammals and birds favor the sagebrush flats, bison graze on grasses there, and pronghorn eat sagebrush itself. Sage grouse, large chicken-like birds, eat sagebrush leaves.

The southern part of Jackson Hole contains dry, poorly developed, rocky soils. As the climate warmed, glacial ice melted and broke through the moraines, flowing south through the valley and carrying away soil. Sagebrush, grasses, and wildflowers adapted to thrive in this rocky, dry landscape. Some mammals and birds favor the sagebrush flats, bison graze on grasses there, and pronghorn eat sagebrush itself. Sage grouse, large chicken-like birds, eat sagebrush leaves.

For the past 10,000 years or so, the Snake River has cut through glacial moraines to flow through the southern end of Jackson Hole. Old river terraces parallelizing today’s Snake River indicate that it once carried much more water. Cottonwood and spruce trees, home to bald eagles, grow along the Snake River. Beavers occasionally dam side channels of the Snake River, establishing ponds that Canada geese and ducks use for nesting and feeding. Moose and beavers eat willows that flourish in wetlands along the 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 mountain 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.
Where to Look for Wildlife
Always Keep a Safe Distance When Viewing 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.

**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. Moose browse on abundant willows at the water’s edge. Elk occasionally graze in 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 mammal, forage on nearby sagebrush throughout the day. Elk leave the shade of Timbered Island at dawn and dusk to eat the grasses growing among the surrounding sagebrush. View wildlife from your vehicle.

**MORMON ROW**
East of Highway 26/89/191, one mile north of Moose Junction. Along Mormon Row and Antelope Flats Road, bison and pronghorn can be seen grazing in spring, summer, and fall. Also watch for coyotes, Northern harriers, and American kestrels hunting mice, Uinta ground squirrels, and grasshoppers in open fields. Sage grouse, sage thrashers, and sparrows also frequent the area.

**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

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 50 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, 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 flies off at your approach, circles you, or screams in alarm – 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?**
Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway provide habitat for black and grizzly bears. To distinguish between the two bear species, see below.

**Grizzly Bear**
- **Color**
  - Ranges from blond to nearly black, sometimes have silver-tipped hairs that give them a grizzled appearance.
- **Physical Features**
  - Grizzled bears have a distended, or concave, facial profile and a large hump of heavy muscle above the shoulders. Their claws are long and relatively straight, extending two or more inches (5 cm) beyond their toes.

**Black Bear**
- **Color**
  - 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.
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 pussytoes, guard themselves from wind and cold by growing only inches above the soil. Since bees are infrequent, many alpine flowers have unpleasant odors 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. Yellow-bellied marmots often sun themselves on rocky hillsides as Clark’s nutcrackers fly overhead. Tiny rabbit-like pikas spend the warm months collecting and storing food 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.

**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 find shade here during sunny, summer days. Red squirrels inhabit the trees, gathering seeds and storing them 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.

**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.
A FED BEAR IS A DEAD BEAR

Bears become aggressive after even one encounter with human food. Unfortunately, people often feed bears without realizing it. Bears often get food from backpacks and coolers that are left unattended in campgrounds or along trails. Remember, bears can be anywhere in the park at any time, even if you can’t see them. Help keep park bears wild and safe. Keep your food items safe from bears by locking them in your car or a bear box. Failure to follow 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.
- Trash and garbage must be stored in the transport, preparation, and eating of food.
- Trash and garbage must be stored in the

This is Bear Country

HELP SAVE OUR BEARS!

Help us keep our bears wild and healthy. Don’t leave backpacks, coolers, or bags containing food unattended for ANY amount of time. Take them with you or put them in a car or bear box. Even food that is left out accidentally can mean removal or death for a bear. Report all bear sightings and incidents to a visitor center or ranger station.

- 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.

CASCADNE CANYON TRAIL

Follow part or all of the Cascade Canyon Trail. From the east shore boat dock to Inspiration Point the distance 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.

