Few landscapes in the world are as striking and memorable as that of Grand Teton National Park. The Teton Range, the central feature and focus of the park, draws the eyes for miles, captivating park visitors and local residents alike. For generations, the Tetons have touched all who have witnessed their beauty.

Rising abruptly from the valley floor, the Tetons offer a testament to the power and complexity of nature. The mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers, and skies are home to diverse and abundant plants and animals. People have been living in the shadow of the Teton Range for almost 11,000 years. The human history of this area is extensive, beginning with American Indian prehistoric life, to the early Euro-American explorers, and the more relatively recent frontier settlement, which left more than 300 historic structures.

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 Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem partners. Grand Teton National Park is a dynamic example of people from all walks of life working together to protect a mountain range and its surrounding landscape of natural and human communities.

Grand Teton National Park is truly a special and unique place. With thoughtful use and careful management, it can remain so for generations to come. As with other sites in the National Park System, Grand Teton preserves a piece of the natural and cultural heritage of America for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations.

While you are here, take a moment to put your cares aside, stroll through a grassy meadow, hike a park trail, sit on a quiet lakeshore, and lose yourself to the power of this place. We hope you will be refreshed and restored during your visit, and stay connected to this magnificent landscape long after you have returned home.

Welcome to Grand Teton National Park
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Hours/Seasons</th>
<th>Contact</th>
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**Services and Facilities**

www.nps.gov/grte/

Open/close dates and hours subject to seasonal variation. Facilities listed south to north.
Reading the Landscape

The Teton Range dominates the skyline of Grand Teton National Park, attracting the attention of all who pass through Jackson Hole. The geologic events that created the dramatic scenery of Jackson Hole indirectly account for the distribution and abundance of wildlife and plants found here. Herbivores—plant-eating animals like moose, mule deer, and elk—inhabit areas where their food sources exist. Carnivores—meat-eating animals such as bears, coyotes, and weasels—follow the herbivores they prey upon.

The Teton Range tapers to a gentle slope while rocks and basins now filled by Leigh, Jenny, Bradley, and Phelps lakes. Ridges of glacial debris, called moraines, surround these lakes and mark the edge of the glaciers' flow.

While small glaciers flowed within the Teton Range, an ice field covered much of what is now Yellowstone National Park. Beginning 90,000-25,000 years ago, lobes from this ice field flowed south, gouging out the depression that Jackson Lake fills today, and carrying debris as far as Snake River Overlook (eight miles north of Moose on Highway 26-89-190). Today, moraines support forests of lodgepole pine and other conifers. Elk and black bears seek refuge and shade in morainal forests and grass in nearby meadows during cooler parts of the day.

The southern part of Jackson Hole contains dry, poorly developed, rocky soils. As the climate warmed, glacial ice melted and broke through the moraines, flowing south through the valley and carrying away soil. Sagebrush, grasses, and wildflowers adapted to thrive in this rocky, dry landscape. Some mammals and birds favor the sagebrush flats, bison graze on grasses there, and pronghorn eat sagebrush itself. Sage grouse, large chicken-like birds, eat sagebrush leaves.

For the past 10,000 years or so, the Snake River has cut through glacial moraines to flow through the southern end of Jackson Hole. Old river terraces parallelizing today’s Snake River indicate that it once carried much more water. Cottonwood and spruce trees, home to bald eagles, grow along the Snake River. Willows and other wetland plants willows that flourish in wetlands along the Snake River. 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 birds and songbirds.

Peak Names

Static Peak
In the Teton Range north of Death Canyon. Named because it is often hit by lightning.

Buck Mountain
Named for George A. Buc, recorder for T.M. Bannon’s 1899 mapping party. Bannon gave the name “Buck Station” to the triangulation station he and George Buck established on the summit in 1899.

Grand Teton
Highest mountain in the Teton Range. Named by French trappers. Upon viewing the Teton Range from the west, the trappers dubbed the South, Middle, and Grand, Les Tros Tétons, meaning “the three breasts.” Wilson Price Hunt called them “Pilot Knots” 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 Headed Fathers.”

Mount Owen

Teewinot
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. Fritiof Fryxell and Phil Smith named the peak when they successfully completed the first ascent of the mountain in 1929.

Mount Saint John
Between Cascade and Paintbrush canyons. A series of peaks of nearly equal height. Named for Dostie St. John, geologist of Hayden’s 1877 survey, whose monographs of 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.

From the book Origins by Hayden and Nielson.
Where to Look For Wildlife
Always Keep a Safe Distance When Viewing 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.

**OXOWIN 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 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 dawn and dusk to eat the grasses growing among the surrounding sagebrush. View wildlife from your vehicle.

**MORMON ROW**
East of Highway 26—89 to 92, one mile north of Moose Junction. Along Mormon Row and Antelope Flats Road, bison and pronghorn can be seen grazing in spring, summer, and fall. Also watch for coyotes, Northern harriers, and American kestrels hunting mice, Uinta ground squirrels, and grasshoppers in open fields. Sage grouse, sage thrashers, and sparrows also frequent the area.

**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 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—919. 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.

