Towering more than a mile above the valley of Jackson Hole, the Grand Teton rises to 13,770 feet. Twelve Teton peaks reach above 12,000 feet and support a dozen mountain glaciers. The west side of the range slopes gently, showing the angle of tilt of the Earth's crust. The Teton Range is the youngest range in the Rockies and displays some of North America's oldest rocks.

**History of Grand Teton National Park**

The Earliest Visitors

Archaeological studies established human occupation of Jackson Hole for at least 11,000 years. Knowledge of early people is extremely limited. Data suggests that they used the area from spring to fall, based on seasonal availability of resources. Prehistoric people crossed the passes into Jackson Hole en route to seasonal hunting grounds in the region. In historic times, Indian tribes such as the Shoshoni, Gros Ventre, Flathead and Blackfeet knew the Teton country.

Days of Mountain Men

The splendor of the Teton Mountains first dazzled fur traders. Although evidence is inconclusive, John Colter probably explored the area in 1808. By the 1820s, mountain men followed wildlife and Indian trails through Jackson Hole and trapped beaver in the icy waters of the valley. The term "hole" was coined by fur trappers of the 1820s to describe a high altitude plateau ringed by mountains. Thus, Jackson Hole is the entire valley, 8 to 15 miles wide and 40 miles long. The valley was named for David E. Jackson, a trapper who reputedly spent the winter of 1829 along the shore of Jackson Lake.

After the decline of the fur trade in the late 1830s, America forgot Jackson Hole until the mid-1870s. The region acquired a national reputation for its splendid hunting and fishing in the 1880s and 1890s. Many settlers supplemented their incomes by serving as guides and packers for wealthy hunters. A few, such as Ben Sheffield, made it a full-time occupation. He acquired a ranch at the outlet of Jackson Lake in 1902 to use as a base for outfitting his expeditions. The ranch became the town of Moran.

Others recognized that dudes winter better than cows and began operating dude ranches. The JY and the Bar BC were established in 1908 and 1912, respectively. By the 1920s, dude ranching made significant contributions to the valley's economy. At this time some local residents realized that scenery and wildlife (especially elk) were valuable resources to be conserved rather than exploited.

Evolution of a Dream

The birth of present-day Grand Teton National Park involved controversy and a struggle that lasted several decades. Animosities toward expanding governmental control and a perceived loss of individual freedoms fueled anti-park sentiments in Jackson Hole that nearly derailed establishment of the park. By contrast, Yellowstone National Park benefited from an expedient and near universal agreement for its creation in 1872. The world's first national park took only two years from idea to reality; however Grand Teton National Park evolved through a burdensome process requiring three separate governmental acts and a series of compromises:

The original Grand Teton National Park, set aside by an act of Congress in 1929, included only the Teton Range and six glacial lakes at the base of the mountains. The Jackson Hole National Monument, decreed by Franklin Delano Roosevelt through presidential proclamation in 1943, combined Teton National Forest acreage, other federal properties including Jackson Lake and a generous 35,000-acre donation by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The Rockefeller lands continued to be privately held until December 16, 1949 when impasse for addition to the national park was resolved.

On September 14, 1950, the original 1929 Park and the 1943 National Monument (including Rockefeller's donation) were united into a "New" Grand Teton National Park, creating present-day boundaries.

An Idea is Born

As early as 1897, Colonel S.B.M. Young, acting Superintendent of Yellowstone, proposed to expand Yellowstone's boundaries southward to encompass portions of northern Jackson Hole and protect migrating elk herds. In 1898 Charles D. Walcott, head of the U.S. Geological Survey, made a similar proposal, suggesting that the Teton Range be included as well as northern...
Jackson Hole. Neither the Interior Department nor Congress acted on either of these proposals.

In 1916, a new bureau called the National Park Service was created within the Department of Interior. This bureau could promote park ideas both locally and at the national level with the creation of a Washington DC office. Director of the National Park Service, Stephen Mather and his assistant, Horace Albright, affirmed their commitment toward park expansion in a 1917 report to Secretary of the Interior, Franklin Lane. The report stated that adding part of the Tetons, Jackson Lake, and headwaters of the Snake River to Yellowstone National Park is "one of seven urgent needs facing the Park Service." Mather and Albright worked with the Wyoming congressional delegation to draft a bill addressing expansion of Yellowstone's boundaries into the Teton country.

Congressman Frank Mondell of Wyoming introduced the bill in 1918. The House unanimously approved a revised bill in 1919. However, the bill died in the Senate when Idaho Senator John Nugent feared the loss of sheep grazing permits with expanded park service jurisdiction.

As historian Robert Righter states, "an opportunity had been lost. Never again would park extension be so non-controversial."

A Fledgling Park Emerges

In addition to Idaho sheep ranchers, other groups opposed park extension; these included regional U.S. Forest Service personnel, Jackson Hole businessmen, and some area ranchers. In 1919 Yellowstone Superintendent, Horace Albright was unaware of the pervasive anti-park attitude in Jackson Hole. As a result, he was practically "run out of town" when he traveled to Jackson to promote his park enlargement vision. Ranchers worried that park extension would reduce grazing allotments; Forest Service employees feared the loss of jurisdiction on previously managed forest areas; and local dude ranchers were against improved roads, hotel construction and concessioner monopolies.

Proposals emerged to dam outlets of Jenny Lake and Emma Matilda and Two Ocean Lakes in 1919. Alarmed businessmen and ranchers felt that some form of protection by the National Park Service might be their only salvation from commercialization and natural resource destruction. Eventually, local and National Park Service interests merged at an historic meeting in Maud Noble's cabin on July 26, 1923. Participants included Yellowstone Superintendent, Horace Albright; Bar BC dude ranchers, Strutters Burt and Horace Carncross; newspaperman, Dick Winger; grocery storeowner, Joe Jones; rancher, Jack Eynon; and ferry owner, Maud Noble. They devised a strategy. Their plan sought to find private funds to purchase private lands in Jackson Hole and create a recreation area or reserve that would preserve the "Old West" character of the valley基本创建博物馆的“鞋”．With the exception of Horace Albright, the attendees did not support a national park, "because they wanted traditional hunting, grazing, and dude-ranching activities to continue." In 1928, a Coordinating Commission on National Parks and Forests met with residents of Jackson and reached consensus for park approval. Local support and the Commission's recommendations led Senator John Kendrick of Wyoming to introduce a bill to establish Grand Teton National Park. Senator Kendrick stated that once he viewed the Tetons he "realized that some day they would become a park dedicated to the Nation and posterity...." Congress passed Senator Kendrick's bill. On February 26, 1929, President Calvin Coolidge signed this bill creating a 96,000-acre park that included the Teton Range and six glacial lakes at the base of the peaks. Since this fledgling 1929 park did not safeguard an entire ecosystem, Albright and the other participants of the 1923 meeting continued to pursue their dream of seeking private funds to purchase private lands in Jackson Hole.

Rockefeller's Interest Grows

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. became involved in the Jackson Hole Plan after a visit to Teton country in 1924 and again in 1926. These visits highlighted not only spectacular Teton scenery, but also shabby developments littering the roadway from Menor's Ferry to Moran and along Jenny Lake's south and east shores. Yellowstone Superintendent Albright seized an opportunity to explain to Rockefeller the essence of the Noble cabin meeting and the hope of protecting and preserving "this sublime valley" from unsightly commercial development. Rockefeller decided to purchase offending private properties with the intention of donating these lands for National Park designation. He created the Snake River Land Company as a purchasing agent to mask his association and keep land prices affordable, since landowners would have undoubtedly inflated their asking prices had they known of his involvement. The Snake River Land Company launched an ambitious campaign to buy more than 35,000 acres for approximately $1.4 million. What seemed like a simple and straightforward plan became 20 years of bitter debate, nearly tearing apart the Jackson Hole community. Intense hostility surrounded land acquisitions; attempts by Rockefeller...
Jackson Hole

Mountain valley, 55 miles long (89 km), 13 miles wide (21 km), average elevation 6,800 feet (2073 m). Lowest elevation at south park boundary, 6350 feet (1936 m).

Climate

Semi-arid mountain climate.

Average temp: 37 degrees Fahrenheit (2.7 degrees Celsius) in January, 70 degrees Fahrenheit (21 degrees Celsius) in July. Average rainfall: 18 inches (45.7 cm) per year.

Snowfall: 215 inches (546 cm) per year.

Highest peak

Grand Teton, elevation 13,770 feet (4198 m). Twelve peaks over 12,000 ft (3658 m) in elevation.

Snake River

Headwaters of the Columbia River system, 1056 miles long. Approximately 50 miles lie within Grand Teton NP. Major tributaries: Pacific Creek, Buffalo Fork, and Gros Ventre River.

Lakes

Seven morainal lakes at the base of the Teton Range: Jackson, Leigh, String, Jenny, Bradley, Taggart, and Phelps. Jackson Lake: 25,540 acres (10,340 hectares) maximum depth 438 feet (134 m). Over 100 alpine and backcountry lakes.

Wildlife

17 species of carnivores (black and grizzly bears)
6 species of hoofed mammals
3 species of rabbits/hares
22 species of rodents
6 species of bats
4 species of reptiles (none poisonous)
5 species of amphibians
16 species of fishes
300+ species of birds
numerous invertebrates
(no poisonous spiders)

Flora

7 species of coniferous trees
900+ species of flowering plants

Grand Teton National Park

Located in northwestern Wyoming, Grand Teton National Park protects stunning mountain scenery and a diverse array of wildlife. Rising over 7,000 feet above the valley known as
**Wolves in the Tetons**

In October of 1998, the howling of wolves could be heard in Grand Teton National Park for the first time in over fifty years. Two years after being reintroduced to Yellowstone, wolves began expanding their range south to encompass the sagebrush flats, forested hillsides, and river bottoms of Grand Teton National Park and the valley of Jackson Hole. Their return represents the restoration of an important part of this ecosystem.

Although their present distribution is limited to Canada, Alaska, and a few isolated areas in the northern United States, wolves once roamed the tundra, forests, and high plains of North America from coast to coast. By 1930, human activities, including extensive settlement, unregulated harvest, and organized predator control programs, had pushed the gray wolf to the brink of extinction in the United States. The last known wild wolf in the Yellowstone area was killed in the 1940s.

In 1987, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service recommended establishing three core wolf recovery areas in the Northern Rocky Mountain region: northwestern Montana, central Idaho, and Yellowstone. Biologists suggested allowing wolf populations to recover naturally in northwestern Montana while reintroducing wolves in central Idaho and Yellowstone.

In accordance with this plan, wolves captured in Canada were transported to the U.S. and released in central Idaho and Yellowstone National Park in 1995 and 1996.

**Ecology**

The gray wolf is a critical player in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, which encompasses Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks and surrounding National Forests. Wolves are highly efficient and selective predators, preying on young, old, weak, and sick animals. By culling the herds of their prey species in this manner, wolves are important agents of natural selection, encouraging survivorship of those animals best suited to their environment—the fastest, strongest, and healthiest.

In the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, wolves usually prey on elk, although they will occasionally take mule, bison, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, and beavers. Wolf populations are naturally regulated by prey availability, which prevents decimation of prey species populations.

Although wolves do make surplus kills when convenient, the carcasses do not go to waste. They are either cached for later consumption or left for scavengers, including coyotes, ravens, magpies, golden and bald eagles, crows, bears, wolves, livestock animals, felines, and lynx.

**Wolf Biology**

The gray or timber wolf, Canis lupus, is the largest wild canid in existence, ranging from 60 to 175 pounds. Despite its common name the gray wolf may be white, silver-gray, or black in color. Wolves have been clocked at speeds in excess of thirty miles per hour and have been known to travel over a hundred miles in a day, although travels are more often ten or twenty miles per day. Wolves may live up to fifteen years in the wild.

Wolves are highly social animals, functioning primarily in packs. The social structure of the pack is based on a breeding pair comprised of an alpha male and female, followed by a hierarchy consisting of betas (second rank, males and/ or females), subordinates, pups, and occasional omegas (outcasts, generally recipients of aggressive behavior from other pack members).

Because only the alpha pair breeds, subordinate wolves of reproductive age must disperse from their packs and form new associations in order to breed. Pack size is ultimately determined by hunting efficiency, which in turn depends on the size, type, and density of prey species available. Wolf packs average five to ten members.

Wolf packs defend home ranges of up to several hundred square miles. During the spring denning season, wolves are especially aggressive in defending core territories around their den sites. In the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, wolves generally breed in February and give birth in late April, after a gestation period of about 63 days. The alpha female usually remains at the den site with the pups, while the alpha male and other pack members bring food back to the den. When pups reach approximately two months of age, they are moved to an outdoor nursery referred to as a rendezvous site. By October, pups are usually traveling and hunting with the rest of their pack.

**Eradication History**

Wolves have long been the target of aggressive eradication efforts by humans. In 1630, the Colony of Massachusetts enacted the first bounty on wolves in what is now the United States. Wolves were effectively eliminated from the eastern United States by the end of the eighteenth century. With settlers' westward expansion, populations of predator and prey species were greatly reduced due to human development and unregulated harvest.

The decline in wild prey populations, especially bison, led many people to believe that wolves posed an unacceptable threat to domestic livestock. These beliefs fueled government-sanctioned, bounty-driven efforts to destroy the wolf in the west. From approximately 1850 through 1930, thousands of wolves were trapped, shot, and poisoned each year in the western U.S.

Government hunters destroyed the last known wolf in the Yellowstone area in the 1940s. By 1930, wolves were virtually absent from the contiguous U.S., except Minnesota and remote areas of northwestern Montana. Sizeable wolf populations remained in Canada and Alaska.

**Recovery**

1973 marked the passing of the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), a pivotal event in the history of wildlife preservation. Under the ESA, the gray wolf is listed as endangered throughout the contiguous United States except Minnesota, where it is listed as threatened. The ESA defines an endangered species as one “in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant part of its range” and a threatened species as one “likely to become endangered” in the foreseeable future.

