A Special Time to Visit the Park

What a great time to visit Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway. As the days grow shorter and the temperatures begin to drop, it is a time of change. Each season brings opportunities for superb wildlife watching and hiking. Below are a few of the more popular activities you may want to try.

Fall
Visitor activities during fall include photography, wildlife watching and hiking. Favorite locations for viewing or photographing fall colors and new snow on the mountains include Snake River Overlook, Oxbow Bend and the Jenny Lake area. Snowstorms may temporarily hamper travel, especially to Yellowstone. Before snow persists in the mountains, cool weather allows a variety of hiking opportunities. Hiking the Taggart Lake, Phelps Lake, Granite Canyon and Paintbrush Canyon trails offers scenic views and vibrant fall colors.

To witness the spectacle of elk during the rut (breeding season), look for bulls and their harems along the Teton Park Road between Signal Muntain and Moose and in the Colter Bay area. Oxbow Bend and Willow Flats turnouts often afford glimpses of moose. Management of elk within Grand Teton National Park involves a reduction program through a strictly regulated hunt from October 13 to December 14, 2001. Legal hunting for a variety of species occurs in the Rockefeller Parkway from September through the end of December. For your safety, check at the Moose Visitor Center for specific locations open to hunting.

Winter
Activities for winter visitors revolve around snow. Cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling and ice fishing attract a growing number of visitors each winter. The north end of the Rockefeller Parkway serves as a staging site for oversnow trips into Yellowstone National Park via snowmobiles and snowcoaches.

Photography and wildlife watching enhance the winter experience. Turnouts along Highway 89 offer chances to view and photograph the snow-clad Tetons. When observing or photographing wildlife in winter, take care to avoid causing animals to flee; although animals living here have adapted to winter, the rigors of winter still pose enormous challenges for survival.

When observing or photographing wildlife in winter, take care to avoid causing animals to flee.
### Teton Weather

#### Winter
- Snow blankets the mountains and valleys. Travel is not advised and roads may be closed during blizzards; winter driving conditions persist. Between storms, days are sunny and nights are frigid.

#### Spring
- From late April to early June, mild days and cold nights alternate with rain and occasional snow. Valley snow begins melting in the valley in April and valley trails are snow-covered until late May.

### Temperature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Average High °F</th>
<th>Average Low °F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Precipitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Average Snowfall (Inches)</th>
<th>Average Clear Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Call 307-739-3611 for current weather info.

### FISHING

Anglers may test their skills by trying to catch whitefish and cutthroat trout, lake and brown trout in lakes and rivers of the park and parkway. Fishing regulations at the Moose Visitor Center permits desk 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. The Snake River within the park is closed to floating from December 15 – March 31.

### PET S

Restrain pets on a leash at all times. Pets must be kept within 50 feet of roadways; pets are not allowed on trails or the backcountry. In boats on the Snake River, in boats on lakes other than Jackson Lake or in visitor centers. During the winter, pets are not allowed off plowed roadways or parking areas, except dogs pulling dog sleds. Leashed dogs may travel in all areas open to snowmobiles.

### CLIMBING & BACKPACKING

Obtain the necessary backcountry permit for overnight trips at the Moose Visitor Center. Climbing registration is voluntary.

### BOATING

A boat permit is required. For motorized craft, the fee is $10 for a 7-day permit and $20 for an annual permit; for non-motorized craft, the fee is $5 for a 7-day permit and $10 for an annual permit. Obtain permits and boat registration at the Moose Visitor Center.

### OVERSNOW VEHICLES

Snowmobiles are allowed on designated routes; permits are not required. A driver’s license is required to operate a snowmobile. Snowmobiles allowed on Jackson Lake. Ice conditions on Jackson Lake are extremely variable. Use of the new biodegradable motor oil is encouraged to reduce environmental impacts.

### FIREARMS

All firearms, including state-permitted concealed weapons, are prohibited in the park and parkway except when actively pursuing game during legal hunting seasons. Unloaded firearms may be transported in a vehicle when the weapon is not loaded, but damage should not exceed the weapon's intended use. The Continental Divide Snowmobile Trail (CDST) opens after December 20 when sufficient snow has accumulated to allow safe travel. The groomed trail connects the East park boundary with the South Eterance of Yellowstone National Park. The CDST is located adjacent to the plowed road; snowmobiles are allowed only on the trail, not on the plowed road surface, except where the trail crosses the highway at Jackson Lake junction and from Jackson Lake Dam south to Signal Mountain. Check at entrance stations, the Mose Visitor Center (year-round) or the Flagg Ranch Information Station (mid-December to mid-March) for additional regulations and safety concerns before operating a snowmobile on the CDST.
The Teton Range dominates Grand Teton National Park, attracting the attention of all who pass through Jackson Hole. The natural processes that resulted in mountain building and sculpting also have determined where plants grow in the park. Herbivores, plant-eating animals like moose, mule deer and elk, occur where their food sources exist.

