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

summer 2002

2002: The International Year of the Mountain

Climb the mountains and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into trees. The winds will blow their own freshness into you, and the storms their energy, while cares will drop off like autumn leaves.

JOHN MUIR

While John Muir wrote these words about Yellowstone more than a century ago, they seem an especially fitting welcome for today's visitors to Grand Teton National Park. Our country and our world have experienced many difficult

efforts of the National Park Service, the local community, and the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem partners.

I am excited to welcome you to this magnificent park. The United Nations designated 2002 as the International Year of the Mountain to promote the conservation and sustainable development of mountain regions, with the hope of ensuring the well-being of mountain and related lowland communities. Grand Teton National Park is a fantastic example of people from all walks of life working together to protect a mountain park and its

This spectacular mountain range and the desire to protect it resulted in the establishment of Grand Teton National Park in 1929.

challenges during this past year. It is my hope that visitors to Grand Teton will be able to leave their cares behind and find quiet moments to refresh themselves.

The Teton Range, the central feature and focus of Grand Teton National Park, draws the eyes for miles, captivating park visitors and local residents alike. This spectacular mountain range and the desire to protect it resulted in the establishment of Grand Teton National Park in 1929. Over time, through the vision and generous philanthropy of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., additional lands were added creating the present-day park. This area continues to be protected through the combined

surrounding landscape of natural and human communities.

So as you walk the trails or drive along the lakes, reflect on the importance of these areas to the broader landscape and our responsibility for maintaining them to fulfill the needs of future generations. Also, remember to take a moment to celebrate the magnificence of these protected peaks and experience one of the most beautiful and peaceful places on earth.

Steve Martin
Superintendent

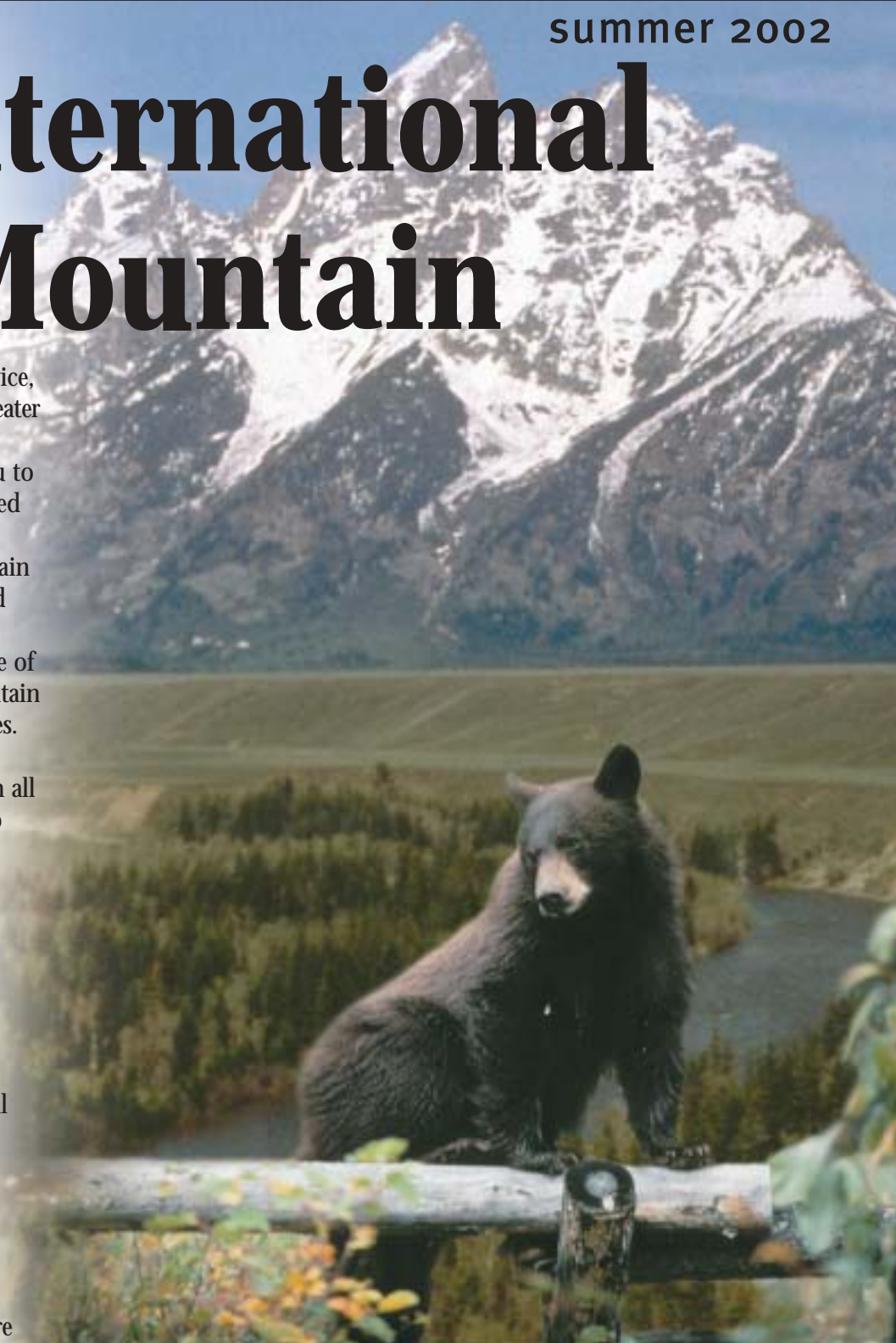
Phone Numbers EMERGENCY 911 or 739-3300 Park Dispatch

Visitor information (307) 739-3600	Weather 739-3611
Road Construction 739-3300	Fire Information 739-3300
Backcountry & River information . . 739-3602	Climbing information . . 739-3604
Campground information 739-3603	
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 información en español en el Centro del Visitante.