The Endangered Species Act requires the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to create recovery plans for all listed species. In 1987, the FWS published a recovery plan for the gray wolf in the Northern Rockies, which recommended establishing three gray wolf populations, in northwestern Montana, central Idaho, and Yellowstone, respectively. Biologists predicted that wolves from Canada would naturally recolonize northwestern Montana. However, because central Idaho and Yellowstone were isolated from existing wolf populations, biologists determined that it was impractical to expect natural recolonization of these areas in the near future. Therefore, the Fish and Wildlife Service recommended reintroducing wolves into central Idaho and Yellowstone, while encouraging natural wolf recovery in northwestern Montana.

In 1995, wolves captured in Canada were transported to the U.S. and released in central Idaho and Yellowstone National Park. Because wolves in central Idaho and Yellowstone are reintroduced populations, they are defined as “experimental” according to the Endangered Species Act. This designation allows more flexibility in managing these populations than is normally allowed for populations of endangered species.

**Delisting/Reclassification of the Gray Wolf in the Northern Rocky Mountains**

The minimum criteria for removal of the gray wolf from the endangered species list requires the establishment of ten breeding pairs, about 100 wolves, in each of three northern Rocky Mountain population areas (Yellowstone, central Idaho, and northwestern Montana) for three consecutive years. As a prerequisite for delisting from federal protection, the individual states within the recovery area must establish wolf management plans approved by the FWS. These state plans could allow for wolves to be managed in a manner similar to that in which individual states currently manage other large predators, such as bears and mountain lions.

Wildlife managers predicted that recovery goals for the northern Rocky Mountain region would be achieved by the year 2002 or 2003, and it seems that the restoration program is on track. In 1998, there were nine breeding pairs/packs in the Yellowstone area, ten in central Idaho, and seven in northwestern Montana.

**Your Park Visit**

As with all wildlife, it is smart to keep your distance from wolves in order to avoid disturbing the animals or endangering yourself. Many wild animals will attack people if provoked. However, according to wolf expert L. David Mech, there has never been a documented case of a healthy, wild wolf killing or seriously injuring a human in the Western Hemisphere.

There have been five documented cases of pets being killed by wolves in the Yellowstone area since the reintroduction, and rates of wolf attacks on pets have been similarly low in other areas inhabited by wolves. Grand Teton National Park regulations restrict pets to areas open to motorized vehicles, and require that pets be restrained on a leash at all times.

**Endangered Species**

Endangered species are those that face a high risk of extinction in the immediate future. The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, defines an endangered species as one that faces a “distinct possibility” of extinction within the foreseeable future. The act also prohibits certain activities that harm or kill endangered species or destroy or damage their habitat.

The act has proven highly effective in protecting endangered species and their habitats. As of 2023, there are over 1,700 species listed as endangered or threatened in the United States.

**Recovery Plan**

A recovery plan is a detailed strategy for removing a species from the endangered species list. It identifies specific goals and actions necessary to recover the species, including habitat restoration, population growth, and habitat protection.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is responsible for developing recovery plans for endangered species. The plans are developed in consultation with states, experts, and other federal agencies.

**Ecosystems**

An ecosystem is a community of organisms interacting with their environment. Ecosystems can range in size from a small pond to a large river, forest, or ocean.

**Habitat**

Habitat is the natural environment in which an organism lives. It includes all the physical and biological factors that affect the organism, such as food, water, shelter, and climate.

**Endangered Species Act (ESA)**

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) is a federal law that protects threatened and endangered species in the United States. The ESA defines an endangered species as one that faces a “distinct possibility” of extinction within the foreseeable future. The act also prohibits certain activities that harm or kill endangered species or destroy or damage their habitat.

The act has proven highly effective in protecting endangered species and their habitats. As of 2023, there are over 1,700 species listed as endangered or threatened in the United States.

**Recovery Plan**

A recovery plan is a detailed strategy for removing a species from the endangered species list. It identifies specific goals and actions necessary to recover the species, including habitat restoration, population growth, and habitat protection.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is responsible for developing recovery plans for endangered species. The plans are developed in consultation with states, experts, and other federal agencies.
Jackson Hole, the Teton Range dominates the park’s skyline. Natural processes continue to shape the ecosystem against this impressive and recognizable backdrop.

The elevation of the park ranges from 6,400 feet on the sagebrush-dominated valley floor to 13,770 feet on the windswept granite summit of the Grand Teton. Between the summit and plain, forests carpet the mountainsides. During summer, wildflowers paint meadows in vivid colors. Crystalline alpine lakes fill glacial cirques, and noisy streams cascade down rocky canyons to larger lakes at the foot of the range. These lakes, impounded by glacial debris, mirror the mountains on calm days. Running north to south, the Snake River winds its way down the valley and across this amazing scene.

Long, snowy, and bitterly cold winters make the climate of Jackson Hole unforgiving. The coldest temperature ever recorded in Grand Teton National Park was -63°F, and snow often blankets the landscape from early November to late April. Brief, relatively warm summers provide a respite from the rigors of winter and a time of renewal and rebirth. In cooperation or competition, the plants and animals adapt to this harsh climate and dramatic elevation change as each finds ways to survive.

Animals
It seems that wildlife is never far away in Grand Teton National Park. High in the mountains, a yellow bellied marmot whistles a warning as a golden eagle soars above. Searching for insect larvae, a black bear rips into a rotten lodgepole pine log. On the valley floor, a herd of bison grazes as a coyote trots among the sagebrush, looking for a meal. Along the Snake River, an osprey dives into the water with talons extended, rising with a cutthroat trout. In a nearby meadow, a mule browse-\text{\textregistered}es the tender buds of willows that grow in this water-rich environment.

Animals relate to and shape the environment in which they survive; they are also connected one with another. Some of these relationships are obvious, while others are much less so. These relationships and connections cross park boundaries. Grand Teton National Park’s 310,000 acres lie at the heart of the Greater Yellowstone Area. The Greater Yellowstone Area encompasses over eleven million acres and is considered one of the few remaining, nearly intact, temperate ecosystems on earth. The animals that inhabit Grand Teton National Park depend on this vast area for survival, residing in and migrating to different areas depending on the season.

List of Mammals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insectivora (Insect-eaters)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c Masked Shrew <em>Sorex cinereus</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Vagrant Shrew <em>Sorex vagrans</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r Dwarf Shrew <em>Sorex araneus</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Northern Water Shrew <em>Sorex palustris</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiroptera (Bats)</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Little Brown Bat <em>Myotis lucifugus</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Long-eared Myotis <em>Myotis evotis</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Long-legged Myotis <em>Myotis volans</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Silver-haired Myotis <em>Lasiomycteris noctivagans</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Hoary Bat <em>Lasiurus cinereus</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Big Brown Bat <em>Eptesicus fuscus</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagomorpha (Rabbits and Hares)</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Pika <em>Ochotona princeps</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Snowshoe Hare <em>Lepus americanus</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c White-tailed Jackrabbit <em>Lepus townsendii</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodentia (Gnawing Mammals)</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Least Chipmunk <em>Tamias minimus</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Yellow Pine Chipmunk <em>Eutamias amoenus</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Uinta Chipmunk <em>Tamias umbrinus</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Yellow-bellied Marmot <em>Marmota flaviventris</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Uinta Ground Squirrel <em>Spermophilus armatus</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel <em>Spermophilus lateralis</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Red Squirrel <em>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Northern Flying Squirrel <em>Glaucomys sabrinus</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Northern Pocket Gopher <em>Thomomys talpoides</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Beaver <em>Castor canadensis</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Deer Mouse <em>Peromyscus maniculatus</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Bushy-tailed Woodrat <em>Neotoma cinerea</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals (Omnivores)</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Southern Red-backed Vole <em>Clethrionomys gapper</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Heathern Vole <em>Phenacomys intermedius</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Meadow Vole <em>Microtus pennsylvaniae</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Montane Vole <em>Microtus montanus</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Long-tailed Vole <em>Microtus longicaudus</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Richardson Vole <em>Microtus richardsoni</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Sagebrush Vole <em>Lemmiscus curtus</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Muskrat <em>Ondatra zibethicus</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Western Jumping Mouse <em>Zapus princeps</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Porcupine <em>Erethizon dorsatum</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnivora (Flesh-eaters)</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ursidae (Bear Family)</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Black Bear <em>Ursus americanus</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Grizzly Bear <em>Ursus arctos</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canidae (Dog Family)</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Coyote <em>Canis latrans</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Gray Wolf <em>Canis lupus</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Red Fox <em>Vulpes vulpes</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustelidae (Weasel Family)</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Marten <em>Martes americana</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Short-tailed Weasel <em>Mustela erminea</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Least Weasel <em>Mustela rutilus</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Long-tailed Weasel <em>Mustela frenata</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Mink <em>Mustela vison</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Wolverine <em>Gulo gulo</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Badger <em>Taxidea taxus</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Striped Skunk <em>Mephitis mephitis</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a River Otter <em>Lutra canadensis</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felidae (Cat Family)</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Mountain Lion <em>Felis concolor</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphibians</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Elk (wapiti) <em>Cervus elaphus</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Mule Deer <em>Odocoileus hemionus</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c White-tailed Deer <em>Odocoileus virginianus</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Moose <em>Alces alces</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antilocapridae (Pronghorn Family)</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Pronghorn <em>Antilocapra americana</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovidae (Cattle Family)</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Bison <em>Bison bison</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Mountain Goat <em>Oreamnos americanus</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Bighorn Sheep <em>Ovis canadensis</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key to Symbols

- a = Abundant — likely to be seen in appropriate habitat and season.
- c = Common — frequently seen in appropriate habitat and season.
- u = Uncommon — seen irregularly in appropriate habitat and season.
- r = Rare — unexpected even in appropriate habitat and season.
- x = Accidental — out of known range, or reported only once or twice.
- ? = Questionable — verification unavailable.

Abundance categories are based on the park and parkway wildlife database, research projects and observations by biologists and naturalists.
BIRD FINDING GUIDE

Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway encompass a range of habitats, from alpine meadows to sagebrush flats, from lodgepole pine forests to mountain streams. Birds use habitats that meet their needs for food, water, shelter and nest sites. Some birds frequent only one habitat type while others occupy a variety of habitats. This guide will acquaint you with some habitat types of the park and parkway as well as specific locations to look for birds. Use it in conjunction with the park map and the various bird identification books available at any of our visitor centers. Please report any sightings of birds listed as rare or accidental on the bird checklist.

Lodgepole Pine Forests

Lodgepole pine grows in dense forests covering much of the valley and the lower slopes of the mountains. Expect olive-sided flycatchers, yellow-rumped warblers, ruby-crowned kinglets, mountain chickadees, white-crowned and chirping sparrows and dark-eyed juncos (especially in developed areas within lodgepole forests such as Colter Bay).

Aspens

Aspens occur chiefly in pure stands, often on hillsides. Many of the aspen stands in the park and parkway have rotting trunks that attract numerous woodpeckers. Sawwhet owls, house wrens, mountain and black-capped chickadees, tree swallows and violet-green swallows nest in old woodpecker cavities.

Sagebrush Flats

Sagebrush covers most of the valley called Jackson Hole. Despite the hot dry conditions existing where sagebrush grows, some species flourish. Look for sage grouse, vesper sparrows, Brewer’s sparrows and sage thrashers.

Alpine

Above 10,000 feet, severe conditions limit vegetation to low-growing forms. Birds that nest above treeline migrate south or to lower elevations for winter. Watch for golden eagles, Clark’s nutcrackers, rosy finches, white-crowned sparrows and water pipits.

Aquatic and Riparian

Numerous rivers, creeks, lakes and ponds provide habitats where Canada geese and other waterfowl nest and osprey and bald eagles hunt for fish. Common snipe, white-crowned and Lincoln sparrows, yellow and MacGillivray’s warblers and common yellowthroats nest and forage in adjacent wet meadows. American dippers search for insects in fast-moving streams.

Bird-Watching Etiquette

Enjoy birds but be a responsible birder.

- Nesting birds of all species are easily disturbed. If an adult 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 or exposure to heat, cold and wet weather.

- Good birding areas often attract other wildlife.

Birds are abundant in the Tetons. Maintain a safe distance (300 feet) from large animals such as moose, bears and bison. Do not position yourself between a female and her offspring.

Cascade Canyon

Glaciers gouged out Cascade Canyon thousands of years ago. Today Cascade Creek carries melted snow through conifer forests and meadows of wildflowers, while the Tetons peak above. American dippers frequent Cascade Creek near Hidden Falls. Western tanagers, ruby-crowned kinglets and yellow-rumped warblers nest near the trail. Also look for golden eagles, Steller’s jays, gray jays, golden-crowned kinglets, dark-eyed juncos and occasional Townsend’s warblers. Secretive harlequin ducks sometimes nest along the creek.

Taggart Lake Trail

In 1985 a lightning-caused forest fire burned most of the trees on the glacial moraine surrounding Taggart Lake. Insects feeding on the decaying trees attract woodpeckers. Look for black-backed and three-toed woodpeckers. Abundant insects also attract mountain bluebirds, tree swallows, olive-sided and dusky flycatchers, western wood-pewees and yellow-rumped warblers. Calliope hummingbirds frequently perch in willows near the base of the moraine.

Antelope Flats – Kelly Road

Large hayfields attract raptors that search the fields for abundant small rodents. Look for American kestrels, prairie falcons, red-tailed hawks, Swainson’s hawks and northern harriers. Check fence posts for western meadowlarks, western and eastern kingbirds and mountain bluebirds. Scan irrigated pastures for long-billed curlews and savannah sparrows.