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 Maud Noble cabin.

TAGGART LAKE TRAIL

The 3.2-mile Taggart Lake Trail traverses a major portion of the 5,028-acre Beaver Creek fire of 1985. 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 1/2-mile.

SCENIC TURNOUTS

Consult interpretive signs at scenic turnout points to learn about the natural history and geology of the Teton Range and Jackson Hole.

Help us keep our bears wild and healthy. Don’t leave backpacks, coolers, or bags containing food unattended for ANY amount of time. Take them with you or put them in a car or bear box. Even food that is left out accidentally can mean removal or death for a bear. Report all bear sightings and incidents to a visitor center or ranger station.
For Your Safety

PLANTS & ANIMALS
All plants and animals are part of the natural processes and are protected within the park and parkway. Leave plants and animals in their natural setting for others to enjoy. Even picking wildflowers is prohibited. Keep a respectful distance from all animals to avoid disturbing their natural routines. 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. Allow them to find their own way. These more sensitive species ensure their health and survival. No matter how convincingly the animals beg, feeding is prohibited.

HIKING
Hikers are reminded to stay on trails. Shortcutting is prohibited because it damages fragile vegetation and causes erosion. Visitor centers and the Jenny Lake Ranger Station sell topographic maps and visitor center guides. Sturdy footwear is essential. Know your limitations when traveling in the backcountry. If you are traveling alone, let a friend or relative know where you are going, what route you intend to take, and expected time of return; and expect time of return will greatly increase your chance of survival in an emergency. Permits are not required for day hiking.

FISHING
Whitefish and cutthroat, lake, and brown trout inhabit lakes and rivers of the park and parkway. Obtain fishing regulations at the Moose, Jenny Lake, or Colter Bay visitor centers. A Wyoming fishing license is required for fishing in the park and parkway and may be purchased at Signal Mountain Lodge, Colter Bay Marina, Colter Bay Village Store, and Flagg Ranch Lodge. Fishing in Yellowstone National Park requires a separate permit (free charge); purchase permits at Yellowstone visitor centers and ranger stations. The use of non-native baitfish is prohibited in all parks.

JACKSON LAKE
Continued drought conditions are causing low water levels in Jackson Lake. Contact visitor centers for information on the availability of services at Leek’s Marina and Colter Bay Marina. Low water levels will increase the risk of boats striking submerged objects and landforms that are normally well beneath the surface. Use caution when boating.

BOATING
Motorboats are permitted on Jenny (no horsepower maximum), Jackson, and Phelps lakes. Human-powered vessels are permitted on Jackson, Jenny, Phelps, Emma Matilda, Two Ocean, Taggart, Bradley, Bearpaw, Leigh, and String lakes. Sailboats, water skiing, and windsurfers are allowed only on Jackson Lake. For motorized craft, the fee is $8 for a 7-day permit and $26 for an annual permit; for non-motorized craft, the fee is $5 for a 7-day permit and $20 for an annual permit. Jet skis are prohibited on all waters within the park. Permits may be purchased 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. Registration ($5 for a 7-day permit, $10 for an annual permit) of non-motorized vessels is required and may be completed at the Moose Visitor Center or Colter Bay Visitor Center. Read the launch 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 that has many braided channels and debris jams.

BACKPACKING
Grand Teton National Park has more than 280 miles of trails of varying difficulty. Obtain the required, free backcountry permit for overnight trips at the Moose or Colter Bay visitor centers or the Jenny Lake Ranger Station. One-third of backcountry campsites in high use areas may be reserved in advance from January 1 - May 15 by writing the park; there is a fee of $15 per reservation. Pets are not allowed on park trails or in the backcountry.

CAMPFIRES
Campfires are allowed without a permit at designated campgrounds and picnic areas within established or designated fire rings, unless fire restrictions are in effect. A permit may be obtained for campfires below the high water line of Jackson Lake at the Colter Bay Visitor Center. Campfires are prohibited in all other areas of the park and parkway.