Wildlife and plants found here result in mountain building and sculpting also have determined herbivores they prey upon. Geologic events created the dramatic scenery of Jackson Hole and indirectly account for events created the dramatic scenery of Jackson Hole, with total displacement of 30,000 feet along the fault.

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

While small glaciers flowed in the Teton Range, a massive glacier covered much of what is now Yellowstone National Park 25,000 years ago. This river of ice flowed south, forming the depression that Jackson Lake fills today, and carried debris as far as Snake River Overlook, eight miles north of Moose on Highway 26-89-191. Today moraines support forests of lodgepole pine and other conifers. Elk and black bears seek refuge in morainal forests and graze in nearby meadows during cooler parts of the day.

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

For the past 10,000 years or so, the Snake River has cut through glacial moraines and flowed from Jackson Lake and out the southern end of Jackson Hole. Old river terraces paralleling today’s Snake indicate that the Snake carried much more water in the past. Along the Snake River grow cottonwoods and blue spruces where bald eagles nest. Beavers occasionally dam side channels of the Snake River, establishing ponds that Canada geese and ducks use for nesting and feeding. Moose and beavers eat willows that flourish in wetlands along the river. Willows and other wetland plants provide cover and nest sites for a multitude of songbirds. As you explore Grand Teton National Park, read its landscape. Note the work of glaciers on the mountains and canyons and the old river terraces carved in the past by the Snake River. Watch for wildlife. The presence of wildlife provides clues to the ancient processes that formed and shaped this area.

In 1972 Congress dedicated a 24,000 acre parcel of land as the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway “...for the purpose of commemorating the many significant contributions to the cause of conservation in the United States, which have been made by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and to provide both symbolic and desirable physical connection between the world’s first national park, Yellowstone, and Grand Teton National Park.”

Congress also named 82 miles of road, from West Thumb in Yellowstone to the south entrance of Grand Teton National Park, in honor of Rockefeller.

The Rockefeller Parkway is located at the heart of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem and connects Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks. The late conservationist and philanthropist John D. Rockefeller, Jr. was instrumental in the creation of Grand Teton National Park and made significant contributions to several other national parks including Acadia, Great Smoky Mountains, and Virgin Islands.

The parkway contains features characteristic of both Grand Teton and Yellowstone. Here the Teton Range tapers to a gentle slope, while rocks born of volcanic flows from Yellowstone line the Snake River and form outcappings scattered atop hills and ridges. The Snake River floodplain provides important habitat for a variety of animal species. Grand Teton National Park administers the parkway as a national recreation area. Hunting and fishing is permitted in accordance with federal and state laws.
Where to Look for Wildlife

WILDLIFE IN WINTER

Where to Look for Wildlife

Wildlife in spring and fall

ANTELOPE FLATS - KELLY AREA (east of Moose). Look for grazing bison and pronghorn, especially where grasses have grown thick since the 1994 Row Fire removed sagebrush.

SAWMILL PONDS (southeast of Jenny Lake). Elk venture from the security of this forested island into the sagebrush flats to eat grasses and other non-woody plants. Pronghorn, fastest land mammal in North America, browse on shrubs as they migrate to and from their wintering ranges south and east of the park.

JACKSON LAKE DAM (north of Signal M summit). Canada geese, American white pelicans, a myriad of duck species and other waterbirds concentrate in the side of the dam. Occasionally peregrine falcons strafe resting ducks, while bald eagles and ospreys search for fish.

BUFFALO FORK MEADOWS (south of Moran). Extensive willow meadows attract numerous moose. GROS VENTRE ROAD (at the east end of the park). Bighorn sheep forage on windswep, south-facing slopes.

Winter places enormous stress on wildlife. Observe animals from a distance. If you cause an animal to move, you are too close. Unnecessary movement burns precious body fat needed to survive through winter and spring. Park regulations prohibit wildlife harassment. See page 8 for areas closed in winter to protect wildlife.

Elk Ecology & Management

Elk residing in Grand Teton and the Rockefeller Parkway are part of the large Jackson Hole elk herd, which consists of 16-17,000 elk. Management of this herd, including elk within the park and parkway, is intensive and involves a reduction program (authorized hunt). The recommended population is 11,000 elk.