Menor’s Ferry at Moose

Follow the self-guiding trail to homesteader cabins along the Snake River. Bird life abounds due to riparian habitat. Violet-green, tree, cliff and barn swallows scoop insects out of the air as western wood-pewees, dusky flycatchers and mountain bluebirds hawk for flying insects. Yellow warblers glean insects from cottonwood trees and willow and silverberry shrubs lining the Snake River. Calliope, broad-tailed and rufous hummingbirds seek nectar from wildflowers. Kingfishers, common mergansers, ospreys and bald eagles catch fish in the river.

Phelps Lake Overlook

The trail to the overlook traverses a lateral glacial moraine where mixed conifers and aspens grow. Because the trail follows a small creek, expect abundant birdlife. Look for western tanagers, MacGillivray’s warblers, northern flickers, Lazuli buntings, ruby-crowned kinglets and greentailed towhees. Listen for the sweet songs of hermit and Swainson’s thrushes. Calliope and broad-tailed hummingbirds feed on scarlet gilia below the overlook.

Grand View Point

Old growth Douglas fir support Williamson’s sapsuckers, red-naped sapsuckers and other woodpeckers. Common songbirds include mountain chickadees, red-breasted nuthatches, dark-eyed juncos, western tanagers and Townsend’s solitaries. Blue grouse and ruffed grouse nest here. At the summit, look up for red-tailed hawks, white pelicans and other soaring birds.

Christian Pond

Several species of waterfowl nest here. Look for ruddy ducks, ring-necked ducks, American wigeon and American coots. Trumpeter swans occasionally nest on the pond. Because human presence interferes with the swans’ nesting effort, remain on the trail on the west side of the pond, at least 300 feet from the edge of the pond, and obey all posted closures.

Willow Flats

Extensive willow thickets merge with wet grassy meadows. Small creeks and beaver ponds provide riparian and aquatic habitats. Look for cinnamon teal, greenwinged teal and American wigeon in ponds and creeks. Sandhill cranes, northern harriers, American bitterns, common snipes and soras nest here. Calliope hummingbirds feed on dragonflies near Jackson Lake Lodge. Red-naped sapsuckers and other woodpeckers abound. Frequently seen songbirds include willow flycatchers, cliff swallows, yellow warblers, MacGillivray’s warblers, common yellowthroats, Wilson’s warblers, fox sparrows, white-crowned sparrows, pine siskins and yellow-headed blackbirds. Lazuli buntings and green-tailed towhees use the drier hillsides adjacent to Willow Flats.

Oxbow Bend

A slow-moving, cut-off meander of the Snake River, Oxbow Bend supports lush underwater plant growth and abundant fish food for aquatic birds. Great blue herons and osprey nest here. White pelicans, double-crested coromants, common mergansers and bald eagles fish in the shallow water. Because of Oxbow Bend’s proximity to Willow Flats, the birdlife is quite similar.

Two Ocean Lake

Western grebes, trumpeter swans, common mergansers and occasional common loons summer on the lake. Western tanagers, pine grosbeaks, Cassin’s finches and other songbirds abound in the open coniferous forests and aspen stands surrounding the lake.

Blacktail Ponds Overlook This overlook is just north of Moose Junction and is situated at the transition of three different plant communities: Sagebrush flats, the coniferous forest of Blacktail Butte, and the willow and cottonwood lined wetlands of the Snake River flood plain. Looking down on the wetlands from the overlook gives you a great vantage point to observe waterfowl such as American wigeons, blue-winged teal, mallards, and goldeneyes. Up to six species of swallows can also be seen at eye level as they skilfully fly through the air catching insects. Raptors such as bald eagles and osprey can be seen in the high cottonwoods. Strewn through out the willows, yellow warblers, song sparrows and willow flycatchers among others can be seen and heard. An occasional greentailed towhee flutters through the sagebrush near the overlook and evening grosbeaks visit from the forest. Partners in Flight
amphibian begins life as an egg, laid either in water, or in some other damp environment. The larvae hatch and spend their time in water breathing through gills. They then undergo metamorphosis into an adult form, and the adults breathe using lungs. While adults are considered terrestrial, amphibians continue to spend most of their lives near water. Unlike reptiles that have dry scaly skin, amphibians have moist, smooth, glandular skin with no scales, and they have no claws on their toes.

Amphibians are cold-blooded and cannot regulate their body’s temperature like mammals and birds, so in the park, the cold annual temperatures, high elevation, and dry climate limits amphibian diversity and numbers. The park is home to six species of amphibians: spotted frogs, boreal chorus frogs, boreal toads, tiger salamanders, northern leopard frogs (unfortunately, these are now believed to be extinct in the area), and bullfrogs (which were introduced just outside the park).

The best places to find amphibians are near the rivers, streams, and lakes along the valley floor. Good places to look for spotted frogs include String Lake, Schwabacher’s Landing (along the Snake River), and Taggart Lake. Chorus frogs are easiest to find in late May and early June because the males are actively calling during their breeding season, moist valley meadows are great spots to look and listen for these frogs at dusk. The boreal toad seems to disappear from their historic range; sightings of these, as well as leopard frogs, should be reported to any of the park’s visitor centers.

Take some time on your visit to search for these interesting creatures; they can be readily seen if one knows where to look. They are key links in the food web—providing food for many other animals including birds, otters, and fish. Amphibians are also important predators of insects. Finally, they are excellent indicators of overall ecosystem health. Their dependence on water and the dual life cycle they lead makes them extremely sensitive to changes in environmental conditions.

Birds

Grand Teton National Park has a number of diverse habitats which support a host of birds in the area. Within the park boundaries some of the largest and smallest North American birds can be found. The calliope hummingbird, the smallest North American bird, weighs less than a tenth of an ounce. This bird can be found around blooming scarlet gilia and near willow. The trumpeter swan, the largest water fowl in North America, can be seen in the area of Swan Lake as well as near the National Elk Refuge. These birds are usually found in pairs that mate for life.

Two birds that can be found around areas of water are the osprey and bald eagle. A sighting of either of these birds catching fish is a special treat. Ospreys are distinguishable from other birds by the streamlined manner in which they carry a fish in their talons. The talons are typically turned so that the fish can be carried parallel to the bird’s body.

The Western Tanager is one of the most colorful birds in the Tetons and can be found in forested areas. In the summer the male is red, orange, yellow, and black. Another impressive bird sight- ing in the area of the Tetons is the Sage Grouse. If you visit the park during the spring months you may see the courtship display which occurs near the Jackson Hole airport. The tall feathers of the male Sage Grouse can spread over a 280-degree angle. This display, along with brightly colored expanded air sacs on the chest which produce a popping sound, may help to attract a female.

Birdwatchers are reminded to view birds from a distance, preferably with binoculars. Also, as with all wildlife, birds are not to be harassed or disturbed. This descriptive list is only a sampling of the birds that can be found in the Jackson Hole area.

Fish

The world inhabited by the fishes of Grand Teton National Park seems to be a world apart. While the rivers, lakes, and ponds are wonderful visual features of the landscape, the processes and life forms that exist beneath the waters’ surface are not so readily observed. For many of us the most familiar creatures of these underwater worlds are the fishes. Although sometimes the victims of “out of sight, out of mind” thinking, the fishes are crucial to the health of the regions ecosystem.

The fish species present in Grand Teton come in a range of shapes and sizes. The species have a variety of eating habits. The mountain sucker feeds almost exclusively on algae; the cutthroat trout, named for its markings not its temperament, feeds mainly on insects and smaller fish. The species favor different zones in which to live within the waters. The Utah chub is typically found in warm, shallow, slow-moving water; the mountain whitefish prefers cold, deep, fast-moving water. Despite their many differences, a common thread that connects the various fish species is their importance as a food source. Fish are the primary food of several species of birds, mammals, and other fish. The threatened bald eagles are dependent on fish for their survival. Many other animals, including human beings, consume fish as a secondary food source. Fish in turn control plant and animal, especially insect, populations through their eating habits. Because of their unique physiology the well being of fishes worldwide is precarious. Pollution, loss of habitat, and overfishing are continuous threats.

Grand Teton National Park has a worldwide reputation for its excellent trout fishing. Interestingly, of the five species of trout present in the park only one, the Snake River cutthroat trout, is native to the region. In total there are more than a dozen species of fish that make the waters of Grand Teton National Park home.

Native Species
Snake River cutthroat trout
Utah sucker
Longnose dace
Redside shiner
Paute sculptin
Mountain whitefish
Speckled dace
Mountain sucker
Mottled sculptin
Non-Native Species
Rainbow trout
Eastern brook trout
Lake trout
Brown trout
Utah chub
Arctic grayling
Bluehead sucker

Mammals

Mammals hold a special place in our perception of wild nature. They warm our hearts, inspire our imaginations, and thrill our senses. They are big and small, friendly and malicious, inquisitive and reclusive. They are always engaging and thrilling to see. The sixty-one species of mammals that live beneath the towering peaks of the Tetons Range in Grand Teton National Park are no exception. They are found in each of the four major habitats in the park: the alpine, coniferous forests, sagebrush flats, and wetlands, and in each they have secured a place for themselves that has allowed them to live and prosper no matter what the conditions.

Mammals share two characteristics that make them unique among the world’s animals: they have hair, and they nurse their young. In addition, there are several other characteristics that have allowed mammals to live successfully in almost any habitat. First, mammals are warm-blooded. They rely on metabolism to maintain a
constant body temperature instead of depending on the environment to keep them warm. This allows mammals to live in areas that cold-blooded animals cannot tolerate. Secondly, mammals have well-developed sensory systems and specialized tooth structures that allow them to find and eat different foods depending on their requirements. Also, different modes of travel, such as climbing, swimming, running, gliding, and flying, have allowed mammals to inhabit a variety of niches in every ecosystem. Finally, mammals stress quality over quantity in regard to reproduction. Instead of utilizing energy to produce vast numbers of offspring, mammals instead produce a smaller number of young and concentrate their efforts on ensuring the survival and success of those young. Thanks to a combination of these characteristics, mammals have successfully adapted to almost every environment found on Earth.

In Grand Teton National Park, mammals make up the largest part of the wildlife that people travel hundreds of miles to see. Large ungulates like moose, elk, mule deer, bison, and pronghorn are commonly seen from roadside vantage points. However, large predatory mammals like grizzly bears, black bears, wolves, and mountain lions are often more sought after sightings. Uinta ground squirrels, least chipmunks, and red squirrels tend to show up where ever you go in the park, but you’ll have to keep your eyes open to find less commonly viewed mammals like badgers, pine martens, long-tailed weasels, and wolverines. In rocky regions, pikas, yellow-bellied marmots, and golden mantled ground squirrels will probably cross your path, and in the waters of Grand Teton National Park, you may be lucky enough to spy a muskrat, beaver, or river otter. No matter where you go in Grand Teton National Park, a mammal will not be far away. Their success in adapting to a variety of conditions has made their dispersal throughout the park possible, and their ubiquitous presence in Grand Teton National Park has made this beautiful place even more exciting and rewarding to visit.

Reptiles

Grand Teton National Park is home to a diverse array of wildlife including several species of reptiles. Reptiles are a highly successful group of animals with dry, scaly skin that either lay eggs or bear live young. Although reptiles cannot maintain a constant body temperature like mammals, they can regulate their body temperature behaviorally, such as moving into or out of sunlight. The park’s cold mountain climate limits the diversity, distribution, and abundance of reptile species found here.

There are currently four confirmed species of reptiles in Grand Teton National Park. Along with one species of lizard, there are three species of snakes. The most common reptile in the park is the wandering garter snake (Thamnophis elegans vagrans). The valley garter snake (Thamnophis sirtalis fitchi) and the rubber boa (Charina bottae) are much less commonly encountered. All three species of snakes typically live near areas of water. There are no species of...
Menor’s Ferry

Menor’s Ferry once belonged to William D. Menor who came to Jackson Hole in 1894, taking up a homestead beside the Snake River. Here he constructed a ferryboat that became a vital crossing for the early settlers of Jackson Hole Valley.

Jackson Hole was isolated by its surrounding mountains and had such a harsh climate that it was one of the last areas of the lower 48 states to be settled. Homesteaders came here, mainly from Idaho, beginning in the late 1880s. Most early settlement in the valley took place in the south, or on a few scattered areas with fertile soil on the east side of the Snake River. Menor was alone on the west side of the Snake for more than ten years.

Rivers are often important transportation corridors. However, the Snake River was a natural barrier that divided the Jackson Hole Valley. In dry months the river could be forded safely in several locations, but during periods of high water even the most reliable fords were impassable. After 1894, Menor’s Ferry became the main crossing in the central part of Jackson Hole. Residents crossed on the ferry to hunt, gather berries and mushrooms, and cut timber at the foot of the mountains.

Bill Menor built the original ferryboat and cableworks. Today’s ferry and cableworks are replicas. The ferry is a simple platform set on two pontoons. The cable system across the river keeps the ferry from going downstream, while allowing it to move sideways. By turning the pilot wheel, the rope attaching the boat to the cable is tightened and points the pontoons toward the opposite bank. The pressure of the current against the pontoons pushes the ferryboat across the river in the direction the pontoons point. This type of ferry existed in ancient times and was used elsewhere in the United States.

Menor charged 50¢ for a wagon and team and 25¢ for a rider and horse. Pedestrians rode free if a wagon was crossing. When the water was too low for the ferry, Menor suspended a platform from the cable and three to four passengers could ride a primitive cablecar across the river. In later years, Menor and his neighbors built a bridge for winter use, dismantling it each spring.

Bill Menor sold out to Maude Noble in 1918. She doubled the fares, hoping to earn a living from the growing number of tourists in the valley. Noble charged $1 for automobiles and $0.50 with local license plates, or $2 for out-of-state plates. In 1927, a steel truss bridge was built just south of the ferry, making it obsolete. Maude Noble sold the property to the Snake River Land Company in 1929.

Bill Menor and his neighbors homesteaded here thinking of the local natural resources as commodities for survival, but many of them grew to treasure the beauty and uniqueness of Jackson Hole. In 35 short years, from Bill Menor’s arrival until the establishment of the original park in 1929, this land passed from homestead to national treasure.

