The Grand Teton Story

The abrupt, rocky rise of the mountains captivates viewers and sets the stage for the Grand Teton story. The landscape’s form suggests ways to enjoy it: Photographers and artists capture mountains and valley with their chosen medium. Scenic boating on Jackson and Jenny Lakes provides panoramic views of the Tetons and floating down the fast-moving Snake River furnishes spectacular scenery and frequent glimpses of wildlife along the river corridor. Mammals attract attention with their behavior: Bear sightings. A variety of small and medium-sized birds thrive in the Tetons and valley trails beckon hikers and horseback riders intent on discovering the secrets of the park and parkway away from roads, while mountaineers challenge their skills climbing rocky crags and colorful songbirds. Anglers cast for native cutthroat trout along the Snake River and its tributaries or fish for lake trout on Jackson Lake. Wildflower enthusiasts seek gems growing along roads and trails. Wildflowers grace the sagebrush-covered valley floor, flourish in open forests, form colorful meadows in the canyons between the peaks and even survive the rigors of life high in the mountains above where trees can grow. Strikingly colored butterflies and other pollinating insects follow the flowers.

As you engage in new or old-favorite activities during your stay in the park and parkway, notice the dependence of each pastime on the unique geological history of this area.

The jagged, rocky peaks of the Tetons rise precipitously from the west side of the open Jackson Hole valley due to movements along a fault located where mountains meet valley. Starting around 5.9 million years ago, earthquakes occurred roughly every thousand years. The mountain block west of the fault rose while the valley block east of the fault dropped down. Sharply chiseled Teton peaks and U-shaped canyons attest to the sculpting effects of mountain glaciers. At the base of the Tetons, a string of jewel-like lakes gleam where mountain glaciers once spilled onto the valley floor. More massive glaciers flowed into the Jackson Hole valley from the northeast and north, leaving ridges of glacial debris (moraines) to mark the extent of their advance. Valley glaciers covered only the northern half of Jackson Hole during the last period of glaciation, which occurred from 15,000-60,000 years ago. Today conifer (pine, spruce and fir) forests thrive on moraines left by glaciers, while extensive low-growing sagebrush flats indicate unglaciated parts of the valley. Animals and plants occur now in habitats resulting from past geological processes.

Thanks to the vision of past leaders, the Teton Range and much of Jackson Hole were added to the treasury of public lands for which the western United States is justifiably famous. Thanks to geologic processes, the park and parkway form an appealing vacation destination for people as well as essential habitat for a diverse variety of fascinating animals and plants.
open in winter

FLAGG RANCH

ACCOMMODATIONS - 20 log cabins (with fireplaces) and 10 motel units (some with fireplaces) on Jackson Lake. May 11 - Oct. 15.

ACCOMMODATIONS - Lakefront apartments, log cabins (some with fireplaces), and 10 motel units (some with fireplaces) on Jackson Lake. May 11 - Oct. 15.

RESTAURANTS - Aspens Dining Room Open daily Breakfast 7:00 - 9:00 a.m., Lunch Noon - 1:30 p.m., Dinner 5:00 - 8:00 p.m., Sept. 15 - May 10. Call 307-454-2567. Reservations required. Continental buffet service for breakfast, lunch & dinner. Call 733-2706 for reservations. General Manager, D. K. Holden. 

ACCOMMODATIONS - Modified American Plan. June 1 - Sept. 29. DINING ROOM - Breakfast 6:30 - 9:30 a.m., Lunch Noon - 1:30 p.m., Dinner 5:30 - 10:00 p.m., Sept. 15 - Dec. 6. Closed for Thanksgiving. A permit is required for conducting any commercial activity in Grand Teton National Park and throughout the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (May - September). Private activities are listed from landholders, private companies and other services that are listed from within each category in a prescribed manner unrelated to quality. The National Park Service does not make concession reservations. Please make direct contact with the service of your choice. Opening and closing dates are approximate. A permit is required for conducting any commercial activity in Grand Teton National Park and throughout the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (May - September). 

For the Visitor

TETON SCIENCE SCHOOL
FIELD NATIONAL HISTORY SEMINARS - One- to five-day natural and cultural field trips in Grand Teton National Park and throughout the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (May - September). Private activities are listed from within each category in a prescribed manner unrelated to quality. A permit is required for conducting any commercial activity in Grand Teton National Park and throughout the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (May - September). Private activities are listed from landholders, private companies and other services that are listed from within each category in a prescribed manner unrelated to quality. The National Park Service does not make concession reservations. Please make direct contact with the service of your choice. Opening and closing dates are approximate. A permit is required for conducting any commercial activity in Grand Teton National Park and throughout the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (May - September). Private activities are listed from landholders, private companies and other services that are listed from within each category in a prescribed manner unrelated to quality.

