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 rimmed 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-1860s. 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.

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Grand Teton National Park

All Wyoming Area Codes are 307

Yellowstone's boundaries into the Teton country.

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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.

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

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, Struthers 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. Basically creating a "museum on the hoof."

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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...
### Facts about the Park:

**Teton Range**
- An active fault-block mountain front, 40 miles long (65 km), 7-9 miles wide (11-14.5 km).

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

**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).

**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.

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The Storm Passes
- After World War II ended, the sentiment began to change in Jackson Hole. Between 1945 and 1947, bills were introduced in Congress to abolish the monument, but none passed. Local citizens began to realize that tourism offered an economic future for Jackson Hole. Eventually, attitudes became more agreeable toward park enlargement. By April 1949, interested parties had gathered in the Senate Appropriation Committee chambers to work out a final compromise. Though it took decades of controversy and conflict, discord and strife, the creation of a “new” Grand Teton National Park finally occurred on September 14, 1950, when Harry S. Truman signed a bill merging the 1929 park with the 1943 monument to form an enlarged 1,260,000-acre park. Preservation of the Teton Range, Jackson Lake, and much of Jackson Hole was finally placed in the hands of the National Park Service as a more complete ecosystem.

**Difficulties of park-making**
- Grand Teton National Park and emphasize the visionary ideology of Horace Albright, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and several pro-park residents. Legislation for the new park contained significant compromises: 1) protection of existing grazing rights and stock driveways; 2) reimbursement to Teton County for lost tax revenues; 3) provision for the controlled reduction of elk within park boundaries; 4) agreement that in the future presidential proclamation could not be used to create a national monument in Wyoming; and 5) allowance for continuation of certain existing uses and access rights to forest lands and inholder properties.

**Heritage Preserved**
- Congress enlarged the park to its present size in 1950. “...for the purpose of including in one national park, for public benefit and enjoyment, the lands within the present Grand Teton National Park and a portion of the lands within Jackson Hole National Monument.” The conservation battle for Jackson Hole coupled with the philanthropic dedication of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. shaped the character of this valley to the present day. Imagine how different the Teton landscape would look if unbridled development had prevailed over preservation of natural resources. In celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary of Grand Teton National Park, we recognize and honor the dedication, perseverance and aspirations of visionary men and women who believed that the greatest good for the Teton countryside was as a “public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people.” As Crucible for Conservation author Robert Righter suggests, what these visionaries achieved was “perhaps the most notable conservation victory of the twentieth century.”

The Creation of Grand Teton National Park was written in January 2000 by Jackie Skoges, 50th Anniversary Coordinator, with research, references, and quotations taken from A Place Called Jackson Hole by John Daugherty. Park Historian 1980-1991 and from Crucible For Conservation by Robert Righter, currently research professor of history at Southern Methodist University in Texas.

**Nature and Science**
- 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 remote areas of 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 the fastest, strongest, and healthiest.

In the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, wolves usually prey on elk, although they will occasionally take moose, bison, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, and bears. Wolf populations are naturally regulated by prey availability, which prevents overpopulation 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, wolverines, fishers, mountain lions, 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/grey, 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.

**Eradiation 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 are currently managed under the ESA, it is illegal to move wolves for purposes other than reintroduction.

**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 that 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.
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 graze 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 moose browses 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