Population Regulation

Female elk are able to begin breeding when they are 1½ years old, but most start breeding at 2½ years of age. Females usually breed every year and have one calf per year until they die, although about 40% of juveniles do not survive their first year. Life expectancy for female elk averages twelve years, but some may live into their twenties. Elk have a high reproduction potential: A ten-year-old female may account for five additional living descendants, which is a five-fold increase in the population.

Winter mortality, disease and predation contribute to elk population reduction, as does hunting. Available natural winter range is limited due to human development. The National Elk Refuge, where elk that summer in the park, the Bridger-Teton National Forest and southern Yellowstone National Park spend winter, is designed to support up to 2,500 elk. In recent years about 12,000 elk have wintered on and near the refuge; about 90% of the Jackson Hole elk herd winters on the refuge and on three state-operated feed grounds. Some elk winter singly or in small groups scattered throughout Jackson Hole.

Elk Management

The elk population within Grand Teton National Park is jointly managed by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department and the National Park Service. When today’s Grand Teton National Park was established in 1929, Congress included a provision for managing elk numbers through a special annual elk management program. According to this law, hunters selected are deputized as park rangers. Hunting occurs in Grand Teton National Park from mid-October through early December. Between Moose and Moran, all legal hunt areas are east of the Snake River. North of Moran Junction, legal hunting occurs east of Highway 89.

The Rockefeller Parkway is administered by Grand Teton, but hunting regulations are in accord with Wyoming State law. The Rockefeller Parkway is open for legal hunting of elk and other game species from approximately September 1 through December 31.

Visitor Safety

While visitors may hike in those parts of Grand Teton National Park and the Rockefeller Parkway that are open to legal hunting, it is not recommended. Most of the park’s hiking trails are located in areas not open to hunting. Check at the Moose Visitor Center (open daily 8 A.M. - 5 P.M.) for recommended hiking trails, for specific areas that are open to hunting and for more information on elk ecology and management.

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. Wildlife may be found 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.
Summer is a comfortable time in Jackson Hole. But the seasons here are very distinct. If summer is easy, then winter is the architect of life. During winter wildlife directs all energy toward survival.

Like humans, wild animals have three main methods of dealing with winter: they can leave by migrating, they can avoid it by hibernating or they can live with it by confronting and adjusting to severe conditions.

Migration is a tactic that many animals use. More than 150 kinds of birds nest in the park and parkway. Most of these birds leave northwestern Wyoming before winter sets in and return in spring. American white pelicans spend winters on either coast of Mexico. Pinyon jays and Oregon jays winter in the park and parkway. Most songbirds, from swallows to warblers fly to western Mexico for the winter.

Spending the winter in the tropics conjures up images of lazing on a balmy beach. For birds, however, winter is no vacation. Birds of all sizes fuel their long distance flights by burning fat, so they must store up body fat prior to migration and must eat enough to replenish this fat as it is burned. Travel to and from birds’ nesting areas is fraught with perils, including storms, predators, obstacles like radio towers and finding food in unfamiliar landscapes. Human alteration of habitat in migration corridors and wintering sites compounds the risks of migration. Birds tend to be more concentrated in wintering areas, adding competition for food and living space to the problems migratory birds face.

Hibernation is a strategy employed by animals including bears, bats, Uinta ground squirrels, chipmunks and yellow-bellied marmots. In the fall bears put on fat by gorging on whitebark pine nuts. While bears are denning, their temperatures drop from 101ºF to 86ºF and their bodies slow down to reduce energy consumption. Even so, bears will burn 15-40% of their body fat over the winter. Bears may wake up but won’t eat, urinate or defecate. Female bears give birth during hibernation. Bears, however, are light hibernators. True hibernators include bats and ground squirrels. Bats increase their body weight by 25-30% by eating insects before hibernation. During hibernation bats lower their body temperature from 104ºF to 59ºF and their heart rate slows from 350 beats per minute to 24 beats per minute. Uinta ground squirrels engage in hibernation marathon—adults hibernate as long as seven months!

Animals that confront winter have a wide variety of behavioral, morphological and physiological adaptations. Storing food is a common behavioral adaptation. Beavers stash twigs underwater where they will be available all winter. Red squirrels store large amounts of cones and seeds in middens and place mushrooms in tree branches to dry. Pikas, the “haymakers of the mountains,” dry grasses all summer for consumption under winter’s blanket of snow.

