



Backcountry Permits— are required for all overnight backcountry stays in both Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway.

**Camping Zone Elevations**

Berry Creek	6800 - 7558 ft
Cascade Canyon	
North Fork	7900 - 8800 ft
South Fork	8000 - 9900 ft
Death Canyon	7900 - 8800 ft
Death Canyon Shelf	9500 - 9700 ft
Granite Canyon Area	
Granite (lower)	6800 - 8800 ft
Middle/South Fork	8800 - 9400 ft
Upper Granite	8600 - 8800 ft
Mt. Hunt Divide	8400 - 9600 ft
Open Canyon	7400 - 9400 ft
Owl Canyon to Moose Basin Divide	7220 - 9840 ft
Paintbrush Canyon	
Lower	7600 - 8800 ft
Outlier Site	9000 ft
Upper	9500 - 10000 ft
Webb Canyon to Moose Basin Divide	6800 - 9840 ft

**LEGEND**

- Camping Zone
- Designated Campsite
- Group Site
- Distances between markers in miles.
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road
- Park Boundary
- Trail in Grand Teton National Park
- Teton Crest Trail
- Trail outside Grand Teton National Park

Do not use this map for backcountry hiking. Buy topographic maps at visitor centers.

A camping permit entitles you to stay within a designated site or a camping zone. In some areas, designated campsites are hardened to increase durability. Other areas are managed as "camping zones" where camping is allowed within a marked zone.

- Signs mark the beginning and end of each zone. If there are indicated campsites inside the zone, they are marked with additional signs.
- Whenever possible, camp at previously occupied sites out of sight of trails and other campers and at least 200 feet from lakes and streams.
- Group campsites may only be used by groups specifically assigned to them. Group sites are marked with signs.
- Fires are prohibited except at designated lakeshore campsites, use a stove.
- Bears are common. Read the "In Bear Country" section on the other side.

**Camping Zone Maps**  
Maps of most camping zone are available at permits desk or may be downloaded from: [www.nps.gov/grte/playourvisit/bczones.htm](http://www.nps.gov/grte/playourvisit/bczones.htm).

**Berry Creek, Webb Canyon, Owl Canyon & Canyons Without Trails**  
Bears, including grizzlies, frequent these areas. Hiking includes difficult and dangerous stream crossings without bridges. Safe travel requires good physical condition and experience with map and compass or GPS. Hikers must be self-reliant. Stock camping is permitted only at Hechtman Stock Camp. Grassy Lake Road is closed until May 31 for grizzly bear activity. Obtain a permit at any backcountry office. Specify your camping itinerary by indicating the canyon you plan to camp in. Note that the northern canyons have permit limits similar to camping zones.

**Lakeshore Sites**

**Jackson Lake**  
Pets are allowed on boats in Jackson Lake but are not allowed on the shores of Jackson Lake except at designated boat ramps and the Spalding Bay campsites. Pets must be physically restrained on a leash less than six feet in length at all times and are not allowed out of boats.

**Phelps, Leigh, Trapper and Bearpaw Lakes**  
Pitch tents on tent pads, where provided.

**Food Storage and Fires**  
• Bears are common. Proper food storage is required by federal law. Park Rangers regularly patrol these campsites.  
• Permanent bear-resistant storage boxes are provided at each site and must be used to store food and any item with an odor. You may check out a bear food canister for excess items. Items may not be hung from trees or left in boats.  
• Fires are only allowed in metal grates. When finished, please douse your fire with water until it is cold to the touch.

**Trail Combinations & Mileages**

- Tram to Granite Canyon via Marion Lake**  
15.0 miles. Trailhead: Teton Village - 1 night. Fee charged for the tram.
- Cascade Canyon/Paintbrush Canyon loop (Note: This is an extremely busy trail July and August)** 19.0 miles. Trailhead: String Lake - 1 night.
- Granite Canyon/Open Canyon loop via Valley Trail** 20.2 miles. Trailhead: Granite Canyon - 1 night.
- Tram/Death Canyon loop via Valley Trail** 21.9 miles. Trailhead: Teton Village - 1 to 2 nights. Fee charged for the tram.
- Cascade Canyon/Death Canyon via Static Peak Divide** 25.8 miles (23.4 miles with Jenny Lake ferry). Trailheads: South Jenny Lake and Death Canyon - 1 to 2 nights. Fee charged for the ferry.
- Granite Canyon/Death Canyon loop via Valley Trail** 24.2 miles. Trailhead: Granite Canyon - 2 nights.
- Tram to Cascade Canyon via Teton Crest Trail** 28.6 miles. Trailheads Teton Village and String Lake. Fee charged for the tram.
- Death Canyon/Cascade Canyon via Teton Crest Trail** 30.1 miles. Trailheads: Death Canyon and String Lake - 2 to 3 nights.
- Death Canyon/Paintbrush Canyon via Teton Crest Trail** 37.1 miles. Trailheads: Death Canyon and String Lake - 3 to 4 nights.
- Granite Canyon/Paintbrush Canyon via Teton Crest Trail** 38.6 miles. Trailheads: Granite Canyon and String Lake - 4 nights.

**Consider Your Safety**

Travel in the backcountry of Grand Teton National Park has inherent risks. Rescue is not a certainty. Cell phone coverage is spotty and unpredictable; text messages may transmit in areas without cell coverage. Your safety is your responsibility and depends on sound judgment, adequate preparation and equipment, constant attention to surroundings and physical conditioning.

**Lost, Injured or Overdue**

Leave your itinerary with a friend or relative. If you do not return on time, they should notify the park. In the event of an emergency, stay calm. If lost, stay where you are, searchers will locate you more quickly. Find a nearby clearing or rocky outcrop for visibility. If someone is injured, provide treatment if possible. Try not to leave the person unattended. Send for help with information including the exact location, age and health of person, nature of the injury, equipment on scene and treatment given. Keep your group together, especially children. Uncontrolled falls on snow and ice and un-roped falls while rock scrambling may cause injury or death.

**Hypothermia**

Hypothermia (lowering of body temperature) is a serious condition that may lead quickly to death. Hypothermia is often due to exposure from a storm or a swamped boat. Watch for signs of hypothermia: uncontrollable shivering, incoherent speech and exhaustion. Seek shelter, replace wet clothing and provide warm, nonalcoholic liquids. In serious cases, place the undressed victim in a sleeping bag with another undressed person. Always carry rain gear and extra clothing. Dress in layers and avoid wearing cotton.

**Lightning**

Afternoon thunderstorms are common. Plan your trip accordingly; find a safe place before a storm hits. Avoid exposed summits and ridges, open areas and lone trees. Forested areas with trees of similar height are safer. Do not stand on tree roots. If boating, get off the water.

**Altitude**

Elevations in the park vary from 6,320 to 13,770 feet above sea level. Altitude sickness may strike anyone regardless of age or physical condition. Symptoms include headache, nausea, sleeping difficulties, and tiredness. Plan your trip to allow a slow ascent. Mild altitude sickness may be treated with rest, fluids and aspirin. If conditions persist or worsen, descend to lower elevation.

**Hydration**

Stay hydrated! High elevation and low humidity will drain your body of fluids. Drink water before you start your hike, carry plenty of water with you and drink fluids after your hike.