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



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 have also determined where plants grow in the park. Herbivores, plant-eating animals like moose, mule deer and elk, inhabit areas where their food sources exist.

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 about 13 million years ago, movement with massive earthquakes occurred about 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 12-14,000 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, an ice cap covered much of what is now Yellowstone National Park beginning 50-25,000 years ago. This river of ice flowed south, gouging out 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 hardy 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.

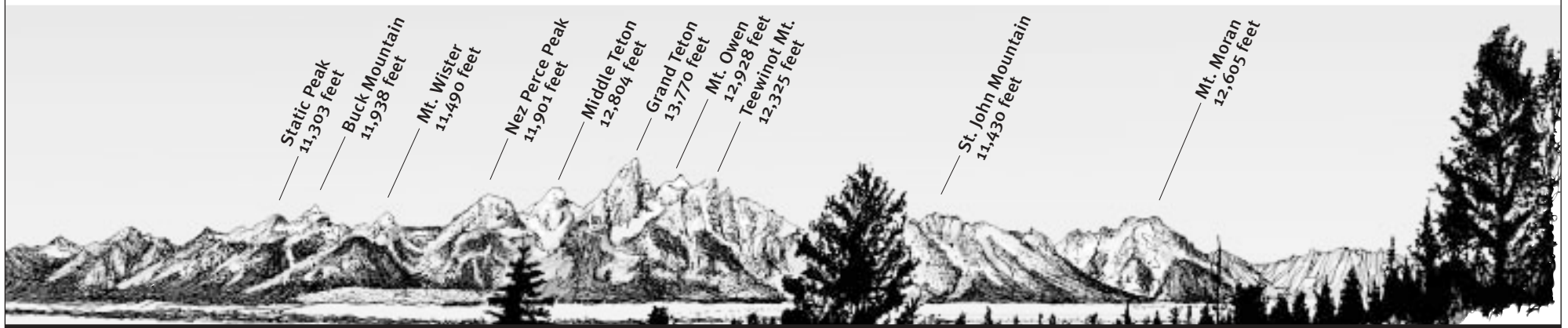
For the past 10,000 years or so, the Snake River has cut through glacial moraines and flowed from Jackson Lake and out the southern end of Jackson Hole. Old river terraces paralleling



today's Snake River indicate that it 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. 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 and Nielsen.



John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway

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.

The Rockefeller Parkway provides a natural link between the two national parks and 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

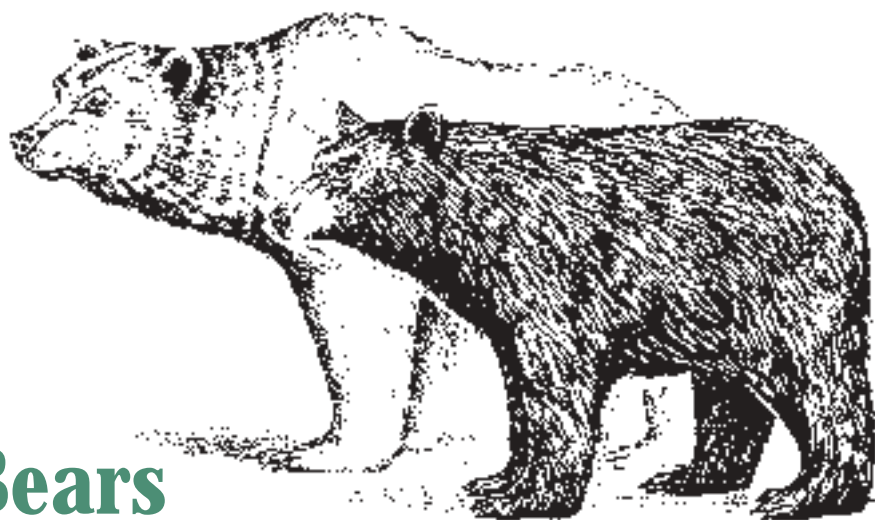
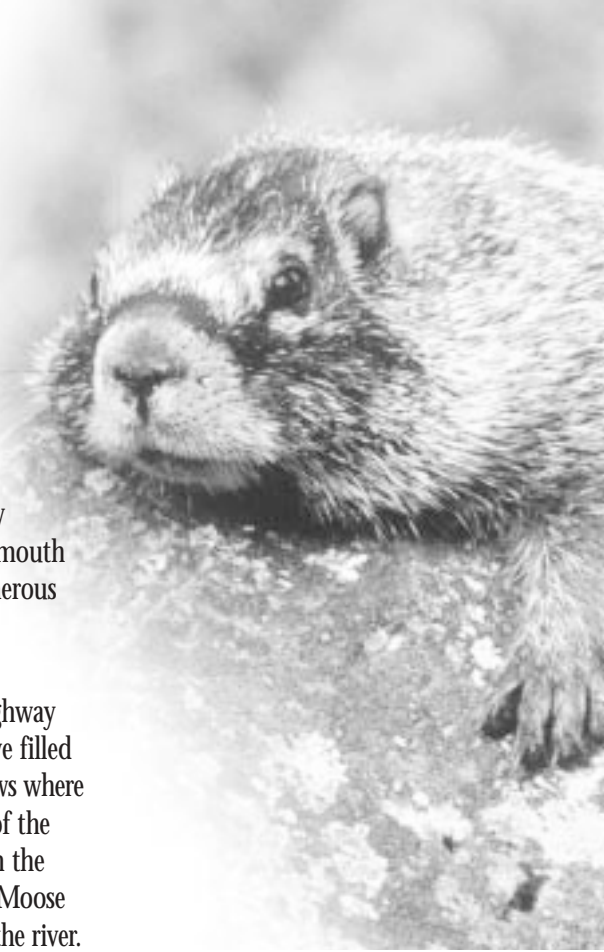
squirrels at Inspiration Point.

