



Teewinot

The official newspaper of Grand Teton National Park and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway
Spring 2004

Welcome to Grand Teton National Park

Few landscapes in the world are as striking and memorable as that of Grand Teton National Park. The Teton Range, the central feature and focus of the park, draws the eyes for miles, captivating park visitors and local residents alike. For generations, the Tetons have touched all who have witnessed their beauty.

Rising abruptly from the valley floor, the Tetons offer a testament to the power and complexity of nature. The mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers, and skies are home to diverse and abundant plants and animals. People have been living in the shadow of the Teton Range for almost 11,000 years. The human history of this area is extensive, beginning with American Indian prehistoric life, to the early Euro-American explorers, and the more relatively recent frontier settlement, which left more than 300 historic structures.

This spectacular mountain range and the desire to protect it resulted in the establishment of Grand Teton National Park in 1929. Over time, through the vision and generous philanthropy of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., additional lands were added, creating the present-day park. This area continues to be protected through the combined efforts of the National Park Service, the local community, and Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem partners. Grand Teton National Park is a dynamic example of people from all walks of life working together to protect a mountain range and its surrounding landscape of natural and human communities.

Grand Teton National Park is truly a special and unique place. With thoughtful use and careful management, it can remain so for generations to come. As with other sites in the National Park System, Grand Teton preserves a piece of the natural and cultural heritage of America for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations.

While you are here, take a moment to put your cares aside, stroll through a grassy meadow, hike a park trail, sit on a quiet lakeshore, and lose yourself to the power of this place. We hope you will be refreshed and restored during your visit, and stay connected to this magnificent landscape long after you have returned home.



View of Teewinot Mountain from Jenny Lake



Alpine forget-me-not



American white pelican



Maud Noble Cabin

Caring for the American Legacy

Grand Teton National Park is one of 388 park sites administered by the National Park Service (NPS). The NPS preserves the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The NPS also cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

On August 25, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed the act creating the National Park Service, a new federal bureau in the Department of the Interior responsible for protecting the 40 national parks and monuments then in existence, and those yet to be established.

The Organic Act of August 25, 1916, states that: *"The Service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations – by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."*

The National Park Service strives to meet those original goals, while filling many other roles as well: guardian of diverse cultural and recreational resources; environmental advocate; world leader in the parks and preservation community; and pioneer in the drive to protect America's open space.

Please join us in protecting Grand Teton National Park by following park regulations and watching out for your own safety and the safety of others. Enjoy your visit.

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.

Accessibility information available at visitor centers and on www.nps.gov/grte

Phone Numbers

Grand Teton National Park's websitewww.nps.gov/grte/

Phone Numbers

EMERGENCY	911
Park Dispatch	739-3300
Visitor Information	739-3300
Weather	739-3611
Road Construction	739-3614
Backcountry & River Information	739-3602
Climbing Information	739-3604
Campground Information	739-3603
TDD (Telecommunication Device for the Deaf only)	739-3400

Index

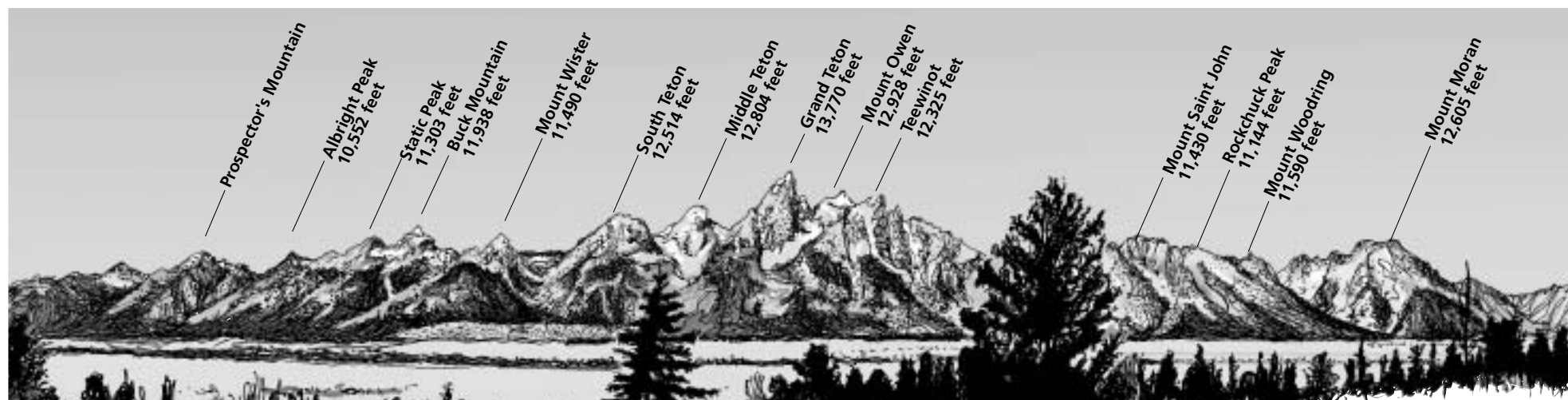
Visitor Services.....	2
Geology	3
Wildlife	4
Natural History	5
Hiking	6
Safety	7
Camping	8
Park Partners	9
Fire Management	10
Yellowstone	11
Park Map	12

Services and Facilities

www.nps.gov/grte/

Open/close dates and hours subject to seasonal variation. Facilities listed south to north.