Give Wildlife a Brake®

Moose, bison, elk, mule deer, pronghorn, black and grizzly bears — a host of large animals inhabit Grand Teton National Park, the Rockefeller Parkway, Yellowstone National Park, and surrounding areas. Animals are on roads and highways at any time of the day or night. For your own safety and for the protection of wildlife, please drive carefully and stay alert.

What Kind of Bear Is That?
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, see below.

**Grizzly Bear**
- **Color**
  - Ranges from blond to nearly black, sometimes have silver-tipped hairs that give them a grizzled appearance.
- **Physical Features**
  - Grizzly bears have a dished, or concave, facial profile.

**Black Bear**
- **Color**
  - Color is not a reliable indicator of the species. Contrary to their name, black bears are often brown, cinnamon, and/or blond in color.
- **Physical Features**
  - Black bears have a straight facial profile and lack a large hump above the shoulders. Their claws are short and curved, usually not extending more than 1.5 inches (4 cm) beyond their toes.

For Wildlife Observers and Photographers

Be a responsible wildlife observer. Remember that patience is rewarded. Use binoculars, spotting scopes or long lenses for close views and photographs. Always maintain a safe distance of at least 100 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.

It is illegal to 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 behavior 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, 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.

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.

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!
Natural Communities in the Park

The natural systems of Grand Teton National Park and Jackson Hole create a magnificent environment showcasing an incredible diversity of vegetation and wildlife. Many natural communities in the park are 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 forest communities is the lodgepole pine forest 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 for the long winter. Snowshoe hares, deer mice, and red-backed voles are among the small mammals found on the forest floor. Black and grizzly bears, short-tailed weasels (ermine) and pine martens prey upon smaller animals. Colorful western tanagers fly through the less dense parts of the forest canopy. Other forest communities include Douglas fir and spruce-fir forest communities. Stands of Douglas fir are found on either dry, south-facing slopes up to about 8,000 feet or on dry north-facing slopes at lower elevations. Voles, mice, and gophers also 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 juncos.

Spruce-fir forests are dominated by Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir and are often 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 COMMUNITIES**

The sagebrush community is 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, but hardy big sage, low sage, antelope bitterbrush, and more than 20 species of grasses thrive here. Though it appears barren and sparse, this is a surprisingly diverse community. Sage grouse use sage for food, shelter, and nesting sites. Arrowleaf balsamroot and spring beauty add spring color to the silvery green of the flats. Small mammals such as Uinta ground squirrels, deer mice and least chipmunks make their homes here. Badgers can sometimes be seen digging burrows while coyotes and wolves may lope across the cobbly plains. Pronghorn are summer residents on the sagebrush 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**

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 that 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.

Whatever the community, it is important to remember that the wildlife, plants, and habitats within Grand Teton National Park are protected. While birding or watching animals, please keep a respectful distance. Please do not pick or disturb the vegetation. In order to continue to enjoy this national park, we must all work to preserve it.

**ALPINE COMMUNITIES**

Plants and animals in the alpine community survive in the harshest of Grand Teton’s environments. High elevation, long winters, and short summers present special challenges to the inhabitants above tree line. Summer is short and intense, with long, bright days and cold nights. Lichens cling to rocks and miniature, low-growing mat-forming plants, such as phlox and pasquepines, guard themselves from wind and cold by growing only inches above the soil. Since bees are infrequent, many alpine flowers have unpleasant odors 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. Yellow-bellied marmots often sun themselves on rocky hillsides 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 snow falls, most alpine residents have moved to lower elevations or begun a long winter hibernation.

**WET MEADOW COMMUNITIES**

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 that 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.

Whatever the community, it is important to remember that the wildlife, plants, and habitats within Grand Teton National Park are protected. While birding or watching animals, please keep a respectful distance. Please do not pick or disturb the vegetation. In order to continue to enjoy this national park, we must all work to preserve it.
Self-Guiding Trails around the Park

Sample the cultural history, natural history, and mystery of Jackson Hole. Obtain free trail guides at visitor centers and trailheads. Expanded versions of the trail guides for Cascade Canyon, Taggart Lake and the Colter Bay area are also sold at park visitor centers.

CASCADE CANYON TRAIL
Follow part or all of the Cascade Canyon Trail. From the east shore boat dock to Inspiration Point the distance 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 ¼-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.

MENOR’S FERRY TRAIL
A ½-mile loop begins at the Chapel of the Transfiguration parking lot in Moose, and passes Bill Menor’s cabin and ferry, and an exhibit of historic photographs at the Maud Noble cabin.

TAGGART LAKE TRAIL
The 3.2-mile Taggart Lake Trail traverses a major portion of the 1,028-acre Beaver Creek fire of 1985. 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 ¼-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 ¼-mile.

SCENIC TURNOUTS
Consult interpretive signs at scenic turnout to learn about the natural history and geology of the Teton Range and Jackson Hole.

This is Bear Country

A FED BEAR IS A DEAD BEAR
Allowing a bear to obtain human food, even once, results in aggressive bear behavior. Aggressive bears are a threat to human safety and must be removed or destroyed. Help keep park bears wild and safe. Do not feed the bears for any reason! Failure to follow park regulations is a violation of federal law and may result in citations and fines.