Poisonous snakes are found in the park.

The only confirmed species of lizard in Grand Teton National Park is the northern sagebrush lizard (Sceloporus gracilis gracilis). Amazingly, this lizard species, which lives in dry, rocky sagebrush habitats, was not confirmed to exist within the $10,000-acre park until 1992.

Although Grand Teton is a heavily visited jewel of the National Park Service, and much is known about its larger mammal species, this recent “discovery” points to our deficiency of knowledge of smaller invertebrate and vertebrate species within the park, including reptiles. Since the possibility exists that other reptile species, including the Great Basin gopher snake (Pituophis catenifer deserticola), may someday be found in the park, further study on the reptiles of Grand Teton National Park is needed.

Plants

Over 1000 species of vascular plants grow in Grand Teton National Park and the surrounding area. Soil conditions, availability of moisture, slope, aspect, and elevation all determine where plants grow. Plants that require similar conditions are often found growing in the same area. These associations form various plant communities. It is useful to divide the plants of Grand Teton National Park into the following communities: sagebrush flats, riparian corridors and wetlands.

Forests, and alpine areas.

The valley floor of Jackson Hole is comprised of loose rocky soil through which water percolates easily. In these conditions the silvery-green big leaf sagebrush is conspicuous. Although at first glance it appears that only sage grows on the flats, this area is remarkably diverse.

Moisture-loving plants find suitable growing conditions along the Snake River, its tributaries, and other wetland areas. Narrow leaf cottonwood and willows, both of which thrive in wet areas, grow along the watercourses, creating ribbons of light green across the landscape. Wet meadows provide the conditions suited to grasses, sedges, and wildflowers.

The canyons, mountainsides, and hills created by glacial debris, called moraines, contain deeper soils that are capable of holding moisture. These conditions support the growth of trees. Conifers dominate these areas, coloring the slopes a dark green.

Although they appear gray and lifeless, the high alpine reaches of the park support plants specially adapted to the harsh growing conditions found there. Wind, snow, lack of soil, increased ultraviolet radiation, rapid and dramatic shifts in temperature, and a short growing season all challenge the hardy plants that survive here. Most plants adapt by growing close to the ground in mats like the alpine forget-me-not.

Natural Features and Ecosystems

Grand Teton National Park

Artists create a mosaic by setting small colored pieces of tile into mortar to create a decorative design or picture. While each piece of tile is unique and colorful in its own right, the artist creates something greater than the individual parts by carefully combining and arranging each small piece.

While the Teton Range dominates the landscape, it is the interplay of mountains, far glaciers, forests, rivers, lakes, wetlands, and geologic features that create the overall grandeur of Grand Teton National Park. Taken individually, each feature is fascinating and worthy of protection, but when combined as they are in Grand Teton, they create a mosaic that is inspiring beyond compare.

Flood Plains

It is normal for river levels to fluctuate throughout the year. The flood plain is the area around a river that experiences flooding while water levels are high. In the park you can see the Snake River meander through its flood plain, creating a braided effect.

Wetlands and marshes can be found in the flood plain and provide vital plant and animal habitat. A great place to view wildlife in the flood plain is Schwabacker’s Landing, where you can observe an active beaver colony (Don’t get too close, beavers are very shy).

Flooding brings nutrients to the flood plain because rivers carry rich sediments and material that serves as fertilizer. Efforts to control natural flooding often leads to worse flooding in other areas. Wild rivers without levees or dams are becoming increasingly hard to find.

Forests

Everyone knows that forests contain trees, but each forest is unique in its own way, and every forest has an intricate story to tell. The forest type is dependent on many factors, including climate, topographical conditions, geographical location, and soil type. Forests may contain just one or two species of trees in large stands, or mix hundreds of different species together! Along with the trees comes various other species of plants and animals that are all interconnected in the forest ecosystem.

In Grand Teton National Park, there are a variety of forest types, containing different tree species as well as associated wildlife. Some trees, such as the whitebark and limber pines, subalpine fir, and Engelmann spruce can survive the cold windy slopes and alpine zone high up in the Tetons to around 10,000 feet. Other evergreens, like the lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and blue spruce, are more commonly found on the valley floor, while the aspens, cottonwoods, alders, and willows prefer the moist soils found along the rivers and lakeshores.

Grand Teton forests generally contain two or three different types of trees growing together in a specific habitat type. These forests merge into one another in zones called ecotones, which creates edge habitat for various species of wildlife. Some animals, like the red squirrel, pine marten, and black bear spend most of their time in the forests. Others, such as moose, elk, and wolves, seek the forest for shade and shelter during the day and move out to the sagebrush or meadows to feed in the early mornings and evenings. Forests are a very important part of the Grand Teton ecosystem. They stabilize the soil, create homes and
The Grand Teton National Park is extensive formations of sedimentary deposits, some over a thousand feet thick. These formations contain the fossil remains of oceanic organisms. The presence of the fossils leads geologists to conclude that the area now occupied by the Tetons was once the floor of ancient seas. The seas were inhabited by algae, corals, brachiopods (clam-like in appearance), and early ancestors of the crayfish—trilobites. Fossil records in Grand Teton date back to at least the Cambrian age approximately 500 million years ago.

Fossils do more than provide us with a fascinating look at prehistoric life forms. They are useful tools in dating geologic features, analyzing past climates, and tracing evolutionary processes. If you are fortunate enough to find a fossil during a visit to one of the national parks, please look but do not touch. Leave them to be rediscovered by the visitors and scientists of the future.

Glaciers / Glacial Features
A quilt of white blankets Grand Teton National Park in the winter. As spring approaches, white blanket dwindles in size. However, even in the heat of summer, snow and ice are present in the form of glaciers and snowfields. Glaciers carry rocks, soil, sand, and other debris from higher to lower elevations. This material can be carried on the surface, inside, or even frozen to the bottom of the glacier. In this park, the glaciers are wet-based, meaning they move on a thin plane of water like an ice skater.

One major feature you may see on a glacier is a crevasse. These are deep, V-shaped structures found in the uppermost layer of the glacier. This part of the glacier breaks easily as the ice moves, causing crevasses to open and close. Glaciers have had a weighty impact on the Teton Range. Ice, over 3,000 feet thick, moved across the valley floor. Today the mottled beauty of the mountains is punctuated by a contrast of dark and light. Exposed rock lies adjacent to snow or ice. Currently there are numerous snowfields and twelve glaciers in the park. These masses of moving ice have names like Schoolroom, Teton, Middle Teton, Triple, and Skillet Glacier.
at 13,770 feet, stands only about 7,000 feet above the valley floor. Most of the elevation change has been buried in this gravity-driven environment. Erosion is filling the valley in but also bestowed the Teton Range with a rugged appearance. The terrain and lack of foothills allures outdoor enthusiasts of all types to visit this area. Climbers can find at least 12 peaks in the Teton Range over 12,000 feet high with varying degrees of difficulty.

Watersheds

A watershed is a topographic region in which all precipitation flows from an area of uplift toward a central valley. The North American continental divide bisects the continent at the landmass’ most consistent high point, usually found near the Rocky Mountains. Precipitation that falls east of the continental divide flows toward the Atlantic Ocean watershed, while precipitation that falls to the west of the divide flows west toward the Pacific Ocean watershed.

In Grand Teton National Park, the most apparent watersheds are located east and west of the Teton Mountain range. Precipitation falling on the eastern side of the range flows toward the Jackson Hole valley watershed. However, the rate of uplift of the Teton Range is occurring so quickly that the mountain peaks do not act as the dividing line between the two watersheds. In reality, the watershed is two kilometers west of the peaks due to the rate of erosion not occurring as quickly as the rate of uplift. Nonetheless, precipitation falling on the west side of the mountains flows into eastern Idaho. The Snake River Valley is its own watershed, collecting precipitation that falls on or near the Snake River.

Two Ocean Lake, in the northeastern portion of the park near Moran, was originally named due to the misbelief that the continental divide ran through the center of the lake forcing waves to move toward opposite shores and opposite watersheds. Subsequent mapping has determined that the divide is many miles to the northwest of Two Ocean Lake, yet the name remains.

Wetlands, Marshes and Swamps

Wetlands, marshes, and swamps are abundant in Grand Teton National Park. These areas are fed by numerous mountain streams, springs, or seeps and provide vital habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals. Vegetation such as pond lilies, willows, and cattails supply wildlife with food and shelter.

It is very common to see wildlife browsing in these areas where the water meets the land. Oxbow Bend and Willow Flats provide excellent habitat for moose that graze on willow and other aquatic vegetation.

Beyond providing habitat for plants and animals, wetlands help filter water and temper flood waters. Whether they are created by a beaver’s dam at Schwabacher’s Landing or are naturally occurring along the Snake, wetlands are an integral component of the ecosystem.

**Geology**

Read the past as you view the Teton Range today. The ancient geologic processes that shaped the mountains and valley have left visible marks. Watch millions of years of dynamic geology unfold before you while exploring Grand Teton National Park.

Two rectangular blocks of the Earth’s crust moved like giant trap doors, one swinging skyward to form the mountains, the other hinging downward to create the valley. Wind, rain, ice, and glaciers constantly eroded the rising range. Meanwhile, enormous glaciers and torrential meltwaters flowed southward carrying cobbles, gravel, and coarse sand and periodically reveled the floor of the sinking valley.

Collecting Rocks

Federal law prohibits collecting in National Parks. Please leave rocks where you find them so that others may enjoy the intact geologic story.

Rock Formation

The geologic story of the Teton Range starts with the formation of the rocks that make up the mountains, rocks far older than the mountains themselves. The process began over 2.5 billion years ago when sand and volcanic debris settled in an ancient ocean. For millions of years, additional sediment was deposited and buried within the earth’s crust. Heat and pressure metamorphosed (changed) the sediment into gneiss, the rocks that comprise the main mass of the Teton Range. The stress of metamorphism caused minerals to segregate. Today, alternating light and dark layers identify banded gneiss, readily seen in Death Canyon and other canyons in the Teton Range.

Next, magma (molten rock) forced its way up through cracks and zones of weakness in the gneiss. This igneous (formed by heat) rock slowly cooled, forming light-colored dikes of granite, inches to hundreds of feet thick. Look for larger dikes as you view the mountains from the Jenny Lake and String Lake areas. Uplift and erosion have exposed the granite that now forms the central peaks of the range.

Diabase, a dark-colored igneous rock, 1.3 billion years ago flowed up through the gneiss and granite, resulting in the prominent vertical dikes seen today on the faces of Mt. Moran and the Middle Teton. The diabase dike on Mt. Moran protrudes from the face because the gneiss surrounding it erodes faster than the diabase. The diabase dike on the Middle Teton is recessed because the granite of the central peaks erodes more slowly than the diabase.

Shallow seas that covered the Teton region 600 million to 65 million years ago have left sedimentary formations, still visible at the north and south ends of the Teton Range and also on the west slope of the mountains. Marine life, especially tiny trilobites, corals and brachiopods, flourished in shallow seas covering this area. The seas repeatedly advanced and retreated. During retreat of the younger seas, this area became a low-lying coastal plain frequented by dinosaurs. Fossilized bones of a horned dinosaur, the Triceratops, have been found east of the Park near Togwotee Pass.

Mountain Building

Compression of the earth’s crust 80 million to 40 million years ago caused uplift of the Rocky Mountain chain, from what is now Mexico to Canada. While the mountains on the south and east formed during this period, the rise of the Teton Range as we now see it had not yet begun. Stretching and thinning of the earth’s crust caused movement along the Teton fault to begin about 6-9 million years ago.

Every few thousand years, when the elasticity of the crust stretches to its limit, a fault (or break) of about 10 feet occurs, relieving stress in the earth’s crust. The blocks on either side of the fault moved, with the west block swinging skyward to form the Teton Range, the youngest and most spectacular range in the Rocky Mountain chain. The east block dropped downward, forming the valley called Jackson Hole. The valley block has actually dropped down four times more than the mountain block has uplifted. Total vertical movement along the Teton fault approaches 30,000 feet. Evidence for the amount of move-
The Colter Stone

The Colter Stone, discovered near Tetonia, Idaho in 1933, is a piece of rhyolite carved in the shape of a human head. It is engraved on one side with the name “John Colter”, on the other side is the year “1808”. If authentic, it represents the only solid proof of the route followed by trapper and explorer John Colter. Colter explored the greater Yellowstone area during the winter of 1807-8, perhaps the first white man to do so. His route, however, is uncertain as no clear maps or records exist. Colter set out from a fur trapping post in present-day southern Montana and headed south to near today’s Cody, Wyoming. On his return he passed through what is now Yellowstone National Park. The middle section of his journey is a matter of conjecture. One theory indicates he traveled via Togwotee Pass. The other commonly held view traces Colter’s route through Jackson Hole, over Tetons Pass, and north along the west side of the Tetons Range. No evidence exists to substantiate either route. The only available sources of information are vague accounts and maps derived from interviews with Colter after his return.

Thus, the significance of the Colter Stone becomes clear. The location of its discovery, the west side of the Tetons Range, would prove that John Colter had traveled the Tetons Pass route. But the Stone has not been fully authenticated, so the Colter Stone remains a fascinating piece of the puzzle yet to fit into the history of John Colter’s pioneering sojourn through this region.

This flow comes from the present location of the Flathead Sandstone. Activity along the Teton fault separated this formation on the opposing blocks.

On the summit of Mt. Moran, 6,000 feet above the valley floor, lies a pink cap of Flathead Sandstone. Visible when the snow has melted. On the valley side of the fault, this formation lies buried at least 24,000 feet below the surface.