Gros Ventre	Camping	Gros Ventre Campground	May 1-Oct 18	(307) 739-3603	NPS campground, 360 sites, dump station. First-come, first-served.
Moose	Visitor Center	Moose Visitor Center	Year-round	(307) 739-3399	NPS visitor center, open 8 a.m.-5 p.m., 8 a.m.-7 p.m. in summer.
	Lodging	Dornan's Spur Ranch	Year-round	(307) 733-2522	Cabins located on the Snake River.
	Food Service	Dornan's Chuck Wagon	June 14-Sept 14	(307) 733-2415 x203	Traditional western fare. Open daily for breakfast, lunch, and dinner.
	Camp Store/Gift Shops	Dornan's Pizza & Pasta Co.	Year-round	(307) 733-2415 x204	May-Sept open 11:30 a.m.-9 p.m., Oct-April open 11:30 a.m.-3 p.m.
		Dornan's Trading Post	Year-round	(307) 733-2415 x201	Gourmet items, cheeses, and deli. Deli open May-September.
Service Station Other	Dornan's Wine Shoppe	Year-round	(307) 733-2415 x202	Large selection of wines. May-Sept 10 a.m.-10 p.m., Oct-April 10 a.m.-6 p.m.	
	Dornan's Gift Shop	Year-round	(307) 733-2415 x301	Gifts, apparel, Internet access. May-Sept 8 a.m.-8 p.m., Oct-April 10 a.m.-6 p.m.	
	Moosely Seconds	May-Sept	(307) 739-1801	Located at Dornan's. Mountaineering and camping equipment. 8 a.m.-8 p.m.	
	Moose Village Store	May 28-Sept 12	(307) 733-3471	Next to Moose Post Office. Guided fly-fishing, snacks, souvenirs, and apparel.	
	Dornan's	Year-round	(307) 733-3699	Automotive fuel, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.	
	Snake River Anglers	May-Oct	(307) 733-3699	Located at Dornan's. Spin and fly fishing, float trips, Wyoming fishing licenses.	
South Jenny Lake	Visitor Center	Jenny Lake Visitor Center	June 7-Sept 28	(307) 739-3343	NPS visitor center, open 8 a.m.-7 p.m. through Sept 1.
	Ranger Station	Jenny Lake Ranger Station	May 15-Sept 19	(307) 733-7271	NPS ranger station offering backcountry permits, maps, and climbing information.
	Lodging	AAC Climber's Ranch	June 10-Sept 10	(307) 733-7271	Located south of Jenny Lake, very rustic accommodations.
	Camping	Jenny Lake Campground	May 14-Sept 27	(307) 739-3603	NPS campground, 51 sites, tents only. First-come, first-served.
	Camp Store/Gift Shops	General Store	May 14-Sept 19	(307) 739-3603	Camping and hiking supplies, groceries, film and gifts.
Marina	Jenny Lake Boating	Mid-May-Sept 30	(307) 734-9227	Shuttle and tours across Jenny Lake. Kayak and canoe rentals available.	
North Jenny Lake	Lodging	Jenny Lake Lodge	May 28-Oct 10	(307) 733-4647 (800) 628-9988	Modified American Plan.
	Food Service	Lodge Dining Room	May 28-Oct 10		Breakfast 7:30-9 a.m., lunch 12-1:30 p.m., dinner 6-8:45 p.m.
	Gift Shops	Jenny Lake Lodge	May 28-Oct 10		Reservations required for dinner. Gifts, books, and apparel.
Signal Mountain	Lodging	Signal Mountain Lodge	May 8-Oct 17	(307) 543-2831	Lakefront suites, motel units, and log cabins.
	Food Service	Peaks Dining Room	May 8-Oct 17		Open daily for dinner, 5:30-10 p.m. Hours vary during shoulder seasons.
	Camp Store/Gift Shops	Trapper Grill	May 8-Oct 17		Open daily. Breakfast 7-11 a.m., lunch 11 a.m.-5:30 p.m., dinner 5:30-10 p.m.
		Needles Gift Store	May 8-Oct 17		Hours vary during shoulder seasons.
	Service Stations	Timbers Gift Store	May 8-Oct 17		Open daily 8 a.m.-10 p.m. Hours vary during shoulder seasons.
Marina		May 8-Oct 17		Open daily 8 a.m.-10 p.m. Hours vary during shoulder seasons.	
Camping	Signal Mountain CG	May 22-Sept 19	(307) 739-3603	Open daily 7 a.m.-10 p.m. Fuel, groceries, sundries. Boat rentals, guest buoys, guided lake fishing trips, gas and courtesy docks. NPS campground, 86 sites, 30-foot vehicle max, dump station. First-come, first-served.	
Jackson Lake Lodge	Lodging	Jackson Lake Lodge	May 21-Oct 6	(307) 543-3100 (800) 628-9988	
	Food Service	Mural Room	May 21-Oct 6		Breakfast 7-9:30 am, lunch 11:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m., dinner 5:30-9 p.m.
	Gift Shops	Pioneer Grill	May 21-Oct 6		Dinner reservations recommended.
		Blue Heron	May 21-Oct 6		Open daily 6 a.m.-10:30 p.m.
	Service Station	Jackson Lake Lodge	May 21-Oct 6		Coffee house open 6-10:30 a.m., lounge open 11 a.m.-midnight.
Horseback Riding	Jackson Lake Lodge Corral	May 28-Oct 5	(307) 543-2811	Sundries, magazines, books, gifts, souvenirs, and apparel. Gas and diesel. Breakfast and dinner rides, wagon seats available. Trail rides.	
Triangle X	Lodging	Triangle X Ranch	May 25-Oct 31 Dec 26-March 31	(307) 733-2183	Full service guest ranch with horseback riding, and other ranch activities. Winter activities include skiing, snowmobiling, snowshoeing, and sightseeing.
Colter Bay	Visitor Center	Colter Bay Visitor Center & Indian Arts Museum	May 8-Oct 3	(307) 739-3594	NPS visitor center and museum, open 8 a.m.-8 p.m. June 3 through Sept 6.
	Lodging	Colter Bay Cabins	May 28-Sept 26	(307) 543-3100	
	Camping	Tent Village	June 4-Sept 6	(800) 628-9988	
		RV Park	May 28-Sept 26	(307) 543-3100 (800) 628-9988	Hook-ups available.
		Colter Bay Campground	May 28-Sept 27	(307) 739-3603	NPS campground, 350 sites, dump station, propane, laundry and showers nearby. First-come, first-served.
	Food Service	Chuck Wagon	May 28-Sept 26		Breakfast 6:30-11 a.m., lunch 11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m., dinner 5:30-9 p.m.
	Camp Store/Gift Shops	Café Court	June 4-Sept 6		Open daily 11 a.m.-10 p.m.
Service Stations	General Store	May 28-Sept 26		ATM, groceries, gifts, and firewood.	
	Marina Store	May 28-Sept 26		Fishing tackle, film, outdoor apparel, beverages and snacks.	
	Highway Station	May 1-Oct 31		Gas, diesel, beverages, snacks, souvenirs, and firewood.	
Horseback Riding	Village Station	May 28-Sept 26		Propane, gas, diesel, beverages, snacks, souvenirs, and firewood.	
Marina	Colter Bay Corral	June 2-Sept 6	(307) 543-2811	Breakfast and dinner rides, wagon seats available. Trail rides.	
	Colter Bay	May 28-Sept 26		Scenic cruises, boat rentals, guided fishing, gas.	
Leek's Marina	Food Service	Pizza Restaurant	May 27-Sept 5	(307) 543-2494	Pizza and sandwiches. Open daily 11 a.m.-10 p.m.
	Marina	Leek's Marina	May 22-Sept 12	(307) 543-2546	Gas, dock, overnight buoys.
Lizard Creek	Camping	Lizard Creek Campground	June 4-Sept 7	(307) 733-3606	NPS campground, 60 sites, 30-foot vehicle max. First-come, first-served.
Flagg Ranch	Visitor Center	Flagg Ranch Information Station	June 7-Sept 6	(307) 739-3594	NPS visitor center, open 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m.
	Lodging	Flagg Ranch Resort	May 21-Sept 26	(307) 543-2861	Log style units.
	Food Service	Flagg Ranch Resort	May 21-Sept 26	(800) 443-2311	Home-style menu, breakfast, lunch, and dinner.
	Camp Store/Gift Shop	Flagg Ranch Resort	May 21-Sept 26		Essentials for camping and fishing, diesel, and snowmobile rentals.
	Camping	Flagg Ranch Campground	May 21-Sept 26	(307) 543-2861	Full hook-ups, tent sites, laundry, showers.
	Horseback riding	Flagg Ranch Resort	June - August	(307) 543-2861	One-hour trail rides.
Snowmobiling/Snowcoach	Flagg Ranch Resort	Dec-March	(307) 543-2861	Guided snowmobile and snowcoach trips into Yellowstone.	
Other Services	Jackson Information	Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce		(307) 733-3316	Located 13 miles south of Moose. All services available.
	Horseback Riding	Jackson Hole Trail Rides	May-Sept	(307) 733-6992	Stop at the visitor center at 532 N. Cache. Two- and four-hour trail rides from Teton Village.
	Mountaineering	Exum Mountain Guides	Year-round	(307) 733-2297	Daily basic and intermediate schools. AMGA accredited.
		JH Mountain Guides	Year-round	(307) 733-4979	Guide service for individuals or small groups. AMGA accredited.
	Environmental Education	Teton Science School	May-August	(307) 733-4765	Field natural history seminars. One- to four-day field trips.
Snake River Float Trips	Barker-Ewing Float Trips		(307) 733-1800	10-mile scenic trips. Departures throughout the day.	
	Flagg Ranch Resort		(307) 543-2861	Whitewater and scenic trips. Only trips north of Jackson Lake.	
	Snake River Angler		(307) 733-2853	Scenic rafting trips depart daily. Guided fishing trips.	
	Grand Teton Lodge Co.		(307) 543-2811	10-mile scenic float trips; guided fishing trips.	
	Jack Dennis Fishing Trips		(307) 733-3270	Guided fishing float trips; fly or spin.	
	Heart 6 Float Trips		(307) 543-2477	10-mile scenic trips and sunrise wildlife trips.	
	National Park Float Trips		(307) 733-6445	10-mile scenic wildlife trips, group arrangements available.	
	O.A.R.S.		(800) 346-6277	Sea kayak and float trips.	
	Signal Mountain Lodge		(307) 543-2831	10-mile scenic float trips.	
	Solitude Float Trips		(307) 733-2871	10-mile scenic float trips.	
	Triangle X Float		(307) 733-5500	5- and 10-mile scenic trips.	
Medical Services		Medical Emergencies		Call 911	
		St. John's Medical Center		(307) 733-3636	Located in Jackson.
		Grand Teton Medical Clinic	May 21-Oct 6	(307) 543-2514	Located at Jackson Lake Lodge. Open daily 10 a.m.-6 p.m.
Worship Services		Interdenominational			Sundays, check at visitor centers for more information.
		Various Park Campgrounds	May 30-Sept 26		Provided by <i>A Christian Ministry in the National Parks</i> .
		Episcopal			Sunday, Eucharist 8 a.m. and 10 a.m.
		Chapel of Transfiguration	May 30-Sept 26		
	L.D.S.				Sunday, Sacrament 9:30 a.m. and 5:45 p.m., Sunday School 7 p.m., Priesthood/Relief Society 7:45 p.m.
	Jackson Lake Lodge	May 23-Sept 26			
	Roman Catholic				Saturday 5:30 p.m., Sunday 8 a.m., 10 a.m.
	Chapel of the Sacred Heart	June 5-Sept 26			