KEEP A CLEAN CAMP
After eating and before leaving camp or sleeping, assure that you have a clean, bear-proof campsite.
- All food, containers, and utensils must be stored in a bear box or hidden in a closed, locked vehicle with windows rolled up.
- The only exceptions are during the transport, preparation, and eating of food.
- Trash and garbage must be stored in the same manner as food, or placed in bear-resistant trash cans or dumpsters.

TREAT ODOROUS PRODUCTS SUCH AS SOAP, DEODORANT, TOOTHPASTE, SUNTAN LOTION, AND PERFUMES IN THE SAME MANNER AS FOOD.
- For your safety, absolutely no food, foodstuffs, garbage, or odorous products may be stored in tents or sleeping bags.
- Ice chests, thermoses, water containers, barbecue grills, stoves, dishes, and pans must be stored in the same way as food—hidden inside a locked auto or bear box.

BEAR ETIQUETTE
- If you encounter a bear, do not run. If the bear is unaware of you, detour quickly and quietly. If the bear is aware but has not acted aggressively, back slowly away while talking in an even tone.
- Never approach a bear for any reason.
- Never allow a bear to get human food. If approached while eating, put food away and retreat to a safe distance (100 yards/91 meters).
- Never abandon food because of an approaching bear. Always take it with you.
- Treat odorous products such as soap, deodorant, toothpaste, suntan lotion, and perfumes in the same manner as food.
- For your safety, absolutely no food, foodstuffs, garbage, or odorous products may be stored in tents or sleeping bags.
- Ice chests, thermoses, water containers, barbecue grills, stoves, dishes, and pans must be stored in the same way as food—hidden inside a locked auto or bear box.

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

- Never throw your pack or food at a bear in an attempt to distract it.
- Never bury food scraps, containers, or fish entrails. Put them in garbage cans.
- Never leave food, containers, or garbage unattended in camp. Bears are active day and night.
**Walks & Hikes**

For talks and evening programs see page D.

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<tr>
<td>Colter Bay</td>
<td><strong>Inspiration Point Hike</strong></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 $7.50/$5, child (7-12) $5/4, 6 and under free. Roundtrip DISTANCE: 2 miles. DIFFICULTY: Moderate uphill. TIME: 2-1/2 hours.</td>
<td>Jenny Lake Visitor Center Flagpole</td>
<td>June 7-Sept 6 8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moose/ Jenny Lake Area</td>
<td>A Walk Into the Past</td>
<td>Discover the story of Menor’s Ferry Historic District and ride across the Snake River on a replica cable ferry. Ferry operation dependent on river conditions and staffing. Wheelchair accessible trail. DIFFICULTY: Easy. TIME: 1/2 hour.</td>
<td>Menor’s Ferry Dock</td>
<td>June 2-Sept 6 11 a.m. 2 p.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 7-July 31 9:30 a.m.</td>
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<td>Young Naturalists</td>
<td>Children 8-12 years old are invited to explore the natural world of Grand Teton with a ranger. Make reservations at the Moose, Jenny Lake, or Colter Bay visitor centers. Wear old clothes and bring water, rain gear, insect repellent, and curiosity. Parents, please pick up your children promptly at 3 p.m. at the same location. Group size 12. Roundtrip DISTANCE: 2 miles. DIFFICULTY: Easy, level. TIME: 1-1/2 hours.</td>
<td>Jenny Lake Visitor Center Flagpole</td>
<td>June 13-Aug 21 1:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Junior Firefighter</td>
<td>Children 8-12 years old are invited to learn about fire and fire management. Please check at visitor centers for specifics. TIME: 1-1/2 hours.</td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>July/Aug Dates/times vary.</td>
<td>Dates, times and meeting place will vary. Please check at visitor centers for specifics.</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. Roundtrip DISTANCE: 3 miles. TIME: 3 hours.</td>
<td>Colter Bay Visitor Center Flagpole</td>
<td>June 7-Sept 6 8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<td>Young Naturalists</td>
<td>See Young Naturalists description above.</td>
<td>Colter Bay Visitor Center</td>
<td>June 14-Aug 20 1:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Lakeshore Stroll</td>
<td>Join the ranger for a leisurely one-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 7-Sept 6 4:30 p.m.</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<td>Naturalist’s Choice</td>
<td>Activity will vary depending on the naturalist. Reservations may be required. Please check with the Colter Bay Visitor Center for specifics.</td>
<td>Colter Bay Visitor Center</td>
<td>June 7-Sept 6 Dates/times vary.</td>
<td>Dates, times, and topics will vary. Please check with the Colter Bay Visitor Center.</td>
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**Visitor Centers**