SWIMMING
Swimming is permitted in all lakes. There is a designated swimming beach at Colter Bay with picnic facilities; however, swimming is not allowed on park trails or in the backcountry.

HOT SPRINGS
Thermal water can harbor organisms that cause a fatal meningitis infection and Legionnaires’ disease. Exposing your head to thermal water by immersion, splashing, touching your face, or inhaling steam increases your risk of infection. Obtain more information at any ranger station or visitor center.

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 ranger-led 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 who can provide up-to-date weather and route conditions. Registration is not required for day climbs and cross-country hiking.

Backcountry permits are required for all overnight climbs. The park DOES NOT check to see that you get safely out of the backcountry. Pets are not legally permitted on family or solo climbs. Backcountry hiking is not advised.

BIKING
Bicycles are permitted on public paved and unpaved roadways with automobiles and on the Colter Bay Marina breakwater. Ride on the right side of the road in single file and wear a helmet at all times. Riding bicycles or other wheeled vehicles in the backcountry, on- or off-trail, is prohibited.

Visiting the Park

Teton Weather

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www.nps.gov/grte/

Make the Most of Your Park Visit

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. 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 66 miles. Allow five hours to drive and park. For Y our Safety

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

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

Willow Flats
Stop at the Willow Flats Turnout, six miles south of Colter Bay for a view of an extensive wetlands that provides excellent habitat for birds, waterfowl, waders, and ducks. Willow Flats and the Tetons Range form the backdrop.

Colter Bay Visitor Center/ Indian Arts Museum
Visit the museum to view art created by native people and get a glimpse of nineteenth-century Native American life. Native American and wildlife videotapes are shown throughout the day.

Ranger-Led Activities
During summer, join a ranger for a visitor center talk, museum tour, stroll, hike, or evening program. Attend these activities to learn more about the natural and human history of the park and parkway.

Take a Hike
Over 250 miles of hiking trails in the park and parkway range from easy to difficult and are scattered throughout the park. Wear helmets and use caution. Ride bikes only where cars can legally go. Bicycles are not allowed on trails in the backcountry.

Horseback Riding
Park concessioners offer horseback rides at Colter Bay, Jackson Lake Lodge, and Flagg Ranch.
Camping in the Park

There are two trailer villages and five campgrounds in Grand Teton National Park and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway. All are operated by park concessioners. There are eight campsites on Grassy Lake Road that have no potable water and are free of charge.

CAMPING

The campgrounds fee is $15 per night per site and $7.50 for Golden Age/Golden Access cardholders. Jenny Lake and Colter Bay have baker/baker sites available for $5 per night. Jenny Lake Campground is open only for tent camping. All campgrounds have modern comfort stations, but do not have utility hookups.

The maximum length of stay is seven days per person at Jenny Lake and 14 days at all other campgrounds – no more than 30 days in the park per year. These campgrounds operate on a first-come, first-served basis and advance reservations are not accepted. These campgrounds are managed by authorized concessioners. Grand Teton Lodge Company operates the campgrounds at Colter Bay, Jenny Lake and Gros Ventre, while Signal Mountain Lodge operates Lizard Creek and Signal Mountain campgrounds.

These concessioners fund campground improvements as a part of their contracts. Improvements for 2005 include the placement of recycling containers in park campgrounds. Collectively, these two concessioners recycle more than 170 tons of material annually. When you stay in any park campground, please use the recycling containers to help keep Grand Teton clean and pleasant for other campers.

GROUP CAMPING

Reservations are available for group camping at Colter Bay and Gros Ventre campgrounds. The sites range in capacity from 10 to 100 people. The nightly use fee is $3 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 and may be made through the Grand Teton Lodge Company at (800) 628-9988 or (307) 543-3100.

TRAILER VILLAGES

Colter Bay and Flagg Ranch trailer villages have 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.

