Climb the mountains and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into trees. The winds will blow their own freshness into you, and the storms their energy, while cares will drop off like autumn leaves.

JOHN MUIR

While John Muir wrote these words about Yellowstone more than a century ago, they seem an especially fitting welcome for today's visitors to Grand Teton National Park. Our country and our world have experienced many difficult challenges during this past year. It is my hope that visitors to Grand Teton will be able to leave their cares behind and find quiet moments to refresh themselves.

The Teton Range, the central feature and focus of Grand Teton National Park, draws the eyes for miles, captivating park visitors and local residents alike. This spectacular mountain range and the desire to protect it resulted in the establishment of Grand Teton National Park in 1929. Over time, through the vision and generous philanthropy of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., additional lands were added creating the present-day park. This area continues to be protected through the combined efforts of the National Park Service, the local community, and the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem partners.

I am excited to welcome you to this magnificent park. The United Nations designated 2002 as the International Year of the Mountain to promote the conservation and sustainable development of mountain regions, with the hope of ensuring the well-being of mountain and related lowland communities. Grand Teton National Park is a fantastic example of people from all walks of life working together to protect a mountain park and its surrounding landscape of natural and human communities.

So as you walk the trails or drive along the lakes, reflect on the importance of these areas to the broader landscape and our responsibility for maintaining them to fulfill the needs of future generations. Also, remember to take a moment to celebrate the magnificence of these protected peaks and experience one of the most beautiful and peaceful places on earth.

Steve Martin
Superintendent
Peak Names

STATIC PEAK  In the Teton Range north of Death Canyon. So named because it is so often hit by lightning.

BUCK MOUNTAIN  Named for George A. Buck, reporter for T.M. Bannors 1898 mapping party. Bannor 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.

THE GRAND TETON Highest mountain in the Teton Range. Named by French trappers. Upon viewing the Teton Range from the west, the trappers dubbed the mountain in the middle “the three breasts.” Wilson Price Hunt called them “Pilot Knobs” in 1811 because he had used them for orientation while crossing Union Pass. In his journal of a Trapper, Osborne Russel said that the Shoshone Indians named the peaks “Hoary Breasts.”

TEEWINOT MOUNTAIN  Towers above Cascade Canyon and Jenny Lake. Its name comes from the Shoshone word meaning “many pinnacles.” Teevinot 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 canyon and Indian Paintbrush canyons. Actually a series of peaks of nearly equal height. Named by O. Reters St. John, geologist of H. Ayden’s 1877 survey, whose monographs on the Tetons 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 T. Thomas Munro 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.


John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway

Located at the heart of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, the Rockefeller Parkway connects Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks. In 1872 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.

The Rockefeller Parkway provides a natural link between the two national parks and contains features characteristic of both areas. In the parkway, the Teton Range tapers to a gentle slope at its northern edge, while rocks barn of volcanic flows from Yellowstone line the Snake River and form outcroppings scattered atop hills and ridges.
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. Mose 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 pronghorn graze in grassy meadows along the river. Bison also eat grasses in the sagebrush flats on the benches above the river. Bald eagles, ospreys and great blue herons build large stick nests within sight of the river. Beavers and moose eat willows that line the waterway.

CASCADE CANYON
West of Jenny Lake. Look for, but do not feed, golden-mantled ground squirrels at Inspiration Point. Pikas and yellow-bellied marmots live in scattered boulder fields. Mule deer and moose occasionally browse on shrubs growing at the mouth of the canyon. Listen for the numerous songbirds that nest in the canyon.

BLACKTAIL PONDS
Half-mile north of Moose on Highway 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. Some black bears in this region are black with a light brown muzzle. Many of them are brown. Color is not a good indicator of species.

Appearance
Straight face; longer, more pointed ears; in some positions may appear to have shoulder hump; rump higher than shoulders when standing on level ground.

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 hump; rump lower than shoulder.

Claws
Front claws are long and straight and often show in tracks.

The Migration Dilemma

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.

For Wildlife Observers & Photographers

Be a responsible wildlife observer.