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<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Meeting Place</th>
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<tr>
<td>Moose Visitor Center</td>
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<td>(307) 739-3399. Located at Moose, 1/2-mile west of Moose Junction on the Teton Park Road. Open daily.</td>
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<td>Through June 6</td>
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<td>June 7-Sept 6</td>
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<td>Colter Bay Visitor Center &amp; Indian Arts Museum</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(307) 739-3545. Located 1/2-mile west of Colter Bay Junction on Highway 89-191-287.</td>
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<td>May 8-May 28</td>
<td>8 a.m. to 5 p.m.</td>
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<td>May 29-Sept 6</td>
<td>8 a.m. to 7 p.m.</td>
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<td>Sept 7-Oct 3</td>
<td>8 a.m. to 5 p.m.</td>
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<td>Jenny Lake Visitor Center</td>
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<td>Located 8 miles north of Moose Junction on the Teton Park Road.</td>
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<td>June 7-Sept 6</td>
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<td>Sept 7-Sept 30</td>
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<td>Flagg Ranch Information Station</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(307) 543-2372. Located at Flagg Ranch, 16 miles north of Colter Bay on Highway 89-191-287.</td>
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<td>June 7-Sept 6</td>
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**Indian Arts Museum**

Located in the Colter Bay Visitor Center, the 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. From June to September, interpretive activities such as craft demonstrations by tribal members and ranger-led museum tours enhance appreciation of Native American culture.

**Menor’s Ferry Historic District**

Located just north of the Moose Visitor Center. Includes a self-guiding path and the historic Menor Store, which is open daily 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. from May 22 through September 26. The ferry operates when water levels and staffing allow. Inquire at the Moose Visitor Center.

**Artists in the Environment**

Jackson Hole attracts artists from all over the world. This summer you can observe professional artists demonstrating their techniques and capturing the essence of Grand Teton National Park. Check at visitor centers for demonstration times and locations. Sponsored by Grand Teton National History Association. Program dates: June 12, July 10, August 14, September 11.

**New in 2004!**

**Writers in the Environment**

Local writers will share their talents by offering writing exercises for park visitors in various areas of the park. All workshop leaders are inspiring writers and teachers who draw on the natural and cultural values of the park in their published works. Check at visitor centers for times and locations. Sponsored by Grand Teton National History Association. Program dates: June 12, July 10, August 14, September 11.

**Ranger Activities**

For talks and evening programs see page D.
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.

June brings flowers to the southern half of Jackson Hole. Clumps of arrowleaf balsamroot, a yellow daisy-like flower with arrow-shaped leaves, add vivid splashes of color to the sagebrush flats. Spikes of blue-purple lupines, a member of the pea family, flower along streams.

During July, the meadows along Highway 89-191-287 north of Colter Bay, and those near Two Ocean Lake, reach peak flowering. Look for yellow mountain sunflowers, pink mountain hollyhock, purple lupines, pink sticky geraniums, and purple upland larkspur.

As snow melts in the canyons between the Teton peaks, hikers are treated to meadows with an exquisite mix of colors: yellow columbine, bluebells, red paintbrush, pink daisies, and lavender asters. Along canyon streams, the vegetation is lush and includes deep purple monolith bed and tall cow parsnip, with its immense, flat-topped white flower clusters. Canyons with especially magnificent wildflower displays include: Open, Cascade, and aptly named Paintbrush.

In high alpine areas above tree line, the flowers are diminutive, but worth stooping for. Alpine plants grow in ground-hugging cushions to avoid wind and to 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.

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 groundsel, and sticky geranium in a lush carpet of green grasses.

To help you enjoy the flowering plants of Grand Teton National Park, you may attend ranger-led hikes starting in June, or consult field guides and other books on display at visitor centers. Please leave wildflowers for others to appreciate. Do not pick any vegetation in the park and parkway.

Noxious Weeds Threaten Native Plants

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 yourself.

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 from extensive root systems. Native wildlife and livestock tend to not eat these strangers, which allows them to grow unchecked. The introduction of non-native plants is generally tied to human activities such as automobile and truck traffic, hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding.

Leafy Spurge

Musk Thistle

Grows to six feet tall in dense stands. Flowers are large and rose-colored. Dark green leaves have spiny margins. Established along roadways and trails.

Wanted!

Spotted Knapweed

Grows to three feet tall with a basal rosette of leaves. Pinkish-purple flowers bloom at the tips of branches. Stem leaves are tiny and pale green. A major problem in western states, spotted knapweed thrives in disturbed areas by inhibiting the growth of native plants.

Wanted!

Leafy Spurge

Grows to three feet tall. Paved, heart shaped, yellow-green bracts support yellow-green flowers. Leaves are narrow and arranged alternately along thickly clustered stems. Leafy spurge, severely toxic to cattle, has only infrequently been found within the park, so vigilance may prevent this alien from gaining a stronghold.

Wanted!
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 dozens 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

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.

BRUCELLOSIS IN BISON

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 the disease is relatively unimportant in wildlife, it can devastate domestic cattle herds. Because a small potential exists for bison or elk to transmit the disease to uninfected cattle, researchers are interested in several aspects of how the disease exists and is transmitted among wild bison. The results of this project will help managers avoid conflicts with cattle that graze on public lands.

PREDATOR-MOOSE RELATIONSHIPS

Researchers are studying whether or not moose have been affected by the absence of large carnivores from portions of the park, and hope to discover whether changes in behavior and survival occur as grizzly bears and wolves re-colonize these areas. Of particular interest is how many moose calves 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.