Reading the Landscape

The Teton Range dominates the skyline of Grand Teton National Park, attracting the attention of all who pass through Jackson Hole. The geologic events that created the dramatic scenery of Jackson Hole indirectly account for the distribution and abundance of wildlife and plants found here. Herbivores – plant-eating animals like moose, mule deer, and elk – inhabit

the fault. Today, the mountains rise more than a mile above Jackson Hole, with a total displacement of 30,000 feet.

As recently as 12-14,000 years ago, small mountain glaciers flowed from high elevation cirques and gouged out U-shaped canyons. Mountain glaciers spilled from the canyons to the valley floor, forming

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.

The southern part of Jackson Hole contains dry, poorly developed, rocky soils. As the climate warmed, glacial ice melted and broke through the moraines, flowing south through the valley and carrying away soil. Sagebrush, grasses, and wildflowers adapted to thrive in this rocky, dry landscape. Some mammals and birds favor the sagebrush flats, bison graze on grasses there, and pronghorn eat sagebrush itself. Sage grouse, large chicken-like birds, eat sagebrush leaves.

For the past 10,000 years or so, the Snake River has cut through glacial moraines to flow through the southern end of Jackson Hole. Old river terraces paralleling today's Snake River indicate that it once carried much more water. Cottonwood and spruce trees, home to bald eagles, grow along the Snake River. 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 by the Snake River. Watch for the wildlife that provides clues to the ancient processes that formed and shaped this area.



The Cathedral Group left to right: Teewinot, Grand, and Mt. Owen.

areas where their food sources exist. Carnivores – meat-eating animals such as bears, coyotes, and weasels – follow the herbivores they prey upon.

basins now filled by Leigh, Jenny, Bradley, Taggart, and Phelps lakes. Ridges of glacial debris, called moraines, surround these lakes and mark the edge of the glaciers' flow.

The Tetons owe their existence to movement along a fault located on the eastern front of the range. Starting about 13 million years ago, movement along this fault, caused by massive earthquakes, occurred every several thousand years or so. The mountain block uplifted along the west side of the fault, while the valley block dropped down on the east side of

While small glaciers flowed within the Teton Range, an ice field covered much of what is now Yellowstone National Park. Beginning 50,000-25,000 years ago, lobes from this ice field flowed south, gouging out the depression that Jackson Lake fills today, and carrying debris as far as Snake River Overlook (eight miles north of

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 northern Teton Range tapers to a gentle slope while rocks

born of volcanic flows from the north line the Snake River and form outcroppings scattered atop hills and ridges.

Peak Names

Static Peak

In the Teton Range north of Death Canyon. Named because it is 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.

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

Northeast of the Grand Teton. Named for W.O. Owen, who climbed the Grand Teton in 1898 with Bishop Spalding, John Shive, and Frank Petersen.

Teewinot

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 Paintbrush canyons. A series of peaks of nearly equal height. Named for Orestes St. John, geologist of Hayden's 1877 survey, whose monographs of 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.

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!

Where to Look For Wildlife

Always Keep a Safe Distance When Viewing 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.

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 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 dawn and dusk to eat the grasses growing among the surrounding sagebrush. View wildlife from your vehicle.

MORMON ROW

East of Highway 26-89-91, one mile north of Moose Junction. Along Mormon Row and

Antelope Flats Road, bison and pronghorn can be seen grazing in spring, summer, and fall. Also watch for coyotes, Northern harriers, and American kestrels hunting mice, Uinta ground squirrels, and grasshoppers in open fields. Sage grouse, sage thrashers, and sparrows also frequent the area.