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. Some black bears in this region are black with a light brown muzzle. Many of them are brown. Color is not a good indicator of species.

Appearance

Straight face; longer, more pointed ears; in some positions may appear to have shoulder hump; rump higher than shoulders when standing on level ground.

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 hump; rump lower than shoulder.

Claws

Front claws are long and straight and 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.

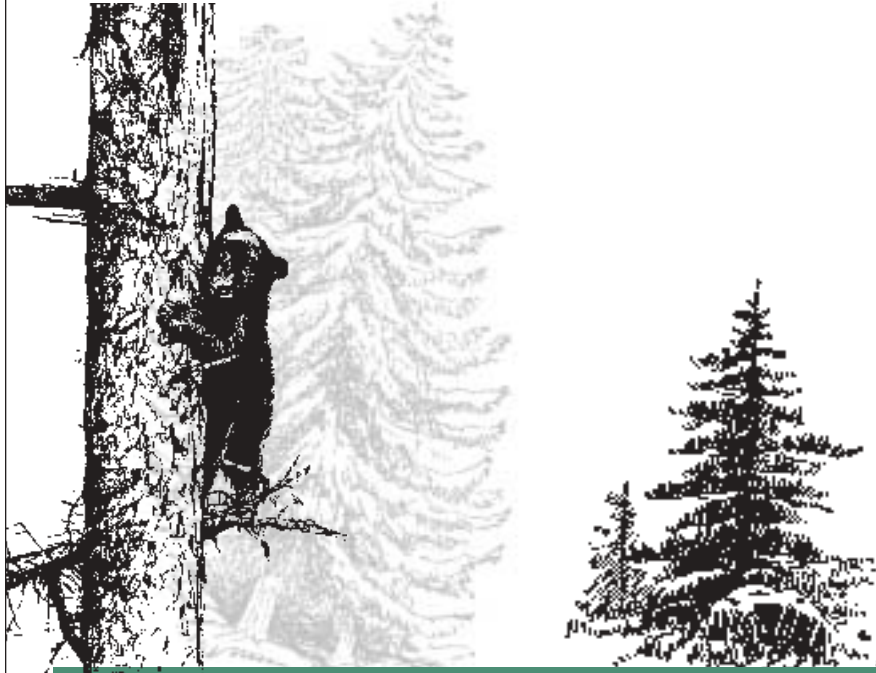
Do not harass wildlife. Harassment is any human action that causes unusual behavior, or a change of behavior, in an animal. Repeated encounters with people can have negative, long-term impacts on

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.



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. Voles, mice and gophers also live here; they are hunted by great horned owls. Other birds found amongst the Douglas fir include chickadees, nuthatches, pine siskins, Cassin's finches, and dark-eyed juncoes. 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.



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.



Wetland Communities

Wetland and 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.



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.



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.



2002 Fire Season

In the Intermountain West, fire season comes as early as June and may last as late as November. It is hard to know what to expect because so much depends on the weather.

The conditions that lead to a severe fire season include drought, unusual weather, the number of lightning strikes, human-caused fires, and an accumulation of woody fuels resulting from nearly a century of fire exclusion in areas that historically burned on a regular basis.

Another factor that adds to the risks of wildland fire management is development near the edges of open lands like national parks and forests. This has put homes and other structures closer to the kinds of vegetation where large fires spread rapidly.

Local fire managers are ready for whatever the fire season may bring. Park fire personnel work closely with the Bridger-Teton National Forest, National Elk Refuge, and Teton County Fire Departments to manage fire and fuels across administrative boundaries. A severe fire season means a lot of work, but a normal or mild season allows personnel to conduct more prescribed fires and manage fires caused by lightning strikes to achieve objectives like wildlife habitat improvement. They also work with wildlife biologists, vegetation ecologists, and historic



Mild fire seasons allow personnel to conduct prescribed fires—reducing fuels & improving wildlife habitat. preservation experts from each of the agencies.

Currently all human-caused, unplanned fires are suppressed no matter where they occur. These fires, particularly those in areas of high use, threaten visitor safety and cause loss of property and cultural resources. In the last ten years, 44% of the park's fires have been human-caused. Visitors are asked to do their part to prevent human-caused fires:

- Build campfires only in designated areas, monitor them, and make sure they are properly extinguished.

- Smoke safely—grind out cigarettes, cigars, or pipe tobacco, then properly dispose of them. Ashtrays should be used while smokers are in a vehicle and should never be emptied on the ground.
- Obey posted restrictions.

For more information, visit the park's website at www.nps.gov/grte.

To report a fire, call the Teton Interagency Fire Dispatch Center at (307) 739-3630.

Take a Look Around

Fire benefits the entire ecosystem. Fire management at Grand Teton National Park focuses on restoring and maintaining natural processes associated with fire while protecting human life and property.

A comprehensive fire plan allows the park to take advantage of the full range of management options. The fire program uses hazardous fuels reduction in developed areas, prescribed fire, management of natural fires for resource benefits, and wildland fire suppression. These actions can be viewed throughout the park.

Hazardous fuel reduction

In developed areas, park fire crews remove fuels around buildings by thinning trees and removing dead wood and brush from the forest floor. They pile the slash and let it dry for at least a year, then burn the piles during wet weather in spring or late fall.

Look for these piles in the areas around Colter Bay, Signal Mountain, Jenny Lake, and Leek's Marina. Piles of brush and logs waiting to be burned should be left undisturbed. Most of the piles are comprised of green branches that do not make good firewood.

