Explore Grand Teton

Grand Teton holds many treasures—discover yours! Breathtaking natural landscape features, plentiful wildlife, meadows of colorful wildflowers, scenic roads and byways, backcountry trails, floating, boating—opportunities abound for exploring and enjoying your national park lands.

Grand Teton National Park protects the Teton Range, a jagged escarpment rising abruptly from the west side of the park, and the Jackson Hole valley lying at the feet of the Tetons. Where mountains meet valley, several jewel-like lakes occur, the largest of which is Jackson Lake. The Snake River originates east of the park, flows through the Rockefeller Parkway into the north end of Jackson Lake and empties from the southeastern corner of the lake to course down the center of Jackson Hole.

Abundant wildlife complements captivating scenery. Home to an outstanding array of large animals, including moose, bison, elk, pronghorn and black and grizzly bears, the park and parkway now provide habitat for three groups of wolves. Numerous small mammals, over 150 nesting bird species, six amphibian species, 3 reptile species and 11 species of native fish reside in the park and parkway.

The natural processes that produced a striking landscape also resulted in soils that, although less developed, support hundreds of kinds of vividly-colored wildflowers, numerous grasses, flowering shrubs and forests consisting mostly of evergreen conifers with some deciduous trees. Winter's generous snowpack melts slowly, nourishing a lush growth of native summer wildflowers and grasses.

Enjoyment of your park and parkway focuses on scenery and wildlife. While there are no roads in the Teton Range, scenic valley roads provide opportunities for viewing wildlife. Float trips on the Snake River and boat cruises on Jackson Lake offer additional ways to observe scenery and wildlife away from roads. Trails in the valley and in the Teton mountains provide experiences to exercise while viewing the special beauty of the backcountry by foot or on horseback. Although bicycles are not allowed in the backcountry, bicycling on park roads provides another way to exercise while viewing scenery and wildlife.

Rangers staff visitor centers, information stations and ranger stations to assist you in maximizing your enjoyment of the park and parkway. Visitor surveys indicate a preference for solitude; ask a ranger for suggestions on ways to get away from the crowds. From June 7 through late September, join ranger naturalists for guided walks and hikes, visitor center talks, museum tours and evening programs. Special ranger-led programs for Young Naturalists (age 8-12 only) occur several times a week from mid-June through late August. The Visitor Services brochure contains many valuable tips and facts to help you make the most of your visit.

IN AN EMERGENCY
Call 911 or 739-3300 Park Dispatch

International Visitors
Des renseignements en français sont disponibles aux centres des visiteurs dans le parc. Sie können Informationen auf Deutsch in den Besucherzentren bekommen. Se puede conseguir información en español en el Centro del Visitante.
FLAG RANCH RESORT
Open for summer season May 15 - Oct. 15. See Horseback riding and Mountaineering guide services is recommended. Call 1 -800-672-6012. Write Box 390, Moran WY 83013.

• ACCOMMODATIONS - Log style lodgings with 2 queen beds or 1 king bed (open summer and winter).
• RESTAURANT & ESPRESSO BAR - Open daily. Breakfast, lunch & dinner. Home style menu.
• CAMPER & TRAILER SERVICES - Campground with full hookups, tent sites, 24-hour showers.
• GIFT SHOP - National park gifts, souvenirs, clothing, American Indian jewelry & children's items.

—See page 2—

COLTER BAY VILLAGE
Reservations today only for cabins 543-2581; for Beach, 543-2066. Write Grand Teton Lodge Co., Box 240, Moran WY 83013.

— ACCOMMODATIONS - Cabins Open May 28 - Oct. 3. Tent Village open June 4 - Sept. 28.
— RV PARK - Open daily May 21 - Oct 16 with all hookups available.
— RESTAURANTS & SNACK BAR - Chfuck Chuck Restaurant Open May 28 - Oct. 3. Table and buffet service for breakfast, lunch & dinner. Open daily 6:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., June 11 - Sept. 6.
— GENERAL STORES & GIFT SHOPS - Colter Bay Village General Store open daily 7:30 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., May 28 - Oct. 3. Hours subject to change depending on weather & lake levels. Summer hours: 6:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., May 16 - Oct. 3. Pioneer Grill open daily 6:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., June 11 - Sept. 6.
— MARINA - On Jackson Lake. Canoes, fishing boats, pontoon boats and deck cruiser rentals. Guest buoys available. Open daily 7:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. May 8 - Oct. 3. Hours subject to change before May 18 & after Sept. 21.
— SERVICE STATION & CONVENIENCE STORE - Open daily 6:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., May 28 - Oct. 3. Fuel, food, beer, film, gifts & firewood.

— See page 2 —

JENNY LAKE LODGE
Open all year. Call 307-733-4867. Write Grand Teton Lodge Co., Box 240, Moran WY 83013.

— ACCOMMODATIONS - Modified American Plan. June 2 - Oct. 10. Dining Room: Breakfast 7:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m. Lunch 11:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.; Dinner 5:00 - 10:00 p.m. September 30. Dinner trips available weekdays June 15 - Aug. 20. Write Box 70, Moose WY 83012. Call 733-5500 or 733-6445.
— BOAT SHUTTLES & CRUISERS - Tetons Boating Co. - Jenny Lake. Scenic cruises, shuttle service, fishing boat rentals. Open daily 6:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., May 8 - Oct. 3. High water date is subject to water levels. Call 733-2703.
— MOUNTAINEERING - Guide services. See Mountaineering Guide services. See Mountaineering.
— MOOSE VILLAGE - General store & tackle shop - Open daily May 22- Sept. 12. 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Guided fishing trips. Call 733-5471.

