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teewinot

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

summer 2001

A Place of Varied Treasures

Many visitors ask "What is the best way to spend my time in Grand Teton National Park?" It is difficult to see and come to know this park in less than several days. Some would say that a lifetime is perhaps not enough. But no matter how long or short your stay will be, plan enough time for each activity so you don't feel rushed. And don't forget to relax; after all, you are on a vacation! If you are not accustomed to this elevation, you may feel extra tired at first.

If you are just passing through, the drive between Moose and the South Entrance of Yellowstone (45 mi/79 km) takes approximately one hour. Views of

Strolling around the Menor's Ferry area at Moose will give you insight into the history of Jackson Hole and the difficulties in establishing this park.

If you are interested in seeing wildlife, try exploring the Oxbow Bend area. Moose are frequently seen there as well as bald eagles, great blue herons, a variety of waterfowl, beavers, and occasionally river otters. Or, take a short walk to Christian Pond and you may see trumpeter swans that nest there. To see elk, take an early morning or early evening drive and look for them near Burnt Ridge, Signal Mountain, or Timbered Island. Be careful not to

If you are interested in seeing wildlife, try exploring the Oxbow Bend area.

the Teton Range and the Snake River are excellent along the Rockefeller Parkway (Route 89). Snake River Overlook is a good place to take photographs. Allow slightly more time to drive by way of the Teton Park Road, which affords more intimate views of the Teton Range. Wayside exhibits at several overlooks point out geologic features.

Many people believe that a visit to Grand Teton National Park is not complete without seeing Jenny Lake. The more scenic approach to the lake is by way of the one-way road at North Jenny Lake junction. This is one of the most popular areas of the park, however, so don't expect to be alone. It is best to get to the Jenny Lake area early in the day to find a parking place, if you plan a short walk or hike.

Most of the park's self guiding trails take less than an hour or so (see page 9).

disturb animals by getting too close, even for a picture.

Mountain climbing, backpacking, canoeing, kayaking, fishing, photography, painting, wildlife observation – the list of ways to enjoy Grand Teton's natural beauty is unlimited. Join a park ranger on one of the many activities offered daily, or explore and discover the Tetons on your own. Plan your visit, take your time, and you will surely take a special memory of Grand Teton National Park home with you.

Jack Neckels
Superintendent

Phone Numbers

EMERGENCY 911 or 739-3300 Park Dispatch

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

Backcountry & river information (recorded) 739-3602

Campground information (recorded) 739-3603 • Climbing information (recorded) 739-3604

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

International Visitors

Des renseignements en francais 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 SERVICES

Boating

MARINAS

Colter Bay Marina
Leeks Marina
Signal Mountain Lodge

BOAT CRUISES

Colter Bay Marina
Teton Boating Co.

BOAT RENTALS

Colter Bay Marina
Dornans
Signal Mountain Lodge
Teton Boating Company

BOAT SHUTTLES

Teton Boating Company

RIVER/LAKE MULTI-DAY TRIPS

OARS

Bus Tours & Transit

Flagg Ranch Resort Jackson Lake Lodge

Camping & RV Parks

Colter Bay RV Park Flagg Ranch Resort
Colter Bay Tent Cabins

Fishing

SUPPLIES

Colter Bay Marina (#) Moose Village Store (#)
Colter Bay Store (#) Signal Mountain Lodge(#)
Dornans (#) (# Licenses)
Flagg Ranch Resort

GUIDED RIVER FISHING

Flagg Ranch Resort National Park Floats
Fort Jackson Triangle X Ranch
Jack Dennis Moose Village Store

GUIDED LAKE FISHING

Colter Bay Marina Signal Mountain Lodge

Float Trips

Barker-Ewing National Park Floats
Colter Bay Village Signal Mountain Lodge
Fort Jackson Solitude
Heart Six Ranch Triangle X-Osprey
Jackson Lake Lodge

Fuel & Auto Repair

FUEL

Colter Bay Village
Dornans
Flagg Ranch Resort
Jackson Lake Lodge
Signal Mountain Lodge

AUTO/RV REPAIR

Colter Bay Village

Horseback Riding

Colter Bay Village Jackson Hole Trail Rides
Diamond Cross Ranch Jackson Lake Lodge
Flagg Ranch Resort

Lodging

American Alpine Club Jackson Lake Lodge
-Climbers Ranch Jenny Lake Lodge
Colter Bay Village Signal Mountain Lodge
Dornans Triangle X Ranch
Flagg Ranch Resort

Medical Services

Jackson Lake Lodge

Mountaineering

GUIDED CLIMBS

Exum Mountain Guides
Jackson Hole Mtn. Guides

SUPPLIES

Dornans

Phone/ATM

PAY PHONE

Colter Bay Store
Dornans
Flagg Ranch Resort
Jackson Lake Lodge
Leeks Marina
Signal Mountain Lodge

ATM

Colter Bay Store
Dornans
Flagg Ranch Resort
Jackson Lake Lodge
Signal Mountain Lodge

Restaurants

QUICK MEALS/DELI

Colter Bay Café Colter Bay Store
Dornans Flagg Ranch Resort
Jenny Lake Store

FAMILY STYLE

Colter Bay Chuckwagon Jackson Lake Lodge
Dornans Leeks Pizzeria
Flagg Ranch Resort Signal Mountain Lodge

FINE DINING

Jackson Lake Lodge Signal Mountain Lodge
Jenny Lake Lodge

Shopping

GIFTS/SOUVENIRS

Colter Bay Marina Jenny Lake Lodge
Colter Bay Store Jenny Lake Store
Dornans Moose Village Store
Flagg Ranch Resort Signal Mountain Lodge
Jackson Lake Lodge

GROCERIES

Colter Bay Store Jenny Lake Store
Dornans Signal Mountain Lodge
Flagg Ranch Resort

CLOTHING

Colter Bay Marina Jackson Lake Lodge
Colter Bay Store Jenny Lake Store
Dornans Signal Mountain Lodge
Flagg Ranch Resort

Washing

LAUNDERETTE

Colter Bay Village

PUBLIC SHOWERS

Colter Bay Village

Worship Services

CATHOLIC

Chapel of the Sacred Heart
June 3-August 27 Sat: 5:30p/Sun: 8a
1/4 mile north of Signal Mountain Lodge

EPISCOPAL

Chapel of the Transfiguration
May 28-Sept. 24 Sun: 8a-Eucharist/10a-Service
1/2 mile north of Moose

INTERDENOMINATIONAL

CHRISTIAN MINISTRY SERVICES

Gros Ventre Campground: 8a/10a/7p
Jenny Lake Campground: 9a/7p
Signal Mt. Campground Amphitheater: 8a/10a/7:30p
Jackson Lake Lodge: 9a/11a/7:30p
Colter Bay Amphitheater: 8a/10a/5:30p

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

Jackson Lake Lodge
May 27-Sept. 30 Sun.: 9:30a/5:45p-Sacrament,
7p-School, 7:45p-Priesthood/Relief Society

INDEX

Am. Alpine Club/Climbers Ranch	307-733-7271
Open June 1 - Sept. 30 www.americanalpineclub.org/index.htm	
Barker-Ewing Float Trips	307-733-1800
Open May 14 - Sept. 30 Box 100, Moose, WY 83012 www.barkerewingscenic.com	
Colter Bay Cabins	307-543-2811
Open May 25 - Sept. 30 Box 240, Moran, WY 83013 www.gtlc.com	
Colter Bay Store & Marina	307-543-2811
Open May 25 - Sept. 30 www.gtlc.com	
Colter Bay RV Park	307-543-2811
Open May 25 - Sept. 30 www.gtlc.com	
Colter Bay Tent Cabins	307-543-2811
Open June 1 - Sept. 3 www.gtlc.com	
Diamond Cross Ranch	307-543-2015
Open June - Sept. Box 315 Moran, WY 83013	
Dornans	307-733-2522
Open all year. Box 39, Moose, WY 83012 www.dornans.com	
Exum Mountain Guides	307-733-2297
Open year-round Box 56, Moose, WY 83012 www.exumguides.com	
Flagg Ranch Resort	307-543-2861
Open May 24 - Oct. 8; mid-Dec. - mid-March Box 187, Moran, WY 83013 www.flaggranch.com	
Fort Jackson Float Trips	307-733-2583
May - Sept. Email: ftjaxson@silverstar.com	
Grand Teton Lodge Company	307-543-2811
Box 240, Moran, WY 83013 www.gtlc.com	
Heart Six Ranch Float Trips	307-543-2477
May - Sept. Box 70, Moran, WY 83013 www.heartsix.com	
Jack Dennis Fishing Trips	307-733-3270
May - Sept. Box 3369, Jackson, WY 83001 www.jackdennis.com/trip_snake.htm	
Jackson Hole Mountain Guides	307-733-4979
Year-round guiding Box 7477, Jackson, WY 83001 www.jhmg.com	
Jackson Hole Trail Rides	307-733-6992
Open May - Sept. Box 768, Jackson, WY 83001	
Jackson Lake Lodge	307-543-2811
Open May 20 - Oct. 10 Box 240, Moran, WY 83013 www.gtlc.com	
Jenny Lake Lodge	307-733-4647
Open June 2 - Oct. 7 Box 240, Moran, WY 83013 www.gtlc.com	
Leeks Marina	307-543-2494
Marina: Open May 19 - Sept. 23 Pizzeria: Open June 1 - Sept. 3	
Moose Village Store	307-733-3471
Open May 25 - Sept. 16 www.gtlc.com	
National Park Float Trips	307-733-6445
Open May - Sept. Moose, WY 83012 www.trianglex.com	
OARS	800-346-6277
Open mid-June - mid-Sept. www.oars.com	
Signal Mountain Lodge	307-543-2831
Open May 12 - Oct. 14 Box 50, Moran, WY 83013 www.signalmtnlodge.com	
Solitude Float Trips	307-733-2871
Open May 1 - Sept. 30 Box 112, Moose, WY 83012 www.solitudefloattrips.com	
Teton Boating Company	307-733-2703
Open June 9 - Sept. 15	
Triangle X Ranch	307-733-2183
Open May 20 - Nov. 1.; Dec. 26 - March 30 Moose, WY 83012 www.trianglex.com	
Triangle X-Osprey Float Trips	307-733-5500
Open May - Sept. Moose, WY 83012 www.trianglex.com	

Park Watch



YOU can play an important role in protecting and preserving Grand Teton National Park.

The PARK WATCH program encourages park visitors to prevent, be alert to and report hazards, accidents, fires, vandalism and crime. Be conscious of illegal activities such as hunting, poaching and harassing of wildlife.

If an immediate response is needed to apprehend a criminal or vandal or to report a fire, stop at the nearest phone and call 911 or 739-3300.

