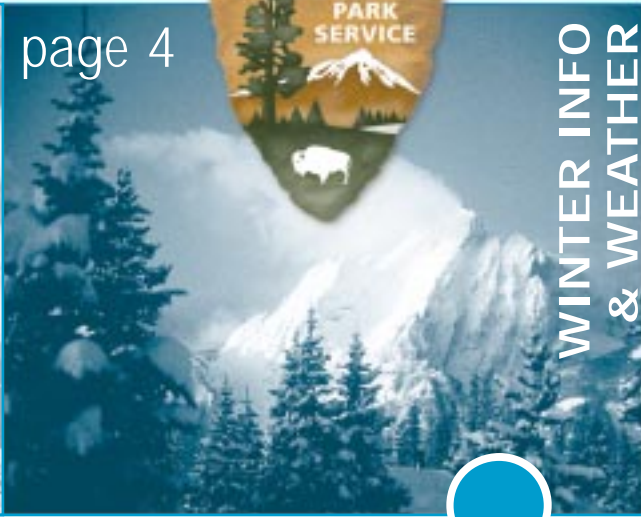


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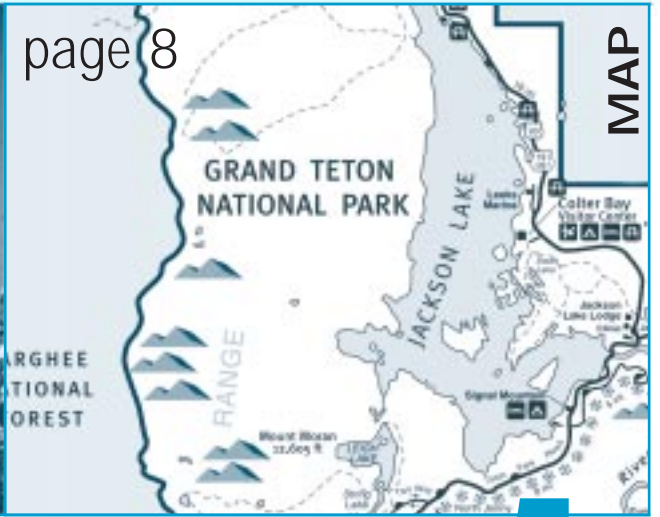
VISITOR SERVICES

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WINTER INFO & WEATHER

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MAP



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GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK & JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. MEMORIAL PARKWAY NEWS

fall 2001 thru spring 2002

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

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

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

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 Mountain 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

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.

People adapt to winter by equipping themselves and their vehicles for low temperatures, deep snow and difficult driving conditions. For those who are adventurous and prepared, the wonders of a Teton winter await!

see *SPECIAL TIME* on pg. 7

Phone Numbers

EMERGENCY 911 or 739-3300 Park Dispatch

Visitor information (307) 739-3600 • Weather 739-3611

TDD (Telecommunication Device for the Deaf only) 739-3400 and 739-3544

International Visitors

Des renseignements en français sont disponibles aux centres des visiteurs dans le parc.

Sie können Informationen auf Deutsch in den Besucherzentren bekommen.

Se puede conseguir informacion en español en el Centro del Visitante.

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

VISITOR INFORMATION

Visitor Centers

Moose Visitor Center

(307) 739-3399
Open year round, features exhibits, an introductory video, and an extensive book store. Located 12 miles north of Jackson.

Jenny Lake Visitor Center

Open June through September, features geology exhibits and book sales. Located 8 miles north of the Moose Visitor Center on the Teton Park Road.

Colter Bay Visitor Center & Indian Arts Museum

(307) 739-3594
Open summer only, features a museum, an auditorium, and a large book store. Located 42 miles north of Jackson.

Flagg Ranch Information Station

Open summer and mid-winter. Features book sales and information about John D. Rockefeller and the Greater Yellowstone area. Located 16 miles north of Colter Bay Junction.

Winter Activities

Climbing Guides

Exum Mountain Guides (307) 733-2297
Jackson Hole Mtn. Guides (307) 733-4979

Cross Country Ski Tours

Jackson Hole Ski Corp. (307) 739-2710
Rendezvous Ski Tours (208) 787-2906
Spring Creek Ranch (307) 733-1004

Interpretive Programs

Check at visitor centers for current information.