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<th>Order</th>
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<td>Carnivora (Flesh-eaters)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Coyote</td>
<td>Canis latrans</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>u Gray Wolf</td>
<td>Canis lupus</td>
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<tr>
<td>r Red Fox</td>
<td>Vulpes vulpes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mustelidae – Weasel Family</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Marten</td>
<td>Martes americana</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>u Short-tailed Weasel</td>
<td>Mustela erminea</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Least Weasel</td>
<td>Mustela nivalis</td>
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<tr>
<td>a Long-tailed Weasel</td>
<td>Mustela frenata</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>u Mink</td>
<td>Mustela vison</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>u Wolverine</td>
<td>Gulo gulo</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Badger</td>
<td>Taxidea taxus</td>
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<tr>
<td>u Striped Skunk</td>
<td>Mephitis mephitis</td>
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<tr>
<td>u River Otter</td>
<td>Lutra canadensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Felidae – Cat Family</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>r Mountain Lion</td>
<td>Felis concolor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amphibians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>a - Abundant – likely to be seen in appropriate habitat and season.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c - Common – frequently seen in appropriate habitat and season.</td>
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<tr>
<td>u - Uncommon – seen irregularly in appropriate habitat and season.</td>
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<tr>
<td>x - Accidental – out of known range, or reported only once or twice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>? - Questionable – verification unavailable.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 olivewood flycatchers, yellow-rumped warblers, ruby-crowned kinglets, mountain chickadees, white-crowned and chipping 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 dusky flycatchers, western wood-pewees and yellow-rumped warblers nest near the lake. Look for golden eagles, Steiler’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 tree-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, redtailed 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 green-tailed 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 firs 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 solitaires. 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 sora nest here. Calliope hummingbirds feed on nectar 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 under-water plant growth and abundant fish, food for aquatic birds. Great blue herons and osprey nest here. White pelicans, double-crested cormorants, 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 plane. 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 skillfully 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 green-tailed towhee flutters through the sagebrush near the overlook and evening grosbeaks visit from the forest. Partners in Flight
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 be disappearing 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 gla and near willow. The trumpeter swan, the largest waterfowl 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 sighted 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, 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
Paulet sculpin
Mountain whitefish
Speckled dace
Mountain sucker
Mottled sculpin
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 Teton 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

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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 scriptus 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

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### Flowering Times of Selected Flowers and Shrubs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White Flowers</th>
<th>Valley</th>
<th>Canyons</th>
<th>Alpine</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muskleburry</td>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>Jul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Ash</td>
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<td>Jul</td>
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<td>Birdfoot Spires</td>
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<td>Jul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chokecherry</td>
<td>Jun</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodlandstar</td>
<td>Jun</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richardson Geranium</td>
<td>Jan - Aug</td>
<td>Jun - Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snowbrush Cremnthus</td>
<td>Jan - Jul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cow parsley</td>
<td>late Jan - mid Aug</td>
<td>Aug - Jul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serviceberry</td>
<td>Jun</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Bistort</td>
<td>Jun - July</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ladi-foxtails</td>
<td>Aug - mid Sep</td>
<td>Aug - Sep</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Bog Orchid</td>
<td>late Jun - mid Aug</td>
<td>Jul - Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manyflowered Pricas</td>
<td>Jan - mid Jul</td>
<td>mid Jun - Jul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado Columbine</td>
<td>late Jun - Jul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marsh Marigold</td>
<td>Jan - mid Jul</td>
<td>Jun - Jul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Epipactis Alnari</td>
<td>Jul - Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yarrow</td>
<td>late Aug</td>
<td>mid Jul - late Aug</td>
<td>Aug</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yellow Flowers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mute-spar Wyezia</td>
<td>mid Jan - Jul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hylecodon</td>
<td>Jan - Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>mid Jul - Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balsamroot</td>
<td>Jan - Jul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbitslip</td>
<td>mid Aug - Sep</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heartland Armeria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shrubby Cinquefoil</td>
<td>Jun - Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow Monkeyflower</td>
<td>mid Jun - mid Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lancetleaved Stonecrop</td>
<td>Jan - Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glacier Lily</td>
<td>Jun - July</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Wallflower</td>
<td>Jan - Jul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subalpine Buttercup</td>
<td>Jul - Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deathcamas</td>
<td>mid Jun - early Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregongrass</td>
<td>May - Jan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sulfur Buckwheat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bracted Leucentor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow Columbine</td>
<td>late Jul - Jul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow Fritillary</td>
<td>mid May - mid Jun</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subalpine Geranium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Port’s Primrose</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prairie,spire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glabernower</td>
<td>Jul - mid Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheephead</td>
<td>late May - mid Jun</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subalpine Spirea</td>
<td>mid Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shooting Star</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lady'smantle</td>
<td>late Jun - Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lewis Monkeyflower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Strawberry</td>
<td>Jun - Jul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spreading Dogbane</td>
<td>Jul - Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Heath</td>
<td>Jul - Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fireweed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moss Campion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catsepia Orchid</td>
<td>Jan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blechnum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodland Express</td>
<td>Jul - Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skyrocket Gilia</td>
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<tbody>
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<td>Wild Rice Fleece</td>
<td>July - Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rock Cress</td>
<td>Jan - Jul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sky Pilot</td>
<td>mid Jul - mid Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Peak</td>
<td>mid May - Jun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Bluebell</td>
<td>mid Jul - early Sep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringed Gentian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lupine</td>
<td>Jan - Jul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Big Gentian</td>
<td>late Jul - early Sep</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silky Phacelia</td>
<td>late Jan - Jul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Cornflower</td>
<td>Jan - Jul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpine Forget-me-not</td>
<td>Jul - early Aug</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Snake River flows in the shadows of the Teton Range. National Park Service Photo.
**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 area. By 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 cablework. 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.