DORANS AT MOOSE
Open all year. Call 733-3252 for reservations or 285-6930. Write Spur Ranch Cabins, Box 36, Moore WY 83012.

— ACCOMMODATIONS - Spur Ranch Cabins. New log cabins equipped with kitchenettes, linens, towels, furniture, cooking area and showers for climbers. Call 733-7271.
— SPORTS EQUIPMENT RENTAL - Dorans Adventure Sports. Bike, canoe and kayak rentals. Repairs and accessories. Also available 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., May 1 - October 15. 733-5307.
— FISHING - Snake River Anglers - Sport fishing, camping, bicycling, equipment rental, tackle shop, bait & tackle. Open daily 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., May 1 - Oct. 15.
— GROCERY STORE - Jenny Lake Store - Open daily 7:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.; Lunch 11:00 a.m. - 2:30 p.m. Dinner 5:00 - 10:00 p.m. May 8 - Oct. 9. Hours subject to change before May 18 after Sept. 21. Cottontail Lake. Open daily 11:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Dinner 5:30 - 10:00 p.m. May 8 - Oct. 9. Hours subject to change before May 18 after Sept. 21.
— SERVICE STATION & CONVENIENCE STORE - Open daily 6:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., May 8 - Oct. 9. Hours subject to change before May 18 & after Sept. 21. •
— PUBLIC SHOWERS - Open noon to 9:00 p.m., May 15 - Sept. 15. 5- & 10-mile scenic trips scheduled throughout the summer & winter. •
— Bus tours & transportation - Grand Teton Lodge Co. - (5 hour) tour of historic Jackson & wildlife trips. Guided fishing trips for ranch guests. Write Box 70, Moran WY 83013. Call 733-5477.
— SNOW RIVER FLOAT TRIPS - Season for most companies is between mid-May and mid-September depending on weather and river-flow conditions. All trips interchangeable. Fishing season starts late April.

JACK DANIELS FISHING TRIPS - Guided fishing float trips; fly or spin; fishing, lunch, instruction and equipment included. Call 733-3270 or write Box 360, Moran WY 83013.

MOUNTAINEERING - Exum Mountain Guides & School of American Mountaineering. Wilderness camping, hiking, fishing, fun and relaxation. Call 1 -800-365-1800.

— See page 2 —

JACKSON HOLE HOSPITAL - 550 W. Broadway. Urgent Care Hours: Mon. - Fri. 8:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., Sat. & Sun. 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., July 4th weekend.

— See page 2 —

SOUTH JENNY LAKE AREA

— See page 2 —

MOSELEY'S - General store & tackle shop - Open daily May 22- Sept. 12. 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Guided fishing trips. Call 733-5471.

Other Services Outside the Park
The following listing includes services available at Moose. All services are available. For a complete listing of accommodations and attractions outside the park, stop at the multi-agency visitor center or visit the Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce, Box E, Jackson WY 83001, or write Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce, Box E, Jackson WY 83001. Information on local services and attractions is also available at Moose Village. Some services are located 6-8 miles east of Moran Junction. For information on Dubois, 52 miles east of the park, call the Dubois Chamber of Commerce, 455-2056.
Hiking and Camping in Bear Country

Black and grizzly bears live throughout the park and parkway and may be active any time of the day or night.

The following guidelines are for your protection and for the preservation of bears, one of the true signs of wild country.

A Fed Bear Is a Dead Bear
Feeding spoils death for bears. Allowing a bear to obtain human food, even once, often results in aggressive behavior. The bear is then a threat to human safety and must be removed or destroyed. Do not allow bears or other wildlife to obtain human food.

Avoid Encounters
Make bears aware of your presence by making loud noises like shouting or singing. Be especially careful in dense brush or along streams where water makes noise. Bells are not recommended because the sound does not carry well. Look ahead when hiking.

If You Encounter a Bear
Do not run. Running may elicit an attack. If the bear is unaware of you, deter the bear quickly and quietly by making loud noises like shouting or singing. Be especially careful in dense brush or along streams where water makes noise. Bells are not recommended because the sound does not carry well. Look ahead when hiking.

Black bear (foreground) and grizzly bear

Food Storage in Bear Country: Drive-in Campgrounds

• All food, food containers and cooking utensils must be stored in a closed, locked vehicle both day and night. Inside a car trunk is best; otherwise, keep food covered inside a vehicle with doors locked and windows rolled up. Ice chests, thermoses, dirty dishes, cups and pans must be stored in the same manner as food: inside a locked vehicle. The only exceptions allowed are during the preparation and eating of food and during food transport.

• Trash and garbage must be stored in the same manner as food or placed in campground trashcans or dumpsters. Clean grills and picnic tables.

• Treat odorous products such as soap, deodorant, suntan lotion and perfumes in the same manner as food.

• Absolutely no food, garbage or odorous products may be stored in tents or sleeping bags.

• When an enclosed vehicle is not available for food storage, hang food properly or use food storage boxes, if available.

• Do NOT bury food scraps, containers or fish entrails. Deposit them in proper garbage receptacles.

• Do NOT leave food, containers or garbage unattended in camp for even a few minutes. Bears are active day and night.

