Many visitors ask “What is the best way to spend my time in Grand Teton National Park?” It is difficult to see and come to know this park in less than several days. Some would say that a lifetime is perhaps not enough. But no matter how long or short your stay will be, plan enough time for each activity so you don’t feel rushed. And don’t forget to relax; after all, you are on a vacation! If you are not accustomed to this elevation, you may feel extra tired at first.

If you are just passing through, the drive between Moose and the South Entrance of Yellowstone (45 mi/79 km) takes approximately one hour. Views of the Teton Range and the Snake River are excellent along the Rockefeller Parkway (Route 89). Snake River Overlook is a good place to take photographs. Allow slightly more time to drive by way of the Teton Park Road, which affords more intimate views of the Teton Range. Wayside exhibits at several overlooks point out geologic features.

Many people believe that a visit to Grand Teton National Park is not complete without seeing Jenny Lake. The more scenic approach to the lake is by way of the one-way road at North Jenny Lake junction. This is one of the most popular areas of the park, however, so don’t expect to be alone. It is best to get to the Jenny Lake area early in the day to find a parking place, if you plan a short walk or hike. Most of the park’s self-guiding trails take less than an hour or so (see page 9). Strolling around the Menor’s Ferry area at Moose will give you insight into the history of Jackson Hole and the difficulties in establishing this park.

If you are interested in seeing wildlife, try exploring the Oxbow Bend area. Moose are frequently seen there as well as bald eagles, great blue herons, a variety of waterfowl, beavers, and occasionally river otters. Or, take a short walk to Christian Pond and you may see trumpeter swans that nest there. To see elk, take an early morning or early evening drive and look for them near Burnt Ridge, Signal Mountain, or Timbered Island. Be careful not to disturb animals by getting too close, even for a picture.

Mountain climbing, backpacking, canoeing, kayaking, fishing, photography, painting, wildlife observation – the list of ways to enjoy Grand Teton’s natural beauty is unlimited. Join a park ranger on one of the many activities offered daily, or explore and discover the Teton’s on your own. Plan your visit, take your time, and you will surely take a special memory of Grand Teton National Park home with you.

Jack Neckels
Superintendent
No new text content is extracted from the image provided.
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 Teton owe their existence to movement along a fault found where the mountains meet the valley. Starting 2-3 million years ago, movement with massive earthquakes occurred every thousand years or so along the fault. The mountain block uplifted on the west side of the fault while the valley block dropped down east of the fault. Today the mountains rise more than a mile above Jackson Hole, with total displacement of 30,000 feet along the fault.

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

While small glaciers flowed in the 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 as Snake River Overlook, eight miles north of Moose on Highway 26-89-191. Today moraines support forests of lodgepole pine and other conifers. Elk and black bears seek refuge and shade in morainal forests and graze in nearby meadows during cooler parts of the day.

When the climate warmed and glacial ice melted, water broke through the moraines and swirled south through the valley, carrying away soil. Today the southern part of Jackson Hole contains less developed, dry, rocky soils. Only vegetation like sagebrush and certain grasses and wildflowers can thrive in such desert-like conditions. Despite the hot and dry conditions, some mammals and birds favor the sagebrush flats. Bison graze on grasses growing among the sagebrush, while 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 and out 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 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.

**Peak Names**

**STRICT PEAK**. In the Teton Range north of Deity Canyon. So named because it is so often hit by lightning.

**BUCK MOUNTAIN**. Named for George A. Buck, recorder for T. M. Bannon's 1898 mapping party. Bannon gave the name “Buck Station” to the triangulation station he and George Buck established on the Summit in 1898.

**NEZ PERCE**. Named for an Indian tribe whose well-known leader was Chief Joseph. Sometimes referred to as Howling Dog Mountain because of the resemblance seen from the north.

**THE GRAND TETON**. Highest mountain in the Teton Range. Named by French Trappers of the Hudson Bay Company. Upon viewing the Teton Range from the west, the trappers dubbed the South, Middle and Grand, Les Trois Tétons, meaning “the three breasts.” Wilson Price Hunt called them “Pier’s Knobs” in 1811 because he used them for orientation while crossing Union Pass. In his *Journal of a Trapper*, Osborne Russell said that the Shoshone Indians named the peaks “Hoary Headed Fathers.”

**TEEWINOT MOUNTAIN**. Towers above Cascade Canyon and Jenny Lake. Its name comes from the Shoshone word meaning “many pinnacles.” Teewinot probably once applied to the entire Teton Range, rather than just this one peak. Fritz Fryer and Phil Smith named the peak when they successfully completed the first ascent of the mountain in 1929.

**MOUNT SAINT JOHN**. Between Cascade and Indian Paintbrush canyons. Actually a series of peaks of nearly equal height. Named for Orestes St. John, geologist of Hayden’s 1877 survey, whose monographs on the Teton and Wind River ranges are now classics.

**MOUNT MORAN**. Most prominent peak in the northern end of the Teton Range. Named by Ferdinand V. Hayden for the landscape artist Thomas Moran, who traveled with the 1872 Hayden expedition into Yellowstone and into Pierre’s Hole on the western side of the Teton Range. He produced many sketches and watercolors from these travels.


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 to the Snake River and form outcroppings scattered atop hills and ridges.

The Teton Range dominates Grand Teton National Park, attracting the attention of all who pass through Jackson Hole. The natural processes that resulted in mountain building and sculpting also have determined where plants grow in the park. Herbivores, plant-eating animals like moose, mule deer and elk, occur where their food source exists.
Where to Look for Wildlife
All animals require food, water, and shelter. Each species also has particular living space, or habitat, requirements. To learn more about wildlife habitats and animal behavior, attend ranger-led activities. To sharpen your wildlife observation skills, spend 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. Look for swimming beavers 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**
A forested ridge southeast of Jenny Lake. Small bands of pronghorn antelope, the fastest North American land animal, forage on nearby sagebrush throughout the day. Elk leave the shade of Timbered Island at dusk to eat the grasses growing amongst the surrounding sagebrush.