Early nineteenth century fur trappers referred to high mountain valleys as “holes”. When they named the valley Jackson Hole, they were geologically correct! Today the sheer east face of the Tetons Range, rising abruptly more than a mile above the valley, captures our attention more than the valley does. Rocks and soil, thousands of feet thick, transported into the valley over the past several million years, mask the subsidence of the valley. Some of the deposits filling Jackson Hole contain innumerable rounded rocks varying in color from white to pink and purple. These quartzite rocks eroded from an ancestral mountain range probably located 20 to 70 miles north-west of the Tetons Range. Rivers flowed the quartzite into cobblestones as they carried the rocks into this area.

Volcanism

Vast clouds of volcanic ash blew into the Teton region from the west and north, beginning more than 20 million years ago. White ash accumulated on the sinking floor of Jackson Hole 9 million to 10 million years ago, leaving deposits nearly one mile thick. Between 6 million and 600 thousand years ago, fiery incandescent clouds of gaseous molten rock originated in what is now central Yellowstone Park and flowed southward on both sides of the Teton Range. Remnants of this flow are exposed on Signal Mountain and on the northern end of the Tetons Range.

Glaciation

The sculpturing influence of ice has provided a final spectacular touch to a scene that already boasted mountains rising sharply from a broad, flat valley. About 150,000 years ago this region experienced a slight cooling that allowed an accumulation of more and more snow each year. Eventually glaciers (masses of ice) began to flow from higher elevations. Over 5000 feet thick in places, the ice sheet flowed from north to south through Jackson Hole. The glacier finally halted south of the town of Jackson and meted about 100,000 years ago.

About 60,000 years ago the glaciers returned, first surging from the east down the Buffalo Valley, stopping near the Snake River Overlook. The most recent ice advance flowed from the Yellowstone Plateau south down the Snake River drainage and east from the canyons in the Tetons Range, about 20,000 years ago. The Yellowstone ice mass gouged out the depression occupied today by Jackson Lake. Smaller glaciers flowing eastward down the Tetons Range broadened the V-shaped stream canyons into U-shaped valleys, typical evidence of glaciation. Ice flowed from the canyons into Jackson Hole, then melted to form the basins that now occupy today. Glacial lakes include: Phelps, Taggart, Bradley, Jenny, String, and Leigh. As glaciers flowed down the canyons, rocks and ice smoothed and polished canyons floors and walls. Look for glacial polishing today in Cascade and other canyons. Other tell-tale signs of glaciation include cirque lakes, high up in the canyons, such as Lake Solitude in the north fork of Cascade Canyon.

The peaks of the Tetons Range became more jagged from frost-wedging, where water freezing in the rocks exerted a prying force, eventually chiseling the rocks free, leaving the sharp ridges and pinnacles seen today.

Although the last great ice masses melted about 15,000 years ago, a dozen re-established glaciers still exist in the Teton Range. Mt. Moran exhibits five glaciers: Triple Glacier on the north face, prominent Skillet Glacier on the east face and Falling Ice Glacier on the southeast face. Tetons Glacier lies in the shadow of the Grand Teton. One way to view a glacier up close involves a ten-mile hike (twenty miles round trip) up the south fork of Cascade Canyon to Schoolroom Glacier. It demonstrates all the features of a classic glacier.

Moraines (deposits of glacially-carried debris) accumulated at the terminus of each ice surge. Because moraines contain a jumble of unsorted rocks and soil that retains water and minerals, glacial debris today supports dense lodgepole pine forests. To locate moraines, look for large stands of pines on ridges projecting above the valley floor, such as Timbered Island and Burned Ridge. Glacial moraines also surround the lakes at the base of the peaks. Where glacial meltwater washed away most of the soil, the cobbles and poor, thin soil left behind cannot retain moisture or nutrients. Sagebrush, certain wildflowers and grasses can tolerate such desert-like growing conditions. Thus the geologic history of a region determines the vegetation and ultimately the wildlife, too.

Accessibility

Facilities for visitors with disabilities include restrooms, picnic tables, and a limited number of campsites. There are approximately 100 miles of park roads and 200 miles of trails throughout the park. Most park trails are rough rock or dirt and are not accessible to visitors with disabilities. There are many asphalt trails in the Jenny Lake area, some of which are accessible. Some trails may begin as asphalt and change to dirt or gravel shortly thereafter.

Weather

www.mountainweathertetontetonforecast.com

Avalanche Forecast

(307) 733-2664 recorded information
(307) 733-2759 report observed avalanche activity

Jackson Hole has long, cold winters. The first heavy snows fall by November 1 and continue through March; snow and frost are possible during any month.

Mid-April, May, June

Mid days and cool nights alternate with rain and occasional snow. Valley trails are snow covered until late May.

July and August

Warm days and cool nights prevail, with afternoon thundershowers common.

September, October, November

Sunny days and cold nights alternate with rain and occasional snow storms.

December through mid-April

Between storms the days are sunny and nights are frigid. Snow blankets mountains and valley. Travel is not advised and roads may be closed during blizzards.

Recommended Clothing

Raingear is recommended during spring, summer, and fall. Sub-zero temperatures are common throughout winter and demand multi-layered clothing, hats, mittens and cold weather boots.

Fees

Fees are established annually. Call the Park or consult their website for current fees. 2003 fees were:

Park Entry

$20.00 entrance fee covers both Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.

Camping

$12.00 per night, per site

Other Fees

Fees are also charged for watercraft, backcountry reservations (not permits) and snow planes.

Pets in the Park

Grand Teton National Park is a protected area where wildlife is free to roam undisturbed. Park visitors should be able to enjoy their visit in their natural environment without the disruption of other people’s pets. For this reason pet restrictions are enforced.

A good rule is a pet may go anywhere a car may go: roads and road shoulders, campgrounds and picnic areas, parking lots, etc. Pets must be on a leash and under physical restraint. Pets are not permitted on any park trails or in the park backcountry. Pets are not considered pack animals.

Regulations

You are responsible for clean-up and disposal of all pet feces. Pets must be kept under physical control at all times — caged, crated, or restrained on a leash.
Bear Safety

Allowing a bear to obtain human food, even once, often results in aggressive behavior. The bear then becomes 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, check to be sure you have a clean, bear-proof campsite:

- All food, containers, and utensils must be stored in a bear box or in a closed, locked vehicle or bear box.

Trash and garbage must be stored in the same manner as food, or placed in bear-proof trash cans or dumpsters.

Treat odorous products such as soap, deodorant, sunscreen, 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 — inside a locked vehicle or bear box.

Never abandon food because of an approaching bear. Always take it with you.

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 trash cans.

Never leave food, containers, or garbage unattended in camp. Bears are active both day and night.

You Can Make a Difference

Since 1996, seven bears have been destroyed in this park due to irresponsible human behavior that led to the bear’s habituation to human food. Please help to ensure that similar situations are not repeated. Your actions while on park trails and in the campground will affect the chances of these bears survival.

If you encounter a bear, do not approach it for any reason. Bears are unpredictable and should be watched only from a safe distance of at least 100 yards (91m). Report all bear sightings to a ranger.

WILDLIFE VIEWING

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.

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. 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 and in the tree line where they are often active in the morning. Also watch for foxes, black bears, and mule deer in the surrounding meadows and forests.

Photography is one of the most popular pastimes in the park. National Park Service Photo.

Summer on Jackson Lake has a different feel. The scenery is wrapped in a golden glow from golden-mantled ground squirrels at Inspiration Point and in the tree line where they are often active in the morning. Also watch for foxes, black bears, and mule deer in the surrounding meadows and forests.

Jackson, Wyoming

Alpha Animal Care

(307) 733-5352

Babysitting by the Tetons

(307) 733-0754

Critter Camp

(307) 733-4279

Kindness Kennels

(307) 733-2633

Spring Creek Kennels

(307) 733-1606

Idaho

The Hairball Hotel

(208) 787-2806

Petstoppe Ranch

(208) 787-2420
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.

Be a Responsible Wildlife Observer
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.

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 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.

A trip into the backcountry requires advance planning. Download the Backcountry publication for more details.

Backcountry Regulations
• Pets, weapons, bicycles, and vehicles are not allowed on trails or in the backcountry.
• All overnight camping requires a permit.
• Carry out all your garbage.
• Prevent erosion by hiking on established trails erosion.
• Horses have the right-of-way. Stop off the trail and remain quiet while horses pass.
• Observe and photograph wildlife from a safe distance. Do not approach or feed animals.
• Prevent contamination of waterways by burying 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.

For your safety
• This is bear country. Make bears aware of your presence and avoid surprising them by making loud noises like shouting or singing.

Driving Safely
Watch for large animals on the road. Drive slowly at night. Elk, bison and mule deer frequently migrate at night and may be difficult to see. Moose use roads as travel corridors. Hitting a large animal at highway speeds has resulted in fatal accidents. Careful driving protects you and wildlife. Always wear your seatbelt.

Half-Day Activities
You can do all of these activities in a half-day.

Colter Bay Visitor Center and Indian Arts Museum
Visit the museum to view art created by native peoples and gain a glimpse of 19th century American Indian life. American Indian and wildlife videotapes and a park orientation slide program are shown throughout the day. Ranger-led activities include museum tours, park orientation talks, natural history hikes and evening amphitheater programs.

Signal Mountain Summit Road
This 5-mile drive starts one mile south of Signal Mountain Lodge and Camgroun. The road winds to the top of Signal Mountain, 800 feet above the valley. Summit overlooks provide panoramic views 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.

Jenny Lake Scenic Drive
Turn at North Jenny Lake and drive south-west. Stop at the Cathedral Group Turnout for a spectacular view of the Grand Teton (13,770'), Teewinot and Mt. Owen. The road is two-way as far as String Lake and Jenny Lake Lodge. South of String Lake, the road becomes one-way and provides a relaxed lakeshore drive with views of Jenny Lake. Rejoin the Teton Park Road near South Jenny Lake.

Menor's Ferry & the Chapel of the Transfiguration
Turn off the Teton Park Road 0.5-mile north of Moose. The Menor's Ferry Trail, less than 0.5-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 ferry is launched after high water in the spring, usually after the 4th of July). The altar window of the Chapel of the Transfiguration frames the tallest Teton peaks. Please be respectful, the chapel is a house of worship.

Whole-Day Activities
If you have a whole day add the following stops to those suggested for the half day visit:

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 for 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. Mount 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 Mount Moran.

South Jenny Lake
Park at South Jenny Lake and take a short walk to view glacially-carved Jenny Lake nestled at the base of the tallest Teton peaks. A 6-mile hiking trail encircles Jenny Lake. Shuttle boats (early June through late September) provide easy access to the west shore of the lake and trails to Hidden Falls, Inspiration Point and Cascade Canyon. Parking is limited and the trail becomes crowded, so plan to arrive early or late in the day. A midday arrival will be frustrating.

Antelope Flats-Kelly Loop
At Gros Ventre Junction, 5 miles south of Moose Junction on Highway 26-89-191, turn east. Follow the road to the small town of Kelly. To see the Gros Ventre Slide, turn at the sign marked national forest access. The Gros Ventre Slide occurred in 1925 when earthquakes and rain caused the north end of Sheep Mountain to break off and dam the Gros Ventre River, forming Lower Slide Lake. Follow the Antelope Flats Road along hayfields and ranches to rejoin Highway 26-89-121.

Multi-Day Activities
If you have more than one day, try some of these ideas in addition to the half-day and whole-day suggestions:

Attend Ranger-Led Activities
Join a ranger for a visitor center talk, museum tour, stroll, hike or evening program. From early June to Labor Day a full schedule of activities is conducted daily. Consult a park newspaper, available at visitor centers and entrance stations, or various bulletin boards in the park. Attend the activities of your choice and 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. Parking areas at popular trail heads fill as early as 11:00 a.m., from late June to early September.

Go Rafting
Park and parkway concessioners and operators provide a variety of floating and fishing trips on the Snake River. Equipment is also available for rent in Jackson from several sources.

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 bikes only where cars can legally go; bicycles are not allowed on trails or in the backcountry. Equipment is available at Dornans and in Jackson from several sources.

Climb a Mountain
The Teton Range offers many opportunities for climbers and mountaineers. The Jenny Lake Ranger Station is the center for climbing information and climbers are encouraged to stop in and obtain information on routes, conditions and regulations. Registration for day climbs is not required, while all overnight stays require a backcountry permit. The Jenny Lake Ranger Station is open from early June to mid-September, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Go Horseback Riding
Park concessioners offer horseback rides at Colter Bay and Jackson Lake Lodge. A publication is available for Saddle and Pack Stock.

DAY HIKES
The following hikes are shown on the accompanying map.

1. Flagg Ranch
Flagg Canyon Loop Trail, 2.5 miles roundtrip, 2 hours, EASY.
West side of level loop follows ridge above a marsh, habitat for waterfowl and other wildlife.
Flagg Canyon, 5.0 miles roundtrip, 3-4 hours, 40-foot elevation change, EASY.
Access from east side of Pocatello Creek Loop Trail. Spectacular views of the Snake River.

2. Colter Bay
Lakeshore Trail, 2.0 miles roundtrip, 1 hour, EASY.
Level trail follows east and north shoreline of Colter Bay then follows perimeter of a forested peninsula jutting into Jackson Lake, providing views of the northern part of the Teton Range.
Heron Pond & Swan Lake, 3.0 miles roundtrip, 2 hours, 40-foot elevation change, EASY.
Follow mostly level trail to ponds to see birds and other wildlife. Brochure available.

www.ultimatewyoming.com
Hermitage Point, 8.8 miles roundtrip, 4 hours, 100-foot elevation change, EASY.
Forests, meadows, ponds, and streams along trail provide wildlife habitat. Terrain is gently rolling.

3. Jackson Lake Lodge
Lunch Tree Hill, 0.5 mile roundtrip, 1/2 hour, 80-foot elevation change, EASY.
Short trail with interpretive signs leads to top hill overlooking Willow Flats and Teton Range.