By storing food and related items properly, you set a good example for other campers and minimize the chance of bear-camper conflicts for yourself and other campers.

NEVER FEED OR APPROACH A BEAR
Failure to observe the above regulations is a violation of federal law and may result in citations and fines.

BLACK BEAR
• Size & Weight – Adults are 2-1/2 – 3 feet at the shoulder and weigh up to 200 – 300 lbs.
• Color – Varies from black to blond; dark fur with a light brown muzzle.
• Appearance – Straight face; no shoulder hump; rump higher than shoulders.
• Claws – Short and curved for climbing. Claws do not always show in tracks.

GRIZZLY BEAR
• Size & Weight – Adults are about 3-1/2 feet at the shoulder and weigh from 300 – 700 lbs.
• Color – Varies from black to blond; dark fur with long, pale guard hairs accounts for a mixed dark and light, or grizzled, appearance.
• Appearance – Dished-in face; tiny ears; prominent shoulder hump; rump lower than shoulders.
• Claws – Long and straight. Claws often show in tracks.

For Your Safety

• Speed Limits A national park is not a place for speed. Please observe posted speed limits.

• Seat Belts Wear seat belts. It's the law!

• Wildlife on Roads Slow down at dawn and dusk. Watch carefully at all times for animals on roadways; 40% of the motor vehicle accidents occurring within the park involve wildlife. Hitting a large animal such as a moose or bison is like hitting another car.

• Pull off Road To avoid being a hazard to other vehicles, pull completely off the road when reading maps, observing wildlife, making decisions or taking pictures.

• Bicycles Road shoulders are often narrow, so treat bicycles as another car; wait for the oncoming traffic lane to clear before passing.

• Roadways Drive only on established roadways.

Online Information

• Grand Teton National Park’s website: http://www.nps.gov/grte/

• Grand Teton Natural History Association’s website; information on ordering books, maps and other publications: http://www.grandteton.com/gtnha/

• Information on the Jackson Hole area including lodging and camping outside the park and parkway: http://www.jacksonholechamber.com

• Teton Science School: http://www.tetonscience.org

Have you Lost or Found a personal item?

Please contact the nearest visitor center, ranger station or campground office. Notes left at trailheads are not effective.

Call the Lost and Found Office at Moose (307) 739-3400 for information.

Phone Numbers

Emergency 911 or Park Dispatch 739-3300
Visitor information 739-3600
Weather 739-3611
Backcountry & river information (recorded) 739-3602
Campground information (recorded) 739-3603
Climbing information (recorded) 739-3604
TDD (Telecommunication Device for the Deaf only) 739-3400 and 739-3544

Mailing Address

Grand Teton National Park & John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway
P.O. Drawer 170
Moose WY 83012-0170

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• Roadways Drive only on established roadways.
Where to Look for Wildlife

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

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

TIMBERED ISLAND - forested ridge surrounded by sagebrush southeast of Jenny Lake. Small bands of pronghorns, fastest North American land animal, forage on sagebrush. Elk leave the shade of the forest at dusk to eat grasses growing among the sagebrush.

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

CASCADE CANYON - west of Jenny Lake. Look for (but please do not feed) golden-mantled ground squirrels at Inspiration Point. Pikas and yellow-bellied marmots live in 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 - 0.5 mile north of Moose on Highway 26-89-191. Old beaver ponds have filled in and now support grassy meadows where elk graze during cooler parts of the day. Several kinds of ducks feed in the side channels of the Snake River. Moose browse on willows growing along the river.

Water Warning
Cool, crystal clear stream water looks tempting to drink. As more and more people camp and hike in the backcountry, however, 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 will make you ill.

Carry sufficient water from approved sources, such as water spigots and drinking fountains in the park and parkway, when hiking or enjoying any other outdoor activity. If you must use water from lakes or streams, boil water for 3-5 minutes to kill harmful organisms 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 150 feet from streams and lakes. To prevent contamination of waterways, bury feces in a hole 6-9 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.

For Wildlife Observers & Photographers
• Be a responsible wildlife observer; patience is often rewarded by witnessing interesting animal behavior not influenced by human presence.
• Use binoculars, spotting scopes or long lenses for close views and photographs. Maintain a safe distance of at least 300 feet from large animals such as bears, bison, moose and elk. Do not position yourself between an adult and its offspring. Females with young are especially defensive.
• Feeding wild animals makes them dependent on people. Animals often bite the hand that feeds them. Do not feed wildlife, including ground squirrels and birds.
• Do not harass wildlife. Harassment is any human action that causes unusual behavior or change of behavior by an animal. Repeated encounters with people have cumulative results including stress and behavior changes, such as avoidance of an essential feeding area after frequent approach by people.
• For wildlife, raising young is a private affair. Nesting birds are easily disturbed. If an adult on a nest flies off at your approach, or 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 animals’ behavior as a guide and limit the time you spend with wildlife, just as you would when visiting a friend’s home.
• Follow park regulations and policies.
Reading the Landscape

The Tetons owe their existence to movement along a fault found where the mountains meet the valley. Starting 2-3 million years ago, movement with massive earthquakes occurred every thousand years or so along the fault. The mountain block uplifted on the west side of the fault while the valley block dropped down east of the fault. Today the mountains rise more than a mile above Jackson Hole, with total displacement of 30,000 feet along the fault.