Winter Lodging

Flagg Ranch, TriangleX, and Dornan's provide winter lodging.

Winter Campgrounds

Colter Bay Campground is closed in winter; however, limited winter camping is available near the visitor center for \$5.00 per day.

Teton Weather

Winter

Snow blankets the mountains and valley. 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.

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Temperature							
Average High °F	57	39	28	25	31	38	48
Average Low °F	24	15	3	2	5	11	22
Precipitation							
Average Snowfall (inches)	5"	25"	40"	49"	33"	24"	11"
Average Clear Days	15	13	13	13	11	12	11

Call 307-739-3611 for current weather info.

VISITOR SERVICES INDEX

Open/Close dates subject to change.

AAC/Climber's Ranch June–September www.americanalpineclub.org	307-733-7271	Jackson Hole Mountain Guides open year-round www.jhmg.com	307-733-4979
Barker-Ewing Float Trips mid-May–late September www.barkerewingscenic.com	307-733-1800	Jackson Hole Trail Rides May–September	307-733-6992
Colter Bay Cabins May 24–September 29 www.gtlic.com	307-543-2811	Jackson Lake Lodge May 19–October 9 www.gtlic.com	307-543-2811
Colter Bay Store & Marina May 24–September 29 www.gtlic.com	307-543-2811	Jenny Lake Lodge June 1–October 6 www.gtlic.com	307-733-4647
Colter Bay RV Park May 24–September 29 www.gtlic.com	307-543-2811	Leeks Marina Marina: mid-May–September Pizzeria: June–September	307-543-2494
Colter Bay Tent Cabins June 7–September 2 www.gtlic.com	307-543-2811	Moose Village Store May 24–September 15 www.gtlic.com	307-733-3471
Diamond Cross Ranch June–September	307-543-2015	National Park Float Trips May–September www.trianglex.com	307-733-6445
Dornans Open year-round www.dornans.com	307-733-2522	OARS mid-June–mid-September www.oars.com	800-346-6277
Exum Mountain Guides Open year-round www.exumguides.com	307-733-2297	Signal Mountain Lodge May 11–October 13 www.signalmtnlodge.com	307-543-2831
Flagg Ranch Resort late May–Oct. & mid-Dec.–mid-March www.flaggranch.com	307-543-2861/800-443-2311	Solitude Float Trips May–September www.solitudefloattrips.com	307-733-2871
Fort Jackson Float Trips May–September ftjaxson@silverstar.com	307-733-2583	Teton Boating Company June–September	307-733-2703
Grand Teton Lodge Company www.gtlic.com	307-543-2811 800-628-9988	Triangle X Ranch Dec. 26–March 30 & May 22–mid-November www.trianglex.com	307-733-2183
Heart Six Ranch Float Trips May–September www.heartsix.com	307-543-2477	Triangle X-Osprey Float Trips May–September www.trianglex.com	307-733-5500
Jack Dennis Fishing Trips May–September www.jackdennis.com	307-733-3270		

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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 layers of 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, drink warm liquids, etc. 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. Check with park rangers about current and forecasted avalanche hazard conditions.

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

Anglers may test their skills by trying to catch whitefish and cutthroat, lake and brown trout in lakes and rivers of the park and parkway. Fishing conforms with 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 Oct. 1 to Nov. 1. Jenny, Leigh, Phelps and Two Ocean Lakes are open year-round. The Snake River is open Apr. 1 through Oct. 31. Obtain fishing regulations at the Moose Visitor Center. Be careful when wearing waders in or near swift water.

PETS

Restrain pets on a leash at all times. Pets must be kept within 50 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. During the winter, pets are not allowed off plowed roadways or parking areas, except dogs pulling dogsleds. Leashed dogs may travel in all areas open to snowmobiles.

CLIMBING & BACKPACKING

Obtain the required backcountry permit for overnight trips at the Moose Visitor Center. Climbing registration is voluntary. Weather and avalanche hazard forecasts are available. Only experienced mountaineers with ice axes and other essential equipment should travel on steep snow slopes.

FLOATING THE SNAKE RIVER

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 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.

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.