Recycling

For your convenience and to conserve natural resources, you may recycle aluminum cans at stores where canned beverages are sold throughout the park, at the Moose, Jenny Lake and Colter Bay Visitor Centers and at campgrounds.

The National Park Service and park concessioners actively promote recycling, energy conservation and elimination of hazardous wastes.

Please recycle this newspaper, which has been printed on recycled paper with soy-based inks. Every ton of recycled paper saves approximately 17 trees.

Lost or Found

Have you lost or found a personal item? Please contact the nearest visitor center, ranger station or campground office. Notes left at trailheads are not effective. Call the Lost and Found Office at Moose (307) 739-3450 for information.

Mailing Address:
Grand Teton National Park &
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway
P.O. Drawer 170
Moose, WY 83012-0170

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.

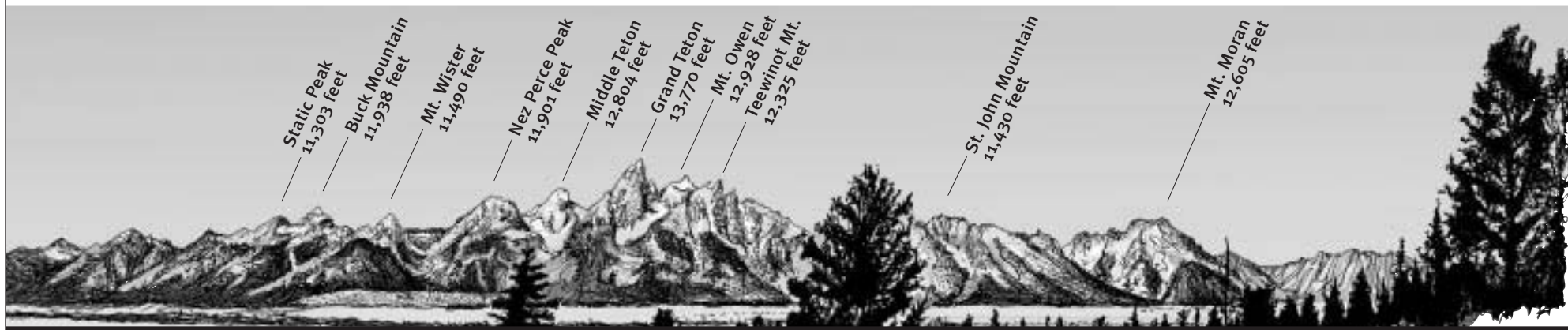
For the past 10,000 years or so, the Snake River has cut through glacial moraines and flowed from Jackson Lake and out the southern end of Jackson Hole. Old river terraces paralleling



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.



Peak Names

STATIC PEAK In the Teton Range north of Death Canyon. So named because it is so often hit by lightning.

BUCK MOUNTAIN Named for George A. Buck, recorder for T.M. Bannon's 1898 mapping party. Bannon gave the name "Buck Station" to the triangulation station he and George Buck established on the Summit in 1898.

NEZ PERCE Named for an Indian tribe whose well-known leader was Chief Joseph. Sometimes referred to as Howling Dog Mountain because of the resemblance when seen from the north.

THE GRAND TETON Highest mountain in the Teton Range. Named by French Trappers of the Hudson Bay Company. Upon viewing the Teton Range from the west, the trappers dubbed the South, Middle and Grand, Les Trois Tetons, meaning "the three breasts." Wilson Price Hunt called them "Pilot Knobs" in 1811 because he had used them for orientation while crossing Union Pass. In his *Journal of a Trapper*, Osborne Russel said that the Shoshone Indians named the peaks "Hoary Headed Fathers."

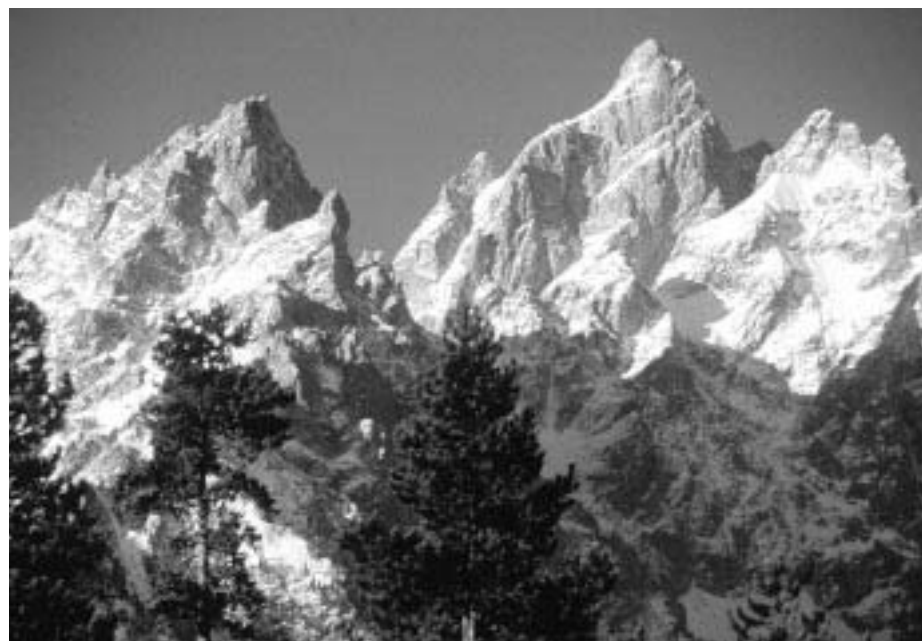
MOUNT OWEN Neighboring peak of the Grand Teton to the northeast. Named for W.O. Owen, who climbed the Grand Teton in 1898 with Bishop Spalding, John Shive, and Frank Petersen.

TEEWINOT MOUNTAIN Towers above Cascade Canyon and Jenny Lake. Its name comes from the Shoshone word meaning "many pinnacles." Teewinot probably once applied to the entire Teton Range, rather than just this one peak. Fritiof Fryxell and Phil Smith named the peak when they successfully completed the first ascent of the mountain in 1929.

MOUNT SAINT JOHN Between Cascade and Indian Paintbrush canyons. Actually a series of peaks of nearly equal height. Named for Orestes St. John, geologist of Hayden's 1877 survey, whose monographs on the Teton and Wind River ranges are now classics.

MOUNT MORAN Most prominent peak in the northern end of the Teton Range. Named by Ferdinand V. Hayden for the landscape artist Thomas Moran, who traveled with the 1872 Hayden expedition into Yellowstone and into Pierre's Hole on the western side of the Teton Range. He produced many sketches and watercolors from these travels.

From the book, *Origins* by Hayden & Nielsen, available at our Grand Teton Natural History Association bookstores.



The Rockefeller Parkway: What Is It?

Located at the heart of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, the Rockefeller Parkway connects Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks. The late conservationist and philanthropist John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made significant contributions to several national parks including Grand Teton, Acadia, Great Smoky Mountains and Virgin Islands. In 1972 Congress dedicated a 24,000 acre parcel of land as the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway to recognize his generosity and foresight. Congress also named the highway from the south boundary of Grand Teton to West Thumb in Yellowstone in honor of Rockefeller.

Because the Rockefeller Parkway provides a natural link between the two national parks, it contains features characteristic of both areas. In the parkway, the Teton Range tapers to a gentle slope at its northern edge, while rocks born of volcanic flows from Yellowstone line the Snake River and form outcroppings scattered atop hills and ridges.

Where to Look for Wildlife

All animals require food, water, and shelter. Each species also has particular living space, or habitat, requirements. To learn more about wildlife habitats and animal behavior, attend ranger-led activities. To sharpen your wildlife observation skills, spend some time in these locations.

OXBOW BEND

One mile east of Jackson Lake Junction. Slow-moving water provides habitat for fish such as suckers and trout, which become food for river otters, ospreys, bald eagles, American white pelicans and common mergansers. Look for swimming beavers and muskrats. Moose browse on abundant willows at the water's edge. Elk occasionally graze in the open aspen groves to the east.

TIMBERED ISLAND

A forested ridge southeast of Jenny Lake. Small bands of pronghorn antelope, the fastest North American land animal, forage on nearby sagebrush throughout

the day. Elk leave the shade of Timbered Island at dusk to eat the grasses growing amongst the surrounding sagebrush.

SNAKE RIVER

Jackson Lake Dam south to Moose. Elk and bison graze in grassy meadows along the river. Bison also eat grasses in the sagebrush flats on the benches above the river. Bald eagles, ospreys and great blue herons build large stick nests within sight of the river. Beavers and moose eat willows that line the waterway.

CASCADE CANYON

West of Jenny Lake. Look for, but do not feed, golden-mantled ground

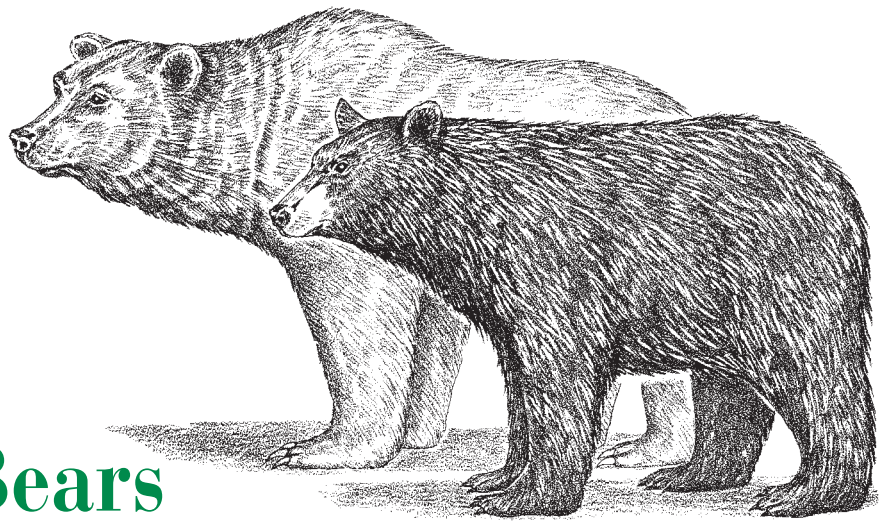
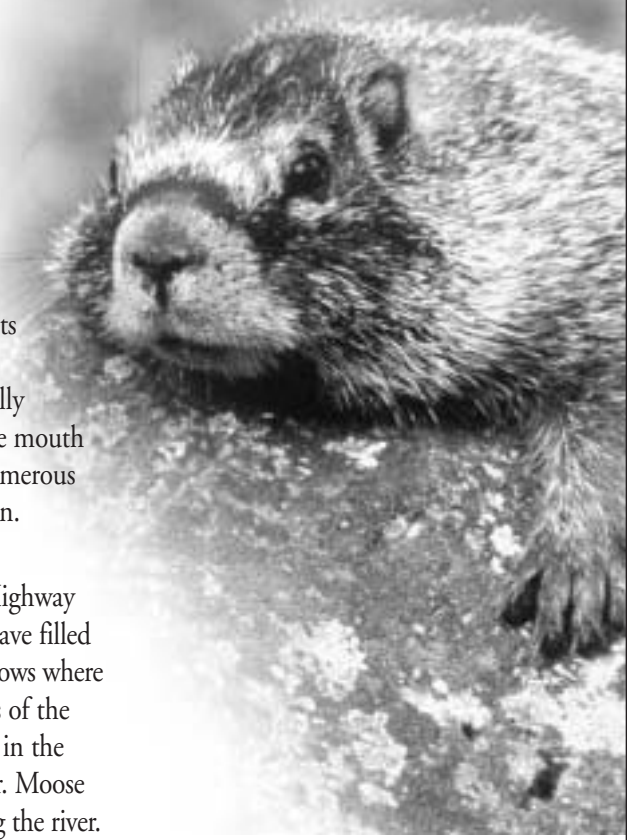
squirrels at Inspiration Point.