For the Visitor

SNAKE RIVER FLOAT TRIPS
Season for most companies is between mid-May and mid-September depending on weather and river conditions. All trips are interpretive. Fishing season extends farther.

National Park Float Trips - 10-mile scenic wildlife trips, departing throughout day. Group arrangements available. Write Moose WY 83012. Call 373-6440 or 733-5500.

For the Visitor

PUBLIC SERVICE AGENCY - 10-mile scenic trips. 5- & 10-mile scenic wildlife trips. Departures throughout day; some trips include picnic lunch or dinner at Deadman's Bar; morning departures daily; guided fishing trips. Write Grand Teton Lodge Co. Box 110, Moose WY 83012; Call 307-733-1800 or 1-800-365-1800.

Shuttle Float Trips - 5- & 10-mile scenic trips. Guided fishing trips. Write Box 112, Moose WY 83012. Call 373-2871.

RIVER & LAKE MULTI-DAY TRIPS
O.A.R. Raft Trips - 2- and 5-day river raft trips & 3- and 5-day sea kayaking trips on Jackson Lake. Includes swimming, fishing, hiking, camping, & all equipment. Write Grand Teton Lodge Co. Box 100T, Moose WY 83012; Call 733-2297. MOUNTAINEERING
Jackson Hole Mountain Guides & Climbing School - Guide service for individuals and small groups. All peaks & routes in the Teton Range. Year- round. Daily school on rock, ice, snow; all ability levels, certified guides. AMSA Accredited. Office in downtown Jackson. Box 7477, 156 N. Glenwood, Jackson WY 83001; Call 307-733-2810.

Climbers' Ranch-American Alpine Club - Dormitory accommodations, climbing area and rock, ice, snow, and mountaineering school. Exum Mountain Guides & School of American Mountaineering located at Jenny Lake. Daily basic & intermediate schools at Hidden Falls and supertours at the ascents of Grand Teton and the Teton Range. Summer & winter. All skills levels. Rock, ice & snow. Private guides or guides from Grand Teton Lodge. AMSA Accredited. Call 307-733-2297. Write Box 56, Moose WY 83012.

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HORSEBACK RIDING
Jackson Hole Mountain Guides & Climbing School - Guide service for individuals and small groups. All peaks & routes in the Teton Range. Year- round. Daily school on rock, ice, snow; all ability levels, certified guides. AMSA Accredited. Office in downtown Jackson. Box 7477, 156 N. Glenwood, Jackson WY 83001; Call 307-733-2810.

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Other Services Outside the Park
The town of Jackson is 13 miles south of park headquarters at Moose. All services are available. For a complete list of accommodations and attractions outside the park, stop at the Wyoming Highway Information Center on North Cache, call 373-3136, or write Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, Box 260, Moose WY 83012. Other Services Outside the Park
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Was That a Wolf or a Coyote?

Wolves were restored to Yellowstone National Park in 1995 to achieve a national park goal of perpetuating all native species and their natural interactions with the environment. The experimental population consists of over thirty wolves, most of which wear radio collars. As the experimental population grows, wolf sightings will increase. A few non-introduced wolves may also inhabit the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

Coyotes are abundant in Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks and are much larger than coyotes in other parts of the United States. Many wolf sightings reported to the park turn out to be sightings of coyotes.

Distinguishing wolves from coyotes is not easy. Wolves are generally much larger than coyotes. The muzzle and legs of a coyote appear delicate, while the muzzle of a wolf appears broad and its legs look much longer in relation to its body.

Although both coyotes and wolves live in packs, sightings of each species often involve individuals. Both coyotes and wolves can prey on large animals such as elk.

If you think that you have observed a wolf, please obtain and complete a wolf sighting form, available at any visitor center or ranger station.

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 spells 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, detour quickly and quietly away. If the bear is aware but has not acted aggressively, back away slowly, talking in an even tone while waving your arms.

Aggressive Bears

If a bear approaches or charges you, do not run. It will increase the chances of attack. Do not drop your pack; it may protect your body if attacked. Bears often “bluff charge,” stopping before contact. Bear experts generally recommend standing still until the bear stops, then backing away slowly. Climbing trees is no protection from black bears and may not help with grizzlies either. If you are knocked down, curl into a ball protecting your stomach and back of your head and neck.