Prescribed fire

For each prescribed fire, a burn plan is prepared and approved in advance, describing the fire's objectives and outlining the specific environmental conditions for burning. These projects target specific resource objectives like restoring early successional vegetation composition, creating a mosaic of diverse habitats for plants and



animals, or burning accumulated fuels to minimize risk to developments and cultural resources.

They pile the slash and let it dry for at least a year, then burn the piles during wet weather in spring or late fall.

You can view the results of a 1998 prescribed fire on the flats between Blacktail Butte and the highway. Elk, moose, bison, and sage grouse are frequently seen feeding on the lush re-growth.

Wildland Fire Use

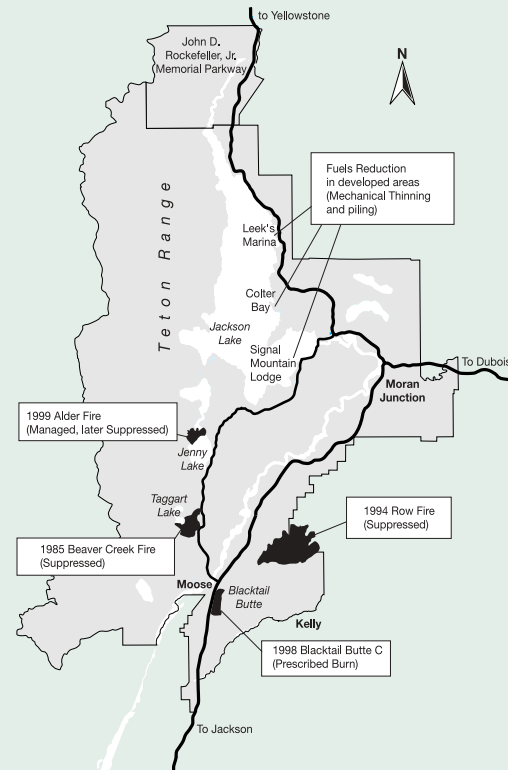
Grand Teton National Park's fire management plan outlines specific

conditions when lightning-ignited fires can be managed on the landscape for resource benefits or firefighter safety. The fire is continually evaluated to ensure it stays within certain weather and fire effects parameters. These fires are critical to fire-adapted plants that rely on the natural fire cycles to re-sprout from their roots, seed in open areas, or open their specialized serotinous cones for seed dispersal.

Many of these managed wildland fires are in backcountry areas that are not easily seen from roads or trails. However, near the north end of Jenny Lake you can see where the 1999 lightning-caused Alder Fire burned. This fire was monitored and allowed to burn for several weeks before it was suppressed when strong winds caused it to grow rapidly.

Suppression Fires

Although fire is managed whenever possible, there are always considerations given to life and property. Therefore, some fires will be suppressed in the most cost-effective, efficient manner. Most of these fires stay small. Some, however, have grown rapidly before firefighters could control them, threatening homes and historic sites. Vegetation usually recovers rapidly and attracts wildlife, as can be seen at the 1985 Beaver Creek Fire near Taggart Lake, and the 1994 Row Fire north of Blacktail Butte. While these fires have had positive effects on plants and wildlife habitat, it is far safer to use prescribed fire for these purposes when people and property are nearby.



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. Boat Fare (Roundtrip/Oneway): adult \$7/\$5, child (7-12) \$5/\$4, 6 and under free. Roundtrip hike distance: 2 miles. Difficulty: moderate uphill. Time: 2½ hours.	Jenny Lake Visitor Center Flagpole	June 9 - Sept. 2	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 3 - Sept. 2	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 3 - July 27	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 11 - Aug. 17	1:30 p.m.			● Ends 8/13		● Ends 8/15		● Ends 8/17
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 3 - Sept. 2	8:30 a.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Young Naturalists	See Young Naturalists description above.	Colter Bay Visitor Center	June 3 - Aug. 17	1:30 p.m.	● Ends 8/11	● Ends 8/12		● Ends 8/14		● Ends 8/16	
	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 3 - Sept. 2	4:30 p.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Naturalist's Choice	Activity will vary depending on the Naturalist. Reservations will sometimes be required. Check with the Colter Bay Visitor Center for specifics.	Colter Bay Visitor Center	June 3 - Sept. 2	Dates, times, and topics will vary, please check with the Colter Bay Visitor Center for specifics.							

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 2; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
June 3 through September 2; 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
after September 2; 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 11 through May 24; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
May 25 through June 2; 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
June 3 through September 2; 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
September 3 through September 29; 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 3 through September 2; 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Flagg Ranch Information Station

Located at Flagg Ranch, 15 miles north of Colter Bay on Highway 89-191-287.
Open daily June 3 through September 2; 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 24 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.



Wildlife biologists work quickly to attach a radio-collar and take biological samples from an immobilized bison.



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.

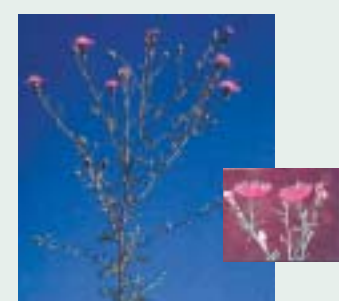
WANTED!



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.

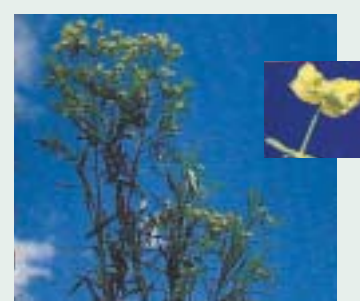
WANTED!