4. Two Ocean Lake
Two Ocean Lake, 6.4 miles roundtrip, 3 hours, 80-foot elevation change, MODERATE.
Traverses conifer forests along the south shore; aspens and meadows on the north shore.
Emma Matilda Lake, 9.1 miles roundtrip, 5 hours, 440-foot elevation change, MODERATE.
Follows lakeshore with views of the Tetons.
Two Ocean & Emma Matilda Lakes, 12.9 miles roundtrip, 7 hours, 710-foot elevation change, MODERATE.
Follows north shore of Two Ocean Lake, climbs to Grand View Point for a panoramic view, then follows south shore of Emma Matilda Lake looping back to Two Ocean Lake.

5. Leigh Lake
Leigh Lake, 2.0 miles roundtrip, 1 hour, 40-foot elevation change, EASY.
Bearpaw Lake, 7.4 miles roundtrip, 4 hours, 40-foot elevation change, EASY.
Follows forested shore of Leigh Lake, with close views of Mount Moran.

6. String Lake
String Lake, 3.3 miles roundtrip, 3 hours, 120-foot elevation change, EASY.
Backcountry travel is uncrowded and rewarding. National Park Service Photo.
Grand Teton National Park

**Grand Teton National Park**

- Holly Lake, 12.4 miles roundtrip, 8 hours, 2535-foot elevation change, STRENUOUS.
- Follow Paintbrush Canyon trail through seasonally abundant wildflowers.

- Paintbrush-Cascade Loop, 19.2 miles roundtrip, 3845-foot elevation change, VERY STRENUOUS.
- Hike up Paintbrush Canyon, over Paintbrush Divide, and down Cascade Canyon. An ice axe may be necessary until August.

- **7. Cascade Canyon**
  - Jenny Lake Loop, 6.6 miles roundtrip, 4 hours, 100-foot elevation change, EASY
  - Mostly level trail skirts shoreline, with views of the Teton Range. Brochure available.
  - Hidden Falls, 5.0 miles roundtrip, 3 hours, 150-foot elevation change; via shuttle boat: 1.0 mile, 1-1/2 hours, 150-foot elevation change, MODERATE.
  - Popular trail follows Jenny Lake's south shore, then climbs to view of 200-foot cascade.
  - Inspiration Point, 5.8 miles roundtrip, 4 hours, 417-foot elevation change; via shuttle boat: 2.2 miles roundtrip, 2-1/2 hours, 417-foot elevation change, MODERATE-STRENUOUS.
  - Popular trail follows Jenny Lake's south shore, then climbs to view of 200-foot cascade.
  - Forks of Cascade Canyon, 13.0 miles roundtrip, 7 hours, 1057-foot elevation change; via shuttle boat (fee charged): 9.0 miles roundtrip, 5 hours, 105-foot elevation change, MODERATE-STRENUOUS.
  - Popular trail leads into Cascade Canyon with views of the Grand, Mt. Owen, and Teewinot.
  - Lake Solitude, 18.4 miles roundtrip, 10 hours, 2252-foot elevation change; via shuttle boat (fee charged): 18.4 miles roundtrip, 10 hours, 2252-foot elevation change, STRENUOUS.

- **8. Lupine Meadows Amphitheater and Surprise Lakes**
  - 9.6 miles roundtrip, 8 hours, 2958-foot elevation change, STRENUOUS
  - Hike up to glacial lakes surrounded by subalpine meadows. Horses not allowed.

- **9. Taggart Lake**
  - Taggart Lake, 3.2 miles roundtrip, 2 hours, 277-foot elevation change, MODERATE.
  - Trail traverses area burned in 1985 to reach Taggart Lake.
1. Bradley Lake and Taggart Lake, 4.0 miles roundtrip, 3 hours, 397-foot elevation change, MODERATE.
Trail climbs through area burned in 1985, then down a glacial moraine to Bradley Lake.
Taggart Lake-Beaver Creek, 4.0 miles roundtrip, 3 hours, 277-foot elevation change, MODERATE.
Trail traverses area burned in 1985 and climbs glacial moraines surrounding Taggart Lake.

2. Chapel of the Transfiguration, Menor's Ferry, 0.5 mile roundtrip, 1/2 hour, 10-foot elevation change, EASY.
See an original homestead on the banks of the Snake River. Brochure available.

3. Death Canyon, Phelps Lake Overlook, 1.8 miles roundtrip, 2 hours, 420-foot elevation change, MODERATE.
Trail climbs moraine to overlook Phelps Lake. Phelps Lake, 4.0 miles roundtrip, 4 hours, 987-foot elevation change, STRENUOUS.
Trail climbs to overlook, then descends to Phelps Lake. Return involves steep hike up to overlook.
Death Canyon-Static Peak Trail junction, 7.6 miles roundtrip, 6 hours, 1061-foot elevation change, STRENUOUS.
Trail climbs up and then down to Phelps Lake, followed by a climb into Death Canyon.
Static Peak Divide, 15.6 miles roundtrip, 10 hours, 4020-foot elevation change, VERY STRENUOUS.
Switchbacks through whitebark pine forest to impressive views. Ice axe may be necessary until August.

4. Granite Canyon, Marion Lake, 20.8 miles roundtrip, 12 hours, 2890-foot elevation change, STRENUOUS.
Follow Granite Creek to subalpine meadows around Marion Lake.

5. Top of the Tram, Fee charged for tram. Visitors are allowed to hike.
Marion Lake, 11.8 miles roundtrip, 7 hours, 1206-foot elevation change, MODERATE.
Hike through alpine and subalpine terrain to Marion Lake and return to the tram.
Granite Canyon, 12.4 miles roundtrip, 7 hours, 4135-foot elevation change (downhill), MODERATE.
Start at the top and hike down through alpine meadows to Teton Village.

6. Cunningham Cabin, Cunningham Cabin, 0.75 mile roundtrip, 1 hour, 20-foot elevation change, EASY.
Follow short trail to see early homestead. Trail leaflet available at trailhead and at visitor centers.

7. Teton Canyon, Targhee National Forest/Table Mountain, 11.0 miles roundtrip, 7 hours, 4151-foot elevation change, STRENUOUS.
Steep trail follows Teton Creek and ends 0.5 mi. below the summit. Ascend summit by scrambling up talus slope. (Brochure available).

BACKCOUNTRY
Planning Your Trip
This guide contains general information regarding Grand Teton National Park's backcountry. For specific information obtain a topographic map of the park or a hiking guide. The map on the other side of this guide is only for planning purposes and selecting campsites. As you plan your trip, consider every member of your party. Also con-
sider the distance and elevation gain to your destination. There is no shuttle service in the park, but taxi services are available from the local community. If you have only one vehicle, you may want to plan a loop trip that returns to the same trailhead. July and August are the busiest times because there is less snow in the high country. Weekends and holidays are busiest for boaters on Jackson Lake.

Getting A Permit

Permits are required for all overnight trips. To minimize impacts on park resources, backcountry permits are limited. One-third of the backcountry campsites and all of the group sites may be reserved in advance. The rest are filled first-come, first-served at park permit offices.

Reservations

The park backcountry is very popular. Reservations are recommended. Requests are accepted by mail, fax or in person from January 1st to May 15th. Requests are processed in the order received. Include your name, address, and daytime telephone number, the number of people, and your preferred campsites and dates. It is best to include alternate dates and campsites. Write to Grand Teton National Park, Permits Office, P.O. Drawer 170, Moose, WY 83012 or fax to 307 739-3438. Reservations may be made in person at the Moose Visitor Center, open daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. We will return written confirmation within two weeks. Phone reservations are not accepted. Call 307 739-3309 or 739-3397 for more information. A non-refundable service fee of $15 will be charged for each reservation.

Picking Up Your Permit

A reservation holds your permit but does not replace your permit. Obtain permits in person at the Moose and Colter Bay Visitor Centers or at the Jenny Lake Ranger Station in the summer. During winter, permits may be picked up only at the Moose Visitor Center. You may get a permit as early as the day before your trip begins. Have alternate destinations and dates in mind in case your first choice is full. A reserved permit must be picked up by 10 a.m. the morning of your trip or it will become available to others. You may call to inform us if you will be late. If you know you will not be using your permit, please cancel your reservation as soon as possible.

Permit Parameters

By signing the backcountry permit you agree to respect the backcountry. Printed on the back of your permit are some of the backcountry regulations. Read and abide by them. Failure to comply with regulations may result in fines and revocation of the permit.

Group Size

Individual parties consist of 1 to 6 people. Groups of 7 to 12 people are limited to camping in designated Group sites able to withstand the impact of larger groups. In winter, parties are limited to 20 people.

Backcountry Conditions

Snow usually melts from valley trails by mid-June but remains in the high country through much of the summer. Safe travel over Paintbrush, Static Peak, and Moose Basin Divides and Hurricane, Mt. Meek, and Fox Creek Passes requires an ice axe and knowledge of its use until as late as August. Snow conditions vary from year to year. Check with a ranger for current information. Trails begin at about 6800 feet in elevation. Expect to encounter horses and yield to them by stepping off the uphill side of the trail and standing quietly until they pass. Boaters should be aware of strong afternoon winds.
Grand Teton National Park

Ultimate Wyoming Atlas and Travel Encyclopedia

All Wyoming Area Codes are 307

Jackson Lake the limit is 3 nights. Between June 1 and September 15 campers may stay in the backcountry a maximum of 10 nights. In winter, the length of stay is 5 nights in one site.

Maps and Books
Maps and guidebooks are available from the Grand Teton Natural History Association, a non-profit organization that supports the interpretive, educational, and scientific programs in the park. Call 307-739-3403 for details. This table characterizes the lower elevation areas of the park. Most of the park is at higher elevations and temperatures will average at least 5 degrees colder. Precipitation will be much greater; the precipitation on the high windward slopes can be expected to be twice that shown here. Be aware that mountain weather changes quickly. Check the weather forecast before starting your trip. In The Backcountry

Managing Backcountry Use
The permit system helps ensure protection of park resources while providing a quality backcountry experience. In popular areas, designated campsites are selected for their durability and are spread apart to minimize disturbance to other campers. Canyons that receive less use are divided into camping zones. A limited number of people are allowed to camp in each zone.

Leave No Trace
- No trace means not leaving litter, scraps of food, fire rings, buried trash, or toilet paper.
- Camp in designated sites where required. In camping zones, where improved sites are not provided use an existing bare ground site at least 200 feet from water and out of sight and sound of others if possible.
- In pristine areas camp on a durable surface such as rock, snow, or bare ground. Dry grass or bare duff can stand a little use, but wildflowers and shrubs are fragile. In any camp, pick bare rock or ground for social gathering and cooking.
- One foot leaves little trace, but many feet combined degrade resources quickly. Stay on existing trails. Feet trample plants and compact soil, leading to erosion. Be sure not to trample new areas. One misplaced step can destroy a tiny 100-year-old plant.
- Shortcutting switchbacks causes erosion and is prohibited.
- Where no trail exists, walk abreast, not single file. It's better to trample many plants a little than a few plants a lot. Walk on rock, snow, or non-vegetated surfaces when possible.
- Be aware that loud voices and radios disturb those who are seeking solitude.
- Your camping impact, added to everyone else's, can remove vegetation from an area.
- Removing flowers, plants, rocks and other natural or cultural objects is prohibited. Please leave them for others to enjoy.
- Strive to avoid resource damage, and be aware that past damage must be remedied. You may see trails rerouted or campsites closed so scars from overuse may heal. Please respect these efforts by staying out of closed areas and by using existing trails. Please help keep Grand Teton's backcountry looking "grand." The scenery that you came here to experience needs to be preserved for your next visit and for generations to come.
Backcountry Regulations

Regulations are needed to protect resources and ensure a high quality backcountry experience. Your cooperation is needed in understanding and abiding by all park rules. Help eliminate the need for more restrictions by hiking and camping responsibly.

The following key regulations are strictly enforced.

Permits are required for all overnight stays. The permit is valid only for the location and dates indicated.

Campsite "improvements" such as the construction of rock walls, log benches, tree bough beds, new fire rings, and trenches are prohibited.

Fires are permitted only at designated lakeshore sites. Where permitted, fires must be confined to metal fire grates.

Keep fires small and do not leave unattended. Downed and dead wood may be collected. Gas stoves are encouraged.

Pets, bicycles, wheeled vehicles, motorized equipment, weapons, and explosives including fireworks are not allowed in the backcountry. Anglers must have a Wyoming State fishing license in possession.

Horse, mule and llama use is limited to established trails and stock camps. Use hitch rails where provided. Carry stock feed; grazing is not allowed.

Shortcutting trail switchbacks is prohibited.

Keep a safe distance from wildlife. Feeding wildlife interferes with their natural diet and is harmful to their health. Please don’t feed the animals.

This is bear country. Follow the food storage regulations in the In Bear Country section of this brochure.

Prevent pollution by not washing dishes or bathing in or near streams or lakes.

Carry out all trash and food scraps. When possible, carry out trash left by others. Never bury trash or attempt to burn aluminum.

Black bears and grizzly bears live in the park. Bears, including grizzlies, are frequently observed in this area. Hiking includes difficult and dangerous stream crossings without bridges. Safe travel requires good physical condition and experience with map and compass. Hikers must be prepared for self-evacuation in case of problems. Horse and llama camping is permitted only at Hechtman Stock Camp.

Berry Creek, Webb Canyon & Canyons Without Trails Bears, including grizzlies, are frequently observed in this area. Hiking includes difficult and dangerous stream crossings without bridges. Safe travel requires good physical condition and experience with map and compass. Hikers must be prepared for self-evacuation in case of problems. Horse and llama camping is permitted only at Hechtman Stock Camp.

Lower Paintbrush Canyon Zone Begins 3 miles from the String Lake Parking Area below the first crossing of Paintbrush Creek. The upper camping zone boundary is 1.5 miles below the lower Holly Lake Trail Junction. The "Outlier" campsite is 1 mile below Holly Lake and is a designated site.

