Grand Teton

National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior

Grand Teton National Park John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway



Floating the Snake River



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General Information	 Flowing west from its source in the Teton Wilderness, the Snake 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 downstream of Jackson Lake Dam, the river winds through the park. The Snake is a complex river to float. The beauty and lack of whitewater lulls floaters into inattentiveness. A tangle of channels and constant shifting of logjams present difficulties found on few whitewater rivers. Accidents are common. Use caution whenever you float. Information on flow rates and additional caution areas are posted at river landings and visitor centers. 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 depth averages 2 to 3 feet, but exceeds 10 feet in some 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 traditionally strong upstream winds into consideration, especially when canoeing.
Safety and Etiquette	Help preserve the tranquility of the river and 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, steer 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 (June through September) at 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 or treat it first. Swimming in the river is not recommended. For information on Snake River flows, call 1-800-658-5771. For information on floating the Snake outside the park contact: Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce, Box E, Jackson, WY 83001, 307-733-3316; or Bridger-Teton National Forest, Box 1888, Jackson, WY 83001, 307-739-5500 or 307- 739-5417.
Regulations	 All vessels must carry a U.S. Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device (PFD) properly fitted for each person on board. Passengers under 13 years old must wear a PFD. A non-motorized park boat permit is required for each watercraft. Purchase permits at Moose and Colter Bay Visitor Centers. Fees are \$10.00 for a 7-day permit and \$20.00 for an annual permit. Display the permit prominently. Boating under the influence of alcohol or drugs is prohibited. Inner tubes, air mattresses, float tubes, and similar flotation devices are prohibited. Motors and pets are prohibited on the 	 Snake River. Motors may be used on Jackson Lake. A motorized boat permit is required. No camping or fires on the river. Floating is prohibited on all rivers in the park and parkway except the Snake River. The Snake River bottom is closed to floating and public entry each year from December 15 to April I. Floating is prohibited within 1,000 feet of Jackson Lake Dam. A concession permit is required for all commercial activity in the park. Report any accident with a collision or casualty to a ranger within 24 hours. Pack out all trash.

Suggested Float Trips

Beginner Level

Jackson Lake Dam to Pacific Creek These areas provide scenic views, calmer water, and few obstructions. There is fast water at Pacific Creek landing, boaters should scout this landing prior to launching.

Intermediate Level

Pacific Creek to Deadman's Bar This stretch drops significantly creating swift water and braided channels that make route-finding difficult. Boating experience on lakes has proven to be of little help on the Snake River.

Flagg Ranch to Lizard Creek Campground

The braided channels make route-finding a challenge. The river winds through the Parkway for 6 miles to Jackson Lake. During the 4 miles on the lake, southwest winds can be moderate to strong. Strenuous rowing or paddling is required. Afternoon thunderstorms and winds produce waves that can swamp rafts and canoes. Motors may be carried for use on Jackson Lake.

Advanced Level

Deadman's Bar to Moose Landing This is the most challenging stretch of river in the park and most accidents occur here. The river drops more steeply, with faster water than in other sections south of Pacific Creek. Complex braiding obscures the main channel and strong currents can sweep boaters into side channels blocked by logjams.

Moose to South Park Boundary

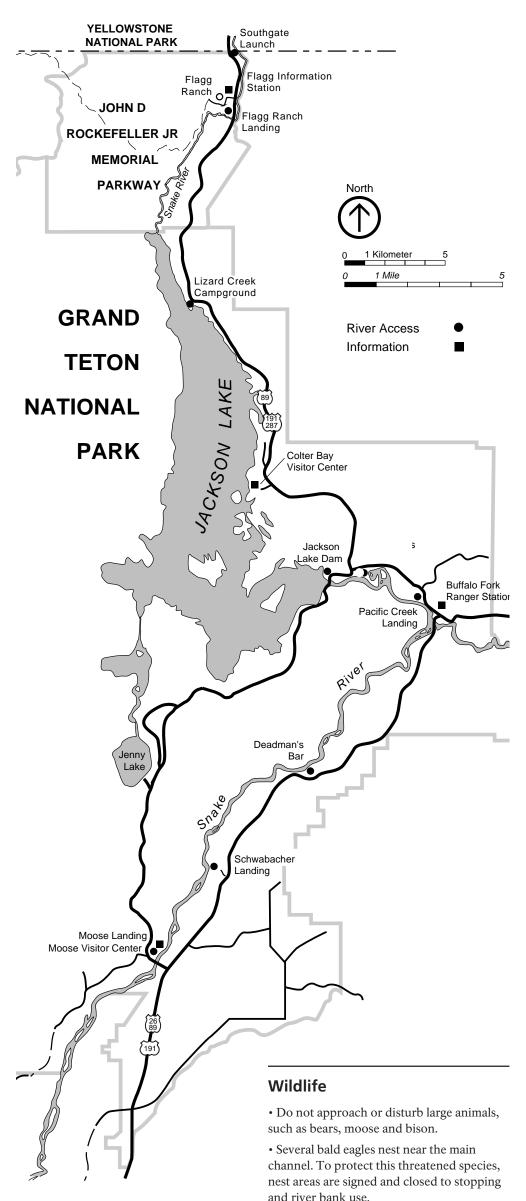
This section of the river is as difficult as the preceding section. Advanced boating skills are required due to fast current, braided channels, and logjams. The park boundary extends 5 miles downriver of Moose on the west bank and 2 miles downriver on the east bank; there is no take out or access to the river at the park boundary. The next take-out is at Wilson, 14 miles downstream from Moose.

Southgate to Flagg Ranch

Southgate Launch is 1/2-mile south of the South Entrance of Yellowstone National Park. The steep and narrow river provides challenging whitewater for rafters and kayakers. In spring, increased water flow creates standing waves, haystacks, laterals, and large holes capable of flipping rafts. Scout by walking the rim trail along the west bank of the river. At more than 4000 cfs the rapids are Class III (not recommended for canoes). Below 4000 cfs, only canoeists with advanced whitewater skills should attempt this section.

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• Ospreys and great blue herons nest near the Snake River. Do not stop near nests as these birds are also susceptible to distur-

bance while nesting.