Welcome to Grand Teton National Park

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 Teton have touched all who have witnessed their beauty.

Rising abruptly from the valley floor, the Teton 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 recent frontier settlement that 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 the 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 park 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 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.

Contact Information

EMERGENCY ................................................................. 911
Park Dispatch ......................................................... (307) 739-3300
Visitor Information .................................................. (307) 739-3600
Weather ................................................................. (307) 739-3611
Road Conditions ..................................................... (307) 739-3682
Continental Divide Snowmobile Trail .................. (307) 739-3614
Backcountry & River Information ......................... (307) 739-3602
Climbing Information ............................................. (307) 739-3604
TDD (Telecommunication Device for the Deaf only) .... (307) 739-3400 and (307) 739-3544

Grand Teton National Park’s website .......................... www.nps.gov/grte/

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TEEWINOT [Winter 2005] 1
2005 Winter Activities Update

SNOWMOBILING
For information about winter use in Grand Teton National Park, please stop at a visitor center to speak with a ranger or visit the park’s official website at www.nps.gov/grte. For detailed information on winter use in Yellowstone, call (307) 344–7381, or visit the park’s website at www.nps.gov/yell.

SKIING AND SNOWSHOEING
From November 1 to May 1, the Teton Park Road is open for non-motorized use only. You can ski or snowshoe on this road from the Taggart Lake Trailhead all the way to Signal Mountain. The road is regularly groomed to provide a packed surface for snowshoeing, skate-skating and cross-country touring. Other places to enjoy cross-country skiing and snowshoeing include Colter Bay, Antelope Flats Road, Taggart Lake and Flagg Ranch. A brochure and map is available at any visitor center. If you plan to ski or snowshoe the Moose-Wilson Road, park at the Granite Canyon Trailhead. Parking is not available on the north end of this unplowed roadway.

SNOWSHOERS – PLEASE REMEMBER TO WALK NEXT TO SKI TRAILS, NOT ON THEM.

Rangers provide guided snowshoe walks from the Moose Visitor Center when snow conditions permit, usually late December to mid-March. Call the Moose Visitor Center at (307) 739-3399 to make reservations. Snowshoes are provided during this free activity.

PROJECT WILDLIFE
While enjoying winter activities you can expect to see bison, moose, elk, coyotes, bald eagles, and other wildlife. Please be aware that although they have adapted to cold, the rigors of winter still pose enormous challenges. Certain areas of the park are closed during winter in order to provide critical winter range and relieve stress on the animals.

Winter closures remain in effect on the Snake River floodplain, the Buffalo River floodplain, the Ulhi Hill area, Willow Flats, Kelly Hill, and Static Peak. Closures for the protection of bighorn sheep include Prospectors Mountain and Mount Hunt including peaks 10918, 10905, and 10495; all areas above 9900 feet (3000m); and south-facing slopes on Mount Hunt above 8580 feet (2600m); Banana Couloir is open. See the map on page 8 for more detailed information or stop at the visitor center and talk to a ranger.

2005 Winter Activities Update
Regulations

SAFETY
• Protect yourself. Know your equipment and your capabilities and limitations.
• Never ski, snowshoe, or snowmobile alone. Let someone who remains behind know your planned destination, route, and expected time of return.
• Hypothermia is a major cause of human fatality in mountain country. When the temperature drops within the core of the body, the brain fails to function properly. Carry extra, dry clothing and put them on in time to prevent hypothermia. Never leave a member of your party alone. If someone you are with begins to act or talk abnormally, make him or her put on more clothing and drink warm liquids. Study first aid for hypothermia before your trip.
• Be prepared for sudden changes in the weather. Snow and weather conditions vary considerably from day to day. Check conditions before you venture out.
• Be alert for avalanche hazards, especially in mountain canyons and along ridge tops. Check with park rangers about current and forecasted avalanche hazard conditions.

SNOWMOBILING
Winter use rules and regulations are being revised for the 2004-2005 season. Please check at visitor centers for current information on winter use before operating a snowmobile in Grand Teton National Park or the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway.

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 cased, broken down, or rendered inoperable.