LYNX AND WOLVERINE ECOLOGY

These two elusive predators are believed to occur in low densities in the park. Two new studies will attempt to determine the status and distribution of the lynx and wolverine in this part of the Yellowstone ecosystem, and how they respond to visitor use patterns. Park managers will use information obtained by this study to develop plans and take necessary steps for lynx and wolverine long-term conservation.

Using Global Positioning Systems to Track Bear Movements

Grand Teton National Park biologists are using global positioning system (GPS) technology to track the movements of bears. The study, which has been made possible by financial assistance from the National Park Foundation, will provide park managers with a better understanding of how human activities affect bears, and provide them with the tools necessary to assure long-term conservation of their populations.

The red dots on the map show locations of an adult female black bear fitted with a GPS radio collar from August 2000 to June 2001. This bear lived in the Jenny Lake area and became a nuisance bear after learning to seek human foods that were stored improperly. After her first small human food reward, she quickly became more aggressive in her raids, ripping into tents that contained food, breaking into coolers left in canoes, and stealing unattended daypacks. During the summer of 2000, she taught her two cubs these same behaviors.

In an effort to break this pattern, the entire family was trapped and moved to a remote area of the park in August of that year. Unfortunately, the bears quickly returned to their home range near Jenny Lake, and resumed their unnatural way of life. Disturbingly, it was the continued availability of unsecured human foods, in spite of an escalated ranger patrol and education program, that made this possible. By the end of the summer of 2002, all three bears were dead. One cub died of natural causes soon after emerging from the family’s den – possibly because of poor nutrition the previous year. The other cub and its mother were both destroyed after their aggressive actions became a threat to human safety.

Monitoring this bear family reaffirmed that moving problem bears seldom resolves a bad situation, and highlighted the need for visitors to keep food secure at all times. It also provided insights into habitat characteristics that are important for bears. Using this and similar information from other bears, park managers will employ measures to minimize bear-human conflicts and help assure bear populations remain wild and healthy.

Wolves Are Here!

Wolves were restored to Yellowstone National Park in 1995 after being eliminated from the ecosystem through trapping and poisoning in the early 1900s. The reintroduction of wolves is part of the larger goal of the recovery and conservation of endangered species in the U.S. The Yellowstone-Grand Teton wolves came from Canada, and now consist of over 200 wolves. As the population has grown and claimed new territories, wolf sightings have increased. In the winter of 1998-99 three groups of wolves frequented Grand Teton National Park. Two of these groups stayed in the area and produced litters of pups – the first wolves to den in Jackson Hole in 50 years! As the wolves continue to occupy suitable habitat, newly formed packs and lone individuals will expand into surrounding areas.

While looking for wildlife in the park, keep in mind that distinguishing wolves from coyotes is not easy. Coyotes are abundant in Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks and are much larger than coyotes found in other parts of the United States. Wolves are generally much larger than coyotes, have rounded, and relatively short ears. For more information about wolves, stop by any visitor center.
# Talks & Evening Programs

See page A for visitor center information and a list of walks and talks offered throughout the park. Additional ranger activities will be offered during the summer. Check at a visitor center for special hikes and programs not listed here.

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<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Meeting Place</th>
<th>Date/Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>Moose/ Jenny Lake Area</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</td>
<td>June 7-Sept 6, 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m.</td>
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<td>Wildlife Watch</td>
<td>Join a ranger for wildlife viewing in the park's sagebrush community. Look for the ranger with a spotting scope at a turnout on the Antelope Flats-Kelly Road.</td>
<td>Antelope Flats-Kelly-Gros Ventre Junction</td>
<td>Aug 1-Sept 6, Anytime from 9:30-11:30 a.m.</td>
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<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 7-July 9:30 p.m., Aug-Sept 1, 9 p.m.</td>
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<td>Jenny Lake Twilight Talk</td>
<td>Gather for a traditional ranger talk. Topics posted on visitor center, amphitheater, and campground bulletin boards. 45 minutes.</td>
<td>Jenny Lake Camp Circle</td>
<td>June 16-Sept 6, 7:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Jenny Lake Cruise</td>
<td>Join a ranger for a relaxing one-hour, scenic boat cruise on Jenny Lake. For reservations call Jenny Lake Boating at (307) 734-9227. The cruise costs $12 for adults and $7 for ages 7-12.</td>
<td>South Jenny Lake Boat Dock</td>
<td>June 15-Sept 2, 6:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Signal Mountain Campfire</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 7-July 9:30 p.m., Aug-Sept 6, 9 p.m.</td>
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<td>Colter Bay Area</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 7-Sept 6, 4 p.m.</td>
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<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 7-Sept 6, 11 a.m.</td>
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<td>Indian Arts &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 Auditorium</td>
<td>June 8-Sept 3, 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 at 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 7-Sept 6, Anytime from 6:30-8 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 7:30 p.m., Aug-Sept, 7 p.m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lizard Creek Campfire Program</td>
<td>Gather around the campfire circle for a traditional ranger talk. Topics posted at various locations. Wheelchair accessible. Starts June 9.</td>
<td>Lizard Creek Campfire Circle</td>
<td>June-July 8 p.m., Aug, Sept, 7:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Jackson Lake Lodge</td>
<td>Join the ranger for a 45-minute, slide-illustrated talk in Jackson Lake Lodge's Wapiti Room. 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 14, 8:30 p.m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Colter Bay Campfire Program</td>
<td>Join the ranger for a 45-minute, slide-illustrated ranger talk. Topics are posted at amphitheater, campground, and visitor center bulletin boards. Wheelchair accessible.</td>
<td>Colter Bay Amphitheater</td>
<td>June-July 9:30 p.m., Aug-Sept, 9 p.m.</td>
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For Your Safety