SPOTTED KNAPWEED

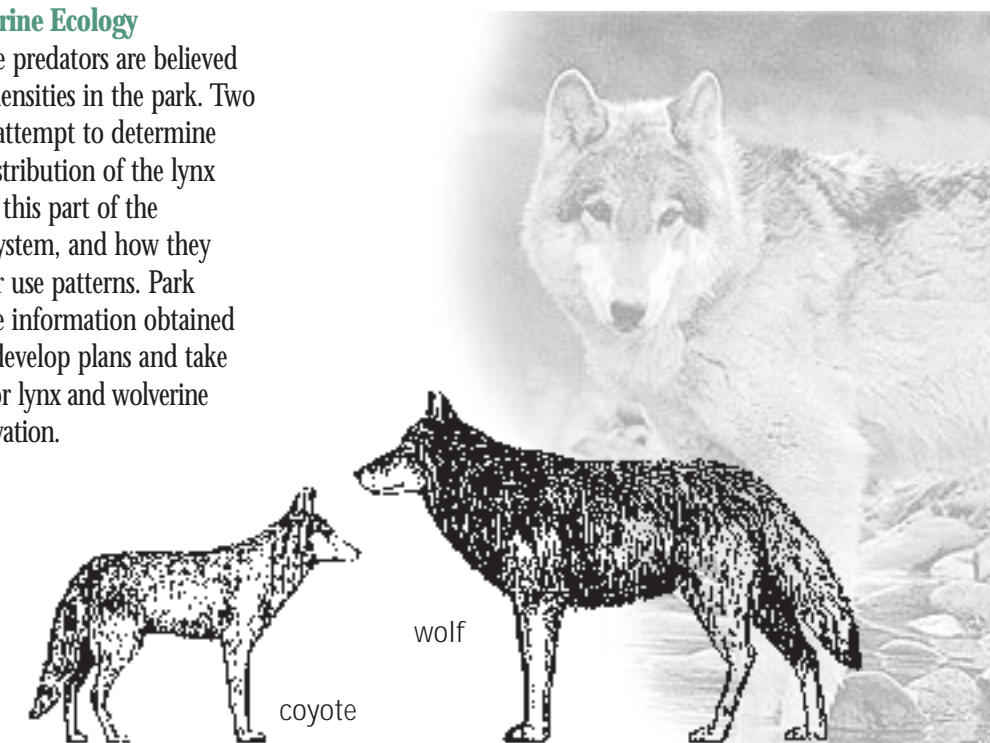
Grows to three feet tall with a basal rosette of leaves. Pinkish-purple flowers bloom at the tips of branches. Stem leaves are tiny and pale green. A major problem in western states, spotted knapweed thrives in disturbed areas by inhibiting the growth of native plants.

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.



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.

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 3 - Sept. 2	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 3 - Sept. 2	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 3 - Sept. 2	11:00 a.m. 3:00 p.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Indian Art & Culture	Join the ranger for an in-depth look at a facet of Native American art and culture. 45 minutes. Wheelchair accessible.	Colter Bay Visitor Center Auditorium	June 3 - Sept. 2	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 3 - Sept. 2	Anytime from 6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Featured Creature	A look into the habits and habitats of a featured creature in the park. 45 minutes. 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 around the campfire circle for a traditional ranger talk. Topics posted at various locations. Wheelchair accessible. Starts June 10.	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 28 - Aug. 17	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. Permits are not required for day hiking.

Trailhead parking areas fill early during the day in July and August, so 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 Lake (10 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 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.

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 by writing the park; 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 late May 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 1 1/2 hours. Please follow posted speed limits, watch for wildlife on roads and be prepared for occasional delays due to road construction.



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-

storms 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

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 1/2-mile north of Moose. The Menor's Ferry Trail, less than 1/2-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

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 slide 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 and \$6 for Golden Age/Golden Access cardholders. Hiker/biker sites at Jenny Lake and Colter Bay are \$5 per night. 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 per person at Jenny Lake and 14 days at all other National Park Service campgrounds—no more than 30 days in the park per year.

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 OR IN PARKING AREAS. Doubling-up in campsites is not permitted and there are no overflow facilities.

Group Camping

Reservations are available for group

camping. Group sites are located at Colter Bay and Gros Ventre campgrounds only. Group site capacities range from 10 to 100 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 starting on January 1 by writing to: Campground Reservations, Grand Teton National Park, Moose, WY 83012 or fax to: (307) 739-3438.