FISHING
Fishing conforms to National Park Service and Wyoming regulations. A Wyoming fishing license is required for fishing in the park and parkway. Jackson Lake is open to fishing year-round except during the spawn from October 1 – November 1. Jenny, Leigh, Phelps, and Two Ocean lakes are open year-round. The Snake River is open November 1 – March 31 for catch and release only trout fishing, from April 1 – October 31, trout creel limits apply. From December 15 – March 31 the Snake River floodplain is closed to all entry (including fishing) from Moran to Menors Ferry near Moose to protect wildlife. Obtain fishing regulations at the Moose Visitor Center. Be careful when wearing waders in or near swift water.

PETS
During the winter, pets are not allowed off plowed roadways or parking areas, except the unplowed portions of the Teton Park and Moose-Wilson roads. Restrain pets on a leash no longer than six feet at all times. Keep pets within 30 feet of roadways; pets are not allowed on trails or in the backcountry, in boats on the Snake River, in boats on lakes other than Jackson Lake, or in visitor centers. Pet owners are required to clean up after their animals.

FLOATING THE SNAKE RIVER
The Snake River from Moran Junction to Menors Ferry is closed to floating from December 15 – March 31. Only hand-propelled rafts, canoes, dories, and kayaks are allowed on the Snake River within the park and parkway. Register non-motorized vessels (fee charged) at the Moose Visitor Center permits desk. Check 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.

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 regulations at the Moose Visitor Center.

CLIMBING AND BACKPACKING
Permits are required for overnight backcountry trips and may be obtained at the Moose Visitor Center. Only experienced mountaineers with ice axes and other essential equipment should travel on steep snow slopes. Weather and avalanche hazard forecasts are available at the Moose Visitor Center.

WILDLIFE
Keep a respectful distance from all animals to avoid disturbing their natural routines. Large animals are quick, 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.

Stay out of closed areas to protect wintering wildlife (see winter map for closures). Do not approach wildlife to obtain photographs. Animals use roads as travel corridors. Do not chase or herd animals with your vehicle, stop your vehicle and wait until they leave the roadway.

Park regulations prohibit the feeding and harassment of wildlife. Many small animals can carry diseases and should never be touched or handled. Their natural diet assures their health and survival.

ELK REDUCTION PROGRAM
Management of elk within Grand Teton National Park involves a reduction program through a strictly regulated hunt from late October to early December. 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 dates and locations open to hunting.

Fattening Up For Hibernation
Black and grizzly bears live throughout the park and may be active at any time of the day or night.

During fall, black and grizzly bears engage in a feeding frenzy as they fatten up in preparation for hibernation. Bears may remain active through early December and emerge from hibernation in late March. These guidelines are for your protection and for the preservation of bears, one of the true symbols of wild country.

A FED BEAR IS A DEAD BEAR
Careless food storage or feeding spells death for bears. Allowing a bear to obtain human food, even once, often results in aggressive behavior. The bear then presents a threat to human safety and must be removed or destroyed. Do not allow bears or other wildlife to obtain human food.

AVOID ENCOUNTERS
Make bears aware of your presence and avoid surprising them by making noise like talking or singing. Be alert and look for bears when hiking. If you encounter a bear, do not run. Running often elicits attacks from otherwise non-aggressive bears and they can travel over 35 miles per hour. If the bear is unaware of you, detour quickly and quietly away. If the bear is aware of you but has not acted aggressively, back away slowly, talking in an even tone while waving your arms.

AGGRESSIVE BEARS
If a bear approaches or charges you, do not run. It will increase the chance of attack. Do not drop your pack; it may protect your body if attacked. Bears often bluff charge, stopping before contact. Bear experts generally recommend standing still until the bear stops, then backing away slowly. Climbing trees is no protection from black bears and may not help with grizzlies either.
Elk Ecology and Management

Elk residing in Grand Teton and the Rockefeller Parkway are part of the large Jackson Hole elk herd, which consists of approximately 12,000 elk. Management of this herd, including elk within the park and parkway, is intensive and involves a reduction program. The recommended population is 11,000 elk.

**Population Regulation**

Female elk are able to begin breeding when they are one and a half years old, but most start breeding at two and a half 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 12 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 offspring, 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, the wintering ground for many elk that summer in Grand Teton National Park, the Bridger Teton National Forest and southern Yellowstone National Park, is designed to support up to 7,500 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 nearby state-operated feed grounds. Some elk winter singly or in small groups scattered among the willow shrubs conceal grazing elk. Beavers dam creeks, forming ponds where waterfowl gather.