Pikas and yellow-bellied marmots live in scattered boulder fields.

Mule deer and moose occasionally browse on shrubs growing at the mouth of the canyon. Listen for the numerous songbirds that nest in the canyon.

BLACKTAIL PONDS

Half-mile north of Moose on Highway 26-89-191. Old beaver ponds have filled in and now support grassy meadows where elk graze during the cooler parts of the day. Several kinds of ducks feed in the side channels of the Snake River. Moose browse on willows growing along the river.



Bears

Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway provide habitat for black and grizzly bears. To distinguish between the two bear species, look for:

BLACK BEAR

Color

Varies from black to blond. Many black bears in this region are black with a light brown muzzle.

Appearance

Straight face; longer, more pointed ears; no shoulder hump; rump higher than shoulders.

Claws

Short and curved for climbing. Claws do not always show in tracks.

GRIZZLY BEAR

Color

Varies from black to blond; dark fur with long, pale guard hairs accounts for a mixed dark and light, or grizzled, appearance.

Appearance

Dished-in face; shorter, more rounded ears; prominent shoulder; rump lower than shoulder.

Claws

Long and straight. Claws often show in tracks.

give wildlife a brake®

Moose, bison, elk, mule deer, pronghorn (antelope), 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.

The Migration Dilemma

Birds serve as colorful, sweet-sounding indicators of biodiversity. The return of migratory birds each spring seems as certain as spring itself.

National parks like Grand Teton provide sanctuary for many species. Unfortunately, many of our birds spend only a part of their lives within national park protection. When birds fly south each fall, they face numerous perils. Human-caused habitat changes have fragmented forests, removing safe feeding and roosting areas along migration corridors. Birds that migrate as far as the tropics may lose their winter ranges due to deforestation.

Birdwatchers and scientists alike have become concerned about the future of migratory birds. Become involved by enjoying birds in your backyard and during your travels. At home, plant native vegetation to provide food, shelter and nest sites for migratory birds. Protect birds by keeping your cats indoors. Assist scientists measuring bird population changes by participating in bird counts and surveys, such as the annual Christmas Bird Count and the North American Migration Count. Find out about the “Partners in Flight” program in your home state. Use your interest and knowledge of birds to help assure their future!

For Wildlife Observers & Photographers

Be a responsible wildlife observer. Remember that patience is often rewarded. Use binoculars, spotting scopes or long lenses for close views and photographs. Always maintain a safe distance of at least 300 feet from large animals such as bears, bison, moose and elk. Never position yourself between an adult and its offspring. Females with young are especially defensive.

wildlife, including increased levels of stress and the avoidance of essential feeding areas.

Please remember, nesting birds are easily disturbed. For wildlife, raising young is a private affair. If an adult bird on a nest flies off at your approach, or circles you or screams in alarm, you are too close to the nest. Unattended nestlings readily succumb to predation and

Be a responsible wildlife observer.

Do not feed wildlife. Do not harass wildlife.

Do not feed wildlife, including ground squirrels and birds. Feeding wild animals makes them dependent on people, and animals often bite the hand that feeds them.

Do not harass wildlife. Harassment is any human action that causes unusual behavior, or a change of behavior, in an animal. Repeated encounters with people can have negative, long-term impacts on

exposure to heat, cold and wet weather.

Allow other visitors a chance to enjoy wildlife. If your actions cause an animal to flee, you have deprived other visitors of a viewing opportunity. Use an animal's behavior as a guide to your actions, and limit the time you spend with wildlife, just as you would when visiting a friend's home. Follow all park regulations and policies.

Plant & Wildlife Communities

The geology and natural systems of Grand Teton National Park and Jackson Hole, create a magnificent environment showcasing an incredible diversity of vegetation and wildlife. There are a number of distinct, natural *communities* within Grand Teton National Park, all of which may be defined by the plants and animals that live within them.



Alpine Communities

The alpine community is the harshest of Grand Teton's habitats. High elevation, long, severe winters and short summers present special challenges to the inhabitants above the treeline. Summer is short and intense, with long, bright days and cold nights. Lichens cling to rocks and miniature, low-growing mat plants, such as phlox and pussytoes, guard themselves from wind and cold

by growing only inches above the soil. Many alpine flowers have unpleasant odors so as to attract pollinating flies and other insects. The insects in turn attract horned larks and white-crowned sparrows. The alpine forget-me-not rewards hikers with its vibrant blue color and sweet scent. Yellow-bellied marmots often sun themselves on rocky hillsides as Clark's nutcrackers

fly overhead. Tiny rabbit-like pikas spend the warm months collecting and storing food for the long winter. Golden eagles sometimes soar on warm air currents searching for prey. By the time the snow falls, most residents have moved to lower elevations or begun a long winter hibernation.

Forest Communities

There are a number of forest communities in Grand Teton National Park. Because of the variations in the height of trees, shrubs and grasses, forests support a wide variety of animal species.

The most extensive of the forests here is the lodgepole pine community, which extends from the southern portion of Yellowstone National Park and along the lower elevations of the Tetons to the south end of the range. Elk and mule deer find shade here during sunny, summer days. Red squirrels inhabit the trees, gathering seeds and storing them in middens for the long winter. Snowshoe hares, white-footed deer mice and red-backed voles are among the small mammals found on the forest floor. Black and grizzly bears, short-tailed weasels (ermine) and

pine martens prey upon smaller animals. Colorful western tanagers fly through the less dense parts of the forest canopy.

Other forest communities here include Douglas fir and spruce-fir forests. Stands of Douglas fir can be found on either dry, south-facing slopes up to about 8,000 feet or on dry north-facing slopes at lower elevations. Ruffed grouse nest in these locations on the ground and feed on buds and insects. Voles, mice and gophers also live here; they are hunted by great horned owls, Cooper's and sharp-shinned hawks and goshawks. Other birds found amongst the Douglas fir include chickadees, nuthatches, pine siskins, Cassin's finches, and dark-eyed juncos. Yellow-bellied marmots and golden-

mantled ground squirrels can sometimes be found in open rocky areas.

Spruce-fir forests are dominated by Englemann spruce and subalpine fir and are located at higher elevations. Moose feed extensively on subalpine fir in the winter months and elk and deer use these forests at other times during the year. Other mammals can be found here, including long-tailed weasels, pine martens, mountain lions, and the rare wolverine. Williamson's sapsuckers, hairy woodpeckers, Steller's and gray jays, olive-sided flycatchers, and mountain chickadees are among the birds occupying this forest type.



Sagebrush Flats

The sagebrush flats are the most visible community in Grand Teton, covering most of the valley floor. Rocky, well-drained soils make it difficult for most plants to survive here, but hardy big sage, low sage, antelope bitterbrush and over 20 species of grasses thrive. Though it appears barren and sparse, this is a surprisingly diverse community.

Sage grouse use sage for food, shelter and nesting areas.

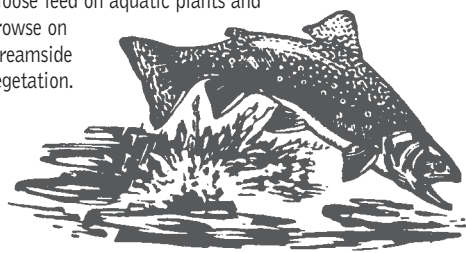
Arrowleaf balsamroot and springbeauty add spring color to the silvery green of the flats. Small mammals such as Uinta ground squirrels, white-footed deer mice and least chipmunks make their homes here. Badgers can sometimes be seen digging burrows while coyotes and wolves may lope across the cobbly plains. Pronghorn are summer residents on the flats; they must migrate south to avoid deep

winter snows. Large herds of elk feed on the grasses during the morning and evening hours of spring, summer and fall. Areas where bitterbrush is abundant are good foraging places for moose, especially in fall and winter. Birders can find western meadowlarks, sage thrashers, green-tailed towhees, vesper and Brewer's sparrows, and raptors of many kinds among the sage.

Wetland Communities

Wetland (or Aquatic) communities in and around rivers, lakes and marshes are those that are dominated by water. The Snake River and its tributaries drain the mountains surrounding Jackson Hole, providing a rich habitat for a variety of wildlife. Trout and other fish are a valuable food source for bald eagles, ospreys and river otters. The slower-moving braided channels of the river are home to beavers, otters, muskrats, and several reptiles and amphibians. The Oxbow

Bend is an excellent area to find white pelicans, trumpeter swans, great blue herons, and a variety of waterfowl. Moose feed on aquatic plants and browse on streamside vegetation.



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



Wet Meadows

Wet meadows and willow flats are covered by water for at least part of the year. A high water table and good soil make an abundance of grasses, sedges and forbs possible. Small

mammals and birds which rely on this type of vegetation are common here. Willows also provide critical habitat for moose, which feed heavily on them, especially in late winter.



FIRE IN THE HOLE!

The fires of 2000

Last year has been called the worst fire season since 1916.

Nearly seven million acres burned throughout the nation during 2000, more than two times the ten-year national average. There were so many fires burning at one time that there were not enough firefighters to go around.

What made the fires of 2000 so severe? Lack of rain is an obvious answer, but it was a combination of factors including ongoing drought conditions, unusual weather events, many lightning strikes, and an accumulation of woody fuels resulting from nearly a century of fire exclusion in areas that historically burned on a regular basis.

A major compounding factor has been the growth of communities near the edges of open lands like National Parks and National Forests. This has put homes and other structures closer to the kinds of vegetation where large fires spread rapidly.