Ice performed the sculpting and carving of the Tetons. As recently as 15,000 years ago, small mountain glaciers or rivers of ice flowed from high elevation cirques and gouged out U-shaped canyons between the peaks. Mountain glaciers spilled from the canyons to the valley floor, forming basins occupied today by lakes like Leigh, Jenny, Bradley, Taggart and Phelps. Ridges of glacial debris, called moraines, surrounded these lakes and mark the edge of the glacier’s flow.

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

When the climate warmed and glacial ice melted, water broke through the moraines and swirled south through the valley, carrying away soil. Today the southern part of Jackson Hole contains less developed, dry, rocky soils. Only vegetation like sagebrush and certain grasses and wildflowers can thrive in such desert-like conditions. Despite the hot and dry conditions, some mammals and birds favor the sagebrush flats. Bison graze on grasses growing among the sagebrush, while pronghorns eat sagebrush itself. Sage grouse, large chicken-like birds, eat sagebrush buds. For the past 10,000 years or so, the Snake River has cut through glacial moraines and flowed from Jackson Lake to the southern end of Jackson Hole. Old river terraces paralleling today’s Snake indicate that the Snake carried much more water in the past.

The Tetons dominate Jackson Hole. The natural processes that resulted in mountain building and sculpting also have determined where plants grow in the park. Herbivores, plant-eating animals like moose, mule deer and elk, occur where their food source exists. Carnivores, meat-eating animals like bears, coyotes and weasels, follow the herbivores they prey upon. Geologic events created the dramatic scenery of Jackson Hole and indirectly account for the distribution and abundance of wildlife and plants found here.

Along the Snake River grow cottonwoods and blue spruces where bald eagles nest. Beavers occasionally dam side channels of the Snake River, establishing ponds that Canada geese and ducks use for nesting and feeding. 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 glaciers on the mountains and canyons and the old river terraces carved in the past by the Snake River. Watch for wildlife. The presence of wildlife provides clues to the ancient processes that formed and shaped this area.

The Cathedral Group consists of the Grand Teton, flanked by Teewinot Mountain and Mount Owen.
If you just arrived in Grand Teton National Park and are wondering how to make the most of your time, try these suggestions to help plan your visit. Suggested drives and places to stop are described from north to south—please use the map on page 12. The distance from the north boundary of the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway (portion of Yellowstone National Park) to the south boundary of Grand Teton National Park is 56 miles; approximate driving time is 1 1/2 hours. Please follow posted speed limits, watch for wildlife on roads and be prepared for occasional delays due to road construction.

HALF DAY

Colter Bay Visitor Center and Indian Arts Museum—Visit the museum to view art created by native peoples and gain a glimpse of 19th-century Native American life. Native American and wildlife videotapes and a park orientation slide program are shown throughout the day. Ranger-led activities include museum tours, park orientation talks, natural history hikes and evening amphitheater programs.

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

Jenny Lake Scenic Drive—Turn at North Jenny Lake and drive south. At Jenny Lake Dam Overlook, 1/2-mile north of Moose. The Menor's Ferry Trail, less than 1/2-mile long, affords a look at homesteading and pioneer life in Jackson Hole. Visit Bill Menor's cabin and country store. Ride a replica of the ferry that crossed the Snake River at the turn of the century. The altar window of the Chapel of the Transfiguration frames the tallest Teton peak. Please be respectful, the chapel is a house of worship.

Menor's Ferry and the Chapel of the Transfiguration—Turn off the Teton Park Road 1/2-mile north of Moose. The Menor's Ferry Trail, less than 1/2-mile long, affords a look at homesteading and pioneer life in Jackson Hole. Visit Bill Menor's cabin and country store. Ride a replica of the ferry that crossed the Snake River at the turn of the century. The altar window of the Chapel of the Transfiguration frames the tallest Teton peak. Please be respectful, the chapel is a house of worship.

Add the following stops to those suggested for half day visits.

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

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

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

WHOLE DAY

In addition to the suggestions listed previously, try these:

Ranger-led Activities—Join a ranger for a visitor center talk, museum tour, stroll, hike or evening program. From June 7—September 6, consult the centerfold of this newspaper for a list of scheduled programs. Attend the activities of your choice and learn more about the natural and human history of the park and parkway.

Take a Hike—Over 200 miles of hiking trails in the park and parkway range from level and easy trails on the valley floor to steep, arduous trails into the mountains. At visitor centers, ask a ranger for recommended hikes and look at or purchase maps and trail guides.

Raft Trips on the Snake River—Park and parkway concessioners (see page 2) operate trips on the Snake River daily. Watch for moose along the banks and bald eagles and American white pelicans soaring above.

Ride a Bike—The Teton Park Road has wide shoulders and superb views of the Tetons. The Antelope Flats—Kelly Loop provides riding opportunities on secondary roads. Ride bicycles only where cars can legally go; bicycles are not allowed on trails nor in the backcountry.

Horsetack Riding—Park concessioners offer horseback rides at Colter Bay, Jackson Lake Lodge and Flagg Ranch.

The Rockefeller Parkway:

What Is It?

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

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

The Grand Teton Natural History Association houses the David T. Vernon Blends of Native American arts and crafts, such as craft demonstrations by American Indians and ranger-led museum tours, enhance appreciation of Indian culture.
FISHING
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. Fishing conforms with Wyoming and National Park Service regulations. Obtain fishing regulations at the Moose, Jenny Lake or Colter Bay Visitor Centers. A Wyoming fishing license, required for fishing in the park and parkway, may be purchased at the Moose Village Store, Signa Mountain Lodge, Colter Bay Marina and Flagg Ranch Village. Fishing in Yellowstone National Park requires a separate permit (fee charged); purchase permits at Yellowstone visitor centers and ranger stations.