**Spring and Fall**

**Sagebrush Flats Around Blacktail Butte**

East of Moose. Look for grazing bison and pronghorn, especially where grasses have grown thick after dense sagebrush stands were naturally removed by lightning-caused fires—the 1994 Row Fire and 2003 Blacktail Fire.

**Sawmill Ponds**

Southwest of Moose on the Moose-Wilson Road. At dusk, elk emerge from conifer forests along the hillsides west of Sawmill Ponds. Moose sometimes browse on shrubs at the water’s edge. Puddle ducks feed in the ponds.

**Timbered Island**

Southeast of Jenny Lake. Elk venture from the security of this forested island surrounded by sagebrush flats to eat grasses and other herbaceous plants. Pronghorn, the fastest land mammals in North America, spend the summer browsing on sagebrush and raising their young fawns before they migrate to winter ranges south and east of the park.

**Jackson Lake Dam**

North of Signal Mountain. Canada geese, American white pelicans, a myriad of duck species, and other water birds concentrate on either side of the dam. Occasionally peregrine falcons strafe resting ducks, while bald eagles and ospreys search for fish.

**Willow Flats**


**Fall**

**Sagebrush Flats Around Blacktail Butte**

Near Moose. In winters with low snow accumulation, moose search for bitterbrush, a preferred food that grows with sagebrush (the fastest land mammals in North America) and sagebrush.

**Winter**

**Sagebrush Flats Around Blacktail Butte**

Near Moose. In winters with low snow accumulation, moose search for bitterbrush, a preferred food that grows with sagebrush (the fastest land mammals in North America) and sagebrush.

**Bison in Winter**

**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 into spring. Park regulations prohibit wildlife harassment. See page 8 for areas closed in winter to protect wildlife.

**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 for recommended hiking trails, for specific areas that are open to hunting, and for more information on elk ecology and management.
Hibernation is a strategy employed by migratory birds. Like humans, wild animals have three main methods for adjusting to winter — they can leave by migrating, they can avoid it by denning, or they can live with it by hibernating, or they can live with it by adjusting to severe weather conditions. Migration is a tactic that many animals use. More than 150 species of birds nest in the park and parkway. Some of these birds leave northwestern Wyoming before winter sets in and return in spring. American white pelicans spend winters on either coast of Mexico. Immature eagles head west to the tropical rain forest of South America to spend the winter in the tropics conjures a mind full of tropical birds and exotic species. Immature eagles head west to the tip of South America. Immature bald eagles head west to western Mexico for the winter. And immature bald eagles head west to the tropical rain forest of South America.

The Tetons owe their existence to movement along a fault located on the eastern front of the range. The Teton Range dominates the skyline of Grand Teton National Park. The geologic events that created the dramatic scenery of Jackson Hole indirectly account for the distribution and abundance of wildlife and plants found here. As recently as 12,140,000 years ago, small mountain glaciers flowed from high elevation cirques and gouged out U-shaped canyons. Mountain glaciers spilled from the canyons to the valley floor, forming basins now filled by Leigh, Jenny, Bradley, Taggart, and Phelps lakes. Radial valleys carved by the Snake River have established ponds that can graze and ducks use for nesting and feeding. Moose and beavers feed on 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 many millions of years. As the climate warmed, glacial ice melted and shaped this area. As the climate warmed, glacial ice melted and shaped this area. As you explore Grand Teton National Park, read its landscape. Note the work of many millions of years. As the climate warmed, glacial ice melted and shaped this area.

Beginning 50,000-25,000 years ago, lobes of mountain glaciers flowed from high elevation cirques and gouged out U-shaped canyons. Mountain glaciers spilled from the canyons to the valley floor, forming basins now filled by Leigh, Jenny, Bradley, Taggart, and Phelps lakes. Radial valleys carved by the Snake River have established ponds that can graze and ducks use for nesting and feeding. Moose and beavers feed on willows that flourish in wetlands along the river. Willows and other wetland plants provide cover and nest sites for a multitude of songbirds.