Check at park visitor centers for information concerning additional trailer parks or campgrounds located outside the park.

RECYCLING CENTERS

All campgrounds in Grand Teton National Park and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway are managed by authorized concessioners. Grand Teton Lodge Company operates the campgrounds at Colter Bay, Jenny Lake and Gros Ventre, while Signal Mountain Lodge operates Lizard Creek and Signal Mountain campgrounds.

Cool, crystal clear stream water looks tempting to drink. 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. Guardia, campylobacter, and other harmful bacteria may be transmitted through untreated water.

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 outdoor activity. If you must use water from lakes or streams, boil water 3-5 minutes to kill harmful microorganisms or filter with an approved device.
Entrance Fees 2005

All Americans support national parks through tax dollars. Congress allocates some of those tax dollars to each park area. However, costs for achieving National Park Service goals in Grand Teton and other national parks have greatly increased in recent years. Operational funding has not kept pace with escalating needs. Unfortunately, funding available through the appropriations process is sufficient only to conduct the yearly operation of the park. Money is not available for major maintenance projects involving roads, trails, facilities, and infrastructure. In 1997, Congress authorized the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, which allowed 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 percent of the fees collected in the park to address the backlog of projects. In 2005, money generated through the program in Grand Teton National Park will be used for:

- On-going trail rehabilitation projects.
- 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.

Thank you for supporting the protection of America’s national parks.

Fee Schedule for Grand Teton National Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee Type</th>
<th>Fee Description</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Transferable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Parks Pass</td>
<td>$50 Associate Annual Member with discount privileges and commemorative Mastercard</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>Non-Transferable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks Specific Pass</td>
<td>$25 Individual Annual Member with discount privileges</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>Non-Transferable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Eagle Passport</td>
<td>Allows entrance to most national park areas and some other federal fee areas for 12 months from purchase</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>Non-Transferable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Access Passport</td>
<td>Allows lifetime entrance to all National Park System areas to American citizens with permanent disability</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>Non-Transferable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, State, Zip Code __________________________ Phone _______________________
Date of Application ________________________
Paid By ☐ Cash ☐ Check
Credit Card Type ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard
Card Number ___________________________ Exp.: __________
Cardholder’s Signature ________________________________

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

The Murie Center is a nonprofit organization located on the historic Murie Ranch, home of famed conservationist Aldo Leopold. 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 Tetons Science Schools, founded in 1967, provide and encourage 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 campus 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 Tetons Science Schools are offering 37 field seminars for adults and seven seminars for families. Workshops and seminars for teachers and other professionals are also offered.

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

Name ________________________________
Address ____________________________________________________________
City, State, Zip Code __________________________ Phone _______________________
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Credit Card Type ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard
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Elk Ecology and Management

Elk reading in Grand Teton and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway are part of the large Jackson Hole elk herd, which consists of approximately 12,000 elk. Management of this herd, including elk within the park and parkway, involves an authorized reduction program in the form of an annual hunt on park lands. The recommended population is 11,000 elk.

**POPULATION REGULATION**

Female elk are able to begin breeding when they are 1½ years old, but most start breeding at 2½ years of age. Females usually breed every year and have one calf per year until they die, although about 40 percent of juveniles do not survive their first year. Life expectancy for female elk averages 12 years, but some may live into their twenties. Elk have a high reproduction potential. A 30-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 was established to protect land for winter range and can support up to 2,500 elk. In recent years about 12,000 elk have wintered on and near the refuge. About 90 percent 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.

**ELK MANAGEMENT**

The elk population within Grand Teton National Park is jointly managed by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department and the National Park Service. When Grand Teton National Park was expanded in 1950, Congress included a provision for managing elk numbers through an annual elk-management program. This law permits selected hunters to be deputized as park rangers so that they may legally shoot elk. Hunting occurs in the park from mid-October through early December. Between Moose and Moran, all legal hunt areas are east of the Snake River. North of Moran Junction and south of Moose, hunting occurs east of Highway 89.