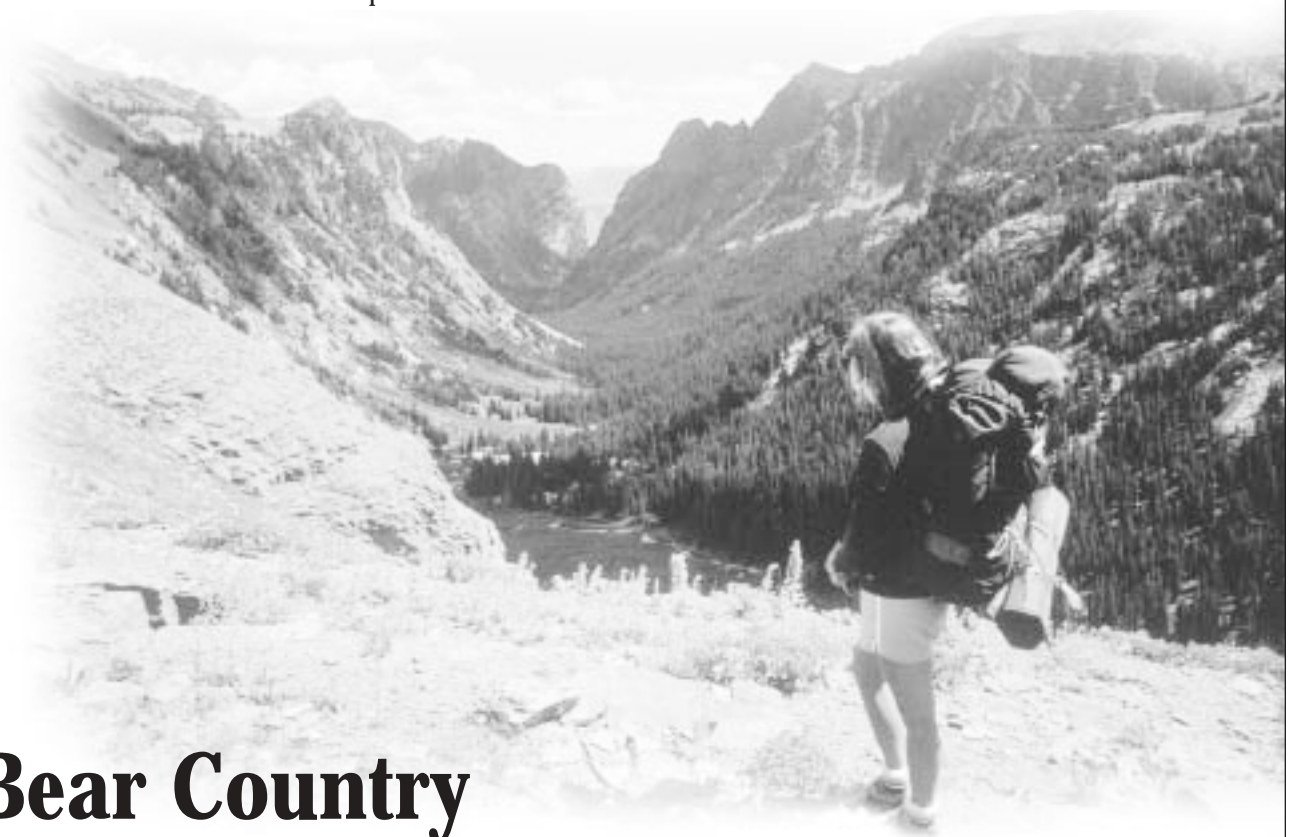
Trailer Villages

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 372 sites, trailer dumping station.	April 29 - Oct. 17	Evening or may not fill
Jenny Lake 51 sites, restricted to tents.	May 13 - Sept. 20	8:00 a.m.
Signal Mountain 86 sites, 30-foot vehicle max, trailer dumping station.	May 10 - Oct. 14	10:00 a.m.
Colter Bay 350 sites, trailer dumping station, propane available, laundry & showers nearby.	May 20 - Sept. 27	Noon
Lizard Creek 60 sites, 30-foot vehicle max	June 10 - Sept. 3	2:00 p.m.

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.

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.

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.



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.

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.

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. Giardia, 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 microorganisms 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 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.

Grand Teton National Park Foundation
P.O. Box 249
Moose, Wyoming 83012
(307) 732-0629
www.gtnpf.org

Help Support Our Foundation Partners

Look for Jackson, the Teton Bear Cub in gift shops throughout the park and 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.

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 operates interpretive and educational bookstores in five visitor centers in Grand Teton National Park, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial 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 contact:

Grand Teton Natural History Association
P.O. Drawer 170
Moose, Wyoming 83012
(307) 739-3403
www.grandtetonpark.org

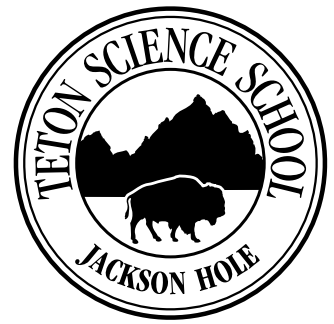


Teton Science School

Since 1967, Teton Science School has collaborated with Grand Teton National Park to provide 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 nonresidential 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 field seminars for adults and seven seminars for families. Workshops and seminars for teachers and other professionals are also offered.

For registration, tuition information, and a free catalog, contact:

Teton Science School
Box 68T
Kelly, WY 83011
307-733-4765
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:

- 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 for Grand Teton National Park

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 most National Park areas and some other federal fee areas for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.