To protect wildlife during winter, stay out of closed areas. Do not approach wildlife to obtain photographs. Wildlife uses roads as travel corridors. Do not chase animals with your vehicle; stop your vehicle and wait until animals leave the road.

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

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.

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.

The Continental Divide Snowmobile Trail (CDST) opens after December 20 when sufficient snow has accumulated to allow safe travel. This groomed trail connects the East park boundary with the South Entrance 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 Moose 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.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

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 source exists.



Carnivores, meat-eating animals like bears, coyotes and weasels, follow the herbivores they prey upon. Geologic events created the dramatic scenery of Jackson Hole and indirectly account for the distribution and abundance of wildlife and plants found here.

The Tetons owe their existence to movement along a fault found where the mountains meet the valley. Starting 2-3 million years ago, movement with massive earthquakes occurred every thousand years or so along the fault. The mountain block uplifted on the west side of the fault while the valley block dropped-down east of the fault. Today the mountains rise more than a mile above 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 and shade in morainal forests and graze in nearby meadows during cooler

parts of the day.

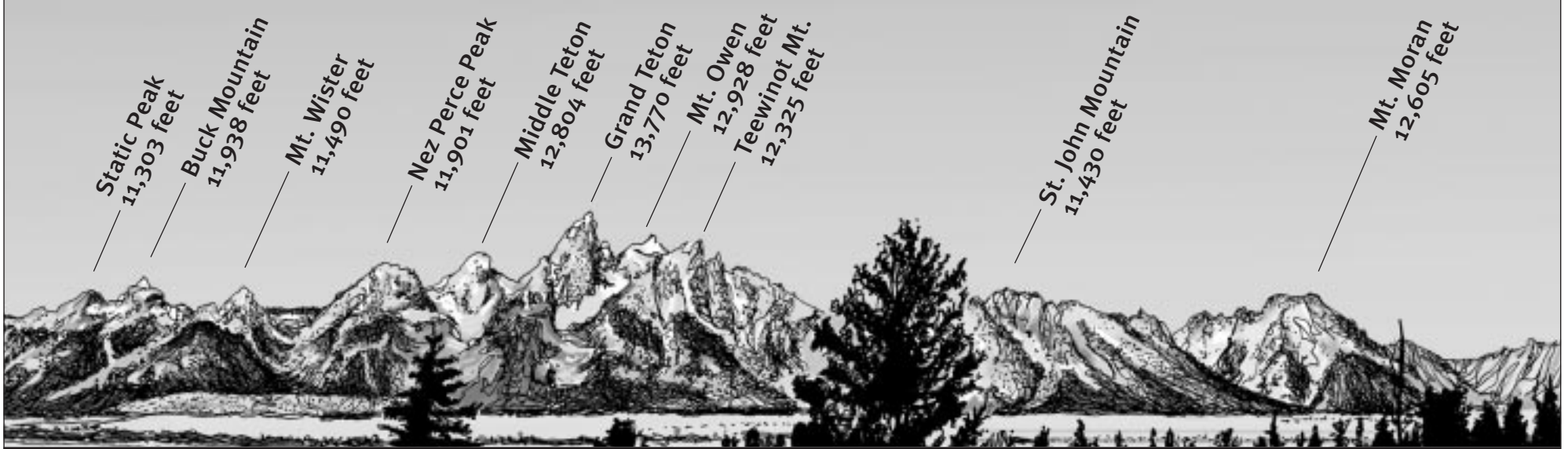
When the climate warmed and glacial ice melted, water broke through the moraines and swirled south through the valley, carrying away soil. Today the southern part of Jackson Hole contains less developed, dry, rocky soils. Only vegetation like sagebrush and certain grasses and wildflowers can thrive in 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