PLANTS & ANIMALS
Leave plants and animals in their natural setting or watch from afar. Picking wildflowers is prohibited. Keep a respectful distance from all animals to avoid disturbing their natural routines. Larger animals are quickly powerful, and unpredictable. Getting too close can result in serious injury. Take special care to avoid encounters with bears and to help maintain their natural fear of humans.

Many small animals can carry diseases and should never be touched or handled. All plants and animals are part of the natural process protected within the park and pathway to ensure that we can find the true food. Their natural diet assures their health and survival. No matter how convincingly the animals beg, feeding is prohibited.

HIKING
Hikers are reminded to stay on trails, short-cutting is prohibited because it damages fragile vegetation and causes erosion. Visitor centers and the Jenny Lake Ranger Station sell topographic maps and inexpensive trail guides. Sturdy footwear is essential. Know your limitations when traveling in the backcountry or taking extended hikes. If you are traveling alone, let someone know your planned destination, route, and expected time of return. Permits are not required for day hiking. Trailhead parking areas fill early during the day in July and August, so start your hike early to avoid parking problems. In Spring, many trails are snow-covered and you may need an ice axe.

FISHING
Whitefish and cutthroat, lake, and brown trout inhabit lakes and rivers of the park and parkway. Obtain fishing regulations at the Moose, Jenny Lake, or Colter Bay visitor centers. Purchase a Wyoming fishing license, required for fishing in the park and parkway; 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 (to horsepower maximum), Jackson, and Phelps lakes. Human-powered vessels are permitted on Jackson, Jenny, Phelps, Emma Matilda, Two Ocean, Taggart, Bradley, Bearpaw, Lehigh, and String lakes. Sailboats, water skiing, and windsurfers are allowed only on Jackson Lake. For motorized craft, the fee is $30 for a 7-day permit and $20 for an annual permit; for non-motorized craft, the fee is $15 for a 7-day permit and $10 for an annual permit. Jet skis are prohibited on all waters within the park. Obtain permits at the Moose or Colter Bay visitor centers. Jet skis are prohibited on all waters within the park.

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 ($1 for a 7-day permit, $10 for an annual permit) at the Moose Visitor 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 floaters should attempt this swift, cold river.

BACKPACKING
Grand Teton National Park has more than 250 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 camping must be reserved in advance from January 1 - May 15 by writing the park; the fee is $15 per reservation. Pets are not allowed on park trails or in the backcountry. Campfires are prohibited except at 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.

HOT SPRINGS
Thermal water can harbor organisms that cause a fatal meningitis infection and Legionnaires’ disease. Exposing your head to thermal water by immersion, splashing, touching your face, or inhaling steam increases your risk of infection. Obtain more information at any ranger station or visitor center.

PETS
Pets must be restrained on a leash at all times. Pets are not allowed on park trails or in the backcountry (which begins 50 feet from roadways). In boats on the Snake River, in boats on lakes other than Jackson Lake, or in visitor centers. Pets are not allowed on ranger-led activities. Kennels are available in Jackson.

CLIMBING
There are many risks and hazards associated with climbing and mountain travel. Experience and good judgment are essential. The Jenny Lake Ranger Station, the center for climbing in Grand Teton National Park, is staffed from late May to mid-September by climbing rangers who can provide up-to-date weather and route conditions. Registration is not required for day climbs and off-trail hiking. Backcountry permits are required, however, for all overnight climbs. The park DOES NOT check to see that you get safely out of the backcountry. Leave an agenda with friends or family. Pets are not allowed on trails or in the backcountry. Solo climbing and backcountry travel is not advised.

BIKING
Ride bicycles only where cars can legally go. Ride on the right side of the road in single file. Riding bicycles or other wheeled vehicles in the backcountry, or off-trail, is prohibited.

Make the Most of Your Park Visit

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 most of your time in Grand Teton National Park.

Colter Bay Visitor Center/Indian Arts Museum
Visit the museum to view art created by native people and get a glimpse of 19th-century Native American life. Native American and wildlife videotapes and a park orientation are shown throughout the day.

Signal Mountain Summit Road
This 5-mile drive starts one mile south of the Grand Teton National Park and Campground. The road winds to the top of Signal Mountain, 8,000 feet above the valley floor. Lookouts 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. Travel or large motor homes are not permitted.

Menor’s Ferry/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.

Willow Flats
Stop at the Willow Flats Turnout, 6 miles south of Colter Bay for a view of an extensive wetlands 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 variety of wildlife. Mr. 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 the Yellowstone plateau. 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 right. 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 dam the Gros Ventre River, forming Lower Slide Lake. Follow the Antelope Flats Road along abandoned hayfields and ranches to rejoins Highway 26-89-191.