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

**CASCADE CANYON**
West of Jenny Lake. Look for, but do not feed, golden-mantled ground squirrels at Inspiration Point. Pikas and yellow-bellied marmots live in scatteredoulder 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**
Half-mile north of Moose on Highway 26-89-191. Old beaver ponds have filled in and now support grassy meadows where elk graze during the 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.

**Bears**
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**
- **Color:** Varies from black to blond. Many black bears in this region are black with a light brown muzzle.
- **Appearance:** Straight face; longer, more pointed ears; no shoulder hump; rump higher than shoulders.
- **Claws:** Short and curved for climbing. Claws do not always show in tracks.

**GRIZZLY BEAR**
- **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; shorter, more rounded ears; prominent shoulder; rump lower than shoulder.
- **Claws:** Long and straight. Claws often show in tracks.

**For Wildlife Observers & Photographers**

**Be a responsible wildlife observer.**
**Do not feed wildlife. Do not harass wildlife.**

Do not feed wildlife, including ground squirrels and birds. Feeding wild animals makes them dependent on people, and animals often bite the hand that feeds them.

Do not harass wildlife. Harassment is any human action that causes unusual behavior, or a change of behavior, in an animal. Repeated encounters with people can have negative, long-term impacts on wildlife, including increased levels of stress and the avoidance of essential feeding areas.

Please remember, nesting birds are easily disturbed. For wildlife, raising young is a private affair. If an adult bird on a nest flies off at your approach, 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 an animal’s behavior as a guide to your actions, and limit the time you spend with wildlife, just as you would when visiting a friend’s home. Follow all park regulations and policies.

**Birds serve as colorful, sweet-sounding indicators of biodiversity.**

The return of migratory birds each spring seems as certain as spring itself.

National parks like Grand Teton provide sanctuary for many species. Unfortunately, many of our birds spend only a part of their lives within national park protection. When birds fly south each fall, they face numerous perils. Human-caused habitat changes have fragmented forests, removing safe feeding and roosting areas along migration corridors. Birds that migrate as far as the tropics may lose their winter ranges due to deforestation.

Birdwatchers and scientists alike have become concerned about the future of migratory birds. Become involved by enjoying birds in your backyard and during your travels. At home, plant native vegetation to provide food, shelter and nest sites for migratory birds. Protect birds by keeping your cats indoors. Assist scientists measuring bird population changes by participating in bird counts and surveys, such as the annual Christmas Bird Count and the North American Migration Count. Find out about the “Partners in Flight” program in your home state. Use your interest and knowledge of birds to help assure their future!
In order to continue to enjoy our National Park, respect the wildlife, plants and habitats within Grand Teton National Park, all of which may be defined by the plants and animals that live within them. Whatever the community, it is important to remember that the plants and animals that live within them.

**Plant & Wildlife Communities**

The geology and natural systems of Grand Teton National Park and Jackson Hole, create a magnificent environment showcasing an incredible diversity of vegetation and wildlife. There are a number of distinct, natural communities within Grand Teton National Park, all of which may be defined by the plants and animals that live within them.

**Forest Communities**

There are a number of forest communities in Grand Teton National Park. Because of the variations in the height of trees, shrubs and grasses, forests support a wide variety of animal species.

The most extensive of the forests here is the subalpine pine community, which extends from the southern portion of Yellowstone National Park and along the lower elevations of the Tetons to the south end of the range. Elk and male deer find shade here during sunny, summer days. Red squirrels inhabit the trees, gathering seeds and storing them in middens for the long winter. Snowshoe hares, white-footed deer and red-backed voles are amongst the smaller mammals found on the forest floor. Black and grizzly bears, pine martens prey upon smaller animals. Colorful western tanagers fly through the low dense parts of the forest canopy.

Other forest communities here include Douglas fir and spruce-fir forests. Stands of Douglas fir can be found on either dry, south-facing slopes up to about 8,000 feet or on dry north-facing slopes at lower elevations. Ruffed grouse nest in these locations on the ground and feed on buds and insects. Voles, mice and gophers also live here; they are hunted by great horned owls, Cooper's and sharp-shinned hawks and goshawks. Other birds found amongst the Douglas fir include chlorodine, nutchatches, pine siskins, Cassin's finches, and dark-eyed juncos. Yellow-bellied marmots and golden-mantled ground squirrels can sometimes be found in open rocky areas.

Spruce-fir forests are dominated by Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir and are located at higher elevations. Moose feed extensively on subalpine fir in the winter months and elk and deer use these forests at other times during the year. Other mammals can be found here, including long-tailed weasels, pine martens, mountain lions, and the rare wolverine.

**Wetland Communities**

Wetland (or Aquatic) communities in and around rivers, lakes and marshes are those that are dominated by water. The Snake River and its tributaries drain the mountains surrounding Jackson Hole, providing a rich habitat for a variety of wildlife. Trout and other fish are a valuable food source for bald eagles, ospreys and river otters. The slow-moving braided channels of the river are home to beavers, otters, muskrats, and several reptile and amphibians. The Douglas

**Sagebrush Flats**

The sagebrush flats are the most visible community in Grand Teton, covering most of the valley floor. Rocky, well-drained soils make it difficult for most plants to survive here, but hardy Big sage, small sage, antelope bitterbrush and over 20 species of grasses thrive. Though it appears barren and sparse, this is a surprisingly diverse community. Sage grouse use sage for food, shelter and nesting areas.