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Entrance Fees 2005

All Americans support national parks through tax dollars. Congress allocates some of those tax dollars to each park area. However, costs for achieving National Park Service goals in Grand Teton and other national parks have greatly increased in recent years. Operational funding has not kept pace with escalating needs. Unfortunately, funding available through the appropriation process is sufficient only to conduct the yearly operation of the park. Money is not available for major maintenance projects involving roads, trails, facilities, and infrastructure. In 1997, Congress authorized the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, which allowed selected national parks—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 projects. In 2005, money generated through the program in Grand Teton National Park will be used for:

- Ongoing trail rehabilitation projects.
- 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.

Thank you for supporting the protection of America’s national parks.

Fee Schedule for Grand Teton National Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee Type</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter Entrance Fees</td>
<td>$5 per vehicle for 1-day pass to Grand Teton National Park only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$10 per hiker, skier or biker for 7-day pass to both Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals Planning to Snowmobile</td>
<td>$15 per snowmobile for a one-day pass / $20 per snowmobile for a seven-day pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals Planning to Ride a Snowcoach into Yellowstone</td>
<td>$10 per person for a one-day pass / $15 per person for a seven-day pass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For detailed information about snowmobiling reservations and fees in Yellowstone National Park, visit www.TravelYellowstone.com or call (307) 344-7311.

Golden Eagle Passport $65

- Allows entrance to most national park areas and some other federal fee areas for 12 months from purchase, non-transferable.

Golden Age Passport $50

- Allows entrance to most national park areas and some other federal fee areas for 12 months from purchase, non-transferable.

National Parks Passport $50

- Allows entrance to most national park areas and some other federal fee areas for 12 months from purchase, non-transferable.

Other Passes

- $5 per vehicle for 1-day pass to Grand Teton National Park only
- $5 per person for a one-day pass / $15 per person for a seven-day pass

For more information on the Grand Teton National Park Foundation, visit www.gtnpf.org or call (307) 732-0629.

The Grand Teton National Park Foundation was established in 1957 as the park’s primary partner to increase public understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of Grand Teton National Park and the Greater Yellowstone area. Since that time, the Association has been aiding the interpretive, educational, and research programs of Grand Teton National Park.

The Association has grown to operate interpretive and educational bookstores in five visitor centers in Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway, as well as several outlets in Bridger-Teton National Forest, Caribou-Targhee National Forest, and National Elk Refuge information facilities. When you make a purchase at an Association bookstore, profits are returned to the park in the form of donations to support park programs. Your purchase also supports the publication of this newspaper, books, and the free educational and recreational visitor center outlets and entrance stations.

Be sure to check out the on-line bookstore at www.grandteton.org for all your trip-planning needs.

We encourage you to become a member-at-large entitled to a 15% discount on purchases at all GTNHA visitor centers, 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 backpack

Name _________________________________
Address _____________________________________________________________________
City, State, Zip Code _____________________________________________________________________
Phone _________________________________   Email _________________________________
Date of Application _________________________________   Exp.: __________________
Paid By Cash Check
Cardholder’s Signature ___________________________________________________________
Cash
Check

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

Name _________________________________
Address _____________________________________________________________________
City, State, Zip Code _____________________________________________________________________
Phone _________________________________   Email _________________________________
Date of Application _________________________________   Exp.: __________________
Paid By Cash Check
Credit Card Type Visa Mastercard
Card Number _________________________________   Exp.: __________________
Cardholder’s Signature ___________________________________________________________
Cash
Check

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.

The Tetons Science Schools, founded in 1967, provides and encourages experiential education in natural sciences and ecology while fostering an appreciation for conservation ethics and practices. The secluded campus, operated in cooperation with Grand Teton National Park, is located on a historic dude ranch in the park. The Greater Yellowstone region serves as the school’s outdoor classroom and model for year-round programs that offer academic, professional, and personal benefits to students of all ages.

Summer programs include two- to five-week residential field ecology and field natural history courses for high school and junior high students, and weeklong, non-presidential programs for third through eighth grades. A one-year, masters-level graduate program in environmental education and natural science is also available. This summer the Teton Science School is offering 37 field seminars for adults and seven seminars for families. Workshops and seminars for teachers and other professionals are also offered.