Upper Paintbrush Canyon Zone Extends from about 0.1 mile above the lower Holly Lake Trail Junction to the Paintbrush Divide headwall, on the main canyon trail. From the lower end of the zone to the upper Holly Lake Trail Junction, camp only on the south side of the trail (the left side as you hike up the canyon). From the upper Holly Lake Trail Junction to the Paintbrush Divide headwall, you may camp on either side of the trail.

Holly Lake Designated Site Follow the Holly Lake Trail to the trail marked “Holly Lake Campsites” that begins at Holly Lake. This trail leads north to two designated campsites, each marked with a sign. Group and stock site is 0.25 mile below Holly Lake.

North Fork Cascade Zone Extends from the second bridge above the fork to where the trail crosses the stream Lake Solitude. Groupsite is 0.5 mile above the lower boundary of the zone on terraces east of the trail.

South Fork Cascade Zone Begins 1 mile above the Cascade Canyon trail fork and ends 0.5 mile below Hurricane Pass. Groupsite is 1.75 miles above the trail fork, east of the trail.

Death Canyon Zone Starts 4.5 miles from the Death Canyon Trailhead 1/4 mile above the bridge crossing of Death Canyon Creek. The lower zone boundary is 0.5 mile west of the Death Canyon Patrol Cabin (not staffed). The upper boundary is 0.5 mile below Fox Creek Pass. Groupsite is between the trail and creek, 2 miles west of the patrol cabin.

Death Canyon Shelf Zone Extends from just above Fox Creek Pass to Mt. Meek Pass. Groupsite is 2 miles north of Fox Creek Pass.

Marion Lake Designated Sites Three sites are just east of the lake. A spur trail leads east from the lake. Please camp on tent pads.

North Fork Granite Canyon Zone Lower boundary is 0.25 mile above the Middle North Fork trail junction. The upper boundary is where the trail crosses the North Fork Creek.

South Middle Forks Zone Lower boundary is 0.75 mile above the upper Middle North Fork trail junction. On the north, the boundary is the ridge between the North and Middle Forks. The east boundary is 1.5 miles from the top of the tram. Groupsite is 4.6 miles south of the tram.

Signs mark the beginning and end of each zone. If there are groupsites or improved campsites inside the zone, they are marked with signs.
from the top of the tram and 1.4 miles south of Marion Lake. Site is in trees 150 yards east of where the trail crosses the Middle Fork Creek.

Lower Granite Canyon
Upper boundary is just below the Middle/North Fork trail junction. Groupsite is south of the trail, 3.4 miles west of the Granite Canyon trail junction with the Valley Trail.

Mt. Hunt Divide Zone
Upper boundary is just south of Mt. Hunt Divide and extends down to 0.75 mile above the Granite Canyon trail.

Open Canyon Zone
Extends from where the trail crosses Open Canyon Creek to just north of Mt. Hunt Divide.

Lakeshore Sites
Jackson Lake
• Bears are common. Bear boxes are provided at each site and must be used for food storage.

Leigh Lake
• Bears are common. Bear boxes are provided at each site and must be used for food storage.
• Fires are allowed in fire grates only.
• Pitch tents on tent pads.
• Beware of waves caused by afternoon winds on the lake.

Phelps Lake
• Bears are common. Bear boxes are provided at each site and must be used for food storage.
• Fires are prohibited.
• Pitch tents on tent pads.

Trail Combination & Mileages
Tram to Granite Canyon via Marion Lake 17.1 miles. Trailhead: Teton Village – 1 night. Fee charged for tram.

Cascade Canyon/Paintbrush Canyon loop (Note: This is an extremely busy trail July through August) 19.2 miles. Trailhead: String Lake parking area – 1 night.

Granite Canyon/Open Canyon loop via Valley Trail 19.3 miles. Trailhead: Granite Canyon parking area – 1 night.


Cascade Canyon/Death Canyon via Static Peak Divide 24.8 miles. Trailheads: South Jenny Lake parking area and Death Canyon parking area – 1 to 2 nights.

Granite Canyon/Death Canyon loop via Valley Trail 25.7 miles. Trailhead: Granite Canyon Parking Area – 2 nights.

Tram to Cascade Canyon via Teton Crest Trail 28.5 miles. Trailheads: Teton Village and South Jenny Lake parking area – 2 to 3 nights. Fee charged for tram.

Death Canyon/Cascade Canyon via Teton Crest Trail 29.5 miles. Trailheads: Death Canyon parking area and String Lake parking area – 2 to 3 nights.

Death Canyon/Paintbrush Canyon via Teton Crest Trail 36.0 miles. Trailheads: Death Canyon parking area and String Lake parking area – 3 to 4 nights.

Granite Canyon/Paintbrush Canyon via Teton Crest Trail 37.9 miles. Trailheads: Granite Canyon parking area and String Lake parking area – 4 nights.

BICYCLING
Most of Jackson Hole, a 40-mile long, 15-mile wide valley surrounded by mountains, lies within Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway. Within the park and parkway, approximately 100 miles of paved roads await the bicyclist. Numerous scenic turnouts provide spectacular views of the impres-
sive Teton Range. To enter or leave the valley, bicyclists may need to cross one or more mountain passes.

Some roads in the park predate today's bicycling popularity. Most roads have a paved marked shoulder, providing limited space for safe bicycling. Some roads have only a very narrow shoulder, or lack one altogether. Use extreme caution.

Mountain Biking Suggested Routes

Two-Ocean Lake Road
Three miles of dirt road lead from the Pacific Creek Road to Two-Ocean Lake for a short but scenic ride over rolling terrain.

River Road
A gravel road parallels the west side of the Snake River for approximately 15 miles between Signal Mountain and Cottonwood Creek. Watch for wildlife. Maintain a safe distance (300 feet minimum) from large animals, such as bison, that frequent this area.

Grassy Lake Road
Travel an old American Indian route through the transition between Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks. Ride all or part of the 52-mile road that starts west of Flagg Ranch and continues to Ashton, Idaho.

REMEMBER: Bicycles are not allowed on any trails in Grand Teton National Park or the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway, but you can ride your fat-tired bicycle on any unpaved roads where cars can legally go.

CAUTION: Unpaved roads are narrow. Ride on the right side of the road and be alert for vehicular traffic. Dry weather causes unpaved roads to become extremely dusty.

Road Biking Suggested Routes

Teton Park Road Recent road construction from Moose to North Jenny Lake Junction included widening the road shoulders. The adjacent 3-mile Jenny Lake Scenic Drive provides spectacular views of the tallest Teton peaks.

Antelope Flats – Kelly Area
Bicycle secondary roads through sagebrush flats with spectacular views of the Teton Range.

For More Information
Obtain information concerning bicycling, bicycle routes, facilities, and services from the park visitor centers at Moose, Jenny Lake and Colter Bay. A recorded message provides information about the park's weather, activities and park facilities 24-hours a day all year long. Call (307) 739-3611.

Bicycles may be rented in the park at Dornans in Moose. Bicycle rentals, parts and service are also available from several shops nearby in the town of Jackson.

FLOATING THE SNAKE RIVER

General Information
Floating the Snake River offers a chance to experience an outstanding natural area. Flowing west from its source in the Teton Wilderness, the river enters Yellowstone National Park, then flows south through the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway, and into Jackson Lake in Grand Teton National Park. Regaining its free-flowing character at the Jackson Lake Dam, the river winds through the park.

The Snake is a complex river to float. The
beauty and lack of whitewater often lull floaters into inattentiveness. A tangle of channels and constant shifting of logjams present difficulties found on few whitewater rivers. Accidents occur often. Use caution whenever you float.

Information on flow rates and additional caution areas are posted at river landings, visitor centers, the Rockefeller Parkway and Buffalo Fork Ranger Stations. Reports are updated weekly or whenever significant change in river conditions occur. Even boaters frequently floating the Snake should check conditions before every trip, as the river can change overnight. River flow varies greatly throughout the summer. Water depths average 2 to 3 feet, but exceed 10 feet in a few locations. Boulders and bottom irregularities cause standing waves up to 3 feet high. Typically, spring flows will be muddy, extremely cold, and very high, increasing the difficulty of all river sections. As snowmelt diminishes, volume decreases and waters clear. In spite of reduced flow, the current stays deceptively strong. Logjams and tight turns remain. Always set up maneuvers well in advance and make decisions early. Take into consideration traditionally strong upstream winds, especially when canoeing.

River Etiquette

The quality of float trips depends largely on the wildness of the river. The very presence of other boaters threatens this quality. Help preserve the tranquility of the river scene. Reduce congestion at landings by preparing craft away from launch slips. Launch when other boats are out of sight, and maintain this interval throughout the trip. Excessive noise disrupts the solitude others seek. Silence is especially important when passing wildlife. When encountering other boaters and anglers, respect their rights by steering clear of their boats and lines.

Rangers regularly patrol the river during the summer. Patrol boats carry first aid gear and two-way radios. If you have any questions or need assistance, contact the River Patrol Rangers.

For information on Snake River flows, call 1-800-658-5771; internet address http://wy.water.usgs.gov/rt-cgi/ gen_tbl pg/ For information on floating the Snake outside the park contact: Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce, Box E, Jackson, WY 83001, phone 307-733-3316; or Bridge-Teton National Forest, Box 1888, Jackson, WY 83001 307-739-5500 or 739-5417.

Regulations

Detailed boating regulations are available at visitor centers and ranger stations.

Beginner Level
Jackson Lake Dam to Cattleman’s Bridge
Cattleman’s Bridge to Pacific Creek

These stretches provide scenic views, calmer water and the fewest obstructions. Fast water at the Pacific Creek landing requires boaters to land their craft in quiet waters about 100 yards upstream from the actual landing.

Intermediate Level
Pacific Creek to Deadman’s Bar
Flagg Ranch to Lizard Creek Campground

Flagg Ranch to Lizard Creek Campground

The braided channel makes route-finding difficult and requires more skill. Boating experience on lakes has proven to be of little help to river runners on the Snake.

Advanced Level
Deadman’s Bar to Moose Landing

Most river accidents occur on this section, the most challenging stretch of the river in the park. The river drops more steeply, with faster flows than in other sections south of Pacific Creek, giving boaters very little time to maneuver their
Please Note
This map is designed to aid anglers in locating fishing areas. The boundaries are shown on a small scale and cannot be considered legally proper or exact. For more information please refer to the Wyoming Fishing Regulations.

Legend
- Roads
- Park Boundary

Fishing Seasons
- Open August 1 - October 31 (All Snake River tributaries below Jackson Lake Dam except Buffalo Fork River, Pacific Creek and Gros Ventre River)
- Open April 1 - October 31 for trout
- Open April 1 - February 26 for whitefish*

* Snake River closed to human access from Men’s Ferry at Moose to the Buffalo Fork confluence at Moran from December 15 - April 1.

Valley and Mountain Lakes
- Open all year
- Closed to fishing October 1 through October 31

Refer to current Wyoming Game and Fish Regulations for additional regulations.
Mileages
Southgate to Flagg Ranch 10.0
Flagg Ranch to Lizard Creek Campground 10.0
Flagg Ranch to Grassy Lake 11 mi
Pacific Creek to Deadman’s Bar 10.5
Deadman’s Bar to Moose Landing 10.0
Moose to Wilson 12 mi

SNOWMOBILING IN THE TETONS

When snow depth is sufficient, snowmobile routes including the Continental Divide Snowmobile Trail (CDST) will be opened within Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway. For the unflooded portion of the Teton Park Road, the snowmobile season is generally mid-December through mid-March. The season for the CDST is considerably shorter. Travel on Jackson Lake is not recommended because of numerous hazards. See the map on the reverse side for the location of snowmobile trails.

Snowmobile regulations in Yellowstone National Park differ from those in Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway. For Yellowstone information call 307-344-7381.

The CDST connects Dubois, Lander and the Togwotee Pass areas with Yellowstone National Park.

The CDST is a groomed trail and may be closed periodically for grooming. For current information on trail conditions, please call 307-739-3612; ask at the Moose Visitor Center for booster.

The CDST is located immediately adjacent to the plowed road and follows Highway 26-287 from the east park boundary to Moran Junction, then follows Highway 89 to the south entrance of Yellowstone National Park. From the east park boundary to Jackson Lake Junction, the CDST is located on the north side of the highway. At Jackson Lake Junction the trail crosses the highway to the west side and follows an old roadbed north to Christian Creek. After crossing Christian Creek, the trail passes under the highway bridge and continues north to Flagg Ranch on the east side of the highway.

A spur trail from Jackson Lake Junction south connects the CDST with the Teton Park Road snowmobile route. This spur trail follows the north side of the Teton Park Road to Jackson Lake Dam. From Jackson Lake Dam to Signal Mountain, snowmobilers must share the roadway with wheeled vehicles, so snowmobile operators must be extremely cautious. The snowmobile route from Signal Mountain south to Taggart Lake parking area follows the unplowed road and is not groomed.

Closed Areas
To protect wildlife, Kelly Hill, Snake River bottom from one mile north of Moose to Moran Junction, Buffalo Fork bottom from Moran Junction to the park boundary, Wolf Ridge, Uhl Hill and Willow Flats are closed to all winter travel. Plowed roads and road shoulders are closed to oversnow vehicles.

Protecting Wildlife
Winter places enormous stress on wildlife. Observe animals from a distance. If you cause an animal to move, you are too close. Unnecessary movement for wildlife uses precious body fat needed to survive the harsh winter.

Trail Distances
Moose to Signal Mountain 5 mi
Moose to Jackson Lake Junction 3 mi
Moose to Whip Creek 15 mi
Moose to Lizard Creek Campground 10 mi
Moose to Flagg Ranch 15 mi
Flagg Ranch to Grassy Lake 11 mi
Moose-Wilson road 2 mi

CAMPgrounds

Five National Park Service campgrounds are available on a first-come, first-served basis within the park. The fee is $12.00 per night, per site. Maximum length of stay is 14 days, 7 days at Jenny Lake Campground. These campgrounds do not have electrical hook-ups.