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 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 both day and night.

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

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

Food Storage in Bear Country:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Coyote</th>
<th>Wolf</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Delicate</td>
<td>Massive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>16-20 in. (0.4-0.5 m.)</td>
<td>26-34 in. (0.6-0.9 m.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>3.5-4.25 ft. (1.1-1.3 m.)</td>
<td>5-6 ft. (1.5-6 m.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>20-33 lbs. (9-15 kg.)</td>
<td>90-100 lbs. (32-54 kg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color/Coat</td>
<td>Varies from gray to tan with nut; can be thick and bushy</td>
<td>Varies from white to black to silvery gray, thick and bushy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ears</td>
<td>Long and pointed</td>
<td>Rounded and relatively short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muzzle</td>
<td>Long and narrow</td>
<td>Large, broad and blocky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs</td>
<td>Thin and delicate</td>
<td>Thick and long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>Small 2-2.5 in. (5-6 cm.) wide; 2.5-3.5 in. (6-9 cm.) long</td>
<td>Wide: 4-5 in. (10-13 cm.) long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail</td>
<td>Hangs straight down or out</td>
<td>Hangs straight down or out</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wild bears symbolize wilderness. Help us maintain bear populations and prevent bear problems. Follow the recommended practices for safe hiking and backcountry camping. Report all bear sightings and incidents at a visitor center or ranger station.
FISHING
Anglers may test their skills by trying to catch whitetail 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, Signal Mountain Lodge, Colter Bay Marina and Flagg Ranch Village. Fishing in Yellowstone National Park requires a separate permit (fee charged); check at Yellowstone visitor centers and ranger stations.

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 condition information. Registration is no longer required for day climbs and off-trail hiking. Backcountry permits are required, however, for all overnight climbs. The park DOES NOT track and check to see that you get safely out of the backcountry. Leave an agenda with friends or family. Pets are not allowed on trails or in the backcountry. Solo climbing and backcountry travel is not advised.

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 Matilda, Two Ocean, Taggart, Bradley, Bearpaw, Leigh and String Lakes. Sailboats, water skis, windsurfers and jet skis are allowed only on Jenny 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 Moses or Colter Bay Visitor Centers.

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.

Camping in the Park
Camping is a traditional way to enjoy national parks. Grand Teton National Park operates five campgrounds. The fee is $10 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 six. Site capacities range from 10 to 75 people. The nightly use fee is $2.00 per person. 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: Permits Office, Grand Teton National Park, Moose, Wyoming 83012.

Trailer Villages
Colter Bay and Flagg Ranch Trailer Villages are concessioner-operated travel facilities with full hook-ups, showers and laundry. Colter Bay has 112 sites. Flagg Ranch has 101 trailer and 75 tent sites. Advance reservations are advisable. See page 2 for details.

For Your Safety
- A national park is not a place for speed. Please observe posted speed limits.
- Wear seat belts. It’s the law!
- Slow down at dawn and dusk. Watch carefully at all times for animals on roadways; hitting a large animal such as a moose or bison is like hitting another car.
- To avoid being a hazard to other vehicles, pull completely off the road when reading maps, observing wildlife, making decisions or taking pictures.
- Road shoulders are often narrow, so treat bicycles as another car; wait for the oncoming traffic lane to clear before passing.
- Drive only on established roadways.

Recycling
For your convenience, you may recycle aluminum cans at stores where canned beverages are sold throughout the park, at the Moose, Jenny Lake and Colter Bay Visitor Centers and at campgrounds.

This newspaper and other park information handouts have been printed on recycled paper with soy-based inks. The park also has an active recycling program in office and residential areas.

Please recycle this newspaper. Every ton of recycled paper saves approximately 17 trees.
Wildflowers!

During late spring and summer, colorful wildflowers provide breath-taking displays in various parts of the park. Blooming fellows snowmelt, so the show moves upslope as the season progresses. June brings flowers to the southern half of the valley. Clumps of arrowleaf balsamroot, a yellow daisy-like flower with arrow-shaped leaves, add vivid splashes of color to the sagebrush flats. Spikes of blue-purple lupines, a member of the pea family, flower along streams in the southern half of Jackson Hole. Later in the summer, other species of lupine, also blue-purple, bloom in open conifer forests.