For more information, visit www.gtnpf.org or call (307) 732-0629.
Contact Information

Emergency ............................................. 911
Visitor Information ......................... (307) 344-7381
Visitor Information TDD only .... (307) 344-2386

Yellowstone

FOOD SERVICE, STORES, AND GASOLINE

Yellowstone General Stores (groceries, souvenirs, light meals) and Yellowstone Park Service Stations generally open the same time or earlier as lodging in each area.

2005 OPENING DATES

All dates are tentative, no dates are confirmed as of printing.

CAMPGROUNDS

- Mammoth ...................................... open year-round
- Madison ..................................... open in early May
- Bridge Bay .................................. open by late May
- Fishing Bridge ...................... open by late June
- Norris ........................................ open by late May
- Slough Creek ......................... open by late May
- Tower Fall .................................. open by late May
- Indian Creek ............................... open in June
- Pebble Creek ............................ open in June
- Grant Village ........................... open in late June
- Lewis Lake ................................. open in June

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- Lewis Lake ................................. open in June

Yellowstone Roads

WINTER TRAVEL

Weather permitting, Yellowstone will open for oversnow 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 Gardiner, 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.

ENTATIVE SPRING 2005

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 22 Mammoth to Old Faithful,
- Madison Junction to West Entrance
- April 22 Norris Junction to Canyon
- May 6 Canyon to Lake,
- Lake to East Entrance
- May 13 Lake to South Entrance,
- West Thumb to Old Faithful,
- Tower to Tower Fall
- May 27 Beartooth Highway

Closed for construction: Dunraven Pass, Chittenden Road south to Canyon.

Winter Services

Dates subject to change.

Information, publications, exhibits, movies, videos, and interpretive programs are available year-round at the Albright Visitor Center in Mammoth Hot Springs (307) 344-2663 and at the Old Faithful Visitor Center (307) 544-2750 from December 15 – March 13.

Information and publications are available at the West Contact Station at the Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce from December 15-March 13. Park concessioners offer lodging and other services including evening programs, snowcoach tours, guided ski and snowshoe tours, guided snowmobile tours, and wildlife bus tours. Detailed information is available at visitor centers, warming huts, and hotels or call Xanterra Parks and Resorts at (307) 344-7311. Visit www.TravelYellowstone.com for detailed information.

Mammoth Hotel and area services are open December 23 – March 6.

Warming huts at Old Faithful, Madison Junction, Fishing Bridge, Canyon, and West Thumb are open December 15 – March 13; warming huts at Mammoth and Indian Creek are open December 15 – March 6. Snowmobile fuel is available at Old Faithful and Mammoth Hot Springs 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 Xanterra Parks & Resorts at (307) 344-7311 for details.

FOOD SERVICE, STORES, AND GASOLINE

Yellowstone General Stores (groceries, souvenirs, light meals) and Yellowstone Park Service Stations generally open the same time or earlier as lodging in each area.

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- Grant Village ........................... open in late June
- Lewis Lake ................................. open in June

LOGGING

- Old Faithful Inn ............................. July 1
- Old Faithful Snow Lodge ........... May 6
- Old Faithful Lodge .................. mid-May
- Grant Village ........................... late May
- Lake Yellowstone Hotel ............... May 20
- Lake Lodge ............................. early June
- Canyon Lodge ............................. late May
- Roosevelt Lodge .......................... early June
- Mammoth Hot Springs ............... May 13

Mule Deer

www.nps.gov/grte/Yellowstone
Visitor Services

The Moose Visitor Center is open daily (except December 25) from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Services include information, cross-country ski trail maps, publication sales, audio-visual programs, natural history exhibits and permits for backpacking, boating and mountaineering. Ranger-led snowshoe hikes (snowshoes provided, reservations required) are offered from late December to mid-March. Call (307) 739-3399 to make reservations. Check at the visitor center for other ranger-led activities.

The Flagg Ranch information station is open daily from mid-December to mid-March. Closed December 25. Hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Services include information, cross-country ski trail maps and publication sales. Dates and times of operation are subject to change at any time.

www.nps.gov/grte/Park Map

The Moose Visitor Center is open daily (except December 25) from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Services include information, cross-country ski trail maps, publication sales, audio-visual programs, natural history exhibits and permits for backpacking, boating and mountaineering. Ranger-led snowshoe hikes (snowshoes provided, reservations required) are offered from late December to mid-March. Call (307) 739-3399 to make reservations. Check at the visitor center for other ranger-led activities.

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