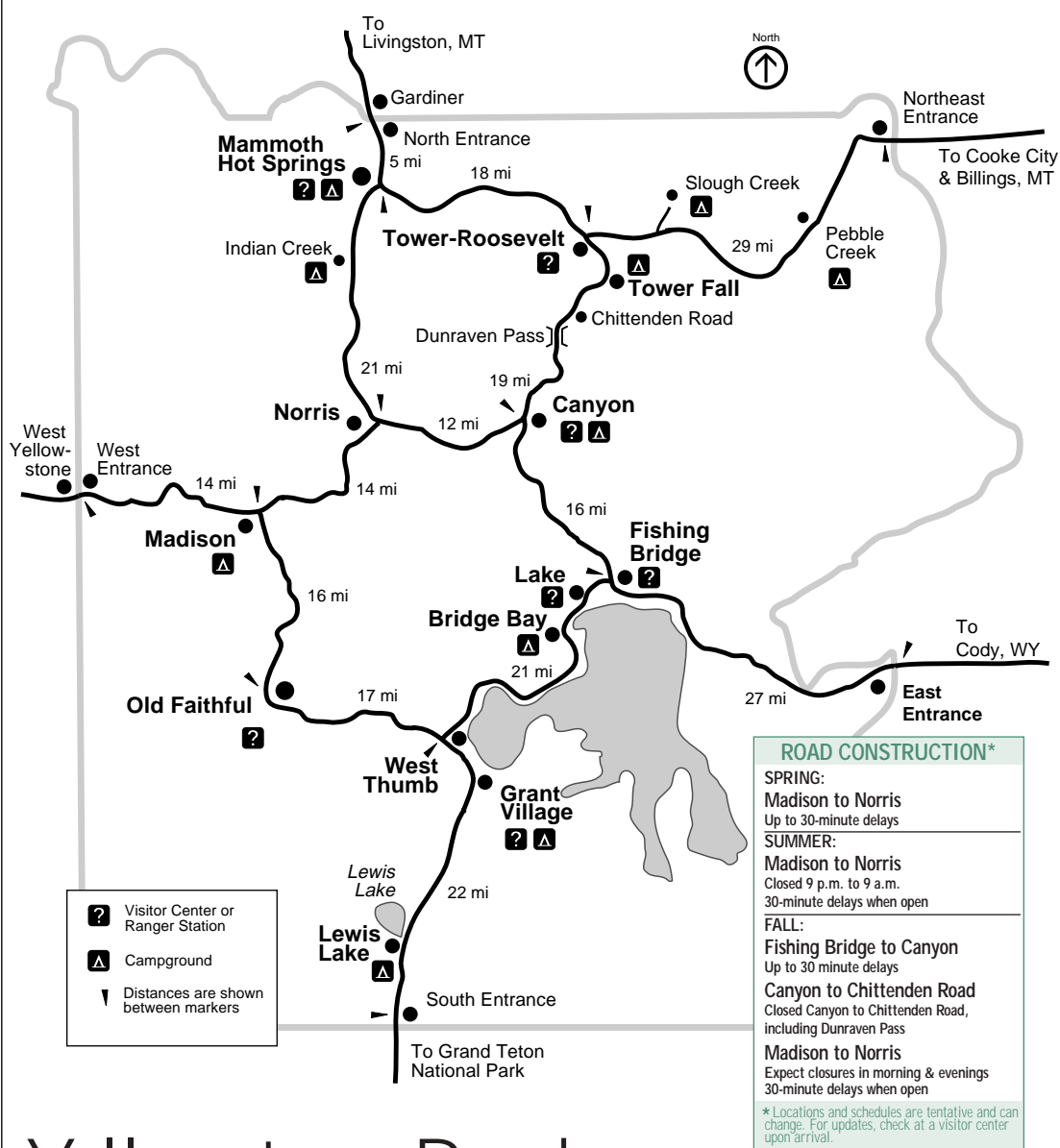
National Parks Pass - \$50 Allows entrance to most national park areas for 12 months from purchase; non-transferable.

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

Golden Age Passport - \$10 (one-time fee) 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



Yellowstone Roads

Spring 2002 Opening Schedule

Spring weather is unpredictable; roads may be closed temporarily by snow or other weather conditions. Snow tires or chains may be required. Weather and snow conditions permitting, tentative road opening dates for automobiles are:

- April 19: Mammoth to Old Faithful; West Entrance to Old Faithful
- April 26: Norris to Canyon
- May 3: Canyon to Lake to East Entrance; Tower-Roosevelt to Tower Fall; Cooke City to Chief Joseph Highway (if conditions allow)
- May 10: Old Faithful to South Entrance; Lake to West Thumb (earlier if conditions allow)
- May 24: Beartooth Pass (outside the northeast entrance)
- June 21: Dunraven Pass (earlier if conditions allow)

Open year-round: Gardiner to Cooke City

Autumn 2002 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 8: Tower to Chittenden Road
- November 4: 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 Xanterra Parks & Resorts, P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone Park, WY 82190 or by calling 307-344-7311.

Important Yellowstone Phone Numbers

911 for emergencies in Yellowstone National Park
 (307) 344-7381 Yellowstone National Park information
 (307) 344-2386 Yellowstone National Park, TDD
 (307) 344-7311 Xanterra Parks & Resorts, lodging and camping reservations and information
 (307) 344-5395 Xanterra Parks & Resorts, TDD

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 10 – Oct. 13
Old Faithful Snow Lodge	May 3 – Nov. 3
Old Faithful Lodge	May 17 – Sept. 15
Grant Village	May 24 – Sept. 29
Lake Yellowstone Hotel	May 17 – Oct. 7
Lake Lodge	June 10 – Sept. 22
Canyon Lodge	May 31 – Sept. 15
Roosevelt Lodge	June 7 – Sept. 2
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel	May 3 – Oct. 7

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-Roosevelt • Mammoth Hot Springs

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. For details visit www.nps.gov/yell or www.travelyellowstone.com