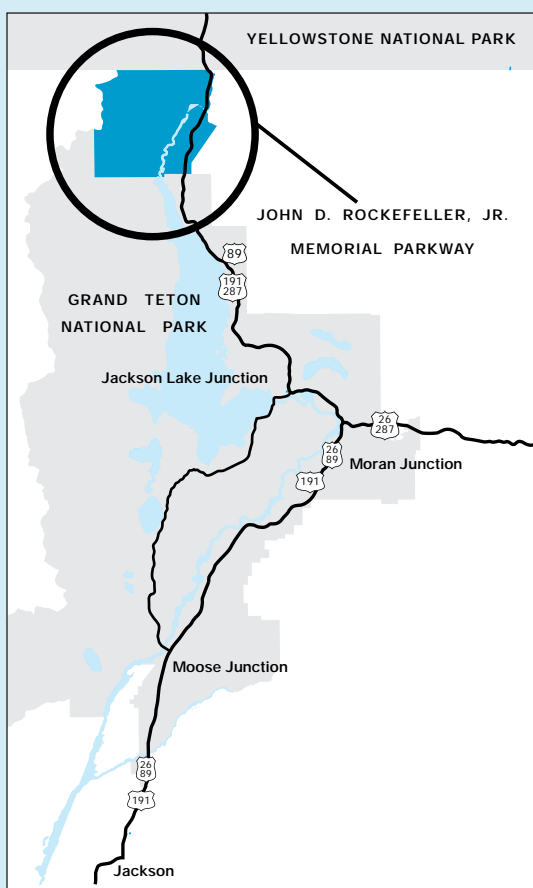
carried much more water in the past.

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.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. MEMORIAL PARKWAY



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 outcroppings 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 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 (southwest of Moose on the Moose-Wilson Road). At dusk elk emerge from forests cloaking the ridges west of Sawmill Ponds. Moose sometimes browse on shrubs at the ponds' edge. Puddle ducks feed in the ponds.

TIMBERED ISLAND (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 sagebrush and eat grasses as they migrate to and from their wintering 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 waterbirds concentrate on either side of the dam. Occasionally peregrine falcons strafe resting ducks, while bald eagles and ospreys search for fish.



WILLOW FLATS - JACKSON LAKE JUNCTION AREA. Abundant willows attract moose. Grassy meadows scattered among the willow shrubs harbor elk. Beavers have dammed creeks forming ponds where waterfowl gather.

OXBOW BEND (west of Moran Junction). Trumpeter swans, Canada geese and a variety of ducks gather when open water is present. Coyotes search the nearby meadows for small rodents. Moose browse willows growing at the water's edge.

Spring may be the most difficult time

for animals. They have depleted body fat stored the previous summer in order to survive winter and cannot replenish this fat until plants start to grow again. Please observe animals from a distance.

Wildlife in 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 in this area.

BUFFALO FORK MEADOWS (south of

Moran Junction). Extensive willow meadows attract numerous moose.

GROS VENTRE ROAD (at the east end of the park). Bighorn sheep forage on windswept, 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 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 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 1950, 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.

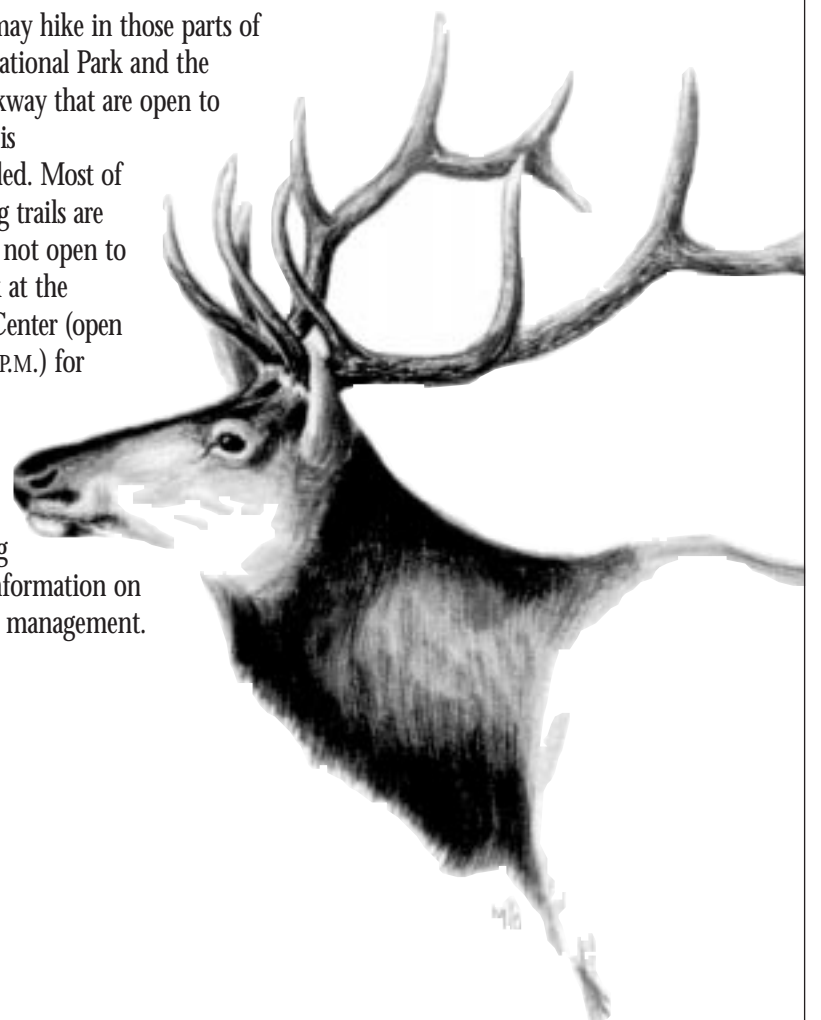
The Rockefeller Parkway is administered by Grand Teton, but hunting regulations are in accord with Wyoming State law. The Rockefeller Parkway is open for legal hunting of elk and other game species from approximately September 1 through December 31.