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 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.

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**Natural Features and Ecosystems**

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 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.

**Flooding**

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

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

Flooding brings nutrients to the floodplain because rivers carry rich sediments and material that serves as fertilizer. Efforts to control natural flooding often lead 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 inspires your sense of wonder. Magnificent mountains tower over a valley bisected by the Snake River. This Beautiful valley, overlooked on the western edge by an impressive skyline, is known as Jackson Hole. The Teton Range dominates the landscape of the park.

The range began rising 2 to 13 million years ago. There were numerous earthquakes that released tension along the Teton Fault to create a vertical offset of 23,000 feet. However, when you view the range you will see that the Grand Teton

Food for wildlife, provide nutrients and carbon dioxide to the ecosystem, and create beauty and enjoyment for us all.

Fossils
When one views the Teton Range visions of vast, ancient seas do not usually come to mind. The peaks of the Teton seem so powerful, so imposing, that it may be difficult to imagine this area as an almost featureless underwater plain. Both of these scenes, however, describe chapters in the geologic history of Grand Teton National Park. One of the most revealing clues for geologists unraveling the mystery of the Teton’s past is the existence of fossils. Fossils are the mineralized remains or impressions of plants or animals from past geologic ages.

Fossils are typically found in sedimentary rock. One way that sedimentary rock forms is through the settling of suspended material (sand, gravel, or mud) from water. The settling material forms horizontal layers that thicken and lithify (harden to rock) over time. Sand, gravel, and mud are not the only material that settles to the bottom of aquatic bodies. Plant and animal material settles too. Once this organic material—perhaps the remains of an ancient fish—has settled, it is covered by the ongoing sedimentation process. In time the seas recede and the sedimentary layers are exposed to erosive forces such as wind, rain, and gravity. These forces break down the rock formations exposing successive underlying layers. Eventually the fossil remains of a creature once buried under tons of sediment are exposed at the earth’s surface.

In the northern, southern, and, most dramatically, in the western portions of Grand Teton National Park are 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 Teton was once the floor of ancient seas. The seas were inhabited by algae and corals, brachiopods (clamlike 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 that 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. The mass of moving ice has names like Schoolroom, Teton, Middle Teton, Triple, and Skillet Glacier.

Lakes and ponds
Most of the lakes in the park were created thousands of years ago. As the glaciers moved they pushed aside soil and dug into the ground. When they melted they left behind an indenta-
tion in the ground that filled with water from the melting glacial ice. These became the lakes that we see today. Jackson Lake, the park’s largest lake, is a natural lake that has been altered by a human-made dam.

Ponds can be formed like lakes but may also be the result of part of a river being blocked, beavers building a dam, natural sinkholes in the ground, or even human activity. The plant and animal life in a pond area is very diverse and productive.

Ponds and lakes provide for a variety of habitat in and around them. From cutthroat trout to crawfish, from great blue herons to moose, almost all wildlife in the park derive some benefit from lakes and ponds.

Ponds and lakes also provide recreational opportunities for visitors. Some of the easiest and most popular hikes are around lakes and ponds. All of the lakes are open to swimming and non-motorized boating. Jackson Lake also allows motorized boats for recreational use.

Mountains
Grand Teton National Park inspires your sense of wonder. Magnificent mountains tower over a valley bisected by the Snake River. This Beautiful valley, overlooked on the western edge by an impressive skyline, is known as Jackson Hole. The Teton Range dominates the landscape of the park.

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Peak Names
From the book Origins by Hayden and Nielsen.