**Alpine Communities**

The alpine community is the harshest of Grand Teton's habitats. High elevations, long, severe winters and short summers present special challenges to the inhabitants above the treeline. Summer is short and intense, with long, bright days and cold nights. Lichens cling to rocks and miniature, low-growing mat plants, such as pines and saxifregae, guard themselves from wind and cold by growing only inches above the soil. Many alpine flowers have unpleasant odors so as to attract pollinating flies and other insects. The insects in turn attract horned larks and white-crowned sparrows. The Alpine forget-me-not rewards hikers with its vibrant blue color and sweet scent. Yellow-bellied marmots often sun themselves on rocky hillocks as Clark's nutcrackers fly overhead. Tiny rabbit-like pikas spend the warm months collecting and storing food for the long winter. Golden eagles sometimes soar on warm air currents searching for prey. By the time the snow falls, most residents have moved to lower elevations or began a long winter hibernation.

**Wet meadows and willow flats are covered by water at least part of the year. A high water table and good soil make an abundance of grasses, sedges and forbs possible. Small mammals and birds which rely on this type of vegetation are common here. Willows also provide critical habitat for moose, which feed heavily on them, especially in late winter.**

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The fires of 2000

Last year has been called the worst fire season since 1916. Nearly seven million acres burned throughout the nation during 2000, more than two times the ten-year national average. There were so many fires burning at one time that there were not enough firefighters to go around.

What made the fires of 2000 so severe? Lack of rain is an obvious answer, but it was a combination of factors including ongoing drought conditions, unusual weather events, many lightning strikes, and an accumulation of woody fuels resulting from nearly a century of fire exclusion in areas that historically burned on a regular basis.

A major compounding factor has been the growth of communities near the edges of open lands like National Parks and National Forests. This has put homes and other structures closer to the kinds of vegetation where large fires spread rapidly.

In response to the 2000 fire season, Congress passed the President’s Fire Initiative, which includes a new National Fire Plan, and increased funding for fire preparedness, more fuels treatments, and more sophisticated fire management. As part of this plan, the National Park Service has a 2001 Implementation Strategy, with provisions for oversight and accountability for an expanded program, improved fire preparedness, wildland fire operations (especially hazardous fuels reduction in wildland urban interface areas), and assistance to rural fire districts.

Fire Management at the National Park Service focuses on restoring and maintaining natural processes associated with fire, while protecting human life and property. To help in achieving these goals, the National Park Service has a comprehensive fire management program including hazardous fuels reduction, prescribed fire, wildland fire management for resource benefits, and wildland fire suppression. The new 2001 Implementation Strategy will enhance and guide the program into the future.

At Grand Teton National Park, the Fire Management Office has increased its staff for the 2001 fire season for improved fire prevention, and emergency fire readiness, and fuels reduction. Fire personnel cooperate extensively with the Bridger-Teton National Forest and Teton County Fire Department to manage fire and fuels across our administrative boundaries. Fire managers also work with wildlife biologists, vegetation ecologists, and historic preservation experts to use natural and prescribed fire to enhance habitat and benefit ecosystem functions.

During the 2001 fire season, Grand Teton National Park asks you to help out by being careful with fire, and invites you to explore the diverse fire-adapted vegetation of this unique landscape.

9,700 Acres of Fire

It was late morning on August 15, 2000 in Grand Teton National Park. There was already smoke in the air from forest fires in Idaho and Southwest Wyoming. But that didn’t stop the clouds from gathering over the Tetons for another round of lightning and thunder. By the time the storm was over, eight new wildland fires had ignited in the park.

An aerial detection flight found that two of them were located near developed areas, which made them first priority. Firefighters were dispatched, and both fires were controlled by the next morning.

There were six fires on the west side of Jackson Lake and to the north in the John D. Rockefeller Memorial Parkway. One of these, the Glade Fire, began to spread rapidly and threaten the Flagg Ranch area. Air tankers and heavy helicopters were ordered. Flagg Ranch was evacuated, and the highway between Lizard Creek Campground and Grant Village in Yellowstone was closed. By August 15th, the fire was mostly contained.

The Moran and Snowshoe fires near Moran Bay on Jackson Lake quickly merged together on August 15th. Firefighters were sent to protect the Moran Bay Patrol Cabin, but were not able to prevent the fire from consuming it.

With so many large fires burning at the same time, local fire managers were stretched thin. And there was still a significant threat of new ignitions. Therefore, a Type II Incident Management Team was ordered from Nevada to take over the Teton Complex Fires. The team prioritized fires that threatened developed areas, and used a confinement strategy to contain the spread of backcountry fires using natural boundaries and bucket drops from helicopters.

The confinement strategy causes very little man-made disturbance, because few firelines are constructed. The result is a very natural looking burn, closely resembling the landscape patterns that fires have caused for thousands of years. The Teton Complex fires have provided a diverse and patchy mosaic of both lightly burned and heavily scorched forest. The regrowth will be prime habitat for many kinds of wildlife, and the reduced fuels will help protect places like Flagg Ranch from fire in the future.

Mechanical Thinning

Firefighters call the places where developments and wild vegetation come together the Wildland Urban Interface. They worry about them because when people build up against the edge of the forest, they are asking for trouble when a wildland fire occurs. That is because there is no fuel break to prevent the flames from reaching the buildings. Sometimes there isn’t even room to drive a fire engine between the trees and a structure. These situations exist all across the country, and after last summer’s fires, many people are calling for something to be done.