The meadows along Highway 89-191-287 north of Colter Bay and those near Two Ocean Lake reach peak flowering during July. Look for yellow mountain sunflowers, pink mountain hollyhock, purple lupines, pink sticky geraniums and purple upland larkspur. As snow melts in the canyons between the Teton peaks, hikers are treated to meadows with an exquisite mix of colors: yellow columbine, bluebells, red paintbrush, pink daisies and lavender asters. Along canyon streams, the vegetation is lush, including deep purple monkshood and cow parsnip, with its immense, flat-topped white flower clusters. Canyons with especially magnificent wildflower displays include upper Open, Cascade and aptly named Paintbrush.

In high alpine areas above treeline, the flowers are diminutive, but worth stooping for. Alpine flowers grow in ground-hugging cushions to avoid wind and cope with cold temperatures and the short growing season. Look for blue alpine forget-me-not, the official flower of Grand Teton National Park, and pink moss campion. Alpine plants are well adapted to their environment, but they are extremely vulnerable to human disturbance. Be sure to stay on established trails.

Recently burned areas offer a spectacular display of wildflowers because of increased sunlight and the fertilizing effect of nitrogen-rich ash. At the Taggart Lake area, three miles north of Moose, look for magenta fireweed and yellow heartleaf arnica where fire burned in 1985. Flowering shrubs have proliferated since the fire: pink-spreading dogbane and snakeweed canescens with its sweet-scented blossoms. Wildflowers bloom amid stands of shoulder-high aspen and numerous lodgepole pines that grew after the fire, so hiking the Taggart Lake Trail provides a closeup view of accelerated plant growth as a result of fire. Sections of the Rockefeller Parkway along Highway 89-191-287 burned in 1988 when a number of fires started through

Exotics
Bright pink musk, bull and Canada thistles, pale pink spotted knapweed and yellow sweet clover, some of the showiest flowers found along roads and trails in the park, are out of place. These plants are exotics that are not native to northwestern Wyoming. Exotic plants can easily become invasive weeds, plants that spread and displace native vegetation. The spread of exotic plants is often a by-product of human activities that cause ground disturbance, such as road and trail construction and grazing of domestic livestock. Please assist park resource management staff in eradicating noxious weeds—report locations of exotic plants to a ranger at a visitor center.

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 from the south 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 tapers to a gentle slope at its northern edge, while rocks born of volcanic flows from Yellowstone line the Snake River and form outcappings scattered atop hills and ridges.

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 level until mid-June.

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

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

A Question of Balance
Human-caused Fires Continue to Threaten Park Values
Although the role of fire in maintaining natural ecosystems is well documented, there are certain parts of the park where fire cannot be tolerated because of the threat posed to developed areas and public safety. National Park Service policy requires that all human-caused fires be suppressed because they are not viewed as natural events and generally occur in close proximity to park developments.

Grand Teton recently completed an analysis of human-caused wildfires in the park, which showed that about 50% of the fires were human-caused, burning nearly 3,000 acres of park lands in ten years. The three major causes were smokers, campfires and downed powerlines. To reduce fires, some powerlines have been placed underground. Hazard trees have been removed from powerline corridors.

Prevention of other types of human-caused fire is up to you! Please handle matches and cigarettes with utmost caution. Smoking is discouraged in backcountry areas. Campfires are allowed only in designated sites. Keep your fires small. Never leave a fire unattended and make sure your fire is dead out.

Where Is Jackson Hole?
The town of Jackson is located 4 miles south of Grand Teton National Park, at the southern end of Jackson Hole.

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### RANGER-LED ACTIVITIES
**June 2 through September 2, 1996**

#### MOOSE VISITOR CENTER
Open daily 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. from June 2 through September 2; open daily 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. the remainder of the year. Ranger on duty for assistance and information. Services include audiovisual programs, natural history and geology exhibits, backcountry and boating permits, and map and publication sales. Park orientation video shown throughout the day. Telecommunication device for the deaf only [TDD]: (307) 739-3400. Phone (307) 739-3399.

#### JENNY LAKE VISITOR CENTER
Open daily 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. from June 2 through September 2. Ranger on duty for assistance and information. Services include geology exhibits and map and publication sales.

#### DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>SUN</th>
<th>MON</th>
<th>TUE</th>
<th>WED</th>
<th>THU</th>
<th>FRI</th>
<th>SAT</th>
</tr>
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<td><strong>INSPIRATION POINT HIKE</strong> – Learn about the creation of this magnificent landscape on a hike to the base of the mountains. Meet the ranger at the Jenny Lake Visitor Center flagpole. We will take the boat across Jenny Lake. The hike will end at Inspiration Point, but you may continue up Cascade Canyon on your own. Round trip boat fare: adult $4.00, child (7-12) $2.25, 6 and under free. Round trip distance: 2.5 miles. Difficulty: moderate uphill. Time: 2-1/2 hours.</td>
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<td><strong>WILDFLOWER HIKE</strong> – Learn some of the flowers that add color to the valley. Meet the ranger at the Taggart Lake Trailhead. Round trip distance: 2 miles. Difficulty: easy. Level: Time: 1-1/2 hours.</td>
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<td><strong>YOUNG NATURALISTS</strong> – Have fun exploring the natural world of Grand Teton. For children ages 8 to 12. Sign up in advance at the Moose or Jenny Lake Visitor Centers. Wear old clothes and bring water, raingear, insect repellent and curiosity. Round trip distance: 2 miles. Difficulty: moderate uphill. Time: 2 hours. Group size limited to 12. Meet at the Jenny Lake Visitor Center flagpole. We will take the boat across Jenny Lake, hike to Hidden Falls and return to the visitor center along the south shore of Jenny Lake. Round trip distance: 2 miles. Difficulty: moderate uphill. Time: 2-1/2 hours.</td>
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<td><strong>GROS VENTRE CAMPFIRE PROGRAM</strong> – Meet at the campground amphitheater for a 45-minute program. Topics are posted on visitor center, amphitheater and campground bulletin boards. Wheelchair accessible.</td>
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<td><strong>SIGNAL MOUNTAIN CAMPFIRE PROGRAM</strong> – Meet at the campground amphitheater for a 45-minute program. Topics are posted on visitor center, amphitheater and campground bulletin boards. Wheelchair accessible.</td>
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Additional ranger-led activities will be offered during the summer throughout the park. Check at a visitor center for special hikes and programs not listed here.

**NOTE:** When a fire occurs in Grand Teton National Park or the Rockefeller Parkway, ranger naturalists may be called for fire protection duty, and ranger-led activities may be canceled.

If there is a fire in the park or parkway, please check at a visitor center for activity confirmation.

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**Join a ranger-led activity for an enjoyable way to discover the wonders of Grand Teton National Park.**

For hiking activities, wear sturdy boots or shoes with non-slip soles. We recommend that you bring water, sunglasses and sunscreen, rain gear, sweater, insect repellent, camera and binoculars. Trails can be rough and the weather unpredictable. You will have a better time if you are prepared for bright sun, wind, rain or cold weather, even snow. Annoying insects may be present. Evenings are usually cool, so a warm jacket will add to your comfort when you attend evening campfire programs.
### DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

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<th>COFFEE WITH A RANGER</th>
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<td>WILDLIFE WATCH</td>
<td>6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.</td>
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### RANGER-LED ACTIVITIES

**June 2 through September 2, 1996**

**COLTER BAY VISITOR CENTER**

Open daily 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. from June 2 through September 2; open daily from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. September 3 through September 29. Ranger on duty for assistance and information. Services include audiovisual programs, backcountry and boating permits, and map and publication sales. The Indian Art Museum features the David T. Vernon collection of Indian art. Native American guest artists demonstrate traditional craftwork daily during June, July, August and early September. Telecommunication device for the deaf only (TDD): (307) 739-3544. Phone (307) 739-3594.

**FLAGG RANCH INFORMATION STATION**

Open daily 9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. from June 2 through September 2. Ranger on duty for assistance and information. Services include map and publication sales.

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**COFFEE WITH A RANGER** — Join the ranger anytime between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. for an informal fireside chat at the Colter Bay Amphitheater. Bring questions and a mug for coffee or hot chocolate.

**MUSEUM GRAND TOUR** — Learn about the native peoples who made and used the artifacts in the Indian Art Museum. Meet in the lobby of the Colter Bay Visitor Center for a 45-minute tour of the museum.

**SWAN LAKE HIKE** — Unravel mysteries and sharpen your senses as you hike with a ranger through forest, meadows and along the ponds east of Colter Bay. Bring binoculars, camera, rain gear and insect repellent for this 3-mile, 3-hour hike. Meet in front of the Colter Bay Visitor Center.

**TETON HIGHLIGHTS** — Meet in the Colter Bay Auditorium for a 30-minute program on what to do and see in the park. Wheelchair accessible.

**FIRE AND ICE CRUISE** — Join the ranger for this 1-1/2 hour boat cruise on Jackson Lake. Learn how forest fires and glaciers have shaped the landscape. Contact the Colter Bay Marina (543-2811) for fare information. Advance ticket purchase in person required to assure seating. The cruise may be cancelled due to low lake level.