Remember that patience is often rewarded. Use binoculars, spotting scopes or long lenses for close views and photographs. Always maintain a safe distance of at least 300 feet from large animals such as bears, bison, moose and elk. Never position yourself between an adult and its offspring. Females with young are especially defensive.

Be a responsible wildlife observer. Do not feed wildlife. Do not harass野生动物.

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.

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.
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.

Alpine Communities

The alpine community is the highest 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 phlox and pussylilies, 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 forage-meat 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 begun a long winter hibernation.

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 lodgepole 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 mule 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 mice and red-backed voles are among the small mammals found on the forest floor. Black and grizzly bears, vole, mice and gophers live here; they are hunted by great horned owls. Other birds found amongst the Douglas fir include chickadees, nuthatches, pine siskins, Cassin’s finches, and dark-eyed juncoes. 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. Williamson’s sapsuckers, hairy woodpeckers, Steller’s and gray jays, olive-sided flycatchers, and mountain chickadees are among the birds occupying this forest type.

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, low 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. Arrowleaf balsamroot and springbeauty add spring color to the silvery green of the flats. Small mammals such as Uinta ground squirrels, white-footed deer mice and least chipmunks make their homes here. Badgers can sometimes be seen digging burrows where coyotes and wolves may live across the cobbly plains. Pronghorn are summer residents on the flats; they must migrate south to avoid deep winter snows. Large herds of elk feed on the grasses during the morning and evening hours of spring, summer and fall. Areas where bitterbrush is abundant are good foraging places for moose, especially in fall and winter. Birders can find western meadowlarks, sage thrashers, green-tailed towhees, vesper and Brewer’s sparrows, and raptors of many kinds among the sage.

Wetland Communities

Wetland and 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 reptiles and amphibians. The Oxbow Bend is an excellent area to find white pelicans, trumpeter swans, great blue herons, and a variety of waterfowl. Moose feed on aquatic plants and browse on streamside vegetation.

Wet Meadows

Wet meadows and willow flats are covered by water for at least part of the year. A high water table and good soil make an abundance of grasses, sedges and forbs possible. Small mammals and birds 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.
The conditions that lead to a severe fire season include drought, unusual weather, the number of lightning strikes, human-caused fires, and an accumulation of woody fuels resulting from nearly a century of fire exclusion in areas that historically burned on a regular basis.

Another factor that adds to the risks of wildland fire management is development near the edges of open lands like national parks and forests. This has put homes and other structures closer to the kinds of vegetation where large fires spread rapidly.

Local fire managers are ready for whatever the fire season may bring. Park fire personnel work closely with the Bridger-Teton National Forest, National Elk Refuge, and Teton County Fire Departments to manage fire and fuels across administrative boundaries. A severe fire season means a lot of work, but a normal or mild season allows personnel to conduct more prescribed fires and manage fires caused by lightning to achieve objectives like wildlife habitat improvement. They also work with wildlife biologists, vegetation ecologists, and historic preservation experts from each of the agencies.

Currently all human-caused, unplanned fires are suppressed no matter where they occur. These fires, particularly those in areas of high use, threaten visitor safety and cause loss of property and cultural resources. In the last ten years, 44% of the park’s fires have been human-caused. Visitors are asked to do their part to prevent human-caused fires:

- Build campfires only in designated areas, monitor them, and make sure they are properly extinguished.

Hazardous fuel reduction

In developed areas, park fire crews remove fuels around buildings by thinning trees and removing dead wood and brush from the forest floor. They pile the slash and let it dry for at least a year, then burn the piles during wet weather in spring or late fall. Look for these piles in the area around Colter Bay, Signal Mountain, Jenny Lake, and Leigh’s M Arina. Piles of brush and logs waiting to be burned should be left undisturbed. Most of the piles are comprised of green branches that do not make good firewood.

Prescribed fire

For each prescribed fire, a burn plan is prepared and approved in advance, describing the fire’s objectives and outlining the specific environmental conditions for burning. These projects target specific resource objectives like restoring early successional vegetation composition, creating a mosaic of diverse habitats for plants and animals, or burning accumulated fuels to minimize risk to developments and cultural resources.

They pile the slash and let it dry for at least a year, then burn the piles during wet weather in spring or late fall.