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

Buck Mountain Named for George A. Buck, recorder for T.M. Bannon’s 1898 mapping party. Bannon gave the name “Buck Station” to the triangulation station he and George Buck established on the summit in 1898.

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

Mount Saint John Between Cascade and Indian Paintbrush canyons. Actually a series of peaks of nearly equal height. Named for Orestes St. John, geologist of Hayden’s 1877 survey, whose monographs on the Tetons and Wind River ranges are now classics. MOUNT MORAN Most prominent peak in the northern end of the Teton Range. Named by Ferdinand V. Hayden for the landscape artist Thomas Moran, who traveled with the 1872 Hayden expedition into Yellowstone and into Pierre’s Hole on the western side of the Teton Range. He produced many sketches and watercolors from these travels.
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 as 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.

Rock Formation

Two rectangular blocks of the Earth's crust, moving like giant trap doors, one swinging skyward to form the valley called Jackson Hole. The valley floor. Most of the elevation change has been buried in this gravity driven environment. Erosion is filling the valley in but it 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.

Wetlands, Marshes and Swamps

Wetlands, marshes, and swamps are abundant in Grand Teton National Park. 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.

20 rectangular blocks of the Earth's crust moved like giant trap doors, one swinging skyward to form the valley called Jackson Hole. Evidence for the amount of movement along the Teton fault approaches 30,000 feet. Evidence for the amount of movement along the Teton fault approaches 30,000 feet.

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 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 movement along the Teton fault approaches 30,000 feet.

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.

Mountains 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 plasticity 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 movement along the Teton fault approaches 30,000 feet.

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The Colter Stone

The Colter Stone, discovered near Tetonia, Idaho in 1833, 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 Togowtee Pass. The other commonly held view traces Colter's route through Jackson Hole, over Teton Pass, and north along the west side of the Teton 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 Teton Range, would prove that John Colter had traveled the Teton 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 mystery of John Colter's pioneering sojourn through this region.

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 two thousand 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 melted 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 Teton 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 Teton Range broadened the V-shaped stream canyons into U-shaped canyons, typical evidence of glaciation. Ice flowed from the canyons into Jackson Hole, then melted to form the basins that the rivers occupy today. Glacial lakes include: Phelps, Taggart, Bradley, Jenny, String, and Leigh. As glaciers flowed down the canyons, rocks and ice smoothed and polished canyon floors and walls. Look for glacial polishing today in Cascade and other canyons. Other telltale 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 Teton 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. Teton 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 rest-rooms, 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.mountainweather.com Teton Forecast

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 cool 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 wildlife 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.
not to exceed six feet in length.

Pets are prohibited in the backcountry and on park trails.

Pets are prohibited from public buildings and swimming beaches, except for guide dogs.

Pets are prohibited from riding in boats on park waters, except for Jackson Lake.

Pets must stay within 50 feet of any roadway.

Pets must not be left unattended and/or tied to an object.

Pets are prohibited from making unreasonable noise or frightening wildlife.

Pets running-at-large may be impounded and their owner charged for the care and feeding of the animal.

Kennels

If you are planning on exploring areas of the park that are closed to pets, we recommend that you place your pet in a kennel.

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

**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 with windows rolled up. The only exceptions are during the transport, preparation, and eating of food.
- Trash and garbage must be stored in the same manner as food, or placed in bear-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.

Grizzly bear. Best to watch from a (long) distance. National Park Service Photo.

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.

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.

Grand Teton National Park
Grand Teton National Park

All Wyoming Area Codes are 307

416

loud noises like shouting or singing. For your safety, do not bury or burn them. Paper, tampons, sanitary napkins, and diapers in the park, can cause contamination of waterways by burying and remain quiet while horses pass. Erosion. Prevent contamination of waterways by burying and carry out all your garbage. 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 burrying 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.

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 year. 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. Untended 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 burrying 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.

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

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

• Carry drinking water.
• Be prepared for rapid weather changes; bring rain gear and extra clothing.
• High elevation may cause breathing difficulties; pace yourself.
• Snow melts gradually, leaving valley trails by mid-June, canyon trails by late July. Be careful crossing snowfields and streams.
• Tell someone where you are going and when you expect to return.
• Solo hiking and off-trail hiking are not recommended.
• Check with a ranger for current information on trail conditions.

