Grand Teton—An Overview

A paradise awaits you! 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 also provide habitat for numerous small mammals and nesting sites for over 150 bird species. Six amphibian species, 3 reptile species and 11 species of native fish reside in the park and parkway.

The geologic 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 generative force sustained through entrance fees to projects designed to enhance your visit.

Jack Neckels
Superintendent

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.

Visitor Services
Moose Visitor Center—Located at Moose, 1/2 mile west of Moose Junction on the Teton Park Road. Phone 307-739-3309. Open daily:
• 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. through May 25
• 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. May 26 - June 7
• 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. June 8 - September 7.
• 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. after September 7

Colter Bay Visitor Center—Located 1 1/2-mile west of Colter Bay Junction on Highway 89-191-287. Phone 307-739-3594. Open daily:
• 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. May 9 through May 22
• 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. May 23 - June 7
• 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. June 8 through September 7
• 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. September 8 - 27.

Jenny Lake Visitor Center—Located 8 miles north of Moose Junction on the Teton Park Road. Open daily 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. June 8 - September 7.

Flagg Ranch Information Station—Located at Flagg Ranch, 15 miles north of Colter Bay on Highway 89-191-287. Open daily 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. June 8 - September 7.

Concessions—restaurants, stores, service stations, accommodations, companies offering horseback rides and float trips on the Snake River, and other visitor services throughout the park—are listed on page 2 of the Teewinot.

Maps on page 11 & 12 will assist you in exploring Grand Teton National Park. For Yellowstone National Park map and information, please consult page 10.

Telecommunication device for the deaf only (TDD) Moose 307-739-3400; Colter Bay 307-739-3544.

The contents of this issue of the Teewinot have been selected to provide detailed information on:
• Campgrounds—p. 7
• Lodging and other concession services—p. 2
• Scenic drives—p. 6
• Wildlife and wildlife-watching—p. 4
• Geology—p. 5
• Floating and boating trips—p. 2

The Teewinot also contains myriad other valuable tips and facts to help you make the most of your visit. Grand Teton holds many treasures—discover yours!
**FLAGG RANCH RESORT**

Open for summer season May 15 - Oct. 15. Open for winter season Dec. 16 - Mar. 8. Hours of operation subject to change before June 1. Call 543-3100 or toll free 1-800-443-2311. Write Box 187, Moran WY 83013.

**ACCOMMODATIONS**
- Log cabin units 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 hook-ups, tent sites, 24-hour laundries, showers and restrooms.
- **GIFT SHOP** - National park gifts, souvenirs, clothing, Indian Artifacts, Grand Teton's finer items.
- **SERVICE STATION**
  - Grog & spirits.
  - Convenience Store.
  - Open daily 6:00 a.m. - 10:30 p.m., May 8 - Oct. 21.
  - Convenience Store.
  - Call 307-645-6246. Write Box 101, Kelly WY 83011.

**LEEK'S MARINA**

Call 307-944-1073. Write Box 105, Fortine MT 59917.

**PIZZA RESTAURANT**
- Pizza, sandwiches & beer. Open daily 11 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. June 5 - Sept. 9.
- OPEN DAILY 7:30 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. May 22 - Sept. 14.

**RIVER PARK**
- Open daily May 22 - Sept. 27. All hours open with full service.

**SERVICE STATIONS**
- Colter Bay Cafe Court
- Open daily 6:30 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., Jan. 15 - Sept. 27.
- Open daily May 17 - Sept. 27. Hours subject to change. ATM machine.

**FINISHING TOUCHES**
- Bike, canoe and kayak rentals. Repairs and accessories. 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. May 27 - Sept. 21.

**RESTAURANTS**
- Chuckwagon Restaurant
- Boat Shuttles & Cruises - Tent Boating Co.
- On Jenny Lake. Scenic cruises, shuttle service, fishing boat rentals. Open daily 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. June 8 - Sept. 12. Closing date is subject to water levels.

**ACCOMMODATIONS**
- **General Store** - Jenny Lake Store - Open daily May 22 - Sept. 27. Camping & hiking supplies, outdoor clothing. 8:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m. June 8 - Sept. 13. Dinner 6:15 - 9:00 p.m. Reservations suggested for breakfast & lunches; reservations required for dinner. May 29 - Oct. 4.

**SOUTH JENNY LAKE AREA**

**ACCOMMODATIONS**
- **General Store** - Lakeview Village Store
  - Open daily May 30 - Sept. 13. 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Guided fly-fishing trips. Call 373-3471.