Ranger-Led Activities
During summer, join a ranger for a visitor center talk, museum tour, stroll, hike, or evening program. Attend these activities to learn more about the natural and human history of the park and parkway.

Take a hike
Over 250 miles of hiking trails in the park and parkway range from level and easy trails on the valley floor to steep, arduous trails into the mountains. At visitor centers, ask a ranger for recommended hikes and look at, or purchase, maps and trail guides.

Raft Trips on the Snake River
Park and parkway concessioners operate trips on the Snake River daily in summer. Watch for moose along the banks and bald eagles and American white pelicans soaring above.

Ride a Bike
The Jenny Lake Scenic Drive has wide shoulders and superb views of the Tetons. The Antelope Flats – Kelly Loop provides riding opportunities on secondary roads. Wear helmets and use caution. Ride bicycles only where cars legally go: bicycles are not allowed on trails or 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. 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 park operated 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 during July and August. Approximate filling times are listed. For 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. Doubling-up in campsites 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 nonrefundable reservation fee. Organized groups such as youth, religious, and educational groups may use the group campsites. Advance reservations are required. Make requests for reservations 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.

Water Warning

Cool, crystal clear stream water looks tempting to drink. As more and more people camp and hike in the backcountry, 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 outdoor activity. If you must use water from lakes or streams, boil water 3-5 minutes to kill harmful microorganisms or filter with an approved device.

Backcountry Comfort

Pit toilets are provided at many trailheads, but there are no toilets in the backcountry. Be sure to urinate at least 200 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.
Park Partners

We invite you to become an annual member-at-large entitled to a 15% discount on purchases at all GTNHA visitor center outlets, as well as on catalog and website orders. Many cooperating association stores nationwide offer reciprocal discounts. I would like to become a:

☐ $25 Individual Annual Member with discount privileges
☐ $50 Associate Annual Member with discount privileges and commemorative Grand Teton canvas bagbook

Name ____________________________
Address __________________________
City ____________________________ State ______ Zip Code ______
Date of Application __________________
Paid By: ☐ Cash ☐ Check ____________
[ ] Credit Card Exp.:

Card Number ________________________
Credit Card Type ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard
Cardholder’s Signature ____________________________

Grand Teton National History Association • PO Box 170 • Moose, WY 83012 (307) 739-3403 • www.grandtetontopark.org

The Murie Center is a nonprofit organization located on the historic Murie Ranch, home of famed conservationist Mardy Murie. The Murie Center’s mission is to develop new constituencies for wilderness, emphasizing the importance of human connections with nature. The center is funded entirely through the generosity of individuals and the commitment of foundations. Please call if you are interested in visiting the center or attending a seminar.

The AMK Research Station is a field operation of the University of Wyoming based at the historic AMK Ranch in Grand Teton National Park. The research station facilitates research in the diverse aquatic and terrestrial environments of Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks and the Bridger-Teton and Caribou-Targhee national forests.

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Yes! I would like to be a part of the future of Grand Teton National Park.

Name ____________________________
Address __________________________
City, State, Zip ________________
Phone __________________________
Email __________________________

Please include your check made out to the Grand Teton National Park Foundation, or supply the following credit card information.

Credit Card Type ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard
Card Number ________________________ Exp.: __________________

Cardholder’s Signature ____________________________

Grand Teton National Park Foundation • PO Box 249 • Moose, WY 83012 (307) 732-0629 • www.gtnpf.org

Fee Schedule for Grand Teton National Park

Entrance Fee
$20 per vehicle • $10 per person (single hiker or bicyclist) • $15 per motorcycle

Golden Eagle Passport $65
Allows entrance to most national park areas and some other federal fee areas for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.

National Parks Pass $50
Allows entrance to most national park 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 (one-time fee)
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.
Managing Fire in Grand Teton National Park

Today, federal fire management policy reflects both a commitment to public safety and an understanding that fire—a dynamic and natural process—is important to the health of the ecosystem. Grand Teton National Park’s comprehensive fire management program balances the preservation of natural and cultural resources with concerns for public health and safety by using the latest science, technology, and a highly trained workforce to evaluate conditions and consider management options. Through fire effects monitoring, vegetation mapping, and GIS data collection, fire managers have a range of modern tools to assist them in making decisions.

Some lightning-ignited fires, when they meet agency criteria, can be managed for resource benefits. These fires are carefully managed to ensure they stay within predetermined geographic areas and weather and fire effects guidelines. This action, referred to as wildland fire use, is critical to fire-adapted plants that rely on natural fire cycles to resprout from roots or open cones for seed dispersal.

Fire can be applied to the landscape to promote natural conditions and reduce buildup of dead wood and brush. A prescribed fire targets specific objectives like restoring early successional vegetation, creating diverse habitats for plants and animals, while minimizing risks to developments and cultural resources.

Grand Teton National Park manages fire to protect human lives, personal property, and irreplaceable natural and cultural resources. Fire suppression is a key component of the fire management plan. Specific park areas are identified where fire suppression is critical to visitor and resource protection.