**INDIAN ART & CULTURE: UP-CLOSE** — Join the ranger for an in-depth look at a facet of Native American art and culture. Meet in the Colter Bay Auditorium for a 45-minute program. Wheelchair accessible.

**YOUNG NATURALISTS** — Have fun exploring the natural world of Grand Teton. For children ages 8 to 12. Join the ranger for a 1-mile, 1-1/2 hour hike. RESERVATIONS REQUIRED. Sign up at the Colter Bay Visitor Center.

**TETON HIGHLIGHTS** — Meet in the Colter Bay Auditorium for a 45-minute slide-illustrated talk in the Wapiti Room. Topics are posted on bulletin boards. Wheelchair accessible.

**WILDLIFE WATCH** — Jackson Lake Lodge overlooks some of the best moose and bird habitat in the park. Join the ranger on the back deck of the lodge anytime between 6:30 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. for a look through the spotting scope and for answers to your questions about Grand Teton National Park. ALL PARK VISITORS ARE INVITED. Wheelchair accessible.

**FEATURED CREATURES** — Meet at the Colter Bay Amphitheater for a 1-hour look into the habits and habitats of wildlife in the park. Wheelchair accessible.

**LAGISHORE STROLL** — Join the ranger for a leisurely 1-hour stroll to enjoy panoramic views of the Teton Range and learn about the creation of the landscape. Meet in front of the Colter Bay Visitor Center.

**WILDFIRE WATCH** — Join the ranger anytime between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. for an informal fireside chat at the Colter Bay Amphitheater. Bring questions and a mug for coffee or hot chocolate.

**MUSEUM GRAND TOUR** — Learn about the native peoples who made and used the artifacts in the Indian Art Museum. Meet in the lobby of the Colter Bay Visitor Center for a 45-minute tour of the museum.

**LIZARD CREEK CAMPFIRE PROGRAM** — Meet at the amphitheater next to the Visitor Center for a 45-minute slide-Illustrated ranger talk. Topics are posted on amphitheater, campground and visitor center bulletin boards. Wheelchair accessible.

**FLAGG RANCH CAMPFIRE PROGRAM** — Gather around the campfire circle (located along the Snake River west of the bridge) for a traditional ranger talk. Topics are posted at Flagg Ranch Information Station and Campground.

**LIZARD CREEK CAMPFIRE PROGRAM** — Meet at the amphitheater next to the Visitor Center for a 45-minute slide-Illustrated ranger talk. Topics are posted on amphitheater, campground and visitor center bulletin boards. Wheelchair accessible.

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Young Naturalists

You can explore and experience Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway in a special way: become a Young Naturalist! Children can pick up an activity brochure at a visitor center. Complete it while you visit the park and parkway. When you're finished, bring the completed brochure and $1.00 to the Moose, Jenny Lake or Colter Bay Visitor Center. A park ranger will then award you a Young Naturalist patch.

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.

- Southgate launch (about 1/2 mile south of the 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.
+ indicates picnic areas with fire grates.

Backcountry Comfort

Pit toilets are provided at many trailheads and near Hidden Falls. Otherwise, there are no toilets in the backcountry. For your comfort in the backcountry, however, the incidence of intestinal infection from drinking untreated water has increased throughout the West. Giardiasis, Campylobacter and other harmful bacteria may be transmitted through untreated water. Drinking untreated water will make you ill.

Sandhill cranes forage in moist, grassy meadows.

Boil water for one minute to kill harmful organisms or filter with an approved device.

The Migration Dilemma

Return of migratory birds each spring seems as certain as spring itself. National parks like Grand Teton provide safe nesting places for many birds. When birds fly south each fall, though, they face perils. Human-caused habitat changes may have fragmented forests, removing safe feeding and roosting areas in migration corridors. Birds that migrate to the tropics may lose their winter ranges due to deforestation.

Birds serve as colorful, sweet-sounding indicators of biodiversity, which measures the variety of plants and animals and the natural processes occurring in an area. National park managers strive to allow natural processes to flourish, but many of "our" birds spend only parts of their lives within national park protection.