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-



Moose



Golden-mantled ground squirrel

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.

Give Wildlife a Brake®

Moose, bison, elk, mule deer, pronghorn, black and grizzly bears – a host of large animals inhabit Grand Teton National Park, the

Rockefeller Parkway, Yellowstone National Park, and surrounding areas. Animals are 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.

For Wildlife Observers and Photographers

Be a responsible wildlife observer. Remember that patience is 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.

It is illegal to 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 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, circles you, or screams in alarm — you are too close to the nest. Unattended nestlings readily succumb to predation and 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.



Grizzly Bears

What Kind of Bear Is That?

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, see below.

Grizzly Bear

Color

Ranges from blond to nearly black, sometimes have silver-tipped hairs that give them a grizzled appearance.

Physical Features

Grizzly bears have a dished, or concave, facial profile and a large hump of heavy muscle above the shoulders. Their claws are long and relatively straight, extending two or more inches (5 cm) beyond their toes.



© CWI 2001

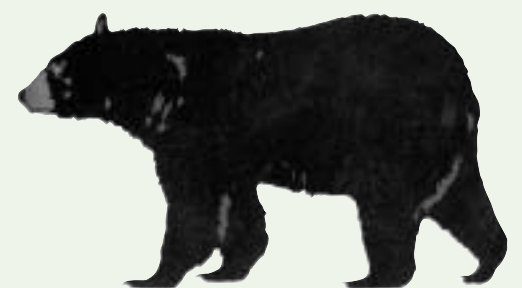
Black Bear

Color

Color is not a reliable indicator of the species. Contrary to their name, black bears are often brown, cinnamon, and/or blond in color.

Physical Features

Black bears have a straight facial profile and lack a large hump above the shoulders. Their claws are short and curved, usually not extending more than 1.5 inches (4 cm) beyond their toes.



© CWI 2001



LAWRENCE ORMSBY

Natural Communities in the Park

The natural systems of Grand Teton National Park and Jackson Hole create a magnificent environment showcasing an incredible diversity of vegetation and wildlife. Many natural communities in the park are defined by the plants and animals that live within them.



ALPINE COMMUNITIES

Plants and animals in the alpine community survive in the harshest of Grand Teton's environments. High elevation, long winters, and short summers present special challenges to the inhabitants above tree line. Summer is short and intense, with long, bright days and cold nights. Lichens cling to rocks and miniature, low-growing mat-forming plants, such as phlox and pussytoes, guard themselves from wind and cold by growing only inches above the soil. Since bees are infrequent, many alpine flowers have unpleasant odors 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. 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 snow falls, most alpine 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 forest communities is the lodgepole pine forest 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 for the long winter. Snowshoe hares, 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 include Douglas fir and spruce-fir forest communities. Stands of Douglas fir are 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 juncos.

Spruce-fir forests are dominated by Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir and are often 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 COMMUNITIES

The sagebrush community is 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, but hardy big sage, low sage, antelope bitterbrush, and more than 20 species of grasses thrive here. Though it appears barren and sparse, this is a surprisingly diverse community.

Sage grouse use sage for food, shelter, and nesting sites. Arrowleaf balsamroot and spring beauty add spring color to the silvery green of the flats. Small mammals such as Uinta ground squirrels, 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 sagebrush 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 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, great blue herons, and a variety of waterfowl. Moose feed on aquatic plants and browse on streamside vegetation.



WET MEADOW COMMUNITIES

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 that 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.

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 this national park, we must all work to preserve it.

Self-Guiding Trails around the Park

Sample the cultural history, natural history, and mystery of Jackson Hole. Obtain free trail guides at visitor centers and trailheads. 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 the distance 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.

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 at the Maud Noble cabin.



TAGGART LAKE TRAIL

The 3.2-mile Taggart Lake Trail traverses a major portion of the 1,028-acre Beaver Creek fire of 1985. 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 1/3-mile.

FIRE WAYSIDES

Interpretive signs at Cottonwood Creek

picnic area, String Lake, 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.



This is Bear Country

A FED BEAR IS A DEAD BEAR

Allowing a bear to obtain human food, even once, results in aggressive bear behavior. Aggressive bears are a threat to human safety and must be removed or destroyed. Help keep park bears wild and safe. Do not feed the bears for any reason! Failure to follow park regulations is a violation of federal law and may result in citations and fines.

KEEP A CLEAN CAMP

After eating and before leaving camp or sleeping, assure that you have a clean, bear-proof campsite:

- All food, containers, and utensils must be stored in a bear box or hidden in a closed, locked vehicle with windows rolled up. The only exceptions are during the transport, preparation, and eating of food.
- Trash and garbage must be stored in the same manner as food, or placed in bear-resistant trash cans or dumpsters.



- Treat odorous products such as soap, deodorant, toothpaste, suntan lotion, and perfumes in the same manner as food.
- For your safety, absolutely no food, foodstuffs, garbage, or odorous products may be stored in tents or sleeping bags.
- Ice chests, thermoses, water containers, barbecue grills, stoves, dishes, and pans must be stored in the same way as food – hidden inside a locked auto or bear box.

BEAR ETIQUETTE

- If you encounter a bear, do not run. If the bear is unaware of you, detour quickly and quietly. If the bear is aware but has not acted aggressively, back slowly away while talking in an even tone.
- Never approach a bear for any reason.
- Never allow a bear to get human food. If approached while eating, put food away and retreat to a safe distance (100 yards/91 meters).
- Never abandon food because of an approaching bear. Always take it with you.

Bears and 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.

- Never throw your pack or food at a bear in an attempt to distract it.
- Never bury food scraps, containers, or fish entrails. Put them in garbage cans.
- Never leave food, containers, or garbage unattended in camp. Bears are active day and night.

For Your Safety

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 plants and 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 to stay on trails; shortcutting is prohibited because it damages fragile vegetation and causes erosion. Visitor centers and the Jenny Lake Ranger Station sell topographic maps and inexpensive trail guides. 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. In Spring, many trails are snow-covered and you may need an ice axe.

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. Purchase a Wyoming fishing license, required for fishing in the park and parkway, 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 (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. Jet skis are prohibited on all waters within the park. Obtain permits at the Moose or Colter Bay visitor centers. Jet skis are prohibited on all waters within the park.

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.

Teton Weather

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
Avg. Max. Temp. (F)	25.7	31.1	39.0	49.0	60.9	70.6	79.8	78.8	68.9	55.9	38.0	26.0	52.0
Avg. Min. Temp. (F)	1.2	3.6	11.9	22.1	30.9	37.2	41.2	39.6	32.2	23.2	13.7	1.5	21.5
Avg. Total Precip. (in.)	2.61	2.00	1.60	1.45	1.96	1.80	1.22	1.37	1.44	1.24	2.14	2.47	21.3
Avg. Total Snow (in.)	44.4	30.0	20.6	9.3	2.8	0.1	0	0	0.5	4.4	25.2	39.2	176.5
Avg. Snow Depth (in.)	28.0	34.0	32.0	13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	16.0	11.0

BACKPACKING

Grand Teton National Park has more than 250 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 park trails or 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.