You can view the results of a 1998 prescribed fire on the flats between Blacktail Butte and the highway. Elk, moose, bison, and sage grouse are frequently seen feeding on the lush re-growth.

Wildland Fire Use

Grand Teton National Park’s fire management plan outlines specific conditions when lightning-ignited fires can be managed on the landscape for resource benefits or firefighter safety. The fire is continually evaluated to ensure it stays within certain weather and fire effects parameters. These fires are critical to fire-adapted plants that rely on the natural fire cycles to re-sprout from their roots, seed in open areas, or open their specialized serotinous cones for seed dispersal.

Mild fire seasons allow personnel to conduct prescribed fires—reducing fuels & improving wildlife habitat.

- Smoke safely—grind out cigarettes, cigars, or pipe tobacco, then properly dispose of them. Ashtrays should be used while smokers are in a vehicle and should never be emptied on the ground.
- Obey posted restrictions.

For more information, visit the park’s website at www.nps.gov/grte.

To report a fire, call the Teton Interagency Fire Dispatch Center at (307) 739-3630.
**RANGER ACTIVITIES**

For Talks & Evening Programs see page D

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### Walks & Hikes

<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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moose &amp; Jenny Lake Area</strong></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. We will take the boat across 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. Boat fare (Roundtrip/One-way): adult $5/5, child (7-12) $3.50, 6 and under free. Roundtrip hike distance: 2 miles. Difficulty: moderate uphill. Time: 2½ hours.</td>
<td>Jenny Lake Visitor Center Flaggpole</td>
<td>June 9 - Sept. 2</td>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
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<td></td>
<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 3 - Sept. 2</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 3 - July 27</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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<tr>
<td><strong>Colter Bay Area</strong></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: ½ hours. Group size limited to 25. Parents, please pick up your children promptly at 3:00 p.m. at the same location.</td>
<td>Jenny Lake Visitor Center Flaggpole</td>
<td>June 11 - Aug. 17</td>
<td>1:30 p.m.</td>
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<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 Flaggpole</td>
<td>June 3 - Sept. 2</td>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Young Naturalists</td>
<td>See Young Naturalists description above.</td>
<td>Colter Bay Visitor Center</td>
<td>June 3 - Aug. 17</td>
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<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 Flaggpole</td>
<td>June 3 - Sept. 2</td>
<td>4:30 p.m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Naturalist’s Choice Hike</td>
<td>Activity will vary depending on the Naturalist. Reservations will sometimes be required. Check with the Colter Bay Visitor Center for specifics.</td>
<td>Colter Bay Visitor Center</td>
<td>June 3 - Sept. 2</td>
<td>Dates, times, and topics vary; please check with the Colter Bay Visitor Center for specifics.</td>
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### Visitor Centers

**Moose Visitor Center**
Located at M, 1½ mile west of M on Jackson Hole Valley Road. Phone 307-733-3399.
Open daily:
- June 3 to September 2: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- September 3 to September 29: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- October 1: 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
- November to April: 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

**Colter Bay Visitor Center**
Located 1½-mile west of Colter Bay on Highway 89-191-287. Phone 307-733-3394.
Open daily:
- May 11 through May 24: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- May 25 through June 2: 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
- June 3 through September 2: 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
- September 3 through September 29: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

**Jenny Lake Visitor Center**
Located on the South Shore of Jenny Lake, 1½ miles from the eastern edge of Grand Teton National Park. Phone 307-739-3594.
Open daily:
- June 9 to September 29: 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
- October to April: 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

**Flag Ranch Information Station**
Open daily:
- June 5 to September 29: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- October to April: 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

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### 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’s Ferry is at the mouth of the Taggart River, a rich Native American trading post. Today, Menor’s Ferry is a replica cable ferry that provides an unforgettable ride across the Snake River on a replica cable ferry. Ferry operations when water level and staffing allows. Inquire at the Moose Visitor Center.