In response to the 2000 fire

season, Congress passed the President's Fire Initiative, which includes a new National Fire Plan, and increased funding for fire preparedness, more fuels treatments, and more sophisticated fire management. As part of this plan, the National Park Service has a 2001 Implementation Strategy, with provisions for oversight and accountability for an expanded program, improved fire preparedness, wildland fire operations (especially hazardous fuels reduction in wildland urban interface areas), and assistance to rural fire districts.

Fire Management at the National Park Service focuses on restoring and



Benefits of the Wilcox Fire include enhanced habitat and ecosystem function.

maintaining natural processes associated with fire, while protecting human life and property. To help in achieving these goals, the National Park Service has a comprehensive fire management program including hazardous fuels reduction, prescribed fire, wildland fire managed for resource benefits, and wildland fire suppression. The new 2001 Implementation Strategy will enhance and guide the program into the future.

At Grand Teton National Park, the Fire Management Office has increased its staff for the 2001 fire season for improved fire prevention, and emergency fire readiness, and fuels

reduction. Fire personnel cooperate extensively with the Bridger-Teton National Forest and Teton County Fire Department to manage fire and fuels across our administrative boundaries. Fire managers also work with wildlife biologists, vegetation ecologists, and historic preservation experts to use natural and prescribed fire to enhance habitat and benefit ecosystem functions.

During the 2001 fire season, Grand Teton National Park asks you to help out by being careful with fire, and invites you to explore the diverse fire-adapted vegetation of this unique landscape.

9,700 Acres of Fire

It was late morning on August 15, 2000 in Grand Teton National Park. There was already smoke in the air from forest fires in Idaho and Southwest Wyoming. But that didn't stop the clouds from gathering over the Tetons for another round of lightning and thunder. By the time the storm was over, eight new wildland fires had ignited in the park.

An aerial detection flight found that two of them were located near developed areas, which made them first priority. Firefighters were dispatched, and both fires were controlled by the next morning.

There were six fires on the west side of Jackson Lake and to the north in the John D. Rockefeller Memorial

Parkway. One of these, the Glade Fire, began to spread rapidly and threaten the Flagg Ranch area. Air tankers and heavy helicopters were ordered, Flagg Ranch was evacuated, and the highway between Lizard Creek Campground and Grant Village in Yellowstone was closed. By August 19th, the fire was mostly contained.

The Moran and Snowshoe fires near

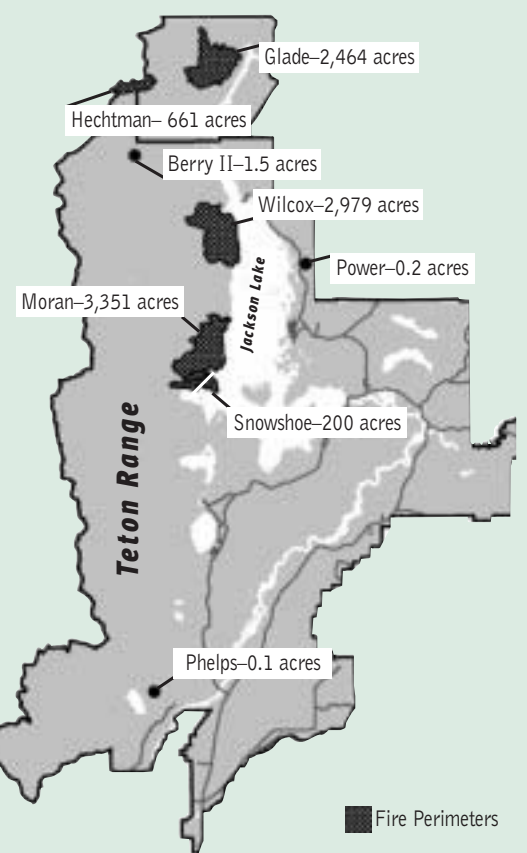
Moran Bay on Jackson Lake quickly merged together on August 15th. Firefighters were sent to protect the Moran Bay Patrol Cabin, but were not able to prevent the fire from consuming it.

With so many large fires burning at the same time, local fire managers were stretched thin. And there was still a

significant threat of new ignitions. Therefore, a Type II Incident Management Team was ordered from Nevada to take over the Teton Complex Fires. The team prioritized fires that threatened developed areas, and used a confinement strategy to contain the spread of backcountry fires using natural boundaries and bucket drops from helicopters.

The confinement strategy causes very little man-made disturbance, because few firelines are constructed. The result is a very natural looking burn, closely resembling the landscape patterns that fires have caused for thousands of years. The Teton Complex fires have provided a diverse and patchy mosaic of both lightly burned and heavily scorched forest. The regrowth will be prime habitat for many kinds of wildlife, and the reduced fuels will help protect places like Flagg Ranch from fire in the future.

The confinement strategy causes very little man-made disturbance.



Mechanical Thinning

Firefighters call the places where developments and wild vegetation come together the Wildland Urban Interface. They worry about them because when people build up against the edge of the forest, they are asking for trouble when a wildland fire occurs. That is because there is no fuel break to prevent the flames from reaching the buildings. Sometimes there isn't even room to drive a fire engine between the trees and a structure. These situations exist all across the country, and after last summer's fires, many people are calling for something to be done.

In Grand Teton National Park, fire crews have been taking steps to remove these hazard fuels around buildings for years. They do this by thinning trees and removing dead wood and brush from the forest floor. They pile the slash and let it dry out for at least a year, and then burn the piles during wet weather in spring or late fall. You may not notice at first that this work has been done, but you might see piles of brush and logs that are waiting to be burned, such as at

Colter Bay Village. This year crews will be thinning at the Signal Mountain Summit Road, and near employee housing areas.



Walks & Hikes



Place	Event	Description	Meet the Ranger at:	Dates	Times	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
Moose & Jenny Lake Area	Inspiration Point Hike	Learn about the creation of this magnificent landscape on a hike to Hidden Falls and a viewpoint above Jenny Lake. We will take the boat across Jenny Lake. This activity is first-come, first-served and is limited to 25. Please obtain a token for each member of your group at the Jenny Lake Visitor Center prior to meeting the ranger. Roundtrip boat fare: adult \$5.00, child (7-12) \$3.50, 6 and under free. Roundtrip distance: 2 miles. Difficulty: moderate uphill. Time: 2½ hours.	Jenny Lake Visitor Center Flagpole	June 9 - Sept. 3	8:30 a.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	String Lake Stroll	Join the ranger for an easy 2-mile walk through a variety of forest communities and learn about the plants and animals that live there. Roundtrip distance: 2 miles. Difficulty: easy. Time: 2½ hours.	String Lake Trailhead	June 4 - Sept. 3	9:00 a.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Wildflower Walk	Learn about the flowers that add color to the valley. Roundtrip distance: 2 miles. Difficulty: easy. Time: 2 hours.	Taggart Lake Trailhead	June 4 - July 28	9:30 a.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Naturalist's Choice Hike	You want to know a secret? Join the ranger and they'll show you their favorite one. Roundtrip distance: 2 miles. Difficulty: easy. Time: 2 hours.	Taggart Lake Trailhead	July 29 - Sept. 3	9:30 a.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Young Naturalists	Children 8-12 years old are invited to explore the natural world of Grand Teton. <i>Reservations must be made at the Moose, Jenny Lake or Colter Bay Visitor Centers.</i> Wear old clothes and bring water, rain gear, insect repellent and curiosity. Roundtrip distance: 2 miles. Difficulty: easy, level. Time: 1½ hours. Group size limited to 12. Parents, please pick up your children promptly at 3:00 p.m. at the same location.	Jenny Lake Visitor Center Flagpole	June 12 - Aug. 18	1:30 p.m.			● Ends 8/14		● Ends 8/16		● Ends 8/18
Colter Bay Area	Swan Lake Hike	Unravel mysteries and sharpen your senses as you hike with a ranger through forest, meadows and along ponds east of Colter Bay. Bring water, binoculars, camera, rain gear and insect repellent for this 3-mile, 3-hour hike.	Colter Bay Visitor Center Flagpole	June 4 - Sept. 3	8:30 a.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Young Naturalists	See Young Naturalists description above.	Colter Bay Visitor Center	June 12 - Aug. 18	1:30 p.m.	● Ends 8/12	● Ends 8/13		● Ends 8/15		● Ends 8/17	
	Lakeshore Stroll	Join the ranger for a leisurely 1-hour stroll to enjoy panoramic views of the Teton Range and learn about the creation of the landscape.	Colter Bay Visitor Center Flagpole	June 4 - Sept. 3	4:30 p.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Visitor Centers

Moose Visitor Center

Located at Moose, ½-mile west of Moose Junction on the Teton Park Road. Phone 307-739-3399.

Open daily:

through June 3; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

June 4 through September 3; 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

after September 3; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Colter Bay Visitor Center

Located ½-mile west of Colter Bay Junction on Highway 89-191-287. Phone 307-739-3594.

Open daily:

May 12 through May 25; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

May 26 through June 3; 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

June 4 through September 3; 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

September 4 through September 30; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Jenny Lake Visitor Center

Located 8 miles north of Moose Junction on the Teton Park Road.

Open daily:

June 4 through September 3; 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

September 4 through September 30; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Flagg Ranch Information Station

Located at Flagg Ranch, 15 miles north of Colter Bay on Highway 89-191-287.

Open daily June 4 through September 3; 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Indian Arts Museum

The Colter Bay Indian Arts Museum houses the David T. Vernon Collection, a spectacular assemblage of Native American artifacts. Native American art has spiritual significance in addition to beauty and function. The artifacts in the museum are vivid examples of the diverse art forms of Native Americans.



From June to September, interpretive activities, such as craft demonstrations by tribal members and ranger-led museum tours, enhance appreciation of Native American culture.

Menor's Ferry Historic District

Self-guided path open daily. Historic Bill Menor Store open daily 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. from May 25 through September 30. Beginning in mid-July, you can take a free ride across the Snake River on a replica cable ferry. Ferry operates when water level and staffing allows. Inquire at the Moose Visitor Center.



Wildflowers!

During late spring and summer, colorful wildflowers provide breathtaking displays throughout the park. Blooming follows snowmelt, so the show moves upslope as the season progresses.

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

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

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

In high alpine areas above treeline, the flowers are diminutive, but worth stooping for. Alpine flowers grow in ground-hugging cushions to avoid wind and to cope with cold temperatures and the short growing season. Look for pink moss campion and blue alpine forget-me-not, the official flower of Grand Teton National Park. Alpine plants are well adapted to their environment, but they are extremely vulnerable to human disturbance. Be sure to stay on established trails.