HOT SPRINGS

Thermal water can harbor organisms that cause a fatal meningitis infection and Legionnaires' disease. Exposing your head to thermal water by immersion, splashing, touching your face, or inhaling steam increases your risk of infection. Obtain more information at any ranger station or visitor center.

PETS

Pets must be restrained on a leash at all times. Pets are not allowed on park trails or

in the backcountry (which begins 50 feet from roadways), in boats on the Snake River, in boats on lakes other than Jackson Lake, or 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. Registration is not required for day climbs and off-trail hiking. Backcountry permits are required, however, for all overnight climbs. The park DOES NOT check to see that you get safely out of the backcountry. Leave an agenda with friends or family. Pets are not allowed on trails or 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. Riding bicycles or other wheeled vehicles in the backcountry, on or off-trail, is prohibited.

Make the Most of Your Park Visit

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. 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.

Colter Bay Visitor Center/ Indian Arts Museum

Visit the museum to view art created by native people and get 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. Trailers or large motor homes are not permitted.

Menor's Ferry/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.

Willow Flats

Stop at the Willow Flats Turnout, 6 miles south of Colter Bay for a view of an extensive

wetlands 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 the Yellowstone plateau. 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 abandoned hayfields and ranches to rejoin Highway 26-89-191.

Ranger-Led Activities

During summer, join a ranger for a visitor center talk, museum tour, stroll, hike, or evening program. Attend these activities to learn more about the natural and human history of the park and parkway.

Take a Hike

Over 250 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 in summer. Watch for moose along the banks and bald eagles and American white pelicans soaring above.

Ride a Bike

The Jenny Lake Scenic Drive has wide shoulders and superb views of the Tetons. The Antelope Flats - Kelly Loop provides riding opportunities on secondary roads. Wear helmets and use caution. Ride bicycles only where cars can legally go; bicycles are not allowed on trails or in the backcountry.

Horseback Riding

Park concessioners offer horseback rides at Colter Bay, Jackson Lake Lodge, and Flagg Ranch.



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 at Jenny Lake and 14 days at all other park operated 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 during July and August. Approximate filling times are listed. For 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 nonrefundable reservation fee. Organized groups such as youth, religious, and educational groups may use the group campsites. Advance reservations are required. Make requests for reservations 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.

Campgrounds		
NPS Campground	Open	Filling Time
Gros Ventre 372 Sites, trailer dumping station.	May 1 – Oct. 18	Evening or may not fill
Jenny Lake 51 sites, restricted to tents.	May 14 – Sept. 27	8:00 a.m.
Signal Mountain 86 sites, 30-foot vehicle max, trailer dumping station	May 7 – Oct. 18	10:00 a.m.
Colter Bay 350 sites, trailer dumping station, propane available, laundry and showers nearby	May 28 – Sept. 27	Noon
Lizard Creek 60 sites, 30-foot vehicle max	June 4 – Sept. 7	2:00 p.m.



Water Warning

Cool, crystal clear stream water looks tempting to drink. As more and more people camp and hike in the backcountry, 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 outdoor activity. If you must use water from lakes or streams, boil water 3-5 minutes to kill harmful microorganisms or filter with an approved device.



Backcountry Comfort

Pit toilets are provided at many trailheads, but there are no toilets in the backcountry. Be sure to urinate at least 200 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.

Entrance Fees 2004

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 Fee Demonstration Program, which allowed 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 2004, money generated because of increased entrance fees will be used for:

- Rehabilitation, at Gros Ventre Campground, of wastewater treatment facilities, a trailer dump station, comfort stations, and sites.
- 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.

Fee Schedule for Grand Teton National Park

Entrance Fee \$20 per vehicle • \$10 per person (single hiker or bicyclist) • \$15 per motorcycle Allows entrance to Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks for 7 days.
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.

Park Partners



GRAND TETON NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION
PO Box 170
Moose, WY 83012
(307) 739-3403
www.grandtetonpark.org

Grand Teton Natural History Association was established in 1937 as the park's primary partner to increase public understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of Grand Teton National Park and the Greater Yellowstone area. Since that time, the Association has been aiding the interpretive, educational, and research programs of Grand Teton National Park.

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

Be sure to check out the on-line bookstore at www.grandtetonpark.org for all your trip-planning needs and complete the coupon below to become a member.



GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION
PO Box 249
Moose, WY 83012
(307) 732-0629
www.gtnpf.org

The Grand Teton National Park Foundation was established in 1997 as the only private, nonprofit organization dedicated exclusively to raising money for projects that protect, preserve, and enhance Grand Teton National Park. The foundation receives no government support and relies solely on the generous contributions of private individuals, foundations, and corporations. 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 32,000-acre land donation that led to today's Grand Teton National Park.

A major fundraising effort is underway to build the new Grand Teton Discovery and Visitor Center at Moose that will replace the woefully small visitor center in use since 1961. Schematic design for the new facility has been completed and planning for construction is underway. The Grand Teton Discovery and Visitor Center will offer unparalleled opportunities for information, orientation, and education about Grand Teton National Park and the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

If you would like to become a member of the Grand Teton National Park Foundation, or join us in the fundraising effort for the new visitor center, please fill out the coupon below and return it with your donation.



TETON SCIENCE SCHOOL
P.O. Box 68
Kelly, WY 83011
(307) 733-4765
www.tetonscience.org

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

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



THE MURIE CENTER
PO Box 399
Moose, WY 83012
(307) 739-2246
www.muriecenter.org

The Murie Center is a nonprofit organization located on the historic Murie Ranch, home of famed conservationist Mardy Murie. The Murie Center's mission is to develop new constituencies for wilderness, emphasizing the importance of human connections with nature. The center is funded entirely through the generosity of individuals and the commitment of foundations. Please call if you are interested in visiting the center or attending a seminar.



UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RESEARCH CENTER
PO Box 3166 • Laramie, WY 82071-3166
www.uwyo.edu

The AMK Research Station is a field operation of the University of Wyoming based at the historic AMK Ranch in Grand Teton National Park. The research station facilitates research in the diverse aquatic and terrestrial environments of Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks and the Bridger-Teton and Caribou-Targhee national forests.