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

FLOATING THE SNAKE RIVER
Only human-powered rafts, canoes, dories and kayaks are allowed on the Snake River within the park and parkway. Register non-motorized vessels and pay the fee ($5 for a 7-day permit; $10 for an annual permit) at the Moose Visitor Center or Colter Bay Visitor Center permits desk each year. Floaters are encouraged to complete individual trip permits. 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.

BOATING
Motorboats are permitted on Jenny (7-1/2 horsepower maximum), Jackson and Phelps Lakes. Human-powered vessels are permitted on Jackson, Jenny, Phelps, Emma Mattilda, Two Ocean, Taggart, Bradley, Bearpaw, Leigh and String Lakes. Sailboats, water skiers and jet skis are allowed only on Jackson Lake. A boat permit is required. For motorized craft, the fee is $10 for a 7-day permit and $20 for an annual permit; for non-motorized craft, the fee is $5 for a 7-day permit and $10 for an annual permit. Obtain permits at the Moose or Colter Bay Visitor Centers.

PETs
Restrain pets on a leash at all times. Pets are not allowed on trails nor in the backcountry (which begins 50 feet from roadways), in boats on the Snake River, in boats on lakes other than Jackson Lake nor in visitor centers. Pets are not allowed on ranger-led activities. Kennels are available in Jackson.

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

HIKING
Hikers are reminded that shortcuts损坏 fragile vegetation and are prohibited. Topographic maps and inexpensive trail guides are sold at visitor centers and the Jenny Lake Ranger Station. Sturdy footwear is essential.

Know your limitations when traveling in the backcountry or taking extended hikes. If you are traveling alone, let someone know your planned destination, route and expected time of return.

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

BACKPACKING
Grand Teton National Park has more than 200 miles of trails of varying difficulty. Obtain the required, non­fee backcountry permit for overnight trips at the Moose or Colter Bay Visitor Center or the Jenny Lake Ranger Station. Backcountry campsites may be reserved in advance from January 1 - May 15; the fee is $15 per reservation. Pets are not allowed on trails nor in the backcountry. Campfires are prohibited except at designated lakeshore campsites, depending upon fire danger.

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 early June to mid-September by climbing rangers who can provide up-to-date weather and route conditions information. Registration is no longer required for day climbs and off-trail hiking. Backcountry permits are available, and all overnight climbs. The park DOES NOT track and check to see that you get safely out of the backcountry. Leave an agenda with friends or family. Pets are not allowed on trails nor in the backcountry. Solo climbing and backcountry travel is not advised.

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 unpredictable. Getting too close can result in serious injury. Take special care to avoid encounters with bears and to help maintain their natural fear of humans.

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

Brucellosis: Answers to Common Questions

Is there a vaccine to prevent brucellosis?
Cattle have been vaccinated against brucellosis since the 1930s. Cattle vaccines are only 65-70% effective, leaving some risk for infection. The effectiveness of vaccines in wildlife is not completely known, but research on available vaccines and development of new vaccines for wildlife is ongoing.

Does Grand Teton have a policy concerning brucellosis in wildlife?
Grand Teton, in cooperation with other land and wildlife management agencies, is striving to eliminate brucellosis while protecting and sustaining existing free-ranging elk and bison populations. To minimize the risk of brucellosis transmission, the park's grazing program is designed to separate cattle that graze in the park from free-ranging elk and bison calving areas during spring and early summer. Several brucellosis-related research projects are being conducted in the park and parkway. Radio-collars and ear-tags, integral components of this research, are visible on some elk and bison. The park has also provided funding for development of brucellosis vaccines for wildlife.

Detailed information is available on the internet:
http://www.nps.gov/gyibc/
Teton Science School

Located within Grand Teton National Park, the secluded campus of the Teton Science School was once a dude ranch. Since 1967, through a continuing collaboration with the park, the school has provided natural science education for students from third grade to adults. Summertime programs include two- to five-week resident field ecology and field natural history courses for high school and junior high school students and week-long non-residential programs for third through eighth grades. A one-year, master's level graduate program in Environmental Education and Natural Science is also offered.

Adult Natural History Field Seminars

This summer Teton Science School is offering 39 one-to-four-day field seminars taught by expert instructors.

Courses include:

- Bears of Yellowstone - June 5-7
- The Nature of Art & Science: A Field Naturalist Workshop - June 13-15
- Nature Photography: The World Close Up - June 19-20
- Wonders of Wildflowers - June 22
- Beginning Birding - June 23-24
- Fundamentals of Tracking: Reading the Signatures on the Land - June 27-28
- Field Botany: Flora of the Tetons - June 29-July 2
- Pronghorn Antelope: Ghosts of the Prairie - July 15
- Keeping a Wildflower Journal - July 17
- Natural History of Butterflies - July 19
- The Nature of Rivers - July 21-22
- Wildflower Classification and Identification - July 24-25
- Mushrooms of Grand Teton National Park - July 27-28
- Exploring the Top of the World - August 7
- Biology and Behavior of Bugs - August 8
- The Night Sky - August 12-15
- Voices from the Land: A Tour of Jackson's Past - August 16
- Woody Plants of the Tetons - August 16-17
- Wildflower High - August 21
- Introduction to Insects for Flyfishers - August 10 & 11
- Fundamentals of Tracking: Reading the Signatures on the Land - June 27-28
- Field Botany: Flora of the Tetons - June 29-July 2
- Pronghorn Antelope: Ghosts of the Prairie - July 15
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- Introduction to Insects for Flyfishers - August 10 & 24