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**Indian Arts Museum**

**Menor’s Ferry Historic District**

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**Indian Arts Museum**

**Menor’s Ferry Historic District**
GRAND EVENTS

Grand Teton National Park celebrates one of the most recognizable mountain landscapes in America, if not the world. The view from Jackson Hole encompasses sagebrush terraces, river and stream bottoms and lodgepole pine forests sweeping to the base of the aptly named Teton Range. Four million visitors travel the park roads and trails, allowing 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. Chances are you may receive a survey form during your visit. The results to date 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 into friends or relatives during your visit.

By travelling in the summer, you join 73% of our total visitors, or 984,000 people, visiting from May to September. There is little wonder parking lots fill up, as are hiking, plane flights, car rentals and campgrounds.

If you are from California, Texas, Colorado or Florida, your state, comprise, in that order, the top five states of origin making up a total of 34% of the park’s visitors. Chances are you are someone 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, 59%, and are traveling as families, 73%. When you choose something to do, you may join many others that preference. In 1997, the top five activities were viewing scenery (38%), wildlife viewing (38%), pleasure driving (31%), guided vehicle excursions (26%) and cycling (26%).

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 new and old friends.

Weeds Threaten Native Plants

noxious weeds, also called exotics or aliens, consist of non-native plants that seriously threaten the biodiversity of native plant communities. They grow and spread profusely, usually by sprouting early in the spring from numerous hardy seeds or plant communities. They grow and spread profusely, usually by sprouting early in the spring from numerous hardy seeds or plant communities.

In high alpine areas above timberline, the flowers are diminutive, but worth stopping for. Alpine flowers grow in ground-hugging cushions to avoid and cope with cold temperatures and the 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 fertility 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 pines. Look for magenta fireweed, yellow heartleaf anemica, and yellow-green bracts supporting pink spreading dogbane and snowbrush camas, with its sweet-scented blossoms.

Sections of the Rockefeller Parkway burned in 1988 when a number of fires ignited throughout the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Today look for fireweed, purple asters, yellow groundlily and sticky geranium in a lush carpet of green grasses.

To help you enjoy the flowering plants of Grand Teton National Park, you may want to explore the following list:

**Bromus tectorum** - **Annual Prairie Grass**
- Grows to three feet tall. Pinkish-purple flowers bloom at the tips of branches. Stem leaves are long and pointed.
- Found in disturbed areas by roadsides and hayfields.

**Cirsium arvense** - **Agricultural Thistle**
- Grows to three feet tall. Flowers are large and orange-red. Dark green leaves have white margins. Found in disturbed areas by roadsides and hayfields.

**Coreopsis grandiflora** - **Great Tickseed**
- Grows to three feet tall with large leaves. Brown flowers bloom from mid-June through September. Found in disturbed areas by roadsides and hayfields.

If you spot the following weeds, or any other exotic plants, please report their exact location at a visitor center. Do not attempt to remove them.

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 in a unique position 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 a few of the park’s current 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**

Ten years ago grizzly bears, a threatened species, were rarely seen in Grand Teton. Today, 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.

**Predator-Moose Relationships**

Researchers are studying whether or not moose may be affected by the absence of large carnivores from portions of the park, and how this affects visitor safety. If moose are isolated and more likely to survive, moose behavioral and survival rates may eventually change. If large carnivores move back into the area, moose behavior will change to avoid conflict with the carnivores.

**Distribution of Grizzly Bears**

Population Structure, Habitat Use, and Distribution of Grizzly Bears..."
# 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>
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</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 3 - Sept. 2</td>
<td>9:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 3:00 p.m.</td>
<td>●</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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<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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<td></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.</td>
<td>Colter Bay Visitor Center Lobby</td>
<td>June 3 - Sept. 2</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 3 - Sept. 2</td>
<td>11:00 a.m., 3:00 p.m.</td>
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<td>Indian Art &amp; Culture</td>
<td>Join the ranger for an in-depth look at a facet of Native American art and culture. 45 minutes. Wheelchair accessible.</td>
<td>Colter Bay Visitor Center Auditorum</td>
<td>June 3 - Sept. 2</td>
<td>1:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colter Bay Area</td>
<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 3 - Sept. 2</td>
<td>Anytime from 6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.</td>
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<td>Featured Creature</td>
<td>A look into the habits and habitats of a featured creature in the park. 45 minutes. 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.</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 around the campfire circle for a traditional ranger talk. Topics posted at various locations. Wheelchair accessible. Starts June 10.</td>
<td>Lizard Creek Campground Circle</td>
<td>June - July</td>
<td>8:00 p.m.</td>
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<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 28 - Aug. 17</td>
<td>8:30 p.m.</td>
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<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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</table>

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 1 1/2 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 show are shown throughout the day.