We invite you to become an annual member-at-large entitled to a 15% discount on purchases at all GTNHA



visitor center outlets, as well as on catalog and website orders. Many cooperating association stores nationwide offer reciprocal discounts. I would like to become a:

- \$25 Individual Annual Member with discount privileges**
- \$50 Associate Annual Member with discount privileges and commemorative Grand Teton canvas bookbag**

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip Code _____ Phone _____
Date of Application _____ Paid By Cash Check
 Credit Card _____ Exp.: _____

Grand Teton National History Association • PO Box 170 • Moose, WY 83012
(307) 739-3403 • www.grandtetonpark.org

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



Name _____
Address _____
City, State, Zip _____
Phone _____ Email _____
Please include your check made out to the Grand Teton National Park Foundation, or supply the following credit card information.
Credit Card Type Visa Mastercard
Card Number _____ Exp.: _____
Cardholder's Signature _____

Grand Teton National Park Foundation • PO Box 249 • Moose, WY 83012
(307) 732-0629 • www.gtnpf.org

How Grand Teton National Park Manages Fire

Today, federal fire management policy reflects both a commitment to public safety and an understanding that fire – a dynamic and natural process – is important to the health of the ecosystem. Grand Teton National Park’s comprehensive fire management program balances the preservation of natural and cultural resources with concerns for public health and safety by using the latest science, technology, and a highly trained workforce to evaluate conditions and consider management options.

Through fire effects monitoring, vegetation mapping, and GIS data collection, fire managers have a range of modern tools to assist them in making decisions. The National Fire Plan, established after the busy 2000 fire season, increased funding to facilitate fire management practices through fire preparedness, fuels treatment, and sophisticated fire management programs. The National Fire Plan also directs federal land managers to reduce the unnatural accumulation of overgrown brush and trees in the nation’s forests, which is the result of more than a century of wildland fire suppression.

Using a variety of techniques, Grand Teton National Park’s fire management program supports the National Park Service’s mission to preserve the scenery and wildlife

of parks for future generations while providing for the safety of today’s visitors.

- Grand Teton National Park manages fire to protect human lives, personal property, and irreplaceable natural and cultural resources. Fire suppression is a key component of the fire management plan. Specific park areas are identified where fire suppression is critical to visitor and resource protection.

- Some lightning-ignited fires, when they meet agency criteria, can be managed for resource benefits. These fires are carefully managed to ensure they stay within pre-determined geographic areas and weather and fire effects guidelines. This action, referred to as wildland fire use, is critical to fire-adapted plants that rely on natural fire cycles to resprout from roots or open cones for seed dispersal.

- Fire can be applied to the landscape to promote natural conditions and reduce buildup of dead wood and brush. A prescribed fire targets specific objectives like restoring early successional vegetation, creating diverse habitats for plants and animals, while minimizing risks to developments and cultural resources.

- Park fire crews mechanically reduce vegetation in developed areas. Fuels around



The story of fire can be confusing. While the public is asked to prevent wildfires, fire managers sometimes conduct prescribed fires and manage lightning-caused fires for resource benefits. Fire specialists carefully plan the size and timing of these fires, allowing for a natural restoration of the ecosystem while providing for public and firefighter safety. Grand Teton National Park successfully conducted five prescribed fires in 2002.

buildings are reduced by thinning trees and removing dead wood and brush from the forest floor. This debris, called slash, is piled and dried for at least a year then burned during wet weather in spring or late fall. Piles of brush and logs waiting to be burned should be left undisturbed. These piles contain mostly green branches

that do not make good firewood.

For more information on the National Fire Plan visit <http://www.fireplan.gov/>; for information about fire management in Grand Teton National Park visit <http://www.nps.gov/grte/> and click on the Nature and Science link.

Take A Look Around

Fire has been an essential and natural part of this ecosystem for thousands of years. The presence of fire within the park is one of the significant factors contributing to the diversity of flora and fauna and overall health of park ecosystems. As we understand fire’s necessary role in the ecosystem, we must also accept occasional hazy skies and patches of blackened landscape. These short-term consequences bring with them healthy changes that sustain the area’s natural ecological balance.

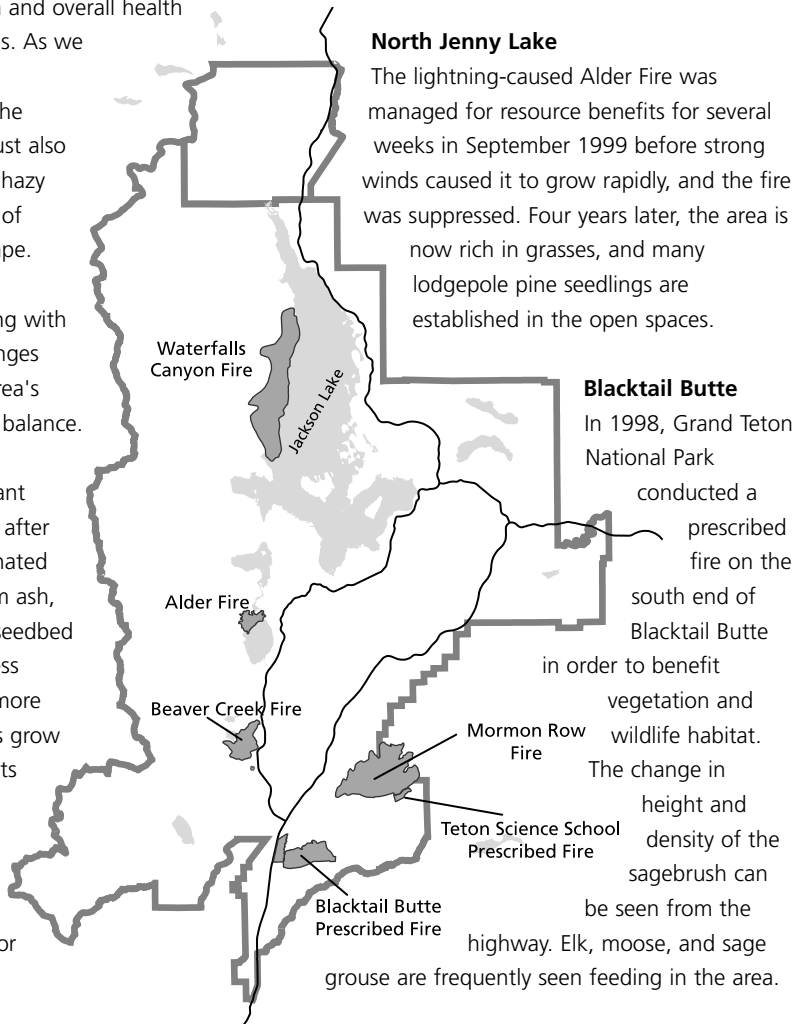
A new cycle of plant life begins quickly after a fire. Soil, rejuvenated with nitrogen from ash, provides a fertile seedbed for plants. With less competition and more sunlight, seedlings grow quickly. New shoots of grasses and shrubs that appear after a fire provide nutritious forage for wildlife.

Many opportunities exist in the park to view changes over time after a fire. Park staff invite you to view the different stages of revegetation and explore the diverse fire-adapted vegetation unique to this landscape.