In Grand Teton National Park, fire crews have been taking steps to remove these hazard fuels around buildings for years. They do this by thinning trees and removing dead wood and brush from the forest floor. They pile the slash, and let it dry out for at least a year, and then burn the piles during wet weather in spring or late fall. You may not notice at first that this work has been done, but you might see piles of brush and logs that are waiting to be burned, such as at Cogler Bay Village. This year crews will be thinning at the Signal Mountain Summit Road, and near employee housing areas.
Walks & Hikes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place &amp; Area</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Meet the Ranger at:</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Times</th>
<th>SUN</th>
<th>MON</th>
<th>TUE</th>
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<th>FRI</th>
<th>SAT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moose &amp; Jenny Lake Area</td>
<td>Inspiration Point Hike</td>
<td>Learn about the creation of this magnificent landscape on a hike to Hidden Falls and a viewpoint above Jenny Lake. This activity is first-come, first-served and is limited to 25. Please obtain a token for each member of your group at the Jenny Lake Visitor Center prior to meeting the ranger. Roundtrip boat fare; adult $5.00, child (7-12) $3.00, 6 and under free. Roundtrip distance: 2 miles. Difficulty: moderate uphill. Time: 2½ hours.</td>
<td>Jenny Lake Visitor Center Flagpole</td>
<td>June 9 - Sept. 3</td>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
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<td>String Lake Stroll</td>
<td>Join the ranger for an easy 2-mile walk through a variety of forest communities and learn about the plants and animals that live there. Roundtrip distance: 2 miles. Difficulty: easy. Time: 2½ hours.</td>
<td>String Lake Trailhead</td>
<td>June 4 - Sept. 3</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
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<td>Wildflower Walk</td>
<td>Learn about the flowers that add color to the valley. Roundtrip distance: 2 miles. Difficulty: easy. Time: 2 hours.</td>
<td>Taggart Lake Trailhead</td>
<td>June 4 - July 28</td>
<td>9:30 a.m.</td>
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<td>Naturalist's Choice Hike</td>
<td>You want to know a secret? Join the ranger and they’ll show you their favorite one. Roundtrip distance: 2 miles. Difficulty: easy. Time: 2 hours.</td>
<td>Taggart Lake Trailhead</td>
<td>July 29 - Sept. 3</td>
<td>9:30 a.m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Young Naturalists</td>
<td>Children 8-12 years old are invited to explore the natural world of Grand Teton. Reservations must be made at the Moose, Jenny Lake or Colter Bay Visitor Centers. Wear old clothes and bring water, rain gear, insect repellent and curiosity. Roundtrip distance: 2 miles. Difficulty: easy, level. Times: 1½ hours. Group size limited to 12. Parents, please pick up your children promptly at 3:00 p.m. at the same location.</td>
<td>Jenny Lake Visitor Center Flagpole</td>
<td>June 12 - Aug. 18</td>
<td>1:30 p.m.</td>
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Colter Bay Area

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<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Meet the Ranger at:</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Times</th>
<th>SUN</th>
<th>MON</th>
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<tr>
<td>Swan Lake Hike</td>
<td>Unravel mysteries and sharpen your senses as you hike with a ranger through forest, meadows and along ponds east of Colter Bay. Bring water, binoculars, camera, rain gear and insect repellent for this 3-mile, 3-hour hike.</td>
<td>Colter Bay Visitor Center Flagpole</td>
<td>June 4 - Sept. 3</td>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
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<td>Young Naturalists</td>
<td>See Young Naturalists description above.</td>
<td>Colter Bay Visitor Center</td>
<td>June 12 - Aug. 18</td>
<td>1:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lakeshore Stroll</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Colter Bay Visitor Center Flagpole</td>
<td>June 4 - Sept. 3</td>
<td>4:30 p.m.</td>
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Visitor Centers

Moose Visitor Center
Located at Moose, 1½ mile west of Moose Junction on the Teton Park Road. Phone 307-739-3399. Open daily:
through June 3; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
June 4 through September 3; 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
after September 3; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Colter Bay Visitor Center
Located 10-mile west of Colter Bay Junction on Highway 89-191-287. Phone 307-739-3594. Open daily:
May 12 through May 25; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
May 26 through June 3; 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
June 4 through September 3; 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
September 4 through September 30; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Jenny Lake Visitor Center
Located 8 miles north of Moose Junction on the Teton Park Road. Open daily:
June 4 through September 3; 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
September 4 through September 30; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Flagg Ranch Information Station
Located at Flagg Ranch, 15 miles north of Colter Bay on Highway 89-191-287. Open daily June 4 through September 3; 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

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 spiritual significance in addition to beauty and function. The artifacts in the museum are vivid examples of the diverse art forms of Native Americans.

Menor’s Ferry Historic District
Self-guided path open daily. Historic Bill Menor Store open daily 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. from May 25 through September 30. Beginning in mid-July, you can take a free ride across the Snake River on a replica cable ferry. Ferry operates when water level and staffing allows. Inquire at the Moose Visitor Center.
Wildflowers!

During late spring and summer, colorful wildflowers provide breathtaking displays throughout the park. Blooming follows snowmelt, so the show moves upslope as the season progresses. In high alpine areas above treeline, the flowers are diminutive, but worth stopping for. Alpine flowers grow in ground-hugging cushions to avoid wind and to cope with cold temperatures and short growing season. Look for pink moss campion and blue alpine forget-me-not, the official Flower of Grand Teton National Park. 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 spectacular displays of wildflowers due to increased access to sunlight and the fertilizing effect of nitrogen-rich ash. At the Targhee Lake area, three miles north of Moose, a fire burned in 1985 and today wildflowers bloom amid stands of aspen saplings and numerous young lodgepole pine. Look for magenta, white, yellow heartleaf anemone, and yellow paintbrush, especially pink spreading dogbane and snowbrush clematis, with its multi-colored blossoms.

Grizzly Bears

Ten years ago, grizzly bears, a threatened species, were rarely seen in Grand Teton. Today, however, they are common, especially in the northern half of the park. As part of an ecosystem effort, this project aims to determine the health of the grizzly population, their distribution in the park, and which habitats are most important. Information from this study will help managers protect important habitats and plan for visitor use patterns that minimize disturbance to grizzlies. Since at least 1935 some bison and elk in the Yellowstone ecosystem have had brucellosis, a disease brought to the U.S. by cattle imported from Europe. While technology, researchers have discovered that red-tailed hawks face when they leave their summer nesting territories. With the aid of on-site scientists and wildlife managers, researchers are interested in several aspects of how the disease is transmitted among wildlife. The results of this project will provide managers with crucial information to aid their annual survival and summer nesting success.