Signal Mountain Summit Road - This 5-mile drive to the summit of Signal Mountain offers magnificent views of the Snake and Gros Ventre rivers and the Grand Tetons. The Antelope Flats – Kelly Loop provides riding opportunities on secondary roads. Ride a Bike - The Teton Park Road has wide shoulders and superb views of the Tetons. Antelope Flats – Kelly Loop provides riding opportunities on secondary roads. 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. Of off-trail.

FISHING

Whitewater and cutthroat trout lakes and rivers of the park and vicinity. Obtain fishing regulations at the Moose, Jenny Lake or Colter Bay Visitor Centers. A Wyoming fishing license, required for fishing in the park and vicinity, may be purchased at the Moose Village Store, Signal Mountain Lodge, Colter Bay Marina and Flagg Ranch Village. Fishing in Yellowstone National Park requires a separate permit (fee charged); purchase permits at Yellowstone visitor centers and ranger stations.

BOATING

Motorboats are permitted on Jenny Lake (10 horsepower maximum), Jackson and Phelps Lakes. The park is semi-automated, permits are granted on a daily basis at the Moose Village Store, Signal Mountain Lodge, Colter Bay Visitor Centers. People with special needs should attempt this swift, cold river. The Snake River is dangerous and swimming is not recommended.

FLOATING THE SNAKE RIVER

Only human-powered rafts, canoes, dorays and kayaks are allowed on the Snake River within the park and vicinity. Register non-motorized vessels and pay the fee ($5 for a 7-day permit, $30 for an annual permit) at the Moose Village Center or Colter Bay Visitor Center each year. Read the launch site bulletin boards for current river conditions. On the surface, the Snake does not seem very powerful, but only experienced boaters 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 backpacking 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 (by January 1 - May 15 by writing the park; the fee is $15 per reservation. Pets are allowed on trails nor in the backcountry. Campfires are prohibited except at designated sites depending upon fire danger.

SWIMMING

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

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 of snow at any given time.

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

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 Tetons form the backdrop.

OX Bow Bend - Located one mile east of Jackson Lake, this cut-off meander of the Snake River attracts a wide variety of wildlife. M. T. Moran, the most massive peak in the Tetons, dominates the background.

Jackson Lake Dam Overlook - Jackson Lake Dam, one mile west of Jackson Lake. Jackson Lake on the 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 southeast 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 Mlise, Juncion 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 slide and damage the Gros Ventre River, forming Lower Slide Lake. Follow the Antelope Flats Road along hayfields and ranches to rejoins 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 newsletter. Attend these activities to 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 for a ranger for recommended hikes and look at purchase maps and trail guides.

Raft Trips on the Snake River - Park and parkway 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. 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.
Camping in the Park

Grand Teton National Park operates five campgrounds. The fee is $12 per night per site and $6 for Golden Age/Golden Access cardholders. Hiker/biker sites at Jenny Lake and Colter Bay are $5 per night. 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 per person at Jenny Lake and 14 days at all other National Park Service campgrounds—no more than 30 days in the park per year.

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 OR IN PARKING AREAS. Doubting-up in campsite is not permitted and there are no overflow facilities.

Group Camping

Reservations are available for group camping. Group sites are located at Colter Bay and Gros Ventre campgrounds only. Group site capacities range from 10 to 100 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 campsite. Advance reservations are required. Requests for reservations should be made starting on January 1 by writing to: Campground Reservations, Grand Teton National Park, Moose, WY 83012 or fax to: (307) 739-3438.

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.

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.

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.

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.
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. Giardia, 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 microorganisms 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 ¾-mile walk to learn about the early ranching history of Jackson Hole.