**MOOSE VILLAGE**

**ACCOMMODATIONS**
- **General Store & Tent Rental Shop** - Open daily May 30 - Sept. 13. 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Guided fly-fishing trips. Call 373-3471.

**DORNANs AT MOOSE**

Call 307-733-2311. For accommodations call 733-2522 or write Spur Ranch Cabins, Box 39, Moose WY 83012.

**ACCOMMODATIONS**
- **Moose & Bike Lodging**
  - New log cabins located on the Snake River. Year-round availability, fully equipped kitchens, hot & cold water, hot tub & deck cruiser rental.
  - **RENTALS**
  - Snowmobiles, snow shoes, skis, snowboards, bikes.
  - **SPORTS EQUIPMENT RENTAL**
  - Moose & Bike Adventures.

**SNAKE RIVER FLOAT TRIPS**

Season for most companies is between mid-May and mid-September depending on weather and river-flow conditions. All trips include prospective fishing seasons and trips on the Snake River.

**Other Services Outside the Park**

The town of Jackson is 13 miles south of park headquarters at the Jackson Lake Lodge. Open daily 6:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., May 8 - Oct. 21. Other hours available. Call 307-733-2521. Other hours available. Call 307-733-8002. Trip details and rates may vary. See each company's brochure or website.

**GROS VENTRE SLIDE IN**

Gifts, American Indian crafts, snacks, ice & firewood. Open daily May 1 - Sept. 15. 7:30 a.m. - 8:30 p.m. Write Box 101, Kelly WY 83011.
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 spills 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 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.

Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway provide habitat for black and grizzly bears. To distinguish between the two bear species, look for:

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. Many black bears in this region are black 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.

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 or enjoy the display of wildflowers. The following projects will be accomplished during summer, 1998:

• Highway 26-89-191 between the south park boundary and the airport from mid-May until mid-July. Expect 15-20 minute delays.
• Highway 26-89-191 from Snake River Overlook (8 miles north of Moose) to Spread Creek (13 miles north of Moose). Two-week chip seal project during late June - early July.
• Teton Park Road from Taggart Lake parking area to north of North Jenny Lake Junction. Two week slurry seal project.

Bears and Wilderness

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

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 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.

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 thunderstorms common. Snow level gradually retreats; divides between mountain canyons are free of snow by August.

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

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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 about 100 wolves, many of which wear radio collars. As the experimental population grows, wolf sightings will increase. A few non-introduced 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.

A velvet-like covering of blood vessels cloaks the developing antlers of bull moose until August.

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. Male 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.

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.

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### 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. Avoid giving food of any kind to 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.

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### Coyote

- **Species**: Coyote
- **Appearance**: Delicate
- **Height**: 16-20 in. (0.4-0.5 m.)
- **Length**: 3.5-4.25 ft. (1.1-1.3 m.)
- **Weight**: 20-33 lbs (9-15 kg.)
- **Color/Coat**: Varies from gray to tan with rust; can be thick and bushy
- **Ears**: Long and pointed
- **Muzzle**: Long and narrow
- **Legs**: Thin and delicate
- **Feet**: Small: 2-2.5 in. (5-6 cm.) wide; 2.5-3.5 in. (6.5-9 cm.) long
- **Tail**: Hangs straight down or out

### Wolf

- **Species**: Wolf
- **Appearance**: Massive
- **Height**: 26-34 in. (0.6-0.9 m.)
- **Length**: 5-6 ft. (1.5-6 m.)
- **Weight**: 70-120 lbs. (32-54 kg.)
- **Color/Coat**: Varies from white to black to silvery gray; thick and bushy
- **Ears**: Rounded and relatively short
- **Muzzle**: Large, broad and blocky
- **Legs**: Thick and long
- **Feet**: Very large: 3.5-4 in. (9-10 cm.) wide; 4-5 in. (10-13 cm.) long
- **Tail**: Hangs straight down or out
Reading the Landscape

The Teton Range dominates Grand Teton National Park, attracting the attention of all who pass through Jackson Hole. The geologic 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.

The Tetons owe their existence to movement along a fault bound where the mountains meet the valley. Starting 5-9 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, surround these lakes and mark the edge of the glacier's flow.

While small glaciers flowed in the Teton 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 asSnake 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 pronghorn eat sagebrush itself, Sage grouse, large chicken-like birds, eat sagebrush buds.