Avoid Crowds:
During July and August trailhead parking areas fill early, especially at South Jenny Lake, String Lake, Lupine Meadows, Death Canyon, and Granite Canyon. Parking on natural vegetation results in permanent damage to plants; violators will be ticketed. In paved parking lots, parking illegally will also result in a ticket. An early start will help you avoid parking problems.

Scenic Drives:
Many turnouts along park roads offer exhibits on park geology, wildlife, and plants. Turnouts also provide safe places to enjoy scenic views and take photographs. Do not stop in the middle of the road to view wildlife.
The Teton Park Road follows the base of the Teton Range from Moose to Jackson Lake Junction.
The Jenny Lake Scenic Drive skirts Jenny Lake and provides spectacular views of the peaks; the scenic drive is one-way and begins just south of String Lake.
The Signal Mountain Summit Road climbs 800 feet (242 meters) to panoramic views of the Teton Range, Jackson Hole valley, and Jackson Lake.

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 show 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 Campground. 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 homestead 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...
Grand Teton National Park

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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 Tetons. 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

Polecat Creek Loop Trail, 2.5 miles roundtrip, 2 hours, EASY.

West side of level loop falls 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 Polecat 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 of 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 loop- ing 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.

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**Hermitage Point, Two Ocean & Emma Matilda Lakes Trails**

- **Hermitage Point Trailhead**
- **Corral Trailhead**
- **Swan Lake Trailhead**
- **Two Ocean Lake Trailhead & Picnic Area**
- **Grand View Point Trailhead**
- **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 loop- ing back to Two Ocean 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.**
- **String Lake, 3.3 miles roundtrip, 3 hours, 120-foot elevation change, EASY.**

**National Park Service Photo.**
Trail circles the lake through a burned area just below Rockchuck Peak and Mt. St. John.

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, 14 hours, 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 (fee charged): 1.0 mile, 1-1/2 hours, 150-foot elevation change, MODERATE.

Popular trail follows Jenny Lakes south shore, then climbs to view of 200-foot cascades.

Inspiration Point, 5.8 miles roundtrip, 4 hours, 417-foot elevation change; via shuttle boat (fee charged): 2.2 miles roundtrip, 2-1/2 hours, 417-foot elevation change, MODERATE-STRENUOUS.

Follow trail to Hidden Falls, then continue up to Inspiration Point overlooking Jenny Lake 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): 14.4 miles roundtrip, 8 hours, 2252-foot elevation change, STRENUOUS.

Follow popular Cascade Canyon trail. North Fork leads to Lake Solitude and views of the Grand and Mt. Owen.

South Fork of Cascade Canyon, 23.2 miles roundtrip, 12 hours, 3589-foot elevation change; via shuttle boat (fee charged): 19.2 miles roundtrip, 11 hours, 3589-foot elevation change, STRENUOUS.

Follow popular Cascade Canyon trail. South Fork leads to Hurricane Pass and views of Schoolroom Glacier.

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.

Garnet Canyon, 8.2 miles roundtrip, 7 hours, 2160-foot elevation change, STRENUOUS

Trail leads to the mouth of Garnet Canyon. 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.
Grand Teton National Park

**Grand Teton National Park**

**Ultimate Wyoming Atlas and Travel Encyclopedia**

All Wyoming Area Codes are 307

Bradley 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. Granite Canyon

Marion Lake, 20.8 miles roundtrip, 12 hours, 2890-foot elevation change, STRENUOUS.

Follow Granite Creek to subalpine meadows around Marion Lake.

13. Top of the Tram

Fee charged for tram. Visitors are allowed to hike trails leading from the tram after snow has melted sufficiently to allow safe travel.

Marion Lake, 11.8 miles roundtrip, 7 hours, 1206-foot elevation change, MODERATELY STRENUOUS.

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.

14. 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.

15. Teton Canyon

Taghee 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-
Consider 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 groupsites 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 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 Groupsites 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.

Mountaineering
Permits are not required for mountaineering, but climbers on overnight trips must have a backcountry permit to camp or bivouac. Ask for the Mountaineering brochure. Current and detailed information is available at the Jenny Lake Ranger Station in the summer, 307 739-3343. In the winter call 307 739-3309. From June through September, all Garnet Canyon permits and permits for any trip involving technical climbing or mountaineering should be picked up at the Jenny Lake Ranger Station.