Flagg Ranch Area - The Polecat Creek Loop Trail (2.3 miles) and nearby Flagg Canyon Trail (5.0 miles roundtrip) offer scenic hiking opportunities. Leaflets available at visitor centers.

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 ½-mile trail.

Menor’s Ferry Trail - A 1½-mile loop begins at the Chapel of the Transfiguration parking lot in M oste and passes Bill 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 northeast of M oste.

Access Trail at String Lake - A paved trail follows the shore of String Lake for ¾-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 ½-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.

Use the Counter Balancing method illustrated above when storage boxes or poles are not available. This is the only method that will protect your food and the bear. You will need 50 feet of rope and two stuff sacks.

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 protective your stomach and back of your head and neck.

A Fed Bear Is a Dead Bear

Bears need to eat. Feeding bears can cause them to become dependent on human food. They will seek food until they are satisfied. Feeding bears can cause them to become aggressive and a threat to human safety.

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M ore 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 to support them, make it harder each year for Grand Teton National Park to fulfill that promise. Congress has now directed the National Park Service to find private partners that can help the parks achieve 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.

Grand Teton National Park Foundation
P.O. Box 249
Moose, Wyoming 83012
(307) 732-0629
www.gtjpf.org

Help Support Our Foundation Partners

Look for Jackson, the Teton Bear Cub in gift shops throughout the park and 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. 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 GTJF Foundation. The bottled water is available throughout the park and in Jackson.

Grand Teton Natural History Association

Grand Teton Natural History Association operates interpretive and educational bookstores in five visitor centers in Grand Teton National Park, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial 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 contact:

Grand Teton Natural History Association
P.O. Drawer 170
Moose, Wyoming 83012
(307) 739-3403
www.grandtetonpark.org

Teton Science School

Since 1967, Teton Science School has collaborated with Grand Teton National Park to provide natural science education for students from third grade to adults. Summer programs include two- to five-week residential and nonresidential programs for third through eighth grades. A one-year, masters-level graduate program in environmental education and natural science is also offered. This summer Teton Science School is offering 37 field seminars for adults and seven seminars for families. Workshops and seminars for teachers and other professionals are also offered.

For registration, tuition information, and a free catalog, contact:
Teton Science School
Box 68T
Kelly, WY 83011
307-733-4765
www.tetonscience.org

Entrance Fees 2002

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. In 2002 money generated as a result of increased entrance fees will be used for:

- Rehabilitation of wastewater treatment facilities, trailer dump station, comfort stations, and sites in the Gros Ventre Campground.
- Rehabilitation and improvements to wastewater treatment facilities in Colter Bay, Beaver Creek, and Flagg Ranch.
- Resurfacing roads in the North District of the park including roads between Colter Bay and the south entrance of Yellowstone and the Pacific Creek road.
- Replacement panels for interpretive exhibits.

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 for Grand Teton National Park

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<tr>
<th>Fee Schedule for Grand Teton National Park</th>
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<tr>
<td>Entrance fee Allows entrance to Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks for 7 days: $20 per vehicle</td>
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<tr>
<td>$10 per person (single hiker or bicyclist)</td>
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<tr>
<td>$15 per motorcycle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden Eagle Passport - $65 Allows entrance to most National Park areas and some other federal fee areas for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Parks Pass - $50 Allows entrance to most national park areas for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks Specific Pass - $40 Allows entrance to Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Age Passport - $10 (one-time fee) Allows lifetime entrance to all National Park System areas to American citizens 62 years old or older; non-transferable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Access Passport - Free Allows lifetime entrance to all National Park System areas to American citizens who can provide proof of permanent disability; non-transferable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information, you can visit Grand Teton National Park Foundation website.
Yellowstone Roads

Spring 2002 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 19: Mammoth to Old Faithful; West Entrance to Old Faithful
April 26: Norris to Canyon
May 3: Canyon to Lake to East Entrance; Tower-Roosevelt to Tower Fall; Cooke City to Chief Joseph Highway (if conditions allow)
May 10: Old Faithful to South Entrance; Lake to West Thumb (earlier if conditions allow)
May 24: Beartooth Pass (outside the northeast entrance)
June 21: Dunraven Pass (earlier if conditions allow)

Open year-round: Gardiner to Cooke City.