Predator-Moose Relationships

Researchers are studying whether or not more forest fires affect the distance of large carnivores from portions of the park, and how they change in behavior and survival rates as a grizzly bear and wolves recolonize these areas. Of particular interest is how many other species are born each year and how long they survive. Moose behavior and survival rates may gradually change as large carnivores move back into the area.

An Outdoor Laboratory: Current Research in Grand Teton

Along with protecting significant natural and cultural features and providing for their enjoyment, Congress recognized the value of national parks as some of the world’s most important outdoor laboratories. Grand Teton National Park is no exception in providing an unparalleled research setting. As part of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, Grand Teton is an integral component of the world’s largest intact temperate ecosystem. Below are just a few of the park’s dreams of on-going research projects that are conducted by park staff, universities, and private research institutions. The results of these studies and many others like them furnish park managers with critical information needed for long-term conservation planning.

Population Structure, Habitat Use, and Distribution of Grizzly Bears

Red-tailed Hawk Migration

A team of park biologists and scientists from Bemisia South, a private research and education institute, is focusing on the red-tailed hawk’s face when they leave their summer nesting territories. The results of this project will help managers understand the health of the grizzly population, their distribution in the park, and which habitats are most important. Information from this study will help managers protect important habitats and plan for visitor use patterns that minimize disturbance to grizzlies. Since at least 1935 some bison and elk in the Yellowstone ecosystem have had brucellosis, a disease brought to the U.S. by cattle imported from Europe.

GRAND EVENTS

Travelers, Visitors or Tourists?

Grand Teton National Park celebrates one of the most recognizable mountain landscapes in America, if not the world. The view from Jackson Hole, with its magnificent mountain range, sagebrush terraces, river and stream bottoms and lodgepole pine forests sweeping to the base of the abrupt, upthrust Teton Range. Four million visitors travel the park roads and trails, using themselves of park facilities and services in search of rest, relaxation and recreation.

In efforts to understand who visits the park and what they might want to see or experience, the National Park Service conducts occasional surveys. There are several ways you can receive a survey form during your visit. The results to data may be of interest to you, particularly if you have been playing “License Plates” as you travel through the park, or wonder why you run little friends or relatives during your visit. By travelling in the summer, you join 73% of your total visitors, or 2,944,518 people, visiting from May to September. There is little winter parking lots are full, as are hiking, plane flights, car rentals and campgrounds.

If you are from California, Texas, Utah, Colorado or Florida, you are in a special category, in that order, the top five states of origin making up a total of 34% of the park’s visitors. Chance you may see someone from close to home, and lots of license plates from your state, during your visit.

A recent survey also shows that 8% of visitors do not live in the United States at all. Travelers from Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom and Switzerland make up the top four countries of origin. There are more visitors from foreign lands, than from the state of Wyoming. You are also sharing the road with quite a few travelers who have not been here before, 4%, and are traveling as families, 73%. If you are only seeing that, you may join many others in that preference. In 1997, the top five activities were viewing scenery (98%), wildlife viewing (88%), pleasure driving (71%), road bike exhibits (91%) and shopping (88%).

No matter your state, country or favorite activity, the National Park Service is pleased to have you visit and share in this wonderful experience that is Grand Teton National Park. Travel safely and meet both now and old friends.
**RANGER ACTIVITIES**

## Talks & Evening Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Meet the Ranger at:</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Times</th>
<th>SUN</th>
<th>MON</th>
<th>TUE</th>
<th>WED</th>
<th>THU</th>
<th>FRI</th>
<th>SAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moose &amp; Jenny Lake Area</strong></td>
<td>Teton Profiles</td>
<td>A 20-minute talk on a variety of topics. From the park's geologic story to learning about the variety of wildlife that call this park home, this program will give you insight to the stories behind the scenery. Wheelchair accessible.</td>
<td>Moose Visitor Center Map</td>
<td>June 4 - Sept. 3</td>
<td>9:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 1:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gros Ventre Campfire Program</td>
<td>A 45-minute slide-illustrated ranger talk. Topics are posted on visitor center, amphitheater and campground bulletin boards. Wheelchair accessible.</td>
<td>Gros Ventre Campground Amphitheater</td>
<td>June - July</td>
<td>9:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signal Mountain Campfire Program</td>
<td>A 45-minute slide-illustrated ranger talk. Topics are posted on visitor center, amphitheater and campground bulletin boards. Wheelchair accessible.</td>
<td>Signal Campground Amphitheater</td>
<td>June - July</td>
<td>9:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Colter Bay Area</strong></td>
<td>Museum Grand Tour</td>
<td>Tour a spectacular collection of Native American art and artifacts while learning about the native people who made them. 45 minutes. Wheelchair accessible.</td>
<td>Colter Bay Visitor Center Lobby</td>
<td>June 4 - Sept. 3</td>
<td>9:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Teton Highlights</td>
<td>Wondering what to do and see in the park? Join a ranger for some great ideas. 30 minutes. Wheelchair accessible.</td>
<td>Colter Bay Visitor Center Auditorium</td>
<td>June 4 - Sept. 3</td>
<td>11:00 a.m. 3:00 p.m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Indian Art &amp; Culture</td>
<td>Join the ranger for an in-depth look at a facet of Native American art and culture. A 45-minute program. Wheelchair accessible.</td>
<td>Colter Bay Visitor Center Auditorium</td>
<td>June 4 - Sept. 3</td>
<td>1:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Evening on the Back Deck</td>
<td>Join the ranger on the back deck of Jackson Lake Lodge for answers to your questions about Grand Teton National Park. Look through the spotting scope for some of the best bird and moose habitat in the park. ALL VISITORS ARE INVITED. Wheelchair accessible.</td>
<td>Jackson Lake Lodge Back Deck</td>
<td>June 4 - Sept. 3</td>
<td>Anytime from 6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Featured Creature</td>
<td>A 1-hour look into the habits and habitats of wildlife in the park. Wheelchair accessible.</td>
<td>Colter Bay Amphitheater</td>
<td>June - July</td>
<td>7:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Flagg Ranch Campfire Program</td>
<td>Gather around the campfire circle for a traditional ranger talk. Topics and location of campfire circle are posted at Flagg Ranch Information Station, Lodge and campground. Wheelchair accessible.</td>
<td>Flagg Ranch Cabin Area</td>
<td>June - July</td>
<td>8:00 p.m.</td>
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<td>Lizard Creek Campfire Circle</td>
<td>Gather ‘round the campfire circle for a traditional ranger talk. Topics posted at various locations. Wheelchair accessible. Starts June 9.</td>
<td>Lizard Creek Campground Circle</td>
<td>June - July</td>
<td>8:00 p.m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jackson lake Lodge</td>
<td>Join the ranger for a 45-minute slide-illustrated talk. Topics are posted on the lodge bulletin board. ALL VISITORS ARE INVITED. Wheelchair accessible.</td>
<td>Jackson Lake Lodge Wapiti Room</td>
<td>June 29 - Aug. 18</td>
<td>8:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colter Bay Campfire Program</td>
<td>Join the ranger for a 45-minute slide-illustrated talk. Topics are posted at amphitheater, campground, and visitor center bulletin boards. Wheelchair accessible.</td>
<td>Colter Bay Amphitheater</td>
<td>June - July</td>
<td>9:30 p.m.</td>
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Additional ranger activities will be offered during the summer throughout the park. Check at a visitor center for special hikes and programs not listed here. See page A for Visitor Center information.
Short On Time?