The Rockefeller Parkway is administered by Grand Teton National Park, but hunting regulations are established in accordance with Wyoming state law. The parkway is open for legal hunting of several species from approximately September 1 through December 31.

**HIKING SAFELY**

Hiking is not recommended in those parts of Grand Teton National Park and the Rockefeller Parkway that are open to legal hunting. Most of the park's hiking trails are located in areas that are not open to hunting. Check at the Moose Visitor Center (open daily 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.) for recommended hiking trails and other details.

Managing Fire in Grand Teton National Park

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.

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 wildfire 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.

Grand Teton National Park manages fire to protect human lives, personal property, and irreplaceable natural and cultural resources. Fire suppression is a key component of the fire management plan. Specific park areas are identified where fire suppression is critical to visitor and resource protection.

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.

For more information about fire management in Grand Teton National Park, visit www.nps.gov/grte/fire/fire.htm.

**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.
Yellowstone National Park

All opening and closing dates and hours of operation are subject to change due to weather and other variables. Check at park entrance stations and visitor centers for updated information.

CONTACT INFORMATION
Emergency ........................................... (307) 344-7381
Visitor Information .................................. (307) 344-7311
Visitor Information TDD only ...................... (307) 344-9395
Xanterra Parks & Resorts ......................... (307) 344-7311

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

Yellowstone Roads

SPRING 2005 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 22 Mammoth to Old Faithful, Madison Junction to West Entrance
April 22 Norris Junction to Canyon
May 6 Canyon to Lake, Lake to East Entrance
May 13 Lake to South Entrance, West Thumb to Old Faithful, Tower Junction to Tower Fall
May 27 Beartooth Highway, Tower Fall to Chittenden Road

CONSTRUCTION
- Dunraven Pass and Chittenden Road south to Canyon are closed for construction until mid- to late August.
- Elevator Lake to the East Entrance will be closed 8 p.m.-8 a.m. daily.

AUTUMN 2005 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 and Cooke City near the Northeast Park Entrance. All other park roads close at 8 a.m. on November 7. All opening and closing dates and hours of operation listed are subject to change due to weather and other variables. Check at park entrance stations and visitor centers for updated information.

Visitor Services

All dates are subject to change at any time.

ACCOMMODATIONS
Old Faithful Inn
(undergoing renovation) July 1–Sept 11
Old Faithful Snow Lodge May 6 – Oct 23
Old Faithful Lodge May 6 – Oct 2
Grant Village May 27 – Oct 2
Lake Yellowstone Hotel May 20 – Oct 10
Lake Lodge June 10 – Sept 25
Canyon Lodge June 3 – Sept 18
Roosevelt Lodge June 10 – Sept 5
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel May 14 – Oct 11

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, and Fishing Bridge.

PUBLIC SHOWER
Showers are available to the public (fee charged) at Old Faithful Lodge, Grant Village Campground, Fishing Bridge RV Park, Canyon Campground and Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel during the summer season.

VISITOR CENTERS AND MUSEUMS
Information, publications, exhibits, movies/videos, and ranger programs are available. For details visit www.nps.gov/grte or www.yellowstonemedia.com.

Camping in Yellowstone

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, except at Fishing Bridge RV Park (no limit). Check out time for all campgrounds is 10 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 $48-$89 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 835, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming 82190 or by calling (307) 344-7311.

www.nps.gov/grte/
Road Information

Road Work Delays
Road improvements will take place in Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks throughout the 2005 season. For the most up-to-date information about road conditions in Grand Teton National Park call (307) 739-3614 or visit www.nps.gov/grte. For information about Yellowstone roads call (307) 344-2117 or visit www.nps.gov/yell.

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.

Recycling
Recycling stations are located throughout the park. Check at park visitor centers for more information.

Road Map