Teton Science School

A prescribed fire was completed west of the

Teton Science School in 2001. The fire has increased the amount of native grasses and wildflowers in the area and provides important habitat and forage for a number of species.



North Jenny Lake

The lightning-caused Alder Fire was managed for resource benefits for several weeks in September 1999 before strong winds caused it to grow rapidly, and the fire was suppressed. Four years later, the area is now rich in grasses, and many lodgepole pine seedlings are established in the open spaces.

Blacktail Butte

In 1998, Grand Teton National Park conducted a prescribed fire on the south end of Blacktail Butte in order to benefit vegetation and wildlife habitat. The change in height and density of the sagebrush can be seen from the highway. Elk, moose, and sage grouse are frequently seen feeding in the area.

Antelope Flats

A lightning-caused fire on the sagebrush flats near Mormon Row in 1994 has allowed grasses and wildflowers to again populate the area. Even nine years later, bison, pronghorn, and elk are still drawn to this part of the valley floor. Near the fire’s northeast end, a large stand of aspens has vigorously resprouted.

Please do your 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.
- Do not use fireworks or other pyrotechnic devices. They are prohibited at all times within the park.
- Obey posted restrictions. Restrictions may change during dry summer conditions.

Beaver Creek

Stimulated by a 1985 fire in mixed conifers, the area near Taggart Lake is now rich in young lodgepole pines, aspen trees, and snowbrush ceanothus. The Taggart Lake Trail winds through stands of young lodgepole pine.

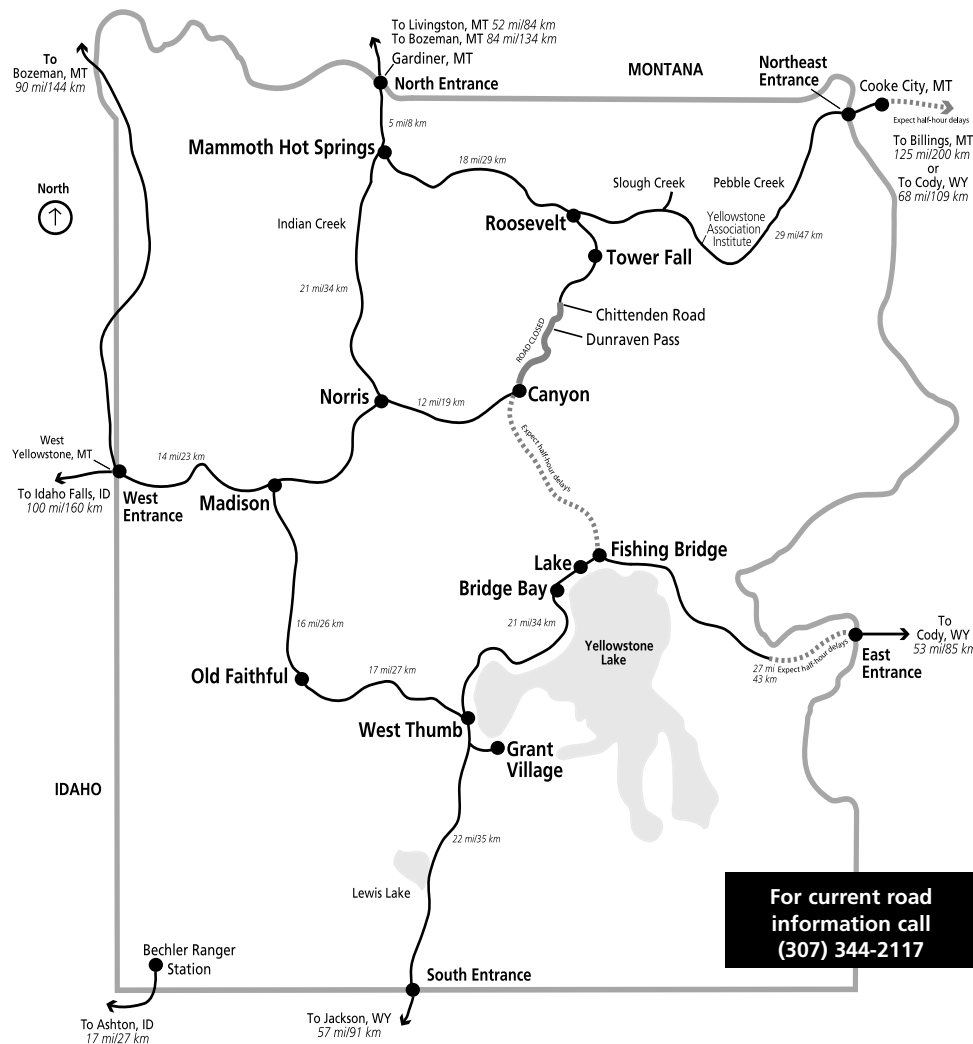


Waterfalls Canyon

This fire, along the west shore of Jackson Lake, burned in 1974. Only a few burned trees remain standing. Almost 30 years later, many shrubs and trees are well established. In 2000, two separate wildland fires naturally burned into the 1974 fire area and fire behavior moderated, aiding control efforts.



Fire can be an effective disturbance that rejuvenates vegetation and is critical in maintaining the natural sequence of plant communities known as succession. During a fire, competing trees are removed, allowing new seedlings to thrive.



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 \$47-77 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.

Yellowstone Campgrounds

First-come, first-served

NPS Campground	Open	Sites	Fee
Indian Creek	June 11 - Sept. 20	75	\$12
Lewis Lake	June 18 - Nov. 7	85	\$12
Mammoth	Year-round	85	\$14
Norris	May 21 - Sept. 27	116	\$14
Pebble Creek	June 4 - Sept. 27	32	\$12
Slough Creek	May 28 - Oct. 31	29	\$12
Tower Fall	May 21 - Sept. 27	32	\$12

Xanterra Parks & Resorts Campgrounds

Reservations available, call (307) 344-7311

Campground	Open	Sites	Fee*
Bridge Bay	May 28 - Sept. 19	43	\$18
Canyon	June 11 - Sept. 12	272	\$18
Fishing Bridge RV	May 21 - Oct. 3	346	\$32
Grant Village	June 21 - Oct. 3	425	\$18
Madison	May 7 - Oct. 31	280	\$18

*plus tax



Important Yellowstone Phone Numbers

Emergencies
 Yellowstone National Park.....911
 Yellowstone National Park
 Information(307) 344-7381
 Yellowstone National Park,
 TDD.....(307) 344-2386
 Xanterra Parks and Resorts
 Lodging and camping reservations
 and information.....(307) 344-7311
 Xanterra Parks and Resorts,
 TDD.....(307) 344-5395
 Road updates.....(307) 344-2117
 More information is in *Yellowstone Today*, the park newspaper, available at Yellowstone National Park entrance stations and visitor centers.