Wondering how to make the most of your time in Grand Teton National Park?

Take a look at a few of the suggestions below to help plan your visit. Suggested drives and places to stop are described from north to south. Use the map on page 12. The distance from the south entrance of Yellowstone National Park to the south boundary of Grand Teton National Park is 56 miles; approximate driving time with no stops is 1½ hours.

Please follow posted speed limits, watch for wildlife on roads and be prepared for occasional delays due to road construction.

ON A HALF DAY

Colter Bay Visitor Center and Indian Arts Museum - Visit the museum to view art created by native people 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.

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

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.

ON A WHOLE DAY

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.

Antelope Flats - Kelly Loop - At Gros Ventre Junction, 5 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 Road along hayfields and ranches to rejoin Highway 26-89-191.

MANY DAYS

Ranger-led Activities - Join a ranger for a visitor center talk, museum tour, stroll, hike or evening program. A list of scheduled programs is in this newspaper. Attend these activities to learn more about the natural and human history of the park and parkway.

Teton Weather

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

July and August - Warm days and cool nights prevail, with afternoon thunderstorms.

BOATING

Motorboats are permitted on Jenny (1/10 horsepower maximum), Jackson and Phelps Lakes. Human-powered vessels are permitted on Jackson, Jenny, Phelps, Emma Matilda, Two Ocean, Togtart, Bradley, Bearpaw, Leigh and String Lakes. Sailboats, water skiing, and wind surfers are allowed only on Jackson Lake. 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. As of April 2000, personal watercraft are prohibited in all waters within the park. Obtain permits at the Moos or Colter Bay Visitor Centers.

FLOATING THE SNAKE RIVER

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

BACKPACKING

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

SWIMMING

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

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.

CLIMBING

There are many risks and hazards associated with climbing and mountaineer travel. Experience and good judgment are essential. The Jenny Lake Ranger Station, the center for climbing in Grand Teton National Park, is staffed from early June to mid-September by climbing rangers who can provide up-to-date weather and route conditions information. Registration is no longer required for day climbs and off-trail hiking. Backcountry permits are 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 trail in the backcountry. Solo climbing and backcountry travel is not advised.

PETS

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

Raft Trips on the Snake River - Park and roadway concessioners 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.

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.

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October

Normal Daily Maximum 60 70 80 78 68 56
Normal Daily Minimum 31 38 42 41 34 26
Precipitation
Normal 1.9" 2.2" 1.2" 1.4" 1.3" 1.0"
Maximum 2.9" 4.0" 2.2" 3.9" 3.7" 2.6"
Maximum Snowfall 4.6" 6" 2" 8" 18"
Days wintermelted Precip. 10 17 7 8 8 9
Average No. Thermometers 5 11 14 12 2 0

May
June
July
Aug.
Sept.
Oct.

Temperature

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

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

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.

Temperature

Normal Daily Maximum 60 70 80 78 68 56
Normal Daily Minimum 31 38 42 41 34 26
Precipitation

Normal 1.9" 2.2" 1.2" 1.4" 1.3" 1.0"
Maximum 2.9" 4.0" 2.2" 3.9" 3.7" 2.6"
Maximum Snowfall 4.6" 6" 2" 8" 18"
Days wintermelted Precip. 10 17 7 8 8 9
Average No. Thermometers 5 11 14 12 2 0
Camping and Hiking

Camping the Park

Grand Teton National Park operates five campgrounds. The fee is $12 per night per site. Jenny Lake Campground is open to tents only. Other campgrounds will accommodate tents, trailers and recreational vehicles. All campgrounds have modern comfort stations, but do not have utility hookups. The maximum length of stay is 7 days at Jenny Lake and 14 days at all other National Park Service campgrounds.

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

**CAMPING IS NOT PERMITTED ALONG ROADSIDES, IN OVERLOOKS NOR IN PARKING AREAS. Doubling-up in campites 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 plus a $15 non-refundable reservation fee. Organized groups such as youth, religious and educational groups may use the group campsites. Advance reservations are required. Requests for reservations should be made between January 1 and May 15 by writing to: Campground Reservations, Grand Teton National Park, Moose, Wyoming 83012.