For registration, tuition information and a free catalog, contact Teton Science School, Box 687, Kelly, WY 83011; call (307) 733-4765; Home Page www.tetonscience.org

Introducing Jackson
The Grand Teton Bear Cub

The Grand Teton National Park Foundation would like you to meet Jackson. He's a cute grizzly bear cub toy developed specifically to help raise funds for the Foundation and to provide important information on the bears that make Grand Teton National Park their home.

Jackson is a high-quality plush/stuffed toy grizzly bear, about 10 inches in height in his sitting position. He was designed and produced by Manhattan Toy, a company headquartered in Jackson, Wyoming.

Manhattan Toy, a partner of the GTNP Foundation, will donate a significant portion of the proceeds generated by the sale of every bear cub toy to the Foundation. These funds will support the resource protection and visitor services programs of Grand Teton National Park.

Look for Jackson in retail gift and toy stores in the Jackson Hole area, call Manhattan Toy at 1-800-269-9516 or e-mail at www.manhattantoy.com. It's another great way to help support the future of Grand Teton National Park!

The Teton Range offers the most photographed and easily recognized skyline in America. More than four million visitors come to Grand Teton National Park each year to gaze at the mountains, marvel at the myriad wildlife species, and recharge themselves through activities and experiences that enrich their lives. These visitors go home, secure in the knowledge that Grand Teton National Park will be waiting for their next visit, or the visit of their children or grandchildren many years in the future. That is the promise of the National Park System and its caretakers, the National Park Service.

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

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

The Grand Teton National Park Foundation promotes the Rockefeller spirit of philanthropy. Grand Teton National Park needs your support now more than ever before. Please help the park keep its promise to the future by supporting the Grand Teton National Park Foundation.

I want to become a Friend of the Grand Teton National Park Foundation?

Enclosed is a tax-deductible gift of:

- $25
- $50
- $100
- $1000

Name ____________________________

Address __________________________

City __________________________ Zip Code __________

Phone __________________________

I would like more information on the Grand Teton National Park Foundation

The Grand Teton National Park Foundation

P.O. Box 249

Moose, Wyoming 83012 (307) 739-3410

For more information on the Foundation, please visit our website at www.gtnp.org.
**Fire—A Natural Force**

Thick cumulus clouds blacken the sky, illuminated by frequent flashes of lightning. A summer thunderstorm rolls over the Teton peaks, accompanied by resounding claps of thunder. When lightning strikes a tall pine tree, it explodes in flames that sweep quickly downward, signalling the start of another forest fire.

Since Ice Age glaciers retreated thousands of years ago, lightning-caused fires have shaped the landscape of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Forests grow, mature and die in a cycle that is continually repeated until fire or other disturbance returns forests to their youngest stage.

Lodgepole pines, the most abundant tree in the park and parkway, demonstrate numerous adaptations to fire. Lodgepoles produce two types of cones, one that ripens and releases seeds after two years. The second type of cone is a serotinous one whose scales remain sealed with a waxy resin until melted by the extreme heat of a forest fire. After fire releases the seeds of serotinous cones, germination occurs rapidly in mineral soil. Ash serves as a fertilizer, nurturing rapid seedling growth. Young lodgepole pine thrive in direct sunlight.

While lodgepole pines are fire-dependent, mature Douglas-firs exhibit fire-resistance. Mature trees grow singly and possess thick bark, so these trees have evolved to survive periodic low intensity ground fires that remove competing understory shrubs and conifer seedlings.

Other plants display adaptations to fire: snowbrush ceanothus seeds germinate after fire and grow rapidly, restoring copious quantities of nitrogen to the soil, thus promoting growth of other plants. Fire's heat stimulates aspen growth hormones resulting in new shoots growing from roots of burned aspen. Lupine, orange grape, spirea and dogbane re-sprout from belowground tissue that was spared fire's lethal heat.

**Wildlife and Fire**

Animals inhabiting the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem have evolved with fire. When fire spreads through an area, large mammals and birds flee, so mortality is extremely limited. Small mammals may survive by retreating to underground burrows. Birds of prey hunt at the fire's edge to catch escaping rodents.

After fire, wood-boring insects attack killed trees, attracting woodpeckers. The cavity nests of woodpeckers are in turn used by birds such as mountain bluebirds, tree swallows, house wrens and American kestrels.

Increased growth of shrubs, grasses and wildflowers provides nutritious forage for browsing and grazing animals including elk, deer, moose, bison and bears. This effect may last up to ten years or more.

**Fire Management**

Park managers strive to mimic fire's natural role. Around developed areas, flammable material including dead trees, branches and shrubs has been removed to minimize property damage in the event of fire. When a fire starts naturally, managers first ascertain whether the fire fits within approved fire plans. A wildfire is one not within approved fire plans due to location, weather, available fuel (flammable material) and fire conditions. Firefighters attempt to put out wildfires as quickly as possible. A fire that fits approved fire plans is closely monitored to assure safety and protection of buildings. Prescribed burns, intentionally set fires, are only ignited when specific, predetermined weather, fuel and fire conditions exist and are monitored continuously. In all fire-related activities, public and firefighter safety is the first priority.