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.

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.





Fattening Up For Hibernation

Black and grizzly bears live throughout the park and parkway and may be active 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 until December. These guidelines are for your protection and for the preservation of bears, one of the true signs of wild country.

A Fed Bear is a Dead Bear

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.

Surviving Winter

Summer is a comfortable time in Jackson Hole.

Wildlife raise their young and use energy for growth.

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. Immature bald eagles head west to coastal Oregon and northern California. Many 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 or destruction 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 and golden-mantled 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

101°F to 86°F 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 104°F to 35°F 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. Moose 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. Moose 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

see *SURVIVING* on pg. 7



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.



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) 732-0629 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.

Grand Teton Natural History Association

Grand Teton Natural History Association, a Cooperating Association, operates interpretive and educational bookstores in five visitor centers in Grand Teton National Park and the Rockefeller Parkway, and several outlets in National Forest and National Elk Refuge information facilities.



When you make a purchase at an Association bookstore, profits are returned to the park in the form of donations to support visitor programs. Your purchase also supports the publication of this newspaper and many free educational handouts available at visitor centers and entrance stations.

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

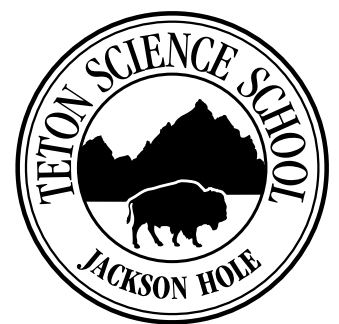
www.grandtetonpark.org

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 1997, Congress authorized the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, which allows selected national parks including Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks and other federal sites to increase entrance and other fees. The parks were authorized to keep 80% of the fees collected in the park to address the backlog of these needs as part of this experimental program. In 2002, money generated as a result of increased entrance fees will be used for 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 Allows entrance to all federal fee areas for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.

National Parks Pass - \$50 Allows entrance to all National Park System 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 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.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Contact Information

Emergency 911
 Visitor Information (307) 344-7381
 Visitor Information, TDD only (307) 344-2386
 Yellowstone National Park Lodges (307) 344-7311
 Website www.nps.gov/yell

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) 344-2263 and mid-December to mid-March at the Old Faithful Visitor Center (307) 545-2750.

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

Mammoth Hotel & other services 12/21/2001 to 03/03/2002
 Old Faithful Snow Lodge & other services 12/17/2001 to 03/10/2002

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 Stations generally open the same time or earlier as lodging in each area.