Birdwatchers and scientists alike have become concerned about the future of migratory birds. Show your concern by enjoying birds in your backyard and in your travels! At home, plant native vegetation to provide food, shelter and nest sites for migratory birds. Assist scientists to measure bird population changes by participating in bird counts and surveys, such as Christmas Bird Counts, the North American Migration Count and Breeding Bird Surveys. Find out more about the Partners in Flight program in your home state. You can use your interest and knowledge of birds to help assure their future!
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 8. The distance from the north boundary of the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway (south entrance of Yellowstone National Park) to the south boundary of Grand Teton National Park is 56 miles; approximate driving time with no stops is 1-1/2 hours. Please follow posted speed limits, watch for wildlife on roads and be prepared for 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 most of Jackson Hole. 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 southwest. Stop at the Cathedral Group Turnout for a spectacular view of the Grand Tetons. The road is two-way as far as String Lake and Jenny Lake Lodge. South of String Lake, the road becomes one-way and provides a relaxed lakeshore drive with views of Jenny Lake. Rejoin the Teton Park Road near South Jenny Lake.

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 peaks. Please be respectful; the chapel is a house of worship.

WHOLE DAY
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.

South Jenny Lake Park—Park here and take a short walk to view glacially-carved Jenny Lake nestled at the base of the tallest Teton peaks. A 6-mile hiking trail encircles Jenny Lake. Shuttle buses June 3–September 23, 8 a.m.–6 p.m., fee charged) provide easy access to the west side of the lake and trails to Hidden Falls, Inspiration Point and Cascade Canyon. Parking is limited, so plan to arrive early or late in the day.

Antelope Flats - Kelly Loop—At Gros Ventre Junction, 5 miles south of Moose on Highway 268-191, turn east. Follow the road to the small town of Kelly. To see the Gros Ventre Slide, turn at the sign marked “national forest access.” The Gros Ventre Slide occurred in 1925 when earthquakes and rain caused the north end of Sheep Mountain to break off and dam the Gros Ventre River, forming Lower Slide Lake. Follow the Antelope Flats Road along hayfields and ranches to rejoin Highway 268-191.

RAFT TRIPS ON THE SNAKE RIVER—Park and parkway concessions (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.

Horseback Riding—Park concessions offer horseback rides at Colter Bay and Jackson Lake Lodge.

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 swimmers (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 feed on 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 268-191. 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.

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, elk, 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.
Grand Teton Natural History Association

Grand Teton Natural History Association, a National Park Cooperating Association, operates bookstores in visitor centers in Grand Teton National Park, Rockefellar Parkway, Bridge-Teton and Targhee National Forests and the National Elk Refuge.

When you purchase an item from a Cooperating Association bookstore, the profit supports educational and interpretive programs for visitors to the park and forests. Your purchases also support the publication of free educational and informational leaflets obtained upon request at entrance stations and information counters.

A mail order catalog of books, maps and pamphlets about Grand Teton may be obtained by writing to Grand Teton Natural History Association, P.O. Box 170, Moose, Wyoming 83012 or calling (307) 739-3403.

Tentuot, which means "many pinnacles" to the Shoshoni Indians, is published twice a year by Grand Teton National Park. The Grand Teton Natural History Association provides financial and administrative support in conjunction with contributions from the concessioners listed in this newspaper. This issue was produced by the staff of Grand Teton National Park.

Indian Arts Museum

The Colter Bay Indian Arts Museum houses the David T. Vernon Collection, a spectacular assemblage of Native American artifacts. Native American art has religious significance in addition to beauty and function. The artifacts in the museum are vivid examples of the diverse art forms of American Indian peoples.

The Vernon Collection exhibits include a moccasin case, basket assembly, shield display and pipes. Other exhibits display art associated with warfare and the horse culture. The tipi display contains artifacts associated with domestic life. Bison artifacts include the Apache horn headdress depicted here.

Large photomurals on wood and plexiglas panels highlight the exhibit area. The panels were coated with photochemicals and handled like huge sheets of photo paper. Each panel was made into a developing pan by temporarily adding strips along the edges to hold developing solutions.

From June to September, interpretive activities, such as craft demonstrations by American Indians and ranger-led museum tours, enhance appreciation of Indian culture.

Worship Services

Episcopal: Chapel of the Transfiguration, 1-2-mile north of Moose (6/7-9/20) each Sunday: Holy Eucharist 8:00 a.m.; Worship Service 10:30 a.m.

Roman Catholic: Chapel of the Sacred Heart, 1/4-mile north of Signal Mountain Lodge. (6/2-9/1) Saturday Mass 5:30 p.m.; Sunday Mass 8:00 a.m., 9:30 a.m.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: At Jackson Lake Lodge each Sunday (6/7-9/15), Saturday Mass 5:30 p.m.; Sunday Mass 8:00 a.m., 9:30 a.m.

note the location, description of the people involved, license numbers of any vehicles and report the incident as soon as possible.