Fishing
A Wyoming state fishing license is required to fish in the park. There are established creel limits. For specific fishing rules and regulations ask for the Fishing brochure. Fishing licenses are available at the Colter Bay, Moose, Flagg Ranch and Signal Mountain camp stores.

Boating
All vessels must be registered with the park annually. A fee is required. Permits may be purchased at the Moose or Colter Bay Visitor Centers. Lakeshore campsites are located on Jackson Lake and Leigh Lake. Camping is not permitted on the Snake River. For specific information regarding the use of watercraft in the park ask for the Boating brochure.

Horses and Llamas
Stock may be used on established trails, however some trails are closed to horses and llamas. There are special campsites and rules for overnight stock use. Ask for the Stock Use brochure.

Stay Limits
Campers may stay in a camping zone or designated sites for two consecutive nights. On

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**Phelps Lake**

To Death Canyon

To Death Canyon Overlook

To Taggart Lake

To Open Canyon

To Granite Canyon

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Stay Limits
Campers may stay in a camping zone or designated sites for two consecutive nights. On
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 nonprofit 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.

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.
Water

Giardia, campylobacter and other harmful organisms that cause intestinal disorders with severe diarrhea can be transmitted through untreated water. To be certain that your water is safe, treat backcountry water by boiling or filtering with a portable water filter.

Sanitation

Prevent contaminated waterways. Urinate at least 200 feet away from any water source in rocky places that won’t be damaged by animals digging for the salts and minerals found in human urine. Bury feces in soil 6-8 inches deep and at least 200 feet from lakes, streams, and wetlands. Pack out toilet paper in a sealed plastic bag or use natural options such as rocks, snow, or vegetation. Store used tampons, sanitary napkins, and diapers in sealed plastic bags.

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 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.

Bury feces in soil 6-8 inches deep and at least 200 feet away from any water source. Bury any treated toilet paper. Use natural options such as rocks, snow, or vegetation. Never bury trash or attempt to burn aluminum.

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

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

Bears are common. Properly hang your food using the counter-balance method. Food storage poles or boxes are available at some sites.

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 before 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 MiddleNorth 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 MiddleNorth 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
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 MiddleNorth 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, where provided.
• 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-
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. Information and assistance are available year-round at the Moose Visitor Center and in summer (May through September) at the Buffalo Fork Ranger Station in Moran, the Rockefeller Parkway Ranger Station at Flagg Ranch and the Colter Bay Visitor Center.

Equipment should include an extra paddle or oar, a waterproof container with extra clothes, a first aid kit and a waste receptacle. Attach all gear securely. Inflatable boats should have an air pump, bucket for bailing and patch kit.

Do not drink the water unless you boil it first. Swimming in the river is not recommended.

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 1886, 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

These stretches provide scenic views, calmer water and the fewest obstructions. Fast water at the Cattleman’s Bridge 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

More difficult than the preceding section, this stretch of river drops significantly, increasing the current. Braided channels make routefinding difficult and require 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
- Rivers
  - 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 28 for whitefish*

* Snake River closed to human access from Moran'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.
Grand Teton National Park

428

X-Country Ski Trails from Taggart Lake Parking Area

Taggart Lake Parking Area
Drive 6.5 mi. northwest of Moose Junction on the Teton Park Road to the Taggart Lake parking area at the end of the plowed road.

Jenny Lake Trail
Easy. Roundtrip: 7.0 mi., Elevation change: 170’. Follow the unpaved road 1/4-mile to Cottonwood Creek (be alert for snowmobiles), then ski north along the creek. The trail follows the west side of the creek and crosses several large meadows, then gently climbs a few hills of alpine moraine and ends at an overlook of Jenny Lake. On clear days, the trail provides close views of the snow draped peaks as it skirts the base of the Teton Range. The terrain is mostly level and is excellent for beginners. Skimming Cottonwood Creek is not recommended. Return via the same trail. Another option is to follow the unpaved road (not flagged) to the east side of Jenny Lake (be alert for snowmobiles). To reach the flagged ski trail from the unpaved road, cross Cottonwood Creek and head west along the edge of Jenny Lake.