**Prevention of human-caused fire is up to you!**

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**See for Yourself**

To discover what burned areas look like 5 to 120 years after fire, use the map on page 12 and visit the following locations:

- **Row Fire** - Follow the Antelope Flats Road (one mile north of Moose on Highway 26-89-191) east to see where lightning ignited the Row Fire in August, 1999. Sagebrush and grasses, dried by a summer of drought, burned quickly as the fire spread to the east end of Shadow Mountain. Burned areas today show a thick covering of grasses and wildflowers, but sagebrush has not yet reclaimed its original dominance. Bison and pronghorn congregate in these meadows where they graze on abundant grasses.

- **Huck Fire** - Drive to the Rockefeller Parkway to see where forests burned in August, 1988. Fire started when strong winds blew a spruce tree onto a powerline. Small lodgepole pines, larch grasses and colorful wildflowers now cloak the burned hills adjacent to the highway.

- **Beaver Creek Fire** - Hike to Taggart Lake and walk through an area that burned in September, 1985. Aspens that sprouted from surviving roots and the fire have already grown into tall saplings. Ten-foot tall lodgepole pines that germinated after the fire grow thick in many places. Great patches of snowbrush ceanothus, a shrub with shiny green leaves, cover much of the burned hills. Male deer eat larch grasses, wildflowers and shrubs flourishing where forests formerly occurred.

- **Waterfalls Canyon Fire** - Drive 4 miles north of Colter Bay and look across Jackson Lake to see the burn that lightning started in July, 1974. Or take a boat cruise on Jackson Lake to enjoy a closer view. Some burned trees still remain standing, surrounded by young forests of lodgepole pines. Berry-producing shrubs have proliferated since the fire, attracting bears and other wildlife.

- **Signal Mountain Fire** - Drive the Teton Park Road to Signal Mountain. Massive forest fires swept through Jackson Hole in 1879, burning large areas on Signal Mountain. Follow the summit road (no trailers or large motorhomes, please) to the top, through forests that have grown in the past 120 years. The mature forests covering Signal Mountain show signs of decadence, with many dead or dying lodgepole pines. Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir, prevalent in the understory, will eventually replace the pines, until fire again plays its role in the natural cycle.

As you explore the park and parkway, read the landscape and witness firsthand the dynamic forest cycle.

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**Camping in the Park**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campground</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>Approx. Filling Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gros Ventre</td>
<td>May 1 - Oct. 15</td>
<td>Evening or may not fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360 sites, trailer dumping station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenny Lake</td>
<td>May 15 - Sept. 20</td>
<td>8:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 sites, restricted to tents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Mountain</td>
<td>May 15 - Oct. 4</td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86 sites, trailer dumping station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colter Bay</td>
<td>May 22 - Sept. 20</td>
<td>Noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350 sites, trailer dumping station, propane available, laundry &amp; showers nearby</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard Creek</td>
<td>June 12 - Sept. 6</td>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 sites.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Camping is a traditional way to enjoy national parks. Grand Teton National Park operates five campgrounds. The fee is $12 per night per site. 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 at Jenny Lake and 14 days at all other National Park Service campgrounds.

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

CAMPING IS NOT PERMITTED ALONG ROADSIDES, in overlooks nor in parking areas. Doubling-up in campsites is not permitted and there are no overflow facilities.

**Group Camping**

Colter Bay Campground has ten group campsites and Gros Ventre Campground has five. Site capacities range from 10 to 75 people. The nightly use fee is $3.00 plus a $15 non-refundable reservation fee. Organized groups such as youth, religious and educational groups may use the group campsites. Advance reservations are required. Requests for reservations should be made between January 1 and May 15 by writing to: Campground Reservations, Grand Teton National Park, Moose, Wyoming 83012.

**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.
Teton Weather

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

July and August – Warm days and cool nights prevail, with afternoon thundershowers common. Snow level until mid-June.

Septemper – Sunny days and cool nights alternate with rain and occasional snowstorms.

1999 Entrance Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entrance Fee</th>
<th>Allows entrance to Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks for 7 days:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$20 per vehicle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10 per person (single hiker or bicyclist)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15 per motorcycle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Eagle Passport</td>
<td>$50 – Allows entrance to all National Park System areas for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks Specific Pass</td>
<td>$40 – Allows entrance to Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Age Passport</td>
<td>$10 – Allows lifetime entrance to all National Park System areas to American citizens 62 years old or older; non-transferable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Access Passport</td>
<td>Free – Allows lifetime entrance to all National Park System areas to American citizens who can provide proof of permanent disability; non-transferable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Costs for achieving National Park Service goals in Grand Teton and other national parks have skyrocketed in recent years, while funding has not matched those ascending needs. All Americans support our national parks through tax dollars. Congress allocates some of those dollars to each park area. Unfortunately, the dollars available through the appropriation process are only sufficient to conduct the yearly operation of the park. Money is not available for roads, trails, facilities and infrastructure needs. In 1997, Congress authorized the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, which allows selected national parks including Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks and other federal sites to increase entrance and other fees. The programs were authorized to keep 80% of the fees collected in the park to address the backlog of these needs as part of this experimental program. Money generated as a result of increased entrance fees will be used for projects that include the following:

- Rehabilitation of the popular Jenny Lake Overlook on the Jenny Lake scenic drive to provide increased visitor safety, access for people with disabilities and protection of natural features.
- New picnic tables and fire grates at selected campsites in park campgrounds.
- Repairing air-conditioning at the Colter Bay Visitor Center.
- Maintenance of trails in the Colter Bay area.
- Construction of the new southwest entrance station.
- Repairing air-conditioning at the Colter Bay Visitor Center.
- Maintenance of trails in the Colter Bay area.