Morphological adaptations are related to the way an animal is built. Most cee are equipped with very long legs that allow them to walk in deep snow. Their musculature allows them to lift their legs straight up out of the snow before taking another step, avoiding dragging, and saving them energy. Mosse hairs are hollow and offer good insulation. Small animals could not support the thick, heavy fur of a moose; instead, many take advantage of the insulating value of the snow itself. Once the snow cover is about eight inches thick, animals can walk on it without their feet touching the ground.
allows entrance to all national park system areas for

allows lifetime entrance to all national park system

entrance fees 2002

PARK PARTNERS

Grand Teton National Park Foundation

more than four million visitors come to

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

However, the increasing popularity of national parks and decreasing federal dollars 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.

Philanthropy in the cause of national parks is not new. The John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway reminds us that we have the Rockefeller family to thank for a generous 35,000-acre land donation that led to today’s Grand Teton National Park. The Grand Teton National Park Foundation promotes the Rockefeller spirit of philanthropy. Grand Teton National Park needs your support now more than ever before. Please help the park keep its promise to the future by joining the Grand Teton National Park Foundation today. For membership information call (307) 733-9211 or write Grand Teton National Park Foundation, P.O. Box 249, Moose, Wyoming 83012.

Help Support Our Foundation Partners

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

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

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

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.

Grand Teton Natural History Association

When you make a purchase at an Association bookstore, profits are

returned to the park in the form of donations to support visitor programs. Your purchase also supports the publication of this newspaper and many free educational handouts available at visitor centers and entrance stations.

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

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

Teton Science School

Located within Grand Teton National Park, the secluded campus of the Teton Science School was once a dude ranch. Since 1967, through collaboration with the park, the school has provided natural science education for students from third grade to adults. Summer programs include two-to-five week residential field ecology and field natural history courses for high school and junior high school students and week-long non-residential programs for third through eighth grades. A one-year, masters level graduate program in Environmental Education and Natural Science is also offered.

For registration, tuition information and a free catalog, write Teton Science School, Box 68T, Kelly, WY 83011: call 307-733-4765; website: 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 1991, 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 projects that include the following:

• 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

Entrance fee allows entrance to Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks for 7 days: $20 per vehicle, $10 per person (single hiker or bicyclist) $15 per motorcycle.

Golden Eagle Pass - $65 imposes entrance to all federal fee areas for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.

National Parks Pass - $50 imposing entrance to all National Park System areas for 12 months from purchase, non-transferable.

Parks Specific Pass - $40 imposes entrance to Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks for 12 months from purchase, non-transferable.

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

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

Grand Teton National Park Foundation

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

Philanthropy in the cause of national parks is not new. The John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway reminds us that we have the Rockefeller family to thank for a generous 35,000-acre land donation that led to today’s Grand Teton National Park. The Grand Teton National Park Foundation promotes the Rockefeller spirit of philanthropy. Grand Teton National Park needs your support now more than ever before. Please help the park keep its promise to the future by joining the Grand Teton National Park Foundation today. For membership information call (307) 732-9629 or write Grand Teton National Park Foundation, P.O. Box 249, Moose, Wyoming 83012.

Help Support Our Foundation Partners

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

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

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

Teton Science School

Located within Grand Teton National Park, the secluded campus of the Teton Science School was once a dude ranch. Since 1967, through collaboration with the park, the school has provided natural science education for students from third grade to adults. Summer programs include two-to-five week residential field ecology and field natural history courses for high school and junior high school students and week-long non-residential programs for third through eighth grades. A one-year, masters level graduate program in Environmental Education and Natural Science is also offered.

For registration, tuition information and a free catalog, write Teton Science School, Box 68T, Kelly, WY 83011: call 307-733-4765; website: 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 1991, 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 projects that include the following:

• 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

Entrance fee allows entrance to Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks for 7 days: $20 per vehicle, $10 per person (single hiker or bicyclist) $15 per motorcycle.

Golden Eagle Passport - $65 imposes entrance to all federal fee areas for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.

National Parks Pass - $50 imposes entrance to all National Park System areas for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.

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

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

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

- **Emergency**
  - (307) 344-7381
- **Visitor Information**
  - (307) 344-2386
- **Yellowstone National Park Lodges**
  - (307) 344-7311
- **Website**
  - www.nps.gov/yell

Winter Services Dates subject to change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Open Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth Hotel &amp; other services</td>
<td>12/21/2001 to 03/03/2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Faithful Snow Lodge &amp; other services</td>
<td>12/17/2001 to 03/10/2002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Warming huts at Old Faithful, Madison Junction, Fishing Bridge, Canyon, and West Thumb are open mid-December to early March. Snowmobile fuel is available at Old Faithful, Canyon, Mammoth Hot Springs, and Fishing Bridge mid-December to mid-March. The NPS campground at Mammoth Hot Springs is open year-round, offers 85 sites, and is first-come, first-served.