SERVICES

Accommodations
 Old Faithful InnMay 7 - Oct. 15
 Old Faithful Snow LodgeMay 14 - Oct. 17
 Old Faithful LodgeMay 21 - Sept. 19
 Grant VillageMay 28 - Oct. 3
 Lake Yellowstone HotelMay 21 - Oct. 11
 Lake Lodge.....June 10 - Sept. 26
 Canyon Lodge.....June 4 - Sept. 19
 Roosevelt LodgeJune 11 - Sept. 6
 Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel..May 14 - Oct. 11

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, and Fishing Bridge.

Public Showers
 Showers are available to the public (fee charged) at Old Faithful Lodge, Grant Village Campground, Fishing Bridge RV Park, Canyon Campground and Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel 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, 8 a.m.-7 p.m. in summer. (307) 344-2263
Canyon Visitor Center
 Opens May 29, 8 a.m.-7 p.m. (307) 242-2550

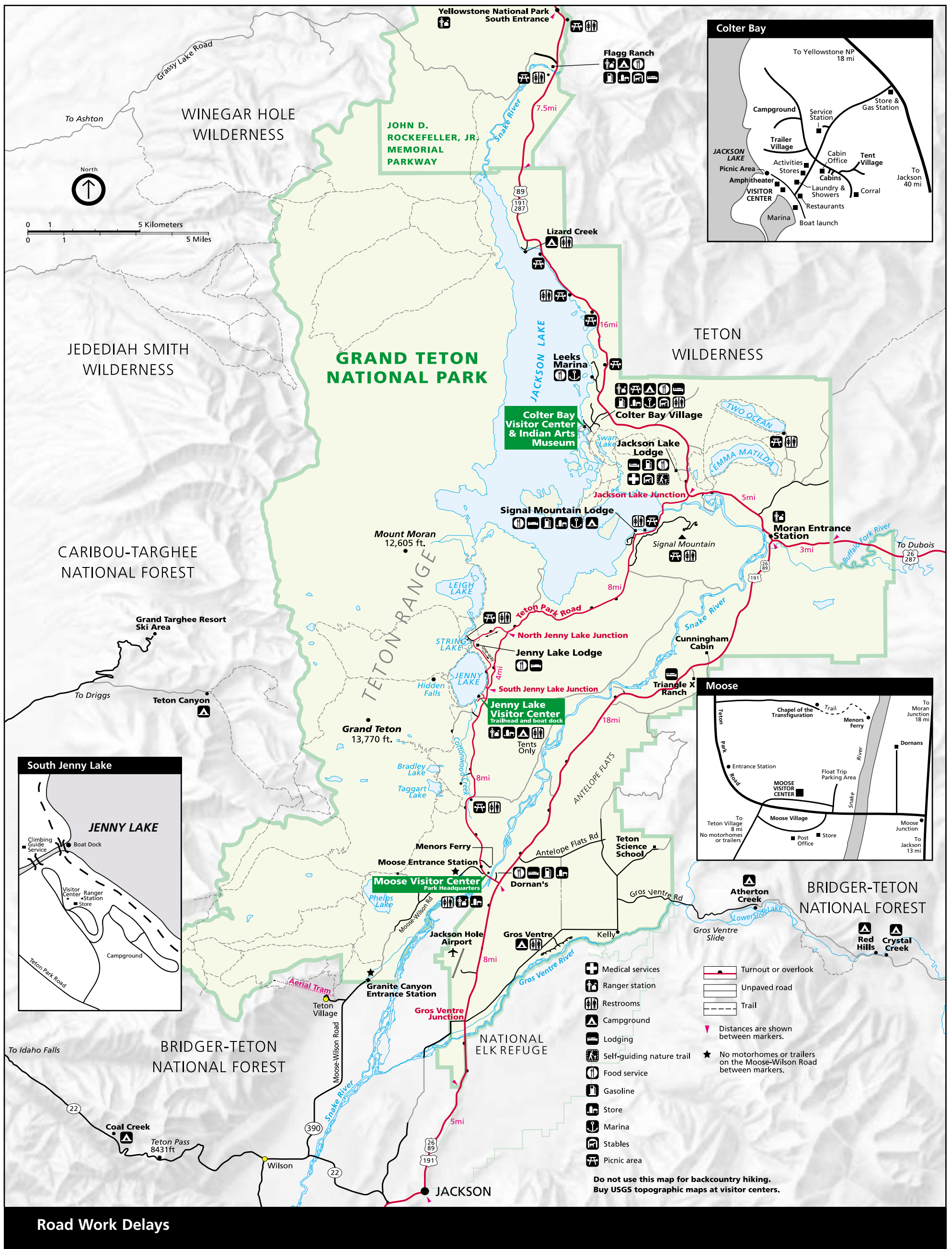
Fishing Bridge Visitor Center
 Opens May 29, 8 a.m.-7 p.m. (307) 242-2450
Grant Village Visitor Center
 Opens May 29, 8 a.m.-7 p.m. (307) 242-2650
Madison Information Station
 Opens June 5, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (307) 344-2821
Museum of the National Park Ranger, Norris
 Opens May 29, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.
Norris Geyser Basin Museum
 Opens May 29, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. (307) 344-2812
Old Faithful Visitor Center
 Opens April 16, 8 a.m.-7 p.m. in summer (307) 545-2750
West Thumb Information Station
 Opens May 29, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (307) 242-2652
West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce/Public Lands Desk
 (406) 646-4403
 Opens April 16, 8 a.m.-8 p.m. in summer

YELLOWSTONE ROADS
Spring 2004 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 16: Mammoth to Old Faithful; West Entrance to Old Faithful
 April 23: Norris to Canyon
 May 7: Canyon to Lake to East Entrance
 May 14: Tower-Roosevelt to Tower Fall
 May 14: Cooke City to Chief Joseph Highway (if conditions allow)
 May 14: Old Faithful to South Entrance; Lake to West Thumb (earlier if conditions allow)
 May 28: Beartooth Pass (outside the northeast entrance)
Closed this year: Dunraven Pass
Nightly closures during summer:
Sylvan Pass to East Entrance

Autumn 2004 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 and Cooke City near the Northeast Park Entrance. All other park roads close at 8:00 a.m. on November 8.

All opening and closing dates and hours of operation listed are subject to change due to weather and other variables. Check at park entrance stations and visitor centers for updated information.



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 on Highway 89/191/287 in two areas from Leeks Marina to the south entrance of Yellowstone National Park. There will be nighttime road closures in this area from May 15 through June 15, 11:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m., Monday through Thursday evenings.

Road Construction Information: (307) 739-3614

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 aims to reduce the danger of these vehicles getting hit by passing vehicles. In the last five years, stopped Wyoming Highway Patrol cars were 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 a law enforcement officer otherwise directs motorists. Violations can result in fines of up to \$200, jail terms of up to 20 days, or both.