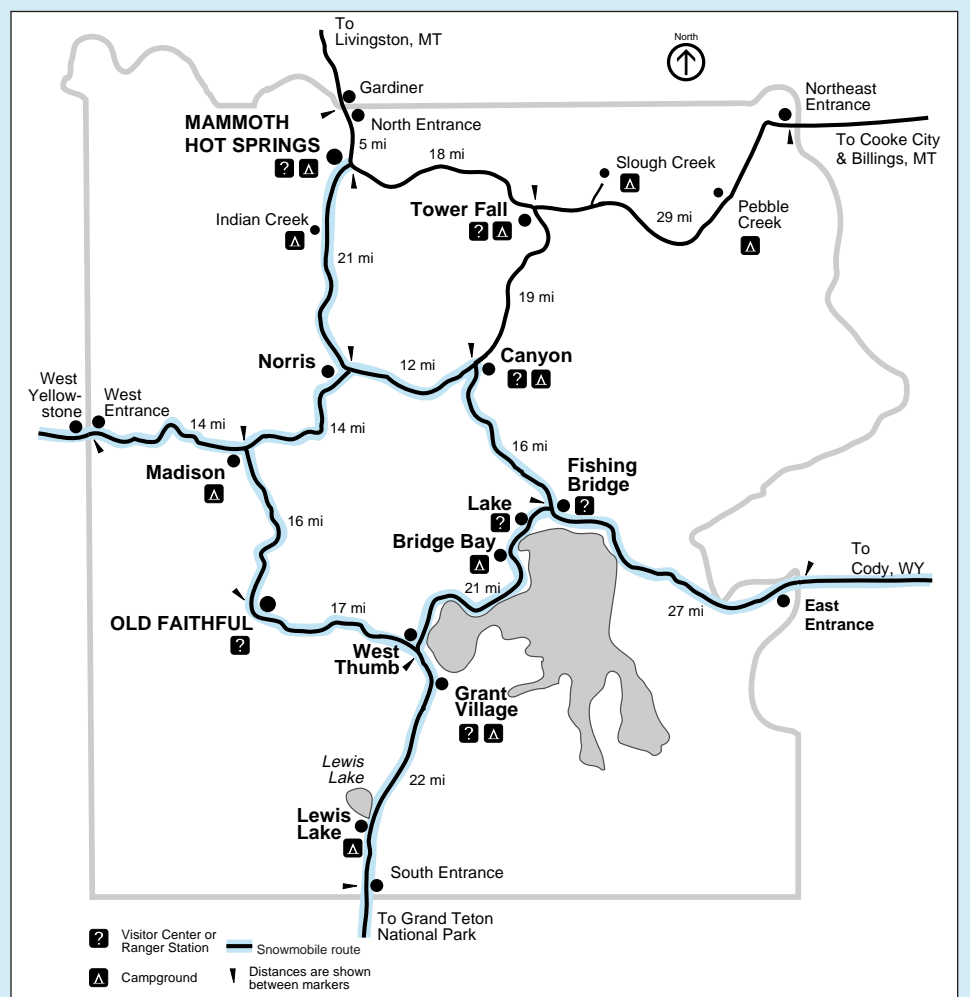
2002 Opening Dates

Campgrounds

Bridge Bay	May 24
Canyon	May 31
Fishing Bridge RV	May 17
Grant Village	June 21
Madison	May 3
Indian Creek	June 7
Lewis Lake	June 21
Mammoth	year-round
Norris	May 17
Pebble Creek	June 7
Slough Creek	May 24
Tower Fall	May 17

Lodging

Old Faithful Inn	May 10
Old Faithful Snow Lodge	May 3
Old Faithful Lodge	May 17
Grant Village	May 24
Lake Yellowstone Hotel	May 17
Lake Lodge	June 10
Canyon Lodge	May 31
Roosevelt Lodge	June 7
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel	May 3



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.

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.



SPECIAL TIME from pg. 1

Spring

Winter lingers in the valley through March and early April and grips the mountains until June. Longer days allow for extended spring skiing and snowshoeing trips. Snowmobiling ends when plowing of roads and routes begins. Throughout April, the Teton Park Road is closed to motorized vehicles but open to pedestrians, bicyclists

and rollerbladers. Spring wildlife watching focuses on the migration of thousands of elk north throughout the Jackson Hole valley. Bison also drift north in spring. Be alert for bison and elk along park roads, especially at night. Moose concentrate in the marshes along the Buffalo Fork south of Moran Junction and browse on bitterbrush growing in sagebrush flats south of Moose. The Snake River opens April 1 for trout fishing, pleasing anglers.