Spring Services Dates subject to change.

Call Yellowstone National Park Lodges at (307) 344-7311 for details.

Food Service, Stores, and Gasoline

Hamilton Stores (groceries, souvenirs, light meals) and Yellowstone Park Service Food Service, Stores, and Gasoline Call Yellowstone National Park Lodges at (307) 344-7311 for details.

Spring 2002 Opening Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Open Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old Faithful Inn</td>
<td>May 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Faithful Snow Lodge</td>
<td>May 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Faithful Lodge</td>
<td>May 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Village</td>
<td>June 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Yellowstone Hotel</td>
<td>June 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Lodge</td>
<td>June 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canyon Lodge</td>
<td>May 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roosevelt Lodge</td>
<td>June 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel</td>
<td>May 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yellowstone Roads

Winter Travel

Weather permitting, Yellowstone will open for snow vehicle travel in mid-December and close in sections beginning in March. The only park road that remains open to wheeled vehicles all winter is the road from Gardner, Montana at the north entrance to Cooke City, Montana near the northeast entrance. Snow tires and/or chains may be required. Travel east of Cooke City, Montana is not possible during the winter season.

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 Norris Junction to Madison Junction to Old Faithful
- **April 19**: Madison Junction to West Entrance
- **April 26**: Norris Junction to Canyon
- **May 3**: Canyon to Lake, Lake to East Entrance, Tower to Tower Fall
- **May 10**: Lake to South Entrance, West Thumb to Old Faithful

Note: North Entrance to Cooke City is open year-round. Canyon to Dunraven Pass is closed for construction.

Surviving from pg 5

- **SURVIVING from pg 5**
- **inches deep**: the temperature at ground level becomes almost constant regardless of how cold it gets above. Voles remain active all winter by living under the snow where their food is still available and they can build warm nests of grass. Unfortunately for voles, weasels will successfully hunt them in their own tunnels, even using the nests as sleeping quarters and living in the nest with the fur of the previous occupants.
- **Physiological adaptations are those that are tied to the way an animal works. Adding fat and gaining weight for hibernation is a physiological adaptation. Mice have unsaturated fats in their bodies, fats that remain supple in very cold temperatures. Without these fats, their hooves would become brittle and crack. Some insects produce glycerol, a form of sugar that resists freezing. On cold nights, chickadees enter a controlled hypothermia; lowering their body temperature allows chickadees to save fat that would have been burned to maintain their normal high body temperature. Wolves, coyotes and waterfowl have a built-in feature that allows them to walk through snow and stand on ice without losing too much body heat. The arteries carrying warm blood from the center of their body out to their limbs run next to the veins carrying cooler blood from their limbs back to the heart. Heat is exchanged as the warm blood becomes cooler and the cool blood becomes warmer. This “counter-current cooling system” results in the temperature of a limb being much cooler than the body and saves significant energy.**
Winter Road Closures
- The RKO Road, River Road and Bar BC Road (unpaved roads from Signal Mountain south to Cottonwood Creek) are closed to motorized vehicles on October 12.
- The unpaved portion of the Moose-Wilson Road is closed to motorized vehicles, except snowmobiles, on November 1.
- The Tetons Park Road is closed to motorized vehicles, except snowmobiles, from the Taggart Lake parking lot north to Signal Mountain from November 1 to May 1.
- Snow closes the Grassy Lake Road in mid-November; it reopens June 1.

Winter Area Closures
The Snake River floodplain from the Buffalo Fork downstream to Menor’s Ferry north of Moose is closed to all public entry from December 15 – April 1 to protect critical winter habitat for many wildlife species.

The following areas are closed from December 15 – April 15 to protect wildlife: the Willow Flats area, Buffalo Fork River, Kelly Hill and Uhl Hill.

The Static Peak area is closed from December 15 to April 1 to protect wildlife habitat.

The MOOSE VISITOR CENTER is open daily (except Christmas Day) from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Services include information, cross-country ski trail maps, publication sales, audiovisual programs, natural history exhibits and permits for off-season backpacking, boating, mountaineering and oversnow vehicles. Ranger-led snowshoe hikes (snowshoes provided, reservations required) are offered from late December to mid-March. Phone (307) 739-3399. Check at the visitor center for other ranger-led activities.

The FLAGG RANCH INFORMATION STATION is open daily from mid-December to mid-March. Hours may vary. Services include information, cross-country ski trail maps, publication sales and audiovisual programs.