Recently burned areas offer spectacular displays of wildflowers due to increased access to sunlight and the fertilizing effect of nitrogen-rich ash. At the Taggart Lake area, three miles north of Moose, a fire burned in 1985 and today wildflowers bloom amid stands of aspen saplings and numerous young lodgepole pines. Look for magenta fireweed, yellow heartleaf arnica, and flowering shrubs, especially pink spreading dogbane and snowbrush ceanothus, with its sweet-scented blossoms.



Sections of the Rockefeller Parkway burned in 1988 when a number of fires ignited throughout the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Today look for fireweed, purple asters, yellow groundsel and sticky geranium in a lush carpet of green grasses.

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



An Outdoor Laboratory: Current Research in Grand Teton

Along with protecting significant natural and cultural features and providing for their enjoyment, Congress recognized the value of national parks as some of the world's most important outdoor laboratories. Grand Teton National Park is no exception in providing an unparalleled research setting. As part of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, Grand Teton is an integral component of the world's largest intact temperate ecosystem. Below are just a few of the park's dozens of on-going research projects that are conducted by park staff, universities, and private research institutions. The results of these studies and many others like them furnish park managers with critical information needed for long-term conservation planning.

Population Structure, Habitat Use, and Distribution of Grizzly Bears

Ten years ago grizzly bears, a threatened species, were rarely seen in Grand Teton. Today, however, they are common, especially in the northern half of the park. As part of an ecosystem effort, this project aims to determine the health of the grizzly population, their distribution in the park, and which habitats are most important. Information from this study will help managers protect important

habitats and plan for visitor use patterns that minimize disturbance to grizzlies.

Brucellosis in Bison

Since at least 1935 some bison and elk in the Yellowstone ecosystem have had brucellosis, a disease brought to the U.S. by cattle imported from Europe. While



A biologist monitors an immobilized moose after attaching a radio-collar.

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

Predator-Moose Relationships

Researchers are studying whether or not moose have been affected by the absence of large carnivores from portions of the park, and hope to discover whether changes in behavior and survival occur as grizzly bears and wolves recolonize these areas. Of particular interest is how many moose calves are born each year and how long they survive. Moose behavior and survival rates may gradually change as large carnivores move back into the area.



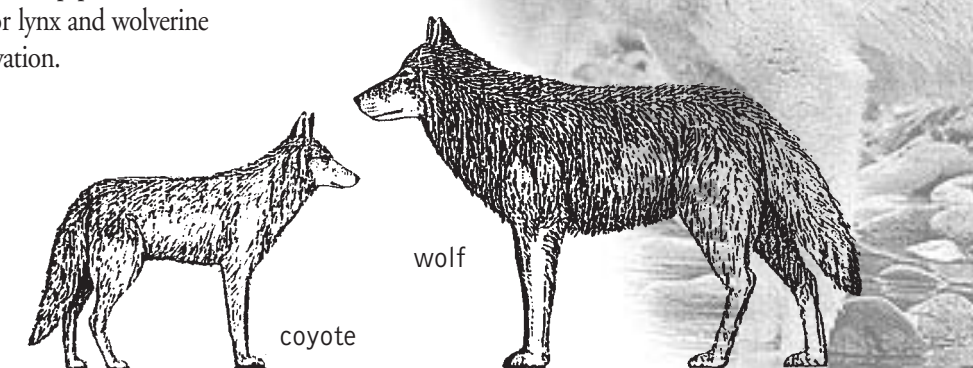
Red-tailed hawk nestlings that will be tracked during their migration.

Red-tailed Hawk Migration

A team of park biologists and scientists from Beringia South, a private research and education institute, are focusing on threats Red-tailed hawks face when they leave their summer nesting territories. With the aid of satellite tracking technology, researchers have discovered that red-tails nesting in the park migrate to and winter in Mexico and Central America, up to 2,000 miles south of here. Thus, the local scientists are now collaborating with Mexican scientists to study the birds' winter ecology, and determine how wintering conditions affect their annual survival and summer nesting success.

Lynx and Wolverine Ecology

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



Wolves Are Here!

Wolves were restored to Yellowstone National Park in 1995 after being eliminated from the ecosystem through trapping and poisoning in the early 1900s. The reintroduction of wolves is part of the larger goal of the recovery and conservation of endangered species in the U.S. The Yellowstone-Grand Teton wolves came from Canada, and now consist of over 120 wolves.

As the population has grown and claimed new territories, wolf sightings have increased. In the winter of 1998-99 three groups of wolves frequented Grand Teton National Park. Two of these groups stayed in the area and produced litters of

pups; the first wolves to den in Jackson Hole in 50 years! As the wolves continue to occupy suitable habitat, newly formed packs and lone individuals will expand into surrounding areas.

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



A female grizzly bear and her two cubs forage in a meadow.

Travelers, Visitors or Tourists?

Grand Teton National Park celebrates one of the most recognizable mountain landscapes in America, if not the world. The view from Jackson Hole encompasses sagebrush terraces, river and stream bottoms and lodgepole pine forests sweeping to the base of the abruptly uplifted Teton Range. Four million visitors travel the park roads and trails, availing themselves of park facilities and services in search of rest, relaxation and recreation.

In efforts to understand who visits the park and what they might want to use or experience, the National Park Service conducts occasional surveys. Chances are you may receive a survey form during your visit. The results to date may be of interest to you, particularly if you have been playing "License Plates" as you travel through the park, or wonder why you run into friends or relatives during your visit. By travelling in the summer, you join 73% of our total visitation, or 2,946,310 people, visiting from May to September. There is little wonder parking lots are full, as are lodging, plane flights, car rentals and campgrounds.

If you are from California, Texas, Utah, Colorado or Florida, your states comprise, in that order, the top five states of origin making up a total of 34% of the park's visitors. Chances are, you will see someone from close to home, and lots of license plates from your state, during your visit.

A recent survey also shows that 8% of visitors do not live in the United States at all. Travelers from Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom and Switzerland make up the top four countries of origin. There are more visitors from foreign lands, than from the state of Wyoming!

You are also sharing the road with quite a few travelers who have not been here before, 59%, and are traveling as families, 73%. When you choose something to do, you may join many others in that preference. In 1997, the top five activities were viewing scenery (98%), viewing wildlife (88%), pleasure driving (71%), roadside exhibits (59%) and shopping (38%).

No matter your state, country or favorite activity, the National Park Service is pleased to have you visit and share in this wonderful experience that is Grand Teton National Park. Travel safely and meet both new and old friends!

Weeds Threaten Native Plants

Noxious weeds, also called exotics or aliens, consist of non-native plants that seriously threaten the biodiversity of native plant communities. They grow and spread profusely, usually by sprouting early in the spring from numerous hardy seeds or from extensive root systems. Native wildlife and livestock tend to not eat these strangers, which allows them to grow unchecked. The introduction of non-native plants is generally tied to human activities such as automobile and truck traffic, hiking, bicycling and horseback riding.

If you spot the following weeds, or any other exotic plants, please report their exact location at a visitor center. Do not attempt to remove them yourself.

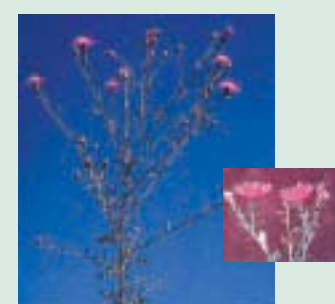
WANTED!



MUSK THISTLE

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

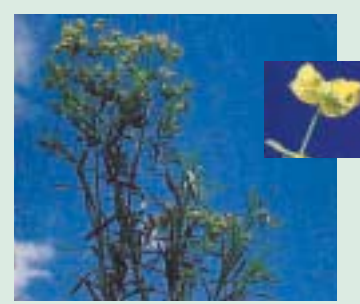
WANTED!



SPOTTED KNAPWEED

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

WANTED!



LEAFY SPURGE

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

Talks & Evening Programs



Place	Event	Description	Meet the Ranger at:	Dates	Times	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
Moose & Jenny Lake Area	Teton Profiles	A 20-minute talk on a variety of topics. From the park's geologic story to learning about the variety of wildlife that call this park home, this program will give you insight to the stories behind the scenery. Wheelchair accessible.	Moose Visitor Center Map	June 4 - Sept. 3	9:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 1:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Gros Ventre Campfire Program	A 45-minute slide-illustrated ranger talk. Topics are posted on visitor center, amphitheater and campground bulletin boards. Wheelchair accessible.	Gros Ventre Campground Amphitheater	June - July Aug. - Sept.	9:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Signal Mountain Campfire Program	A 45-minute slide-illustrated ranger talk. Topics are posted on visitor center, amphitheater and campground bulletin boards. Wheelchair accessible.	Signal Campground Amphitheater	June - July Aug. - Sept.	9:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Colter Bay Area	Museum Grand Tour	Tour a spectacular collection of Native American art and artifacts while learning about the native people who made them. 45 minutes.	Colter Bay Visitor Center Lobby	June 4 - Sept. 3	9:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Teton Highlights	Wondering what to do and see in the park? Join a ranger for some great ideas. 30 minutes. Wheelchair accessible.	Colter Bay Visitor Center Auditorium	June 4 - Sept. 3	11:00 a.m. 3:00 p.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Fire & Ice Cruise	Join the ranger for this 1½-hour boat cruise on Jackson Lake. Learn how forest fires and glaciers have shaped the landscape. Contact the Colter Bay Marina (543-2811) for fare information. Advance ticket purchase required to assure seating. The cruise may be cancelled due to low lake level or weather.	Colter Bay Marina	June 4 - Sept. 3	1:30 p.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Indian Art & Culture	Join the ranger for an in-depth look at a facet of Native American art and culture. A 45-minute program. Wheelchair accessible.	Colter Bay Visitor Center Auditorium	June 4 - Sept. 3	1:30 p.m.			●			●	
	Evening on the Back Deck	Join the ranger on the back deck of Jackson Lake Lodge for answers to your questions about Grand Teton National Park. Look through the spotting scope for some of the best bird and moose habitat in the park. ALL VISITORS ARE INVITED. Wheelchair accessible.	Jackson Lake Lodge Back Deck	June 4 - Sept. 3	Anytime from 6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Featured Creature	A 1-hour look into the habits and habitats of wildlife in the park. Wheelchair accessible.	Colter Bay Amphitheater	June - July Aug. - Sept.	7:30 p.m. 7:00 p.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Flagg Ranch Campfire Program	Gather around the campfire circle for a traditional ranger talk. Topics and location of campfire circle are posted at Flagg Ranch Information Station, Lodge and campground.	Flagg Ranch Cabin Area	June - July Aug. - Sept.	8:00 p.m. 7:30 p.m.	●		●		●		●
	Lizard Creek Campfire Circle	Gather 'round the campfire circle for a traditional ranger talk. Topics posted at various locations. Wheelchair accessible. Starts June 9.	Lizard Creek Campground Circle	June - July Aug. - Sept.	8:00 p.m. 7:30 p.m.		●		●		●	
	Jackson lake Lodge	Join the ranger for a 45-minute slide-illustrated talk. Topics are posted on the lodge bulletin board. ALL VISITORS ARE INVITED. Wheelchair accessible.	Jackson Lake Lodge Wapiti Room	June 29 - Aug. 18	8:30 p.m.		●	●		●	●	●
Colter Bay Campfire Program	Join the ranger for a 45-minute slide-illustrated talk. Topics are posted at amphitheater, campground, and visitor center bulletin boards. Wheelchair accessible.	Colter Bay Amphitheater	June - July Aug. - Sept.	9:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	

Additional ranger activities will be offered during the summer throughout the park. Check at a visitor center for special hikes and programs not listed here.