For the past 10,000 years or so, the Snake River has cut through glacial moraines and flowed from Jackson Lake 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.

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 the 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.

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/gtyb/
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 (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 occasional road 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 evenings 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, 810 feet above the valley. Summit over­ looks 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 Gorge Vista, for a spectacular view of the Grand Teton (13,770 ft.), Teewinot and Mt. Owen. 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. Re­ joint the Teton Park Road near South Jenny Lake.

Menor's Ferry and the Chapel of the Trans­ figuration—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 Trans­ figuration 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, bears 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 59 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 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 boats (June 8 – September 12, 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, 3 miles south of Moose Junction on Highway 26-89-191, turn east. Follow the road to the small town of Kelly. To see the Gros Ventre Slide, turn at the sign marked "national forest access." The Gros Ventre Slide occurred in 1925 when earthquakes and rain caused the north end of Sheep Mountain to break off and dam the Gros Ventre River, forming Lower Slide Lake. Follow the Antelope Flats Rd., a spectacular hayfields and ranches to rejoin Highway 26-89-191.

ONE DAY OR MORE

In addition to the suggestions listed previously, try some of these:

Ranger-led Activities—Join a ranger for a visitor center talk, museum tour, stroll, hike or evening pro­gram. From June 8 – September 7, 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.

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

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, the horse cul­ture and buffalo. The tipi display contains artifacts associated with domestic life.

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.
Camping in the Park

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. Campground fill to capacity during July and August. Appropriate 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 campgrounds 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 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: Colter Bay 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.

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

• New entrance stations at Moose and Moran designed to expedite traffic flow.
• 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.
• Stabilization of the shoreline of south Jenny Lake, eroded by increased visitor use, to restore the natural scenic appearance of this popular destination.
• Monitoring wildlife to assure that populations remain stable.
• Remodeling of the Moose Visitor Center.
• Replacement of damaged interpretive wayside exhibits at turnouts throughout the park and parkway.

During summer 1997, visitors were queried 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.

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

**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.
† indicates picnic areas with fire grates.

**Online Information**
- Grand Teton Natural History Association’s website; information on ordering books, maps and other publications: [http://www.grandteton.com/gtnha/](http://www.grandteton.com/gtnha/)
- Information on the Jackson Hole area including lodging and camping outside the park and parkway: [http://www.jacksonholechamber.com](http://www.jacksonholechamber.com)
- Teton Science School: [http://www.tetonscience.org](http://www.tetonscience.org)

**1998 Entrance Fees**
- **Entrance fee** – Allows entrance to Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks for 7 days:
  - $20 per vehicle
  - $10 per person (single hiker or bicyclist)
  - $15 per motorcycle

- **Golden Eagle Passport** – $50 – Allows entrance to all National Park System areas for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.

- **Parks Specific Pass** – $40 – Allows entrance to Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.

- **Golden Age Passport** – $10 – Allows lifetime entrance to all National Park System areas to American citizens 62 years old or older; non-transferable.

**New Building at Moose**
The addition to the maintenance building at Moose is a very visible change that is not funded by entrance fees. This improvement, intended to consolidate office space and restore maintenance shop space, was paid for through a repair and rehabilitation program, an appropriation approved by Congress, rather than user fees.
Fire—A Natural Force

Thunderheads 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 spread quickly downwind, 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 seed cone or scale cone. lodgepole pines 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, oregongrape, spirea and dogbane re-sprout from below-ground 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.

See for Yourself

To discover what burned areas look like 4 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, 1994. 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 support a thick covering of grasses and wildflowers, but sagebrush has not yet reseeded. Snowbrush ceanothus, Bishop 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, lush grasses and colorful wildflowers now cloak the burned hills adjacent to the highway.

Beaver Creek Fire - Hike to Taggart Lake and walk through areas that burned in September, 1985. Aspen that sprouted from surviving roots after 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. Mule deer eat lush 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 for es of lodgepole pines. Berry-bearing shrubs have proliferated since the fire, attracting bears and other wildlife.

Fire Management

Although people have feared and fought fires for centuries, ecologists and land managers now recognize the essential ecological role of fire. Park managers strive to mimic fire's natural role and restore natural conditions. Around developed areas, flammable material including dead trees, branches and shrubs has been removed to minimize the threat of property damage in the event of fire. Specific fire plans developed for the park and parkway determine how decisions are made when fires occur. When a fire starts naturally, the first task is to ascertain whether the fire fits within approved fire plans. A wildfire is a fire that is not within approved fire plans due to location, weather, available fuel (flammable material) and fire conditions.