Taggart Lake-Beaver Creek Loop
Difficult. Taggart Lake and return—roundtrip: 3.2 mi., Elevation change: 275’. Taggart Lake (Beaver Creek Loop – roundtrip: 4.4 mi., Elevation change: 307’). This loop through a forest that burned in 1985 has steep slopes. From the parking area, ski directly toward the mountains. Turn north (right) and follow the trail as it climbs over the moraine (ridge of glaciated debris). The ski trail forks in about one mile. The right fork climbs 0.7 mile for a view down to Taggart Lake. The left fork takes you directly to Taggart Lake nestled at the foot of the Tetons. If you return the way you came, you will encounter a steep, treed section that is at times icy and treacherous, requiring overall skin ability. Another option from Taggart Lake is to turn south, cross the bridge over the lake outlet, and follow the trail that climbs the moraine. Then ski down the slope open slope and follow the trail to the east to return to the parking area.

Pacific Creek to Deadman’s Bar—10.5 Deadman’s Bar to Moose Landing—10.0 Moose to Wilson—12.0

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 unspared 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 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 current information on trail conditions. For current information on trail conditions, please call 307-739-3612; ask at the Moose Visitor Center for current information on trail conditions.

The CDST, 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.

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, snowmobiles 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 plowed road and is not groomed.

Open Areas
Designated, unplowed roads and the groomed Continental Divide Snowmobile Trail are open to snowmobiling. In addition, the surface of Jackson Lake is open when the ice is safe enough to accommodate snowmobiles.

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 over-snow 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

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 electric 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 Moose
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.
Colter Bay Campground

- Has 10 group campsites and educational groups may use the group sites.
- Only organized groups such as youth, religious, and Gros Ventre Campground has five site capacities range from 10 to 75 people.
- The nightly use fee is $3.00 per person plus a $15.00 non-refundable reservation fee.

Concessioner-Operated Campgrounds

- Colter Bay and Flagg Ranch Trailer Villages are concessioner-operated trailer facilities with full hook-ups, showers, and laundry.
- Deer Valley Campground has 75 tent sites. To make reservations contact:
- Colter Bay Village
- Reservations today call 307-543-2811, for cabins 543-2828; future 543-3100. Write Grand Teton Lodge Co., Box 240, Moran, WY 83013.
- Accommodations 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.
- Campfire gatherings are rotated within each category of commercial 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.
- Grand Teton National Park
- The National Park Service does not make concession reservations. Please make direct contact with the service of your choice.
- 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.
- The National Park Service does not make concession reservations. Please make direct contact with the service of your choice.
- Opening and closing dates are approximate.
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- Commercial Services
- Colter Bay Village
- Reservations today call 307-543-2811, for cabins 543-2828; future 543-3100. Write Grand Teton Lodge Co., Box 240, Moran, WY 83013.
- RV Park - Open daily May 28 – Oct. 3. Tent sites, 24-hour launderette, showers and restrooms.
- Colter Bay Village
- Reservations today call 307-543-2811, for cabins 543-2828; future 543-3100. Write Grand Teton Lodge Co., Box 240, Moran, WY 83013.
- Food and spirits for sale at Grand Teton Lodge Co., Box 187, Moran WY 83013.
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- A permit is required for conducting any commercial activity in Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway.
Service Stations – Colter Bay Highway Chevron
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.

Teton Lodge Co. – Horseback Riding – See Horseback Riding section.

Jackson Lake Lodge


Restaurants – Mural Room Breakfast 7:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. Lunch noon - 1:30 p.m. Dinner 6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. May 16 - Oct. 13.

Jenny Lake Lodge
Call 307-733-4647. Write Grand Teton Lodge Co., Box 240, Moran WY 83013.


Dining Room – Breakfast 7:30 - 9:00 a.m. Lunch noon - 1:30 p.m. Dinner 6:00 - 9:00 p.m. Reservations suggested for breakfast & lunch; reservations required for dinner. June 2 - Oct. 10.

South Jenny Lake Area
General Store – Jenny Lake Store – Open daily May 13 - Sept. 26. Camping & hiking supplies,
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 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’ RanchAmerican 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.