In summer 1997, visitors were polled at eleven national parks about increased entrance and other user fees. 71% stated that new fees were "about right." 96% of those questioned preferred to see all of the recreational fee money collected within a park stay in that park or have the park keep most of the money, with the remainder distributed among other national park units.

Road Work Delays

Summer is the only time for road work because warmth and dryness are essential for repairing and resurfacing roads. Your extra patience is appreciated when road repairs cause delays in your travel. If you are stopped by roadwork, please use the opportunity to view park scenery, look for birds and other wildlife and enjoy the display of wildflowers.

The following projects will be accomplished during summer, 1999:
- Highway 26-89-191 from the airport north to Antelope Flats Junction during July and August. Expect delays of up to 30 minutes.
- The Jenny Lake Scenic Drive and the Tetons Parkway from North Jenny Lake Junction north to Signal Mountain. One week slurry seal project.
- Huckleberry Hill from Lizard Creek Campground north to the Snake River bridge at Flagg Ranch. Patching of road ruts.
- Hwy 26-89-191 from airport to Antelope Flats Junction. During July and August. Expect delays of up to 30 minutes.
- The Jenny Lake Scenic Drive and the Tetons Parkway from North Jenny Lake Junction north to Signal Mountain. One week slurry seal project.
- Huckleberry Hill from Lizard Creek Campground north to the Snake River bridge at Flagg Ranch. Patching of road ruts.

Picnic Areas

Are you looking for a place to have a picnic in Grand Teton National Park? All of the picnic areas listed below have tables. Fires are allowed in fire grates only.

The String Lake and Cottonwood Creek picnic areas are accessible.

- Southgate launch (about 1/2 mile south of the south entrance to Yellowstone National Park)
- North end of Jackson Lake (two picnic areas)*
- North of Colter Bay (two picnic areas)†
- Colter Bay*†
- Catholic Bay†
- String Lake†
- Cottonwood Creek*

* indicates picnic areas with toilet facilities.
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Camping in Yellowstone National Park

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
AmFac Parks & Resorts operates campgrounds at Canyon, Grant Village, Bridge Bay and Madison Campgrounds and Fishing Bridge RV Park. Reservations for these campgrounds may be made by contacting (307) 344-7311 or by writing to AmFac Parks & Resorts, P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone Park, WY 82190. Fishing Bridge RV Park is the only campground with water, sewer and electrical hookups, and is for hard-sided vehicles only—no tents or tent trailers.

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

Visitor Centers and Museums
Information, publications, exhibits, movies and/or videos are available.

Albright Visitor Center, Mammoth Hot Springs Open year-round. Hours 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. through May 28; 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. May 29 – Labor Day; check for autumn hours. (307) 344-2263.

Old Faithful Visitor Center Opens April 16. Hours 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. through May 28; 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. May 29 – Labor Day; check for autumn hours. (307) 344-2263.

Canyon Visitor Center Opens May 29. Hours 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. through Labor Day; check for autumn hours. (307) 242-2550.

Norris Geyser Basin Museum Opens May 29. Hours 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. through Labor Day; check for autumn hours. (307) 344-2812.

Museum of the National Park Ranger, Norris Opens May 29. Hours 9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. through Labor Day. Check for autumn hours.

Fishing Bridge Visitor Center Opens May 29. Hours 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. through Labor Day; check for autumn hours. (307) 242-2550.

Grant Village Visitor Center Opens May 29. Hours 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. through Labor Day; check for autumn hours. (307) 242-2550.

West Thumb Information Station Opens May 29. Hours 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. through Labor Day; check for autumn hours. (307) 344-2550.

Madison Information Station Opens May 29. Hours 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. through Labor Day. Check for autumn hours. (307) 344-2812.

Yellowstone Fishing Permits
No state fishing license is required in Yellowstone, but a current Yellowstone fishing permit is required. Anglers 16 years old and older must purchase either a 10-day permit for $10 or a season permit for $20. 12-15 year olds must obtain a non-fee permit. Permits and regulations are available at Yellowstone visitor centers and ranger stations and Hamilton Stores.

Important Yellowstone Phone Numbers
911 for emergencies in Yellowstone National Park (307) 344-7311 Yellowstone National Park information.
(307) 344-2386 Yellowstone National Park Telecommunication Device for the Deaf only.
(307) 344-7311 AmFac Parks & Resorts, lodging and camping reservations and information.

Ask locally for more information.

Camping
Camping 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. However, camping is usually available in communities and national forests outside the park.

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

Group Camping
Group camping areas are available for large organized groups with a designated leader such as scouting groups, etc. Fees range from $35 -$60 per night depending on the size of the group. Advance reservations are required and can be made beginning January 1 by writing to AmFac Parks & Resorts, P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone Park, WY 82190 or by calling (307) 344-7311.

Cambridge open dates are approximate, depending on weather and resource management concerns.
Colter Bay
South Jenny Lake
For road construction locations, please see page 10.