Find some sagebrush. Don't pick it, but smell the leaves. Touch it gently. What do you notice?

Visit an area in the park that was burned by a wildland fire. What evidence of animals and plants do you find?

Visit a lake, river, or stream. What plants do you see? What signs of animals do you see?

Meet a Park Ranger. Ask, "What is your job in the park?" If you were a ranger, what would you enjoy most about working in the park?

Go for a quiet walk along a park trail. Listen to the sounds all around you. What do you hear?

Draw your picture of the Tetons here.
Discover Teton Geology

A Fault Made the Tetons

About ten million years ago, the Teton Range began rising when the Earth’s crust stretched and cracked into two blocks along the Teton fault.

Every few thousand years, the two blocks of crust break and slip past each other on the Teton fault (like a rubber band being stretched too far) generating an earthquake. When this happens, the mountains rise up and the valley falls down.

Can you find the Teton fault on the picture above? Draw a fault line between the mountain and valley blocks.

Do you want to see the Teton Range’s fault scarp (a scar from previous fault movement)? Visit the Cathedral Group Turnout near North Jenny Lake Junction.

Glaciers Shaped the Tetons

When snow piles up over time, it can turn to ice and begin to flow downhill. This powerful river of ice is called a glacier.

For thousands of years, glaciers have eroded the Tetons. They grind up and move rocks as they flow. Glaciers slowly wear down the mountains to create U-shaped canyons and jagged peaks like the Grand Teton.

What lake did this glacier create?

Today there are still a few small glaciers in the Tetons. Use the park map—Can you name two?

This lake is dammed by a moraine. Glaciers act like a bulldozer, pushing moraines ahead as they move. What is a moraine made of? Hike along the shore of Taggart, Bradley, Jackson or Jenny lakes for more clues.

Ranger BINGO

Check off all items in a row (diagonally, horizontally, up or down) as you find them. Please do not collect the items. —For an extra challenge, try and get them all for BLACKOUT!—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uinta Ground Squirrel</th>
<th>Jenny Lake or Jackson Lake</th>
<th>Raven</th>
<th>Evidence of Animal Life</th>
<th>NPS Arrowhead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amphitheater</td>
<td>Lodgepole Pine</td>
<td>Park Newspaper: Grand Teton Guide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiking Trail</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor Center or Ranger Station</td>
<td>Picnic Area</td>
<td>Insect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronghorn Antelope</td>
<td>Recycling Bin</td>
<td>Bison</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View a Glacier-Carved Valley</td>
<td>Roadside Information Sign</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet a Park Ranger</td>
<td>Sagebrush</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaking Aspen</td>
<td>Snake River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

About ten million years ago, the Teton Range began rising when the Earth’s crust stretched and cracked into two blocks along the Teton fault. Every few thousand years, the two blocks of crust break and slip past each other on the Teton fault (like a rubber band being stretched too far) generating an earthquake. When this happens, the mountains rise up and the valley falls down.
Where do the animals live?

**Alpine**
The highest part of the mountain is called the alpine community. Harsh wind and cold prevent large plants from growing there.

- I make tunnels in the rocky soil for my home. I resemble a prairie dog, but I am smaller and faster!
- I am the fastest land animal in North America. In bursts I can run as fast as 70 mph. I eat sagebrush and have short horns with prongs.

**Sagebrush Flats**
Sagebrush, a low, silvery-green bush, covers most of Jackson Hole. Sagebrush does not need much water to grow, so it thrives on the warm and dry valley floor.

- I make tunnels in the rocky soil for my home. I resemble a prairie dog, but I am smaller and faster!
- I am the fastest land animal in North America. In bursts I can run as fast as 70 mph. I eat sagebrush and have short horns with prongs.

**Forests**
Dense forests of lodgepole pines and other conifers provide hiding places and shady spots during hot summer days.

- In summer, I live in small herds in the forest. At dusk or dawn I will go to the edge of the forest and eat the grasses and other plants in the sagebrush flats.
- I make tunnels in the rocky soil for my home. I resemble a prairie dog, but I am smaller and faster!
- I am the fastest land animal in North America. In bursts I can run as fast as 70 mph. I eat sagebrush and have short horns with prongs.

**Wetlands**
The water in marshes, rivers and lakes provides homes for many kinds of plants and animals.

- I munch on willows and other bushes. I may be seen standing in ponds on my long legs and big hooves, looking for underwater plants to eat.
- I am the largest rodent in Jackson Hole. I cut down and eat bushes and trees. I use them to build lodges I live in.

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**Want to learn more?**

Get your PAWS on these resources:
- Grand Teton Guide—the park’s newspaper is loaded with lots of information!
- Visitor Centers (Craig Thomas Discovery and Visitor Center, Colter Bay, Jenny Lake, & Flagg Ranch)—can offer helpful advice and suggestions about kid-appropriate books.
- On the web at http://www.nps.gov/grte
**Discover New People**

**Be a history detective!**

**Directions:** Use the alphabet code to find the answers to questions about the people who have left their mark on Grand Teton National Park.

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**Alphabet Code**

A=1 G=7 M=13 S=19 Y=25  
B=2 H=8 N=14 T=20 Z=26  
C=3 I=9 O=15 U=21  
D=4 J=10 P=16 V=22  
E=5 K=11 Q=17 W=23  
F=6 L=12 R=18 X=24

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**Junior Ranger Code**

**Keep Animals Wild**
Keep a safe distance from wildlife and do not feed animals in the park. Human food makes wild animals sick and more aggressive toward people.

**Stash Your Trash**
Pick up your trash or litter others have left behind.

**Enjoy Flowers and Rocks**
Enjoy wildflowers and rocks, but leave them where they are for others to enjoy.

**Stay on Trails**
Stay on trails when hiking through the park to protect animal homes and plants.

**Save Energy & Water**
Turn off the lights and water faucets when not in use.

**Walk or Ride Your Bike**
Walk or ride a bicycle when you need to go somewhere that is close. It is great exercise, helps you enjoy the outdoors, and helps the environment.

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**Explore the park with a Ranger!**

1) To become a Junior Ranger, join at least **ONE ranger program**, such as a hike, talk, or campfire program. Look in the park newspaper, the Grand Teton Guide, for a list of ranger programs.

2) Go on **ONE hike or watch a park video** (or a second ranger program).

3) At the end of the program, ask the Ranger to sign below.

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**Ranger Program #1 name:**  
**Ranger Program #2 OR Trail/Hike Name or Video Title:**

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**Ranger's signature**  
**Parent’s signature**

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**What did you learn during the ranger’s program?**

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**What was your favorite part of this activity?**

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**The Junior Ranger Pledge**

As a Junior Ranger, I promise to appreciate, respect, and protect Grand Teton National Park and the natural world wherever I go.