During April, male sage grouse perform their courtship displays on traditional dance grounds at the southern end of the park; celebrate spring's arrival by joining a ranger for a pre-dawn trip to witness this annual ritual.

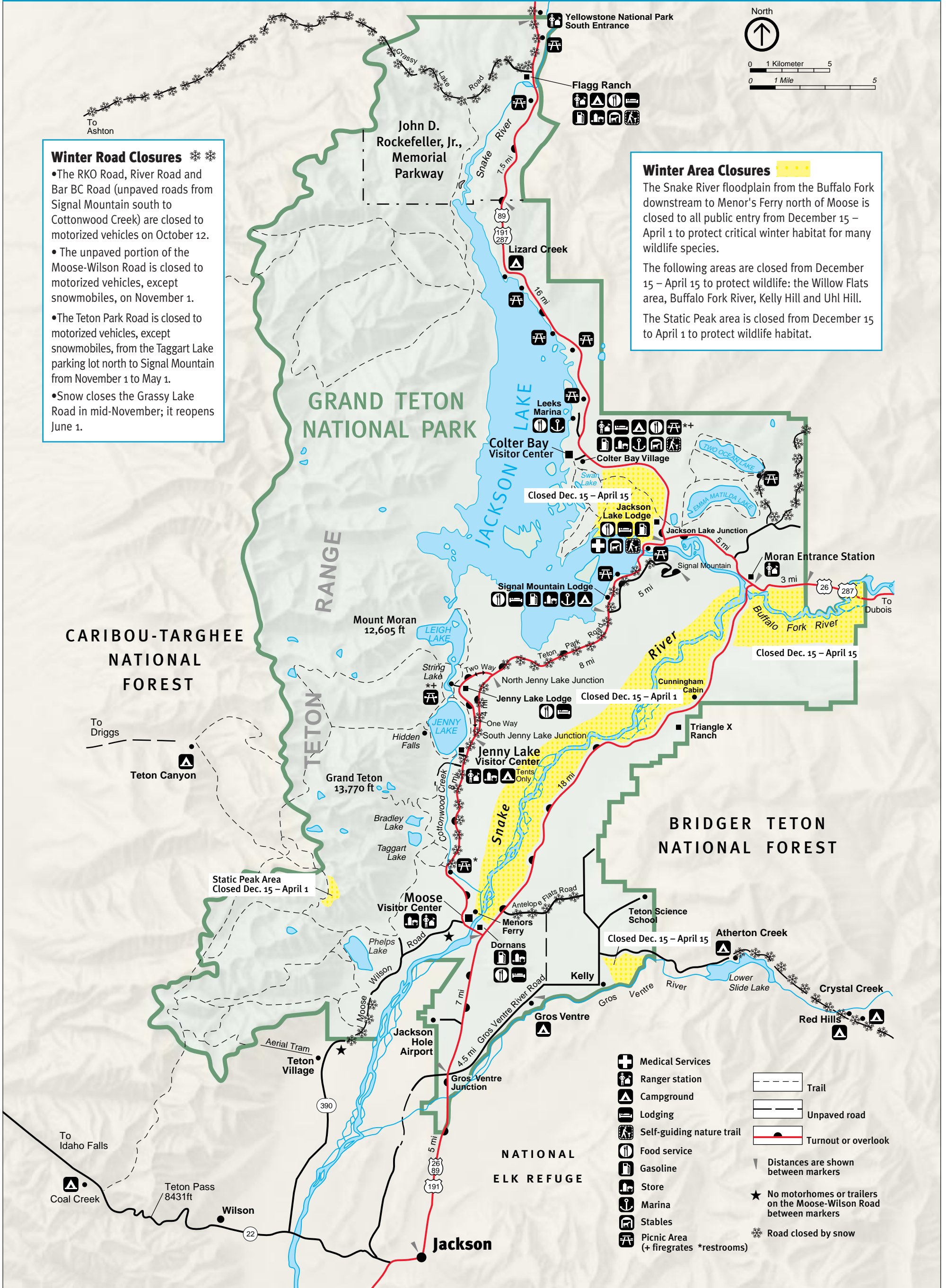
SURVIVING from pg. 5

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 lining 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. Moose 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 temperatures 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 cooled 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.



GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK



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 Teton 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.

Information Services

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.