Autumn 2002 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 Park Entrance. Other roads close at 8:00 a.m. on the following schedule:

October 8: Tower to Chittenden Road
November 4: All park roads close at 8:00 a.m. except the North Entrance to Cooke City road.

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 Campgrounds. 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, sewage, 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 overnight 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 Xanterra Parks & Resorts, P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone Park, WY 82190 or by calling 307-344-7311.

Yellowstone National Park Entrance. Other roads close at 8:00 a.m. on the following schedule:

Gardiner, MT at the North Park Entrance to Silver Gate & Cooke City near the Northeast Entrance. The only park road that remains open to wheeled vehicles all winter is the road from Dunraven Pass (earlier if conditions allow)

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.

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Important Yellowstone Phone Numbers

911 for emergencies in Yellowstone National Park
(307) 344-7381 Yellowstone National Park information
(307) 344-2386 Yellowstone National Park, TDD
(307) 344-7311 Xanterra Parks & Resorts, lodging and camping reservations and information
(307) 344-5395 Xanterra Parks & Resorts, TDD

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

Yellowstone Visitor Services

Visitor Centers and Museums

Information, publications, exhibits, movies/videos and ranger programs are available. For details visit www.nps.gov/yell or www.travelyellowstone.com

Albright Visitor Center, Mammoth Hot Springs
Open year-round, 8am-7pm in summer, (307) 344-2263
Canyon Visitor Center
Open May 25, 8am-7pm, (307) 242-2450
Fishing Bridge Visitor Center
Open May 25, 8am-7pm, (307) 242-2450
Grant Village Visitor Center
Open May 25, 8am-7pm, (307) 242-2450
Madison Information Station
Open May 25, 8am-7pm, (307) 344-2821
Museum of the National Park Ranger, Norris
Open May 25, 9am-6pm
Norris Geyser Basin Museum
Open May 25, 10am-5pm, (307) 344-2821
West Thumb Information Station
Open April 19, 8am-7pm in summer, (307) 545-2750
West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce/Public Lands Desk
8am-4pm, 8am-8pm in summer

Yellowstone Campgrounds

Xanterra Campgrounds

CAMPFROUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Open No. Sites</th>
<th>Fee*</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bridge Bay</td>
<td>M ay 24 - Sept. 15</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canyon</td>
<td>M ay 24 - Sept. 15</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing Bridge RV</td>
<td>M ay 17 - Sept. 30</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Village</td>
<td>J une 21 - Sept. 29</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>M ay 3 - Oct. 20</td>
<td>280</td>
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NPS Campgrounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Open No. Sites</th>
<th>Fee*</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian Lake</td>
<td>J une 1 - Sept. 16</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Lake</td>
<td>J une 21 - Nov. 3</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norris</td>
<td>M ay 17 - Sept. 30</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pebble Creek</td>
<td>M ay 31 - Sept. 30</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slough Creek</td>
<td>M ay 24 - Oct. 31</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower Fall</td>
<td>M ay 17 - Sept. 30</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grand Teton National Park

Road Work Delays
Summer is the only time for roadwork because warmth and dryness are essential for repairing and resurfacing roads. Expect delays of up to 30 minutes while crews are resurfacing Highway 26/89/191, south of Moose Head Ranch continuing through delays of up to 30 minutes while crews are resurfacing Highway 26/89/191. North Jenny Lake also experiences delays of up to 30 minutes while crews resurface the road.

Move Over and Slow Down
A new state law requires motorists in Wyoming to move over to the travel lane farthest away from a stopped emergency vehicle before they pass. On two-lane highways, passing motorists must slow to 20 mph below the speed limit. These actions are required unless the motorists are otherwise directed by a law enforcement officer. Violations can result in fines of up to $200, jail terms of up to 20 days, or both.

Under the law, motorists on Wyoming interstates must move over to the travel lane farthest away from a stopped emergency vehicle before they pass. On two-lane highways, passing motorists must slow to 20 mph below the speed limit. These actions are required unless the motorists are otherwise directed by a law enforcement officer. Violations can result in fines of up to $200, jail terms of up to 20 days, or both.