**Trailer Villages**

Colter Bay and Flagg Ranch Trailer Villages are concessioner-operated trailer facilities with full hook-ups, showers and laundry. Colter Bay has 112 sites. Flagg Ranch has 100 trailer and 75 tent sites. Advance reservations are advisable. See page 2 for details. Ask at a visitor center for additional trailer parks located outside the park and parkway.

**Food Storage in Bear Country**

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. Failure to observe the below regulations is a violation of federal law and may result in citations and fines.

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

---

**Backcountry Comfort**

Pit toilets are provided at many trailheads, but there are no toilets in the backcountry. Be sure to urinate at least 150 feet from streams and lakes. To prevent contamination of waterways, bury feces in a hole 6-8 inches deep at least 200 feet from streams and lakes. Pack out used toilet paper, tampons, sanitary napkins and diapers in sealed plastic bags. Do not bury or burn them.
Bears & 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.

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

Self-Guiding Trails
Sample the history, natural history and mystery of Jackson Hole. Obtain free trail guides at visitor centers and trailheads, except for Lunch Tree Hill and String Lake, where signs are placed along the trail. Expanded versions of the trail guides for Cascade Canyon, Taggart Lake and the Colter Bay area are also sold at park visitor centers.

Canyon Trail - Follow part or all of the Cascade Canyon Trail. From the east shore boat dock to Inspiration Point is 5.8 miles roundtrip (2.2 miles via shuttle boat).

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

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

Lunch Tree Hill Trail - This self-guided trail at Jackson Lake Lodge answers the question “What’s in a name?” Small wayside exhibits interpret the 1/2-mile trail.

Menor’s Ferry Trail - A 1/2-mile loop begins at the Chapel of the Transfiguration parking lot in Moose and passes Menor’s cabin and ferry and an exhibit of historic photographs.

Taggart Lake Trail - The 3.2-mile Taggart Lake trail traverses a major portion of the 1,028-acre Beaver Creek fire. The trail begins at the Taggart Lake parking area, 3 miles northwest of Moose.

Access Trail at String Lake - A paved trail follows the shore of String Lake for 1/4-mile. Wayside exhibits explain the formation of glacial lakes.

Colter Bay Area - A variety of trails lead from the vicinity of the Colter Bay Visitor Center, including the Lakeshore Trail, paved for 1/2-mile.

Fire Waysides - Interpretive signs at Cottonwood Creek picnic area and Jackson Lake overlook explain various aspects of fire ecology and local fire history.

Scenic Turnouts - Consult interpretive signs at scenic turnouts to learn about the natural history and geology of the Teton Range and Jackson Hole.

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.

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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 Natural History Association

Grand Teton Natural History Association, a Cooperating Association, operates interpretive and educational bookstores in five visitor centers in Grand Teton National Park and the Rockefeller Parkway, and several outlets in National Forest and National Elk Refuge information facilities.

When you make a purchase at an Association bookstore, profits are returned to the park in the form of donations to support visitor programs. Your purchase also supports the publication of this newspaper and many free educational handouts available at visitor centers and entrance stations.

If you are thinking about ordering books, maps and pamphlets about Grand Teton and the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, please check out the Grand Teton Natural History Association website: www.grandteton.com/gthna/

Obtain a mail order catalog by writing to Grand Teton Natural History Association, P.O. Box 170, Moose, Wyoming 83012 or calling (307) 739-3403.

Grand Teton National Park Foundation

More than four million visitors come to Grand Teton National Park each year to gaze at the mountains, marvel at the wildlife, and enjoy experiences that enrich their lives. They go home secure in the knowledge that Grand Teton National Park will be waiting for their next visit, or the visit of their children or grandchildren many years in the future. That is the promise of the National Park System and its caretakers, the National Park Service.

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

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

Philanthropy in the cause of national parks is not new. The John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway reminds us that we have the Rockefeller family to thank for a generous 35,000-acre land donation that led to today’s Grand Teton National Park. The Grand Teton National Park Foundation promotes the Rockefeller spirit of philanthropy.

Grand Teton National Park needs your support now more than ever before. Please help the park keep its promise to the future by joining the Grand Teton National Park Foundation today. For membership information call (307) 732-0629 or write: Grand Teton National Park Foundation, P.O. Box 249, Moose, Wyoming 83012.

Help Support Our Foundation Partners

Look for Jackson, the Teton Bear Cub at retail stores in the Jackson Hole area. Jackson, a toy grizzly bear cub, was developed by Manhattan Toy, a partner of the Grand Teton National Park Foundation, to raise money for the Foundation and support Grand Teton National Park. You can also order Jackson directly by calling (800) 541-1345.

Look for Outlaw Fudge at motels and resorts in Jackson Hole. Outlaw Fudge Company donates $1.00 from the sale of every box of fudge to the Foundation.

Drink Grand Teton Water, bottled by the Grand Teton Water Company in Jackson. 100% of the profits from water sales are donated to the GTNP Foundation. The bottled water is available throughout the park and in Jackson.

Entrance Fees 2001

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:

• Continued work on the rehabilitation of the popular Jenny Lake Overlook on the Jenny Lake scenic drive to provide increased visitor safety, access for people with disabilities and protection of natural features.
• New picnic tables, fire grates and bear boxes at selected campsites in park campgrounds.
• Replacement/Installation of new vault toilets at selected locations.
• Maintenance of trails in Death Canyon and Glade Creek. Trail reroute in Moose Basin. Trail rehab at Jenny Lake as a result of the Alder fire.
• 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.

Fee Schedule

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 - $65 Allows entrance to all Federal Fee areas for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.

National Parks Pass - $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.