See page A for Visitor Center information.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

PLANTS & ANIMALS

Leave plants and animals in their natural setting for others to enjoy. Picking wildflowers is prohibited. Keep a respectful distance from all animals to avoid disturbing their natural routines. Larger 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.

Many small animals can carry diseases and should never be touched or handled. All animals are part of the natural processes protected within the park and parkway. Allow them to find all their own food. Their natural diet assures their health and survival. No matter how convincingly the animals beg, feeding is prohibited.

HIKING

Hikers are reminded that shortcutting damages fragile vegetation and is prohibited. Topographic maps and inexpensive trail guides are sold at visitor centers and the Jenny Lake Ranger Station. Sturdy footwear is essential. Know your limitations when traveling in the backcountry or taking extended hikes. If you are traveling alone, let someone know your planned destination, route and expected time of return.

Trailhead parking areas fill early in the day during July and August start your hike early to avoid parking problems.

FISHING

Whitefish and cutthroat, lake and brown trout inhabit lakes and rivers of the park and parkway. Obtain fishing regulations at the Moose, Jenny Lake or Colter Bay Visitor Centers. A Wyoming fishing license, required for fishing in the park and parkway, may be purchased at the Moose Village Store, Signal Mountain Lodge, Colter Bay Marina and Flagg Ranch Village. Fishing in Yellowstone National Park requires a separate permit (fee charged); purchase permits at Yellowstone visitor centers and ranger stations.



BOATING

Motorboats are permitted on Jenny (7½ horsepower maximum), Jackson and Phelps Lakes. Human-powered vessels are permitted on Jackson, Jenny, Phelps, Emma Matilda, Two Ocean, Taggart, Bradley, Bearpaw, Leigh and String Lakes. Sailboats, water skiing, and windsurfers are allowed only on Jackson Lake. 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. As of April 2000, personal watercraft are prohibited in all waters within the park. Obtain permits at the Moose or Colter Bay Visitor Centers.

FLOATING THE SNAKE RIVER

Only human-powered rafts, canoes, dories and kayaks are allowed on the Snake River within the park and parkway. Register non-motorized vessels and pay the fee (\$5 for a 7-day permit; \$10 for an annual permit) at the Moose Visitor Center or Colter Bay Visitor Center permits desk each year. Floaters are encouraged to complete individual trip permits. Read the launch site bulletin boards for current river conditions. On the surface, the Snake does not seem very powerful, but only experienced floaters should attempt this swift, cold river.

BACKPACKING

Grand Teton National Park has more than 200 miles of trails of varying difficulty. Obtain the required, non-fee backcountry permit for overnight trips at the Moose or Colter Bay Visitor Centers or the Jenny Lake Ranger Station. Backcountry campsites may be reserved in advance from January 1 - May 15; the fee is \$15 per reservation. Pets are not allowed on trails nor in the backcountry. Campfires are prohibited except at designated sites depending upon fire danger.

SWIMMING

Swimming is allowed in all lakes. No swimming areas have lifeguards. The Snake River is dangerous and swimming is not recommended.

PETS

Restrain pets on a leash at all times. Pets are not allowed on trails nor in the backcountry (which begins 50 feet from roadways), in boats on the Snake River, in boats on lakes other than Jackson Lake nor in visitor centers. Pets are not allowed on ranger-led activities. Kennels are available in Jackson.



CLIMBING

There are many risks and hazards associated with climbing and mountain travel. Experience and good judgment are essential. The Jenny Lake Ranger Station, the center for climbing in Grand Teton National Park, is staffed from early June to mid-September by climbing rangers who can provide up-to-date weather and route conditions information. Registration is no longer required for day climbs and off-trail hiking. Backcountry permits are required, however, for all overnight climbs. The park DOES NOT track and check to see that you get safely out of the backcountry. Leave an agenda with friends or family. Pets are not allowed on trails nor in the backcountry. Solo climbing and backcountry travel is not advised.

BIKING

Ride bicycles only where cars can legally go. Ride on the right side of the road in single file. Do not ride bicycles or other wheeled vehicles in the backcountry, on or off-trail.

Short On Time?

Wondering how to make the most of your time in Grand Teton National Park? Take a look at a few of the suggestions below to help plan your visit. Suggested drives and places to stop are described from north to south. Use the map on page 12. The distance from the south entrance of Yellowstone National Park to the south boundary of Grand Teton National Park is 56 miles; approximate driving time with no stops is 1½ hours. Please follow posted speed limits, watch for wildlife on roads and be prepared for occasional delays due to road construction.



ON A HALF DAY

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

Signal Mountain Summit Road - This 5-mile drive starts one mile south of Signal Mountain Lodge and Campground. The road winds to the top of Signal Mountain, 800 feet above the valley. Summit overlooks provide a panoramic view of the entire Teton Range, Jackson Lake and most of Jackson Hole. The road is narrow and parking at overlooks is limited, so no trailers or large motorhomes, please.

Menor's Ferry and the Chapel of the Transfiguration - Turn off the Teton Park Road ½-mile north of Moose. The Menor's Ferry Trail, less than ½-mile long, affords a look at homesteading and pioneer life in Jackson Hole. Visit Bill Menor's cabin and country store. Ride a

replica of the ferry that crossed the Snake River at the turn of the century. The altar window of the Chapel of the Transfiguration frames the tallest Teton peaks. Please be respectful, the chapel is a house of worship.

ON A WHOLE DAY

Willow Flats - Stop at the Willow Flats Turnout, 6 miles south of Colter Bay for a view of an extensive freshwater marsh that provides excellent habitat for birds, beavers and moose. Jackson Lake and the Teton Range form the backdrop.

Oxbow Bend - Located one mile east of Jackson Lake Junction, this cut-off meander of the Snake River attracts a wide variety of wildlife. Mt. Moran, the most massive peak in the Teton Range, dominates the background.

Jackson Lake Dam Overlook - Jackson Lake Dam, one mile west of Jackson Lake Junction on the Teton Park Road, raises the level of Jackson Lake a maximum of 39 feet. In addition to being a reservoir, Jackson Lake is also a natural lake

Teton Weather

May and June - Mild days and cool nights intersperse with rain and occasional snow. Depending on snowpack, snow level remains just above valley elevation until mid-June.
July and August - Warm days and cool nights prevail, with afternoon thunder-

showers common. Snow level gradually retreats; divides between mountain canyons are free of snow by August.
September - Sunny days and cold nights alternate with rain and occasional snowstorms.

	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
TEMPERATURE						
Normal Daily Maximum	60	70	80	78	68	56
Normal Daily Minimum	31	38	42	41	34	26
PRECIPITATION						
Normal	1.9"	2.2"	1.2"	1.4"	1.3"	1.0"
Maximum	2.9"	4.0"	2.2"	3.9"	3.7"	2.6"
Maximum Snowfall	14"	6"	6"	2"	8"	18"
Days w/measurable Precip.	10	10	7	8	8	9
Average No. Thunderstorms	5	11	14	12	2	0

formed by an immense glacier that once flowed from Yellowstone National Park. Park on the southwest side of the dam and take a short walk for a peaceful view of Jackson Lake and Mt. Moran.

Antelope Flats - Kelly Loop - At Gros Ventre Junction, 5 miles south of Moose Junction on Highway 26-89-191, turn east. Follow the road to the small town of Kelly. To see the Gros Ventre Slide, turn at the sign marked "national forest access." The Gros Ventre Slide occurred in 1925 when earthquakes and rain caused the north end of Sheep Mountain to break off and dam the Gros Ventre River, forming Lower Slide Lake. Follow the Antelope Flats Road along hayfields and ranches to rejoin Highway 26-89-191.

MANY DAYS

Ranger-led Activities - Join a ranger for a visitor center talk, museum tour, stroll, hike or evening program. A list of scheduled programs is in this newspaper. Attend these activities to learn more about the natural and human history of the park and parkway.

Take a Hike - Over 200 miles of hiking trails in the park and parkway range from level and easy trails on the valley floor to steep, arduous trails into the mountains. At visitor centers, ask a ranger for recommended hikes and look at or purchase maps and trail guides.

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

Ride a Bike - The Teton Park Road has wide shoulders and superb views of the Tetons. The Antelope Flats - Kelly Loop provides riding opportunities on secondary roads. Ride bicycles only where cars can legally go; bicycles are not allowed on trails nor in the backcountry.

Horseback Riding - Park concessioners offer horseback rides at Colter Bay, Jackson Lake lodge and Flagg Ranch

CAMPING AND HIKING



Camping in the Park

Grand Teton National Park operates five campgrounds. The fee is \$12 per night per site. Jenny Lake Campground is open to tents only. Other campgrounds will accommodate tents, trailers and recreational vehicles. All campgrounds have modern comfort stations, but do not have utility hookups. The maximum length of stay is 7 days at Jenny Lake and 14 days at all other National Park Service campgrounds.

NPS campgrounds operate on a first-come, first-served basis and advance reservations are NOT accepted. Campgrounds fill to capacity during July

and August. Approximate filling times are listed. For current status of campgrounds, contact entrance stations or visitor centers. Additional camping facilities are available in nearby national forests and other areas outside the park.

CAMPING IS NOT PERMITTED ALONG ROADSIDES, IN OVERLOOKS NOR IN PARKING AREAS. Doubling-up in campsites is not permitted and there are no overflow facilities.

Group Camping

Colter Bay Campground has ten group campsites and Gros Ventre Campground

has five. Site capacities range from 10 to 75 people. The nightly use fee is \$3.00 per person plus a \$15 non-refundable



reservation fee. Organized groups such as youth, religious and educational groups may use the group campsites. Advance reservations are required. Requests for

reservations should be made between January 1 and May 15 by writing to: Campground Reservations, Grand Teton National Park, Moose, Wyoming 83012.