Important.
If you observe someone breaking park rules or committing a crime, do not attempt to take action yourself. This is a job for a ranger. Discreetly note the location, description of the people involved, license numbers of any vehicles and report the incident as soon as possible.

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. Academic credit is available for many courses. A college-level Wildlife Ecology course will be held July 21-Aug. 10, and a one-year graduate program in Environmental Education and Natural Sciences is also offered.

Natural History Field Seminars

This summer Teton Science School is offering 31 one-to-five day field seminars taught by expert instructors.

Courses include:
- Bears of Yellowstone — June 2-4; June 6-8
- Birding in Jackson Hole — June 15-16; June 12 and 26; July 14
- The Wonders of Wildflowers — June 16; June 30; July 13; July 19; Aug. 5
- Animal Behavior — June 17-19
- Field Botany: The Flora of the Tetons — June 17-20
- Mountain Building: The Formation of the Tetons and Jackson Hole — June 22-23
- Animal Tracks and Signs: Signatures on the Land — July 1-3
- The Night Sky — July 15-18
- Entomology for Flyfshers — Aug. 1-4
- Edible and Medicinal Plants of the Tetons — Aug. 21-24
- Outdoor Photography: Tools & Techniques of the Photographic Artist — Aug. 24-30, residential
- Archeology of Jackson Hole — Aug. 21-23
- The Illuminated Journal — Aug. 27-30, residential

For registration, tuition information and a free catalog, write: Teton Science School, Box 68P, Kelly, WY 83011; or call (307) 733-4765.

YOU can play an important role in protecting and preserving Grand Teton National Park. The PARK WATCH program encourages park visitors to prevent, be alert to and report hazards, accidents, fires, vandalism and crime. Be conscious of illegal activities such as hunting, poaching and harassing of wildlife.

Be cautious with campfires and smoking materials and report possible sources of human-caused fires. Report what you see to any park employee or stop at the nearest park office or facility. If an immediate response is needed to apprehend a criminal or vandal or to report a fire, stop at the nearest phone and call one of the following numbers:

911
Park Dispatch 739-3300

Important. If you observe someone breaking park rules or committing a crime, do not attempt to take action yourself. This is a job for a ranger. Discreetly note the location, description of the people involved, license numbers of any vehicles and report the incident as soon as possible.

Lost & Found

If you lose or find a personal item, please contact the nearest visitor center, ranger station, campground office or concession facility. Call the Lost & Found Office at Moose (307) 739-3450 for information.
Camping or overnight vehicle parking in pullouts, parking areas, picnic areas or any place other than a designated campground is not allowed; 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 Labor Day and to 30 days during the rest of the year. Check out time for all campgrounds is 10:00 a.m.

Group Camping
Group camping areas are available for large organized groups with a designated leader such as youth groups, etc. (family reunions or similar gatherings do not qualify). Fees range from $20 – $50 per night depending on the size of the group. Contact the nearest visitor center to arrange for advance reservations.

New Fishing Regulations
Fee permits are now required for fishing in Yellowstone National Park. Check at visitor centers and ranger stations for new regulations.

Call For Information
911 for emergencies in Yellowstone National Park (307) 344-7381 (Yellowstone National Park) (307) 344-2386 (Yellowstone National Park Telecommunication Device for the Deaf only) (303) 297-2757 (TW Services Yellowstone lodging) Reservations and information.

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

Ranger-led Activities
Ranger-led activities are offered from early June through Labor Day. Ask at any visitor center for more information.

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 26; 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. May 27 – Labor Day; check for autumn hours. (307) 344-2285

Old Faithful Visitor Center Opens April 19. Hours 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. through May 26; 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. May 27 – Labor Day; check for autumn hours. (307) 344-2575

Canyon Visitor Center Opens May 25. Hours 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. through May 26; 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. May 27 – Labor Day; check for autumn hours. (307) 242-2590

Fishing Bridge Visitor Center Opens May 25. Hours 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. through May 26; 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. May 27 – Labor Day; check for autumn hours. (307) 242-2650

Madison Information Station Opens May 25. Hours 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. through May 26. Hours 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. beginning May 27

West Thumb Information Station Opens May 25. Hours 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. through May 26. Hours 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. beginning May 27

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

Reservable Campsites
TW Recreational Services 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 TW Recreational Services, (303) 297-2757 or by writing to TW Recreational Services, Inc., Amfac Parks and Resorts, 14001 Iliff, Suite 600, Aurora, CO 80014. 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.

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