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

PARK PARTNERS

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 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 grade. A one-year, masters level graduate program in Environmental Education and Natural Science is also offered. This summer Teton Science School is offering 37 one-to-four-day field seminars taught by expert instructors. For registration, tuition information and a free catalog, write: Teton Science School, Box 687T, Kelly, WY 83011; call 307-733-4765; website: www.tetonscience.org

Grand Teton National Park Foundation

Since 1967, through collaboration with the Grand Teton National Park, the secluded campus of the Teton Science School is also known as the Grand Teton National Park Foundation and is a non-profit organization dedicated exclusively to philanthropy and helping the park keep its promise to the future by joining the Grand Teton National Park Foundation, to raise money for the Foundation and support Grand Teton National Park.

You can also order Jackson directly by calling (800) 541-1345.

Look for Outlaw Fudge at motels and resorts in Jackson Hole. Outlaw Fudge Company donates $1.00 from the sale of every box of fudge to the Foundation.

Drink Grand Teton Water, bottled by the Grand Teton Water Company in Jackson. 100% of the profits from water sales are donated to the GTNP Foundation. The bottled water is available throughout the park and in Jackson.
Yellowstone Roads

Spring 2001 Opening Schedule
Spring weather is unpredictable; roads may be closed temporarily by snow or other weather conditions. Snow tires or chains may be required. Weather and snow conditions permitting, tentative road opening dates for automobiles are:

- April 20, 2001: Mammoth to Norris to Old Faithful; West Entrance to Old Faithful
- April 27, 2001: Norris to Canyon
- May 4, 2001: Canyon to Lake to East Entrance; Tower to Tower Fall
- May 21, 2001: Tower to Canyon via Dunraven Pass; Beartooth Pass (Outside the Northeast Entrance to the park)
- June 13, 2001: Tower to Canyon via Dunraven Pass
  All Open Year: North Entrance to Cooke City

Autumn 2001 Closing Schedule
The only park road that remains open to wheeled vehicles all winter is the road from Gardiner, MT at the North Park Entrance to Silver Gate & Cooke City near the Northeast Entrance.

The scheduled opening dates in May are the earliest possible dates; some routes may actually open later. Please call 307-344-7381 or check locally to verify.

Camping in Yellowstone

May fill early in the day, especially during July and August.

Camping or overnight vehicle parking in pullouts, parking areas, picnic areas or any place other than a designated campground is prohibited; there are no overflow camping facilities.

All camping is limited to 14 days between June 15 and September 15 and to 30 days during the rest of the year. Check out 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. Fees range from $40-75 per night depending on the size of the group. Advance reservations are required and can be made year-round by writing to AmFac Parks & Resorts, P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone Park, WY 82190 or by calling 307-344-7311.

Important Yellowstone Phone Numbers
(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.
(307) 344-7311 AmFac Parks & Resorts, Telecommunication Device for the Deaf only.

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

Various campgrounds and Fishing Bridge RV Park and Canyon Campground during the summer season.

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- May 21, 2001: Beartooth Pass (Outside the Northeast Entrance to the park)
- June 13, 2001: Tower to Canyon via Dunraven Pass
  All Open Year: North Entrance to Cooke City

Autumn 2001 Closing Schedule
The only park road that remains open to wheeled vehicles all winter is the road from Gardiner, MT at the North Park Entrance to Silver Gate & Cooke City near the Northeast Entrance.

Other roads close at 8:00 a.m. on the following schedule:

- October 4, 2001: Tower to Canyon via Dunraven Pass; Beartooth Pass (Outside the Northeast Entrance to the park)
- November 5, 2001: All park roads close at 8:00 a.m. except the North Entrance to Cooke City.

Camping in Yellowstone

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

Reservable Campsites
Reservations for campgrounds at Canyon, Grant Village, Bridge Bay and Madison campgrounds and Fishing Bridge RV Park may be made by contacting 307-344-7311. Fishing Bridge RV Park is the only campground with water, sewer and electrical hookups, 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.

Camping or overnight vehicle parking in pullouts, parking areas, picnic areas or any place other than a designated campground is prohibited; there are no overflow camping facilities.

All camping is limited to 14 days between June 15 and September 15 and to 30 days during the rest of the year. Check out 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. Fees range from $40-75 per night depending on the size of the group. Advance reservations are required and can be made year-round by writing to AmFac Parks & Resorts, P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone Park, WY 82190 or by calling 307-344-7311.

Yellowstone Campgrounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMFAC Campgrounds</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>No. Sites</th>
<th>Fee*</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bridge Bay</td>
<td>May 25 – Sept. 16</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canyon</td>
<td>June 1 – Sept. 9</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing Bridge RV</td>
<td>May 18 – Sept. 23</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>$28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Village</td>
<td>June 21 – Sept. 30</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>May 4 – Oct. 21</td>
<td>280</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Mammoth</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>$12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norris</td>
<td>May 18 – Sept. 24</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>$12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian Creek</td>
<td>June 8 – Sept. 17</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lewis Lake</td>
<td>June 22 – Nov. 4</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>$10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pebble Creek</td>
<td>June 1 – Sept. 24</td>
<td>32</td>
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Restaurants, General Stores and Service Stations
The following locations have restaurants or cafeterias, general stores and service stations: Old Faithful • Canyon • Grant Village • Lake • Tower • Mammoth Hot Springs • Roosevelt

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

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Road Work Delays

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

The following projects will be accomplished during the summer of 2001:
• Starting at the Gros Ventre Junction and continuing east to the park boundary, crews will be resurfacing the road. Expect minor delays.
• On Highway 26/89/191, south of the Moosehead Ranch continuing through Moran Junction to the Jackson Lake Lodge, expect delays of up to 30 minutes while crews are resurfacing the road.

Distances are shown between markers
No motorhomes or trailers on the Moose-Wilson Road between markers