Trailer Villages

Colter Bay and Flagg Ranch Trailer Villages are concessioner-operated trailer facilities with full hook-ups, showers and laundry. Colter Bay has 112 sites. Flagg Ranch has 100 trailer and 75 tent sites. Advance reservations are advisable. See page 2 for details. Ask at a visitor center for additional trailer parks located outside the park and parkway.

CAMPGROUND	OPEN	FILLING TIME approx.
Gros Ventre 360 sites, trailer dumping station.	April 28 - Oct. 11 (12:00 pm)	Evening or may not fill
Jenny Lake 49 sites, restricted to tents.	May 12 - Sept. 21 (12:00 pm)	8:00 am
Signal Mountain 86 sites, trailer dumping station.	May 12 - Oct. 5 (12:00 pm)	10:00 am
Colter Bay 350 sites, trailer dumping station, propane available, laundry & showers nearby.	May 19 - Sept. 21 (12:00 pm)	Noon
Lizard Creek 60 sites.	June 9 - Sept. 4 (12:00 pm)	2:00 pm

Backcountry Comfort

Pit toilets are provided at many trailheads, but there are no toilets in the backcountry. Be sure to urinate at least 150 feet from streams and lakes. To prevent contamination of waterways, bury feces in a hole 6-8 inches deep at least 200 feet from streams and lakes. Pack out used toilet paper, tampons, sanitary napkins and diapers in sealed plastic bags. **Do not bury or burn them.**



Food Storage in Bear Country

All food, food containers and cooking utensils must be stored in a closed, locked vehicle both day and night. Inside a car trunk is best; otherwise, keep food covered inside a vehicle with doors locked and windows rolled up. Ice chests, thermoses, dirty dishes, cups and pans must be stored in the same manner as food: inside a locked vehicle. The only exceptions allowed are during the preparation and eating of food and during food transport. Failure to observe the below regulations is a violation of federal law and may result in citations and fines.

✓ Trash and garbage must be stored in the same manner as food or placed in campground trashcans or dumpsters. Clean grills and picnic tables.

✓ Treat odorous products such as soap, deodorant, suntan lotion and perfumes in the same manner as food.

✓ Absolutely no food, garbage or odorous products may be stored in tents or sleeping bags.

✓ When an enclosed vehicle is not available for food storage, hang food properly or use food storage boxes, if available.

✗ DO NOT bury food scraps, containers or fish entrails. Deposit them in proper garbage receptacles.

✗ DO NOT leave food, containers or garbage unattended in camp for even a few minutes. Bears are active both day and night.

✓ By storing food and related items properly, you set a good example for other campers and minimize the chance of bear-camper conflicts for yourself and other campers.

✗ NEVER feed or approach a bear.



Hiking and Camping in Bear Country

Black and grizzly bears live throughout the park and parkway and may be active any time of the day or night.

The following guidelines are for your protection and for the preservation of bears, one of the true signs of wild country.

If You Encounter a Bear, do not run.

Running may elicit an attack. If the bear is unaware of you, detour quickly and quietly away. If the bear is aware 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 chances 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

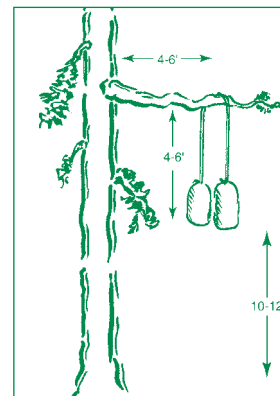
grizzlies either. If you are knocked down, curl into a ball protecting your stomach and back of your head and neck.

A Fed Bear Is a Dead Bear

Feeding spells death for bears. Allowing a bear to obtain human food, even once, often results in aggressive behavior. The bear is then 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 by making loud noises like shouting or singing. Be especially careful in dense brush or along streams where water makes noise. Bells are not recommended because the sound does not carry well. Look ahead when hiking.



Use the **Counter Balance** method illustrated above when storage boxes or poles are not available. This is the only method that will protect your food and the bear. You will need 50 feet of rope and two stuff sacks.

Bears & Wilderness

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

Water Warning

Cool, crystal clear stream water looks tempting to drink. As more and more people camp and hike in the backcountry, however, the incidence of intestinal infection from drinking untreated water has increased throughout the West. Giardiasis, Campylobacter and other harmful bacteria may be transmitted through untreated water.



Drinking untreated water can make you ill. Carry sufficient water from approved sources, such as water spigots and drinking fountains in the park and parkway, when hiking or enjoying any other outdoor activity. If you must use water from lakes or streams, boil water for 3-5 minutes to kill harmful organisms or filter with an approved device.

Self-Guiding Trails

Sample the history, natural history and mystery of Jackson Hole. Obtain free trail guides at visitor centers and trailheads, except for Lunch Tree Hill and String Lake, where signs are placed along the trail. Expanded versions of the trail guides for Cascade Canyon, Taggart Lake and the Colter Bay area are also sold at park visitor centers.

Cascade Canyon Trail - Follow part or all of the Cascade Canyon Trail. From the east shore boat dock to Inspiration Point is 5.8 miles roundtrip (2.2 miles via shuttle boat).

Cunningham Cabin Trail - Cunningham Cabin is located 6 miles south of Moran. Take a 3/4-mile walk to learn about the early ranching history of Jackson Hole.

Flagg Ranch Area - The Polecat Creek Loop Trail (2.3 miles) and nearby Flagg Canyon Trail (5.0 miles roundtrip) offer scenic hiking opportunities. Leaflets available at visitor centers.

Lunch Tree Hill Trail - This self-guided trail at Jackson Lake Lodge answers the question "What's in a name?" Small wayside exhibits interpret the 1/2-mile trail.

Menor's Ferry Trail - A 1/2-mile loop begins at the Chapel of the Transfiguration parking lot in Moose and passes Bill Menor's cabin and ferry and an exhibit of historic photographs.

Taggart Lake Trail - The 3.2-mile Taggart Lake trail traverses a major portion of the 1,028-acre Beaver Creek fire. The trail begins at the Taggart Lake parking area, 3 miles northwest of Moose.

Access Trail at String Lake - A paved trail follows the shore of String Lake for 1/4-mile. Wayside exhibits explain the formation of glacial lakes.

Colter Bay Area - A variety of trails lead from the vicinity of the Colter Bay Visitor Center, including the Lakeshore Trail, paved for 1/2-mile.

Fire Waysides - Interpretive signs at Cottonwood Creek picnic area and Jackson Lake overlook explain various aspects of fire ecology and local fire history.

Scenic Turnouts - Consult interpretive signs at scenic turnouts to learn about the natural history and geology of the Teton Range and Jackson Hole.



PARK PARTNERS

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.grandteton.com/gtnha/

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.



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. This summer Teton Science School is offering 37 one-to-four-day field seminars taught by expert instructors. 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



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

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.



Entrance Fees 2001

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. Money generated as a result of increased entrance fees will be used for projects that include the following:

- Continued work on the rehabilitation of the popular Jenny Lake Overlook on the Jenny Lake scenic drive to provide increased visitor safety, access for people with disabilities and protection of natural features.
- New picnic tables, fire grates and bear boxes at selected campsites in park campgrounds.
- Replacement/Installation of new vault toilets at selected locations.
- Maintenance of trails in Death Canyon and Glade Creek. Trail reroute in Moose Basin. Trail rehab at Jenny Lake as a result of the Alder fire.

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.

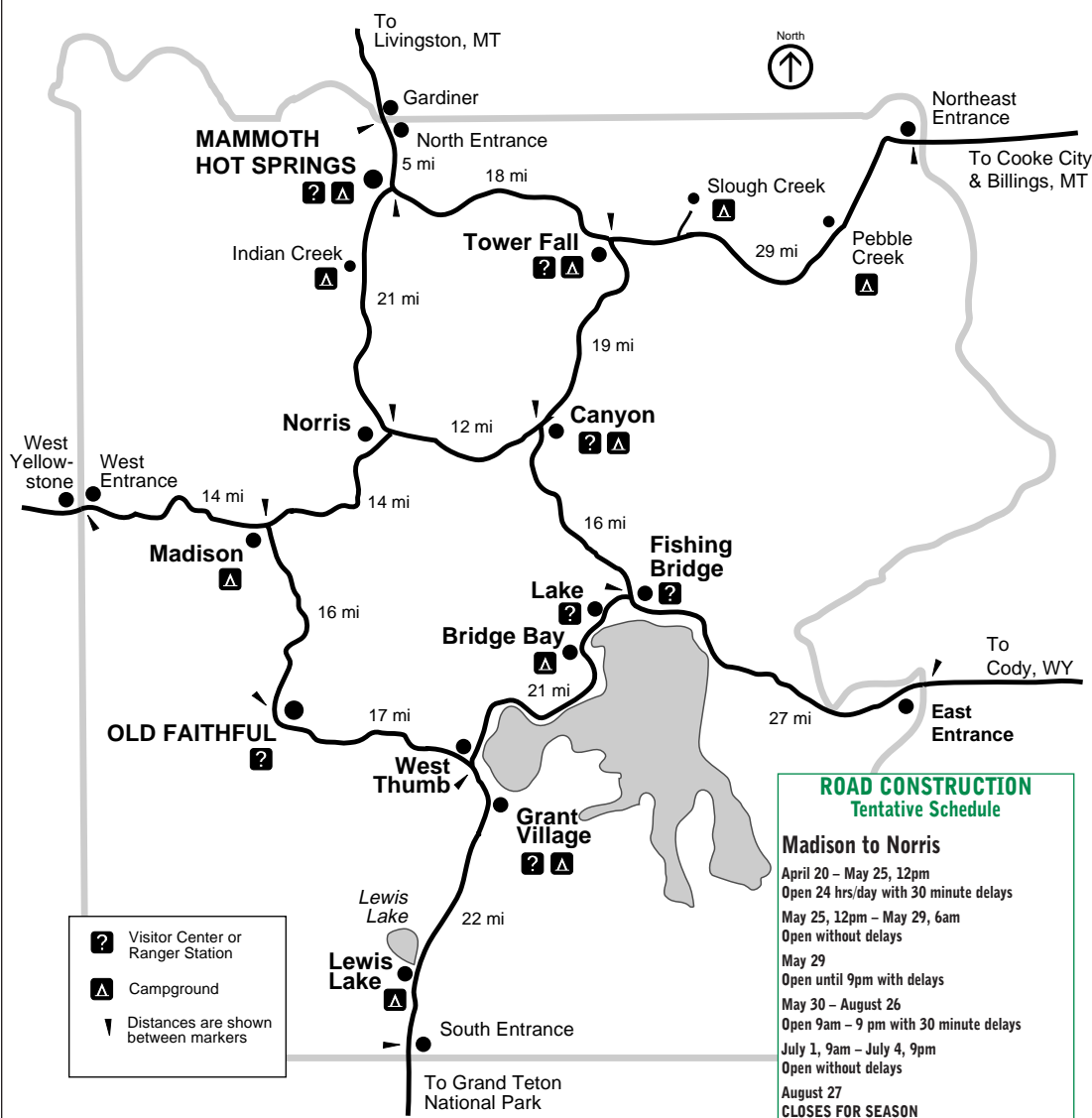
National Parks Pass - \$50 Allows entrance to all National Park System areas for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.