Gros Ventre Campground
South of Moose
360 sites and a trailer dump station; generally fills in the evening, if at all.

Jenny Lake Campground
North of Jenny Lake
49 sites, tents only; full by 8 a.m.

Signal Mountain Campground
North of Jenny Lake
86 sites and a trailer dump station; no vehicles
X-Country Ski Trails from Colter Bay and Signal Mountain Areas

Colter Bay Area

Colter Bay is 10 mi. north of Moran Junction. The trailhead is located on the north side of the Colter Bay Ranger Station. Park in front of the Ranger Station or near the trailhead on the spur road from the main highway.

Swan Lake-Heron Pond Loop

Easy. Roundtrip: 2.5 mi., elevation change: 50'. The loop begins at the trailhead and follows the west side of the lake. The trail continues on the east side of the lake and leads to the Flagg Canyon Trail, which follows the Snake River. Take the Flagg Canyon Trail north to reach the South Gate of Yellowstone National Park. This section of the trail includes a few short steep sections that can be treacherous. Use caution and avoid cornices where they exist. Return via the same route to the trailhead.

Signal Mountain Area

Signal Mountain is 26 mi. north of Moran Junction. To reach the trailhead, follow Highway 26-89-191 north to Moran Junction, then 5.0 mi. west to Jackson Lake Junction and south 3.0 mi. on the Tetons Park Road.

Signal Mountain Summit Road

Moderate. Roundtrip: 12 mi., elevation change: 700'. Park near Signal Mountain Lodge (closed in winter). Ski the unpriced road (be alert for snowmobiles) southward for approximately one mile until you reach the unpriced road that goes eastward (left) to the summit of Signal Mountain. The Signal Mountain Summit Road winds gradually uphill through conifer forests. The summit offers panoramic views of Jackson Hole and the Tetons Range. The return trip is downhill.

Concessioner-Operated Campgrounds

A concession-operated campground is available at Flagg Ranch in the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway, just south of Yellowstone National Park. To make reservations contact:

Flagg Ranch Resort
PO Box 187
Moran, WY 83013
(800) 443-2311 or (307) 543-2861
www.flaggranch.com

For information on the Colter Bay RV Park & Tent Cabins contact:

Grand Teton Lodge Company
PO Box 250
Moran, WY 83013
(307) 543-2811
www.gtlc.com

GROUP CAMPING

Only organized groups such as youth, religious, and educational groups may use the group sites. Colter Bay Campground has 10 group campsites and Gros Ventre Campground has five. Site capacities range from 10 to 75 people.

X-Country Ski Trails from Flagg Ranch Area

Flagg Ranch Area

Flagg Ranch is 26 mi. north of Moran Junction. The trailhead is located near the northwest corner of the Flagg Ranch parking area.

Pacetea Creek Loop Trail

Easy. 2.5 mi., elevation change: 50'. Take the loop in either direction. The south side of the loop parallels the Gros Ventre Lake road, which is open to snowmobiles. The west side of the loop follows a bench above Pacetea Creek, kept open by thermal activity. The north and east sides of the loop traverse a dense conifer forest of lodgepole pines, sub-alpine firs and Engelmann spruce.

Flagg Canyon Trail North

Difficult. 4.5 mi., elevation change: 120'. Take the Flagg Canyon Trail north to reach the Flagg Canyon Trail signed, 0.5 mi. Turn west to the marked trail junction. The trail crosses the grooved snowmobile trail, use caution and watch for snowmobiles and snowcoaches. The grooved trail continues on the east side of the road and leads to the Flagg Canyon Trail, which follows the Snake River. Take the Flagg Canyon Trail north to reach the South Gate of Yellowstone National Park. This section of the trail contains a few short steep sections that can be treacherous. Use caution and avoid cornices where they exist. Return via the same route to the Flagg Ranch.

Flagg Canyon Trail South

Easy. Roundtrip: 4.0 mi., elevation change: 40'. Reach the Flagg Canyon Trail as described for Flagg Canyon Trail north. At the junction with the Flagg Canyon Trail, turn south (right). The southern half of the Flagg Canyon Trail leads 1.2 mi. to end at the highway near the bridge over the Snake River. The trail follows riding terrain and is suitable for beginners. Return via the same route.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

The National Park Service does not make concession reservations. Please make direct contact with the service of your choice.

Openings and closing dates are approximate.

The listing of authorized concessions operating float trips, horseback riding and mountaineering guide services is rotated within each category in a prescribed manner unrelated to quality.

A permit is required for conducting any commercial activity in Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway.

Flagg Ranch Resort

Open for summer season May 15 – Oct. 15. Open for winter season Dec. 15 – Mar. 12. Hours of operation subject to change before June 1 and after Sept. 15. Call 307-543-2861 or toll free 1-800-443-2311. Write Box 187, Moran WY 83013.

Accommodations – Log style lodging units with queen beds or king bed (open summer and winter).


Gift Shop – National park gifts, souvenirs, clothing, American Indian jewelry & children’s items.


Grocery Store – Essentials, camping/fishing supplies, package beer, ice & firewood.

Float Trips – See Float Trip section.

Horseback Riding – See Horseback Riding section.


Leek’s Marina

Call 307-543-2494.

Pizza Restaurant – Pizza, sandwiches & beer. Open daily 11:00 a.m.–9:00 p.m. June 4–Sept. 6.


RV Park – Open daily May 21 – Oct. 3 with all hookups available. Reservations advised.

Restaurants and Snack Bar – Chuckwagon Restaurant Open daily May 28 – Oct. 3. Table and buffet service for breakfast, lunch & dinner. Colter Bay Cafe Court Open daily 6:30 a.m. – 10:00 p.m., June 11 – Sept. 6.

General Store and Gift Shops – Colter Bay Village General Store open daily 7:30 a.m. – 10:00 p.m. May 28 – Oct. 3. Hours subject to change. ATM machine. Colter Bay Highway Convenience Store Open daily May 7 – Oct. 20. Groceries, soft drinks, beer, film, gifts & firewood.
Grand Teton National Park

Service Stations – Colter Bay Highway Chevron
Station Open daily 7:30 a.m. – 10:30 p.m., May 7 – Oct. 20. Automotive fuel, including diesel fuel. Self-service. Colter Bay Village Chevron


Float Trips – see Float Trip section under Grand Teton Lodge Co.

Horseback Riding – See Horseback Riding section.

Open daily 6:00 a.m. – 10:30 p.m. May 16 – Oct. 13. Pool Open daily 11:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m. lunch & snacks; poolside BBQ dinner 6:00 – 8:00 p.m. July 1 – Aug. 31. Weather permitting.

Gift & Apparel Shops – Open daily 8:00 a.m. – 10:30 p.m. May 16 – Oct. 13.

Newsstand – Sundries, magazines, books, cigars. 7:00 a.m. – 10:30 p.m. May 16 – Oct. 13.

ATM Machine – Hotel registration area.

Service Station – Self-service Chevron station. Diesel fuel available. Open daily 7:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. May 16 – Oct. 13.

Horseback Riding – See Horseback Riding section.

Float Trips – see Float Trip section under Grand Teton Lodge Co.

Spirits – Blue Heron Lounge open daily 11:00 a.m. – midnight (Sun. noon – 10:00 p.m.). May 16 – Oct. 12. Package Store open daily 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m. (Sun. noon – 10:00 p.m.) May 16 – Oct. 12.

Signal Mountain
Call 307-543-2831. Write Box 50, Moran WY 83013.

Accommodations – Lakefront apartments with kitchenettes, log cabins (some with fireplaces) & motel units (some with fireplaces) on Jackson Lake. May 8 – Oct. 16.

Restaurants –
Aspens Dining Room open daily
Breakfast 7:00 – 11:00 a.m. Lunch 11:00 a.m. – 2:30 p.m. Dinner 5:30 – 10:00 p.m. May 8 – Oct. 9. Hours subject to change before May 18 & after Sept. 21.

Cottonwood Cafe open daily Lunch
11:00 a.m. – 5:30 p.m. Dinner 5:30 p.m. – 10:00 p.m. May 8 – Oct. 9. Hours subject to change before May 18 & after Sept. 21.

Gift & Apparel
Gift Shop National park gifts, mountain home accessories and American Indian jewelry. Open daily 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m. May 8 – Oct. 3. Teton Traditions Mountain-inspired clothing and accessories. Open daily 9:00 a.m. – 8:30 p.m. May 8 – Oct. 3. Hours of both stores subject to change before May 18 & after Sept. 21.


Float Trips – see Float Trip section.


South Jenny Lake Area
outdoor clothing, t-shirts, groceries, film & gifts.  
Boat Shuttles & Cruises - Teton Boating Co. - On Jenny Lake. Scenic cruises, shuttle service, fishing boat rentals. Open 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. June 8 - Sept. 12. Closing date is subject to water levels. Call 733-2703.

Mountaineering - Exum Mountain Guides & School of American Mountaineering See Mountaineering section.

Moose Village  
General Store & Tackle Shop - Open daily May 22 - Sept. 12. 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Guided fly-fishing trips. Call 733-3471.

Dornans at Moose  

Grocery Store  
- Open daily May 1 – Sept. 15. 7:30 a.m. – 8:30 p.m. Write Box 101, Kelly WY 83011.

Snake River Float Trips  
The season for most companies is between mid-May and mid-September depending on weather and river-flow conditions. All trips interpretive. Fishing season extends later. Jack Dennis Fishing Trips - Guided fishing float trips; fly or spin fishing; lunch, instruction and equipment included. Call 733-3270 or write to Box 3369, Jackson WY 83001.

National Park Float Trips - 10-mile scenic wildlife trips, departing throughout day. Group arrangements available. Write Moose WY 83012. Call 733-6445 or 733-5500.

Heart Six Ranch Float Trips - 10-mile scenic trips and sunrise wildlife trips. Guided fishing trips for ranch guests. Write Box 70, Moran WY 83013. Call 543-2477.

Signal Mountain Lodge - 10-mile scenic trips, guided fishing trips. Write Box 50, Moran WY 83013. Call 543-2831.

Triangle X-Osprey Float Trips - 5- & 10-mile scenic trips scheduled throughout the day; sunrise & evening wildlife trips, supper float, breakfast and lunch float for groups. Fishing trips. Moose WY 83012. Call 733-5500 or 733-6445. FAX 733-8685.

Barker-Ewing Float Trips - 10-mile scenic trips, including morning & late evening wildlife trips. Departures throughout the day. May 9 - Sept. 30. Dinner trips available weekends June 15 – Aug. 20. Write Box 1007, Moose WY 83012; Call 733-1800 or 1-800-365-1800.

Fort Jackson Float Trips - Scenic rafting trips depart daily May through Sept. Sunrise trips, short trips (3 hours). Long trips with meal (5 hours). Also guided fishing trips, full & half day, equipment & transportation included. Call 733-2583 or 1-800-735-8430.

Flagg Ranch Float Trips - Whitewater & scenic wildlife trips – only trips north of Jackson Lake. Whitewater trips depart every two hours starting at 10 a.m.; scenic trips 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m., depending on weather. Call 543-2861. June 1 – Labor Day.

Grand Teton Lodge Company - (Colter Bay Village & Jackson Lake Lodge) 10-mile scenic trips with several morning & afternoon departures daily. Some trips include lunch or dinner cookout at Deadman’s Bar; morning departures daily; guided fishing trips. Write Box 240, Moran WY 83013. Call 543-2811.

Solitude Float Trips - 5- & 10-mile scenic trips. Guided fishing trips. Write Box 112, Moose WY 83012. Call 733-2871.

River & Lake Multi-Day Trips  
O.A.R.S. (Outdoor Adventure River Specialists) - Offers 2-, 3- and 5-day sea kayaking excursions on Jackson Lake, and 2-day scenic float trips on the Snake River through Grand Teton National Park. Wilderness camping, hiking, fishing, fun and relaxation. Call 1-800-346-6277 for information or reservations. www.oars.com

Mountaineering  
Exum Mountain Guides & School of American Mountaineering located at Jenny Lake. Daily basic & intermediate schools at Hidden Falls. Guided ascents of Grand Teton & all peaks & routes in Teton Range. Summer & winter. All skill levels. Rock, ice and snow. Private guides available for individuals or groups. AMGA accredited. Call 733-2297. Write Box 56, Moose WY 83012.

Jackson Hole Mountain Guides & Climbing School - Guide service for individuals and small groups. All peaks & routes in the Teton Range. Year-round. Daily schools on rock, ice, snow; all ability levels, certified guides; member U.S. Mountain Guide Federation; AMGA accredited. Office in downtown Jackson. Box 7477, 165 N. Glenwood, Jackson WY 83001; call (307) 733-4979.

Climbers’ Ranch/American Alpine Club - Dormitory accommodations, cooking area and showers for climbers. Call 733-7271.

Horseback Riding  


Bus Tours and Transportation  
Grand Teton Lodge Co. - Call 543-2811 for bus tours, charters, & transportation to & from Jackson, Yellowstone, intrapark. May 16 - Oct. 13.

Medical  
Grand Teton Medical Clinic – Near Chevron station at Jackson Lake Lodge. Open daily 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. May 16 – Oct. 13. Call 543-2514. Other hours call 733-8002.

Medical Services - St. John’s Hospital in Jackson WY 83001. Call 733-3636.

Other Services Outside the Park  
The town of Jackson is 13 miles south of park headquarters at Moose. All services are available. For a complete listing of accommodations and attractions outside the park, stop at the multi-agency Visitor Information Center at 532 North Cache, call 733-3316, or write Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce, Box E, Jackson WY 83001; http://www.jacksonholechamber.com

Stores and services are also available at Teton Village. Some services are located 6-8 miles east of Moran Junction. For information on Dubois, 52 miles east of the park, call the Dubois Chamber of Commerce, 455-2556.