Albright Visitor Center, Mammoth Hot Springs

Open year-round, 8am-7pm in summer, (307) 344-2263

Canyon Visitor Center

Opens May 25, 8am-7pm, (307) 242-2550

Fishing Bridge Visitor Center

Opens May 25, 8am-7pm, (307) 242-2450

Grant Village Visitor Center

Opens May 25, 8am-7pm, (307) 242-2650

Madison Information Station

Opens May 25, 8am-7pm, (307) 344-2821

Museum of the National Park Ranger, Norris

Opens May 25, 9am-6pm

Norris Geyser Basin Museum

Opens May 25, 10am-5pm, (307) 344-2812

Old Faithful Visitor Center

Opens April 19, 8am-7pm in summer, (307) 545-2750

West Thumb Information Station

Opens May 25, 9am-5pm, (307) 242-2652

West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce/Public Lands Desk

8am-4pm, 8am-8pm in summer

Yellowstone Campgrounds

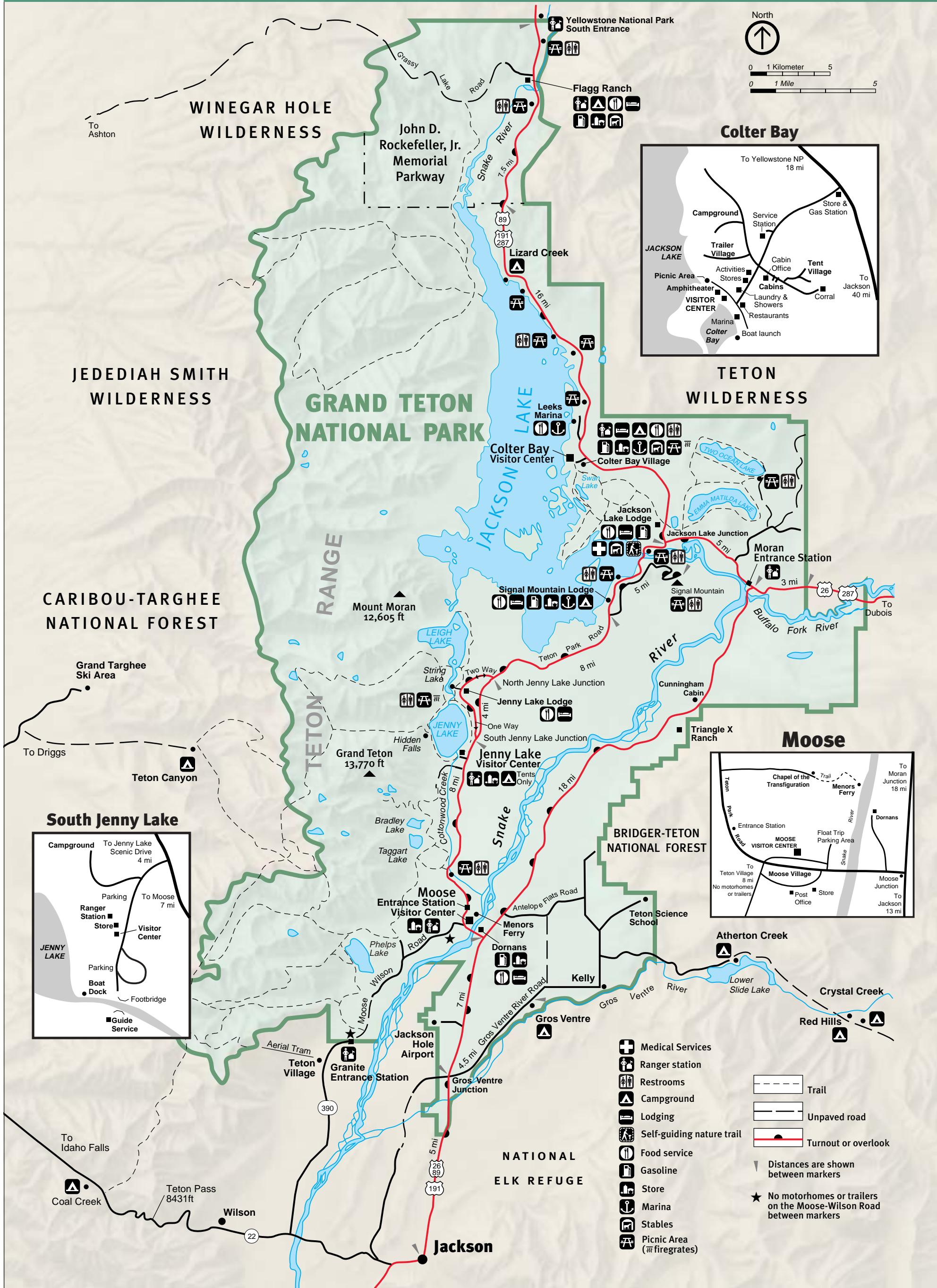
Xanterra Parks & Resorts CAMPGROUNDS	Open	No. Sites	Fee*
Bridge Bay	May 24 - Sept. 15	431	\$15
Canyon	May 31 - Sept. 8	272	\$15
Fishing Bridge RV	May 17 - Sept. 29	346	\$29
Grant Village	June 21 - Sept. 29	425	\$15
Madison	May 3 - Oct. 20	280	\$15

reservations available; call (307) 344-7311

*plus tax

NPS CAMPGROUNDS first-come; first-served	Open	No. Sites	Fee
Indian Creek	June 7 - Sept. 16	75	\$10
Lewis Lake	June 21 - Nov. 3	85	\$10
Mammoth	Year-round	85	\$12
Norris	May 17 - Sept. 30	116	\$12
Pebble Creek	May 31 - Sept. 30	32	\$10
Slough Creek	May 24 - Oct. 31	29	\$10
Tower Fall	May 17 - Sept. 30	32	\$10

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK



Road Work Delays

Summer is the only time for roadwork because warmth and dryness are essential for repairing and resurfacing roads. Expect delays of up to 30 minutes while crews are resurfacing Highway 26/89/191, south of Moose Head Ranch continuing through Moran Junction to Jackson Lake Lodge. Road Construction Information: (307) 739-3300

Move Over and Slow Down

A new state law requires motorists in Wyoming to move over and slow down when passing stopped emergency vehicles with flashing lights. The law is aimed at reducing the danger for these vehicles being hit by passing vehicles. In the last five years, stopped Wyoming Highway Patrol cars have been struck on 27 different occasions.

Under the law, motorists on Wyoming interstates must move over to the travel lane farthest away from a stopped emergency vehicle before they pass. On two-lane highways, passing motorists must slow to 20 mph below the speed limit. These actions are required unless the motorists are otherwise directed by a law enforcement officer. Violations can result in fines of up to \$200, jail terms of up to 20 days, or both.