When wildfires occur, firefighters attempt to put them out as quickly as possible. When a fire fits approved fire plans, then it is closely monitored to assure human safety and protection of buildings. After careful planning, intentional fires called prescribed burns are ignited and monitored continuously. Prescribed burns are only set when specific, predetermined weather and fire conditions exist. In all fire-related activities, public and firefighter safety is the first priority.

Prevention of human-caused fire is up to you!

Please handle matches and cigarettes carefully. 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.

Worship Services

Roman Catholic: Chapel of the Sacred Heart, 1/4-mile north of Signal Mountain Lodge. 9/6 to 8/30 Saturday Mass 5:30 p.m., Sunday Mass 8:00 a.m., 10:00 a.m.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: At Jackson Lake Lodge each Sunday (5/24 - 9/20). Saturday 8:00 a.m., Sunday 9:30 a.m., 10:00 a.m.

Episcopal: Chapel of the Transfiguration, 1/2-mile north of Moose (5/24 - 9/27) each Sunday: Holy Eucharist 8:00 a.m. (ends 9/6); Worship Service 10:30 a.m.

A Christian Ministry in the National Parks sponsors interdenominational services each Sunday from Memorial Day through Labor Day. Services are held outdoors at campgrounds and indoors at Jackson Lake Lodge. Informal dress is appropriate.
Important Yellowstone Phone Numbers
911 for emergencies in Yellowstone National Park
(307) 344-7381 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.

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 22; 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. May 23 – Labor Day; check for autumn hours. (307) 344-2263.

Old Faithful Visitor Center Opens April 17. Hours 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. through May 22; 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. May 23 – Labor Day; check for autumn hours. (307) 545-2750.

Canyon Visitor Center Opens May 23. Hours 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. through Labor Day; check for autumn hours. (307) 242-2500.

Norris Geyser Basin Museum Opens May 23. Hours 9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. through Labor Day. (307) 344-2812.

Museum of the National Park Ranger, Norris Opens May 23. Hours 9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. through Labor Day.

Fishing Bridge Visitor Center Opens May 23. Hours 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. through Labor Day; check for autumn hours. (307) 242-2450.

Grant Village Visitor Center Opens May 23. Hours 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. through Labor Day; check for autumn hours. (307) 242-2650.

West Thumb Information Station Opens May 23. Hours 8:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. through Labor Day; check for autumn hours. (307) 242-2650.

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.

Yellowstone Park Information

Services
Accommodations
Old Faithful Inn May 1 – Oct. 18
Old Faithful Snow Lodge July 1 – Oct. 12
Old Faithful Lodge May 15 – Sept. 20
Grant Village May 22 – Sept. 27
Lake Yellowstone Hotel May 15 – Oct. 4
Lake Lodge June 10 – Sept. 14
Canyon Lodge June 5 – Sept. 13
Roosevelt Lodge June 12 – Sept. 7
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel May 8 – Oct. 12

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

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

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.

Please make your reservations early and/or plan on securing your campsite as early in the day as possible. Campgrounds may fill early in the day, especially during July and August.
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. Summer programs include two-to-five week residential 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:
- Coyotes: What It Takes to Survive – June 12
- Bird Sit with Bert Raynes – June 14
- Patterns in Nature – June 18
- Birds of Jackson Hole – June 20-21
- Sex, Lies and Audio-tape: Secret Lives & Behavior of Animals – June 22-23
- Fundamentals of Tracking – June 26; June 27-28
- Wetlands – Aug. 3-5; Aug. 6-7
- Finding Your Wild Voice – Aug. 6-9; Sept. 11-13
- Natural History of Butterflies – Aug. 7
- Biology and Behavior of Bugs – Aug. 8
- Exploring the Top of the World – Aug. 8 & 12
- Patterns in Nature – Aug. 13-14
- Preserving Wildflowers – Aug. 15
- The Beaver in the American West – Aug. 20-21
- The Nature of Art & Science: A Field Naturalist Workshop – Aug. 21-24

For registration, tuition information and a free catalog, write: Teton Science School, Box 68T, Kelly, WY 83011; call (307) 733-4765; Home Page www.tetonscience.org

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.
For enlarged maps of the Colter Bay, South Jenny Lake and Moose areas, please see page 11.
For road construction locations, please see page 3.