Park firecrews mechanically reduce vegetation in developed areas. Fuels around buildings are reduced by thinning trees and removing dead wood and brush from the forest floor. This debris, called slash, is piled and dried for at least a year, then burned during wet weather in spring or late fall. Piles of brush and logs waiting to be burned should be left undisturbed. These piles contain mostly green branches that do not make good firewood.

For more information about fire management in Grand Teton National Park, visit www.nps.gov/grte/fire/fire.htm.
Camping in Yellowstone

Yellowstone Campgrounds

For current road information call (307) 344-2117

Yellowstone Campgrounds

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Campground</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Fee</th>
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<tr>
<td>Indian Creek</td>
<td>June 11 – Sept. 20</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>$12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lewis Lake</td>
<td>June 18 - Nov. 7</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>$12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mammoth</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>$14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norris</td>
<td>May 21 - Sept. 27</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>$14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pebble Creek</td>
<td>June 4 - Sept. 27</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>$12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slough Creek</td>
<td>May 28 - Oct. 31</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>$12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tower Fall</td>
<td>May 21 - Sept. 27</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>$12</td>
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Xanterra Parks & Resorts Campgrounds

Reservations available, call (307) 344-7311

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campground</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bridge Bay</td>
<td>May 28 - Sept. 19</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>$18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canyon</td>
<td>June 11 - Sept. 12</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>$18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fishing Bridge RV</td>
<td>May 21 - Oct. 3</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>$32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grant Village</td>
<td>June 21 - Oct. 3</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>$18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>May 7 - Oct. 31</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>$18</td>
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*plus tax

Important Yellowstone Phone Numbers

Emergencies
Yellowstone National Park.................911
Yellowstone National Park Information ..............................................(307) 344-7381
Yellowstone National Park, TDD..............(307) 344-2386
Xanterra Parks and Resorts, Lodging and camping reservations and information............(307) 344-7311
Xanterra Parks and Resorts, TDD..................(307) 344-5395

Road updates...............................(307) 344-2117

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

SERVICES

Accommodations
Old Faithful Inn..........................May 7 – Oct. 15
Old Faithful Snow Lodge.................May 14 – Oct. 17
Old Faithful Lodge.......................May 21 – Sept. 19
Grant Village..............................May 28 – Oct. 3
Lake Yellowstone Hotel..................May 21 – Oct. 11
Lake Lodge....................June 10 – Sept. 26
Canyon Lodge.........................June 4 – Sept. 19
Roosevelt Lodge.........................June 11 – Sept. 6
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel.............May 14 – Oct. 11

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-Roosevelt, Mammoth Hot Springs, and Fishing Bridge.

Public Showers

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

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, 8 a.m.-7 p.m. in summer. (307) 344-2263
Canyon Visitor Center Opens May 29, 8 a.m.-7 p.m. (307) 242-2550

Fishing Bridge Visitor Center Opens May 29, 8 a.m.-7 p.m. (307) 242-2450
Grant Village Visitor Center Opens May 29, 8 a.m.-7 p.m. (307) 242-2650
Museum of the National Park Ranger, Norris Opens May 29, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (307) 344-2812
Norris Geyser Basin Museum Opens May 29, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (307) 344-2821
Old Faithful Visitor Center Opens April 16, 8 a.m.-7 p.m. in summer (307) 345-2750
West Thumb Information Station Opens May 29, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (307) 344-2263
West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce/Public Lands Desk (406) 646-4403
Opens April 16, 8 a.m.-8 p.m. in summer

YELLOWSTONE ROADS

Spring 2004 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 16: Mammoth to Old Faithful; West Entrance to Old Faithful
April 23: Norris to Canyon
May 7: Canyon to Lake Entrance
May 14: Tower-Roosevelt to Tower Fall
May 14: Cooke City to Chief Joseph Highway
Closed this year: Dunraven Pass
Nightly closures during summer: Sylvan Pass to East Entrance

Autumn 2004 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 and Cooke City near the Northeast Park Entrance. All other park roads close at 8:00 a.m. on November 8.

All opening and closing dates and hours of operation listed are subject to change due to weather and other variables. Check at park entrance stations and visitor centers for updated information.
Road Information

Road Work Delays
Road improvements will take place in Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks throughout the 2004 summer season. Summer is the only time for roadwork because warm and dry conditions are essential for repairing and resurfacing roads. For the most up-to-date information:

- Grand Teton road information call (307) 739-3614 or visit www.nps.gov/grte
- Yellowstone road information call (307) 344-2117 or visit www.nps.gov/yell

Please refer to the article on page 1 for more road construction information.

Move Over and Slow Down
A new state law requires motorists in Wyoming to move over and slow down when passing stopped emergency vehicles with flashing lights. The law aims to reduce the danger of these vehicles getting hit by passing vehicles. In the last five years, stopped Wyoming Highway Patrol cars were struck on 27 different occasions.

Under the law, motorists on Wyoming interstate 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 a law enforcement officer otherwise directs motorists. Violations can result in fines of up to $200, jail terms of up to 20 days, or both.