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



Important Yellowstone Phone Numbers

911 for emergencies in Yellowstone National Park
 (307) 344-7381 Yellowstone National Park information.
 (307) 344-2386 Yellowstone National Park, Telecommunication Device for the Deaf only.
 (307) 344-7311 AmFac Parks & Resorts, lodging and camping reservations and information.
 (307) 344-7311 AmFac Parks & Resorts, Telecommunication Device for the Deaf only.
 More information is in Yellowstone Today, the park newspaper, available at Yellowstone National Park entrance stations and visitor centers.

Services

Accommodations

Old Faithful Inn	May 11 – Oct. 14
Old Faithful Snow Lodge	May 4 – Oct. 14
Old Faithful Lodge	May 18 – Sept. 16
Grant Village	May 25 – Sept. 30
Lake Yellowstone Hotel	May 18 – Oct. 8
Lake Lodge	June 10 – Sept. 16
Canyon Lodge	June 1 – Sept. 16
Roosevelt Lodge	June 8 – Sept. 3
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel	May 4 – Oct. 8

Restaurants, General Stores and Service Stations

The following locations have restaurants or cafeterias, general stores and service stations: Old Faithful • Canyon • Grant Village • Lake • Tower • Mammoth Hot Springs • Roosevelt

Public Showers

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

Yellowstone Visitor Services

Visitor Centers and Museums

Information, publications, exhibits, movies/videos and ranger programs are available.

Albright Visitor Center, Mammoth Hot Springs

Open year-round, 9am-5pm (307) 344-2263.

Old Faithful Visitor Center

Opens April 20, 9am-5pm (307) 545-2750.

Canyon Visitor Center

Opens May 26, 8am-7pm through Labor Day. (307) 242-2550.

Norris Geyser Basin Museum

Opens May 26, 8am-7pm through Labor Day. (307) 344-2812.

Museum of the National Park Ranger, Norris

Opens May 26, 9am-6pm through Labor Day.

Fishing Bridge Visitor Center

Opens May 26, 8am-7pm through Labor Day. (307) 242-2450.

Grant Village Visitor Center

Opens May 26, 8am-7pm through Labor Day. (307) 242-2650.

West Thumb Information Station

Opens May 26, 9am-5pm through Labor Day. (307) 242-2652.

Madison Information Station

Opens May 26, 8am-7pm through Labor Day. (307) 344-2821.

Yellowstone Roads

Spring 2001 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 20, 2001: Mammoth to Norris to Old Faithful; West Entrance to Old Faithful

April 27, 2001: Norris to Canyon

May 4, 2001: Canyon to Lake to East Entrance; Tower to Tower Fall

May 11, 2001: Lake to West Thumb; Old Faithful to South Entrance

May 21, 2001: Beartooth Pass (Outside the Northeast Entrance to the park)

June 11, 2001: Tower to Canyon via Dunraven Pass

Open all Year: North Entrance to Cooke City

The scheduled opening dates in May are the earliest possible dates; some routes may actually open later. Please call 307-344-7381 or check locally to verify.

Autumn 2001 Closing Schedule

The only park road that remains open to wheeled vehicles all winter is the road from Gardiner, MT at the North Park Entrance to Silver Gate & Cooke City near the Northeast Park Entrance.

Other roads close at 8:00 a.m. on the following schedule:

October 4, 2001: Tower to Canyon via Dunraven Pass; Beartooth Pass (Outside the Northeast Entrance to the park)

November 5, 2001: All park roads close at 8:00 a.m. except the North Entrance to Cooke City road.

Camping in Yellowstone

First-Come, First-Served Campsites

There are eleven campgrounds and one RV park in Yellowstone National Park. Seven campgrounds are operated by the National Park Service: Mammoth, Tower Fall, Indian Creek, Pebble Creek, Lewis Lake, Norris and Slough Creek Campgrounds. Sites at these seven campgrounds are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Reservable Campsites

Reservations for campgrounds at Canyon, Grant Village, Bridge Bay and Madison campgrounds and Fishing Bridge RV Park may be made by contacting 307-344-7311. Fishing Bridge RV Park is the only campground with water, sewer and electrical hookups, and is for hard-sided vehicles only-no tents or tent trailers. Please make your reservations early and/or plan on securing your campsite as early in the day as possible. Campgrounds

may fill early in the day, especially during July and August.

Camping or overnight vehicle parking in pullouts, parking areas, picnic areas or any place other than a designated campground is prohibited; there are no overflow camping facilities.

All camping is limited to 14 days between June 15 and September 15 and to 30 days during the rest of the year. Check out time for all campgrounds is 10:00 a.m.

Group Camping

Group camping areas are available for large organized groups with a designated leader such as youth groups, etc. Fees range from \$40-75 per night depending on the size of the group. Advance reservations are required and can be made year-round by writing to AmFac Parks & Resorts, P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone Park, WY 82190 or by calling 307-344-7311.

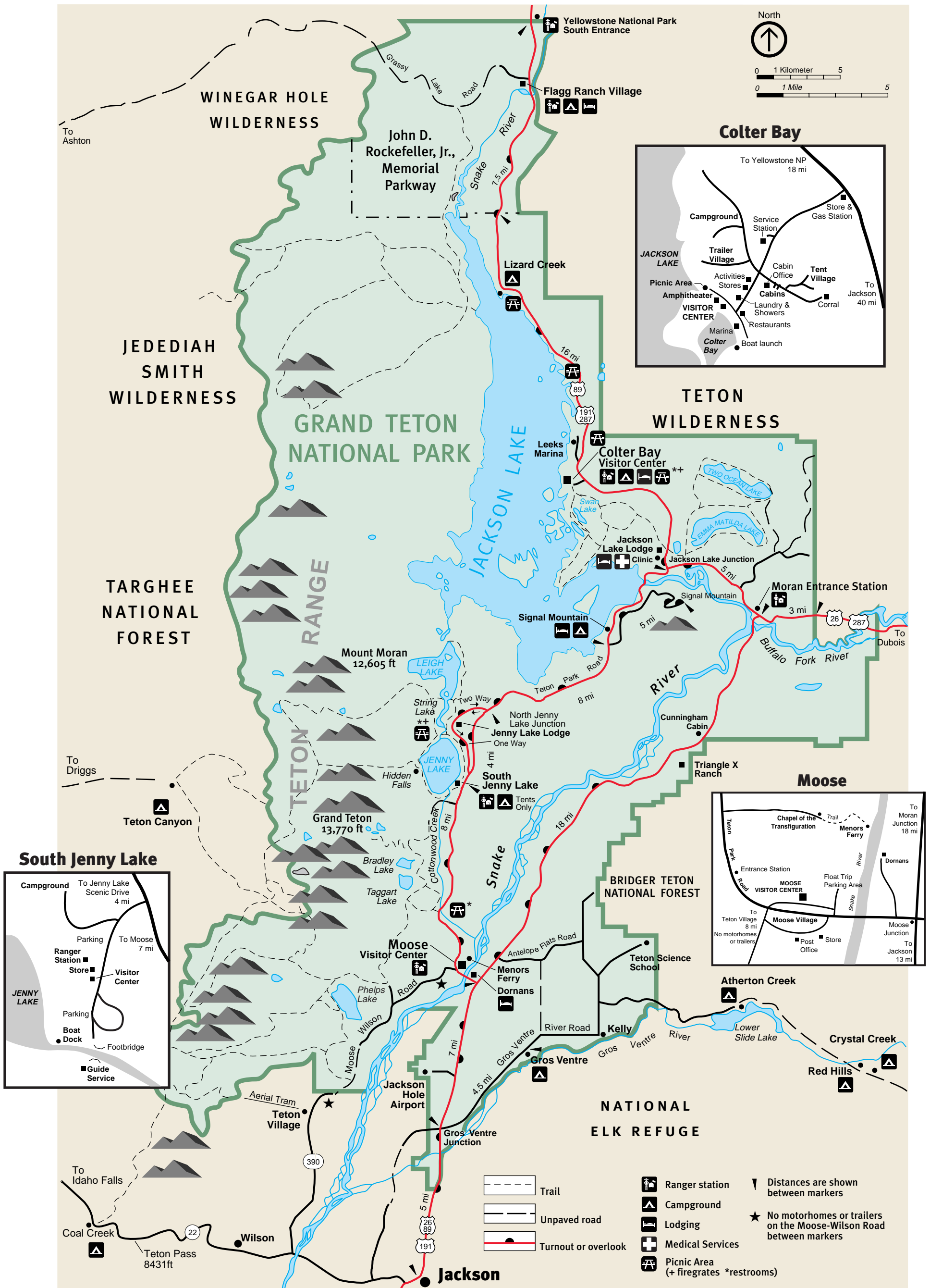
Yellowstone Campgrounds

AMFAC Campgrounds reservations available; call 307-344-7311	Open	No. Sites	Fee*
Bridge Bay	May 25 - Sept. 16	430	\$15
Canyon	June 1 - Sept. 9	272	\$15
Fishing Bridge RV	May 18- Sept. 23	344	\$28
Grant Village	June 21 - Sept. 30	425	\$15
Madison	May 4 - Oct. 21	280	\$15

*plus tax

NPS Campgrounds first-come; first-served	Open	No. Sites	Fee
Mammoth	Year-round	85	\$12
Norris	May 18 - Sept. 24	116	\$12
Indian Creek	June 8 - Sept. 17	75	\$10
Lewis Lake	June 22 - Nov. 4	85	\$10
Pebble Creek	June 1 - Sept. 24	32	\$10
Slough Creek	May 25 - Oct. 31	29	\$10
Tower Fall	May 18 - Sept. 24	32	\$10

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK



Road Work Delays

Summer is the only time for road work because warmth and dryness are essential for repairing and resurfacing roads. Your extra patience is appreciated when road repairs cause delays in your travel. If you are stopped by roadwork, please use the opportunity to view park scenery, look for birds and other wildlife and enjoy the

display of wildflowers.

The following projects will be accomplished during the summer of 2001:

- Starting at the Gros Ventre Junction and continuing east to the park boundary, crews will be resurfacing the road. Expect minor delays.
- On Highway 26/89/191, south of the

Moosehead Ranch continuing through Moran Junction to the Jackson Lake Lodge, expect delays of up to 30 minutes while crews are resurfacing the road.