Wilderness Regulations

To protect natural resources and the wilderness experience, the following regulations are enforced within the Jedediah Smith Wilderness:

- Group size is limited to 20 people and 20 head of stock.
- Camping within 200 feet of any lake and within 100 feet of any stream is prohibited.
- All garbage and human waste must be disposed of properly. Please pack out all garbage. Bury human waste in covered containers. They are available at Forest Service lands.
- Livestock cannot be picnicked or hitched within 200 feet of any lake or within 100 feet of any stream.
- Possessing forage that is not pelleted feed or certified weed seed-free hay, straw, whole grains, or cubed products is not allowed.
- It is illegal to damage or remove natural objects or cultural artifacts on Forest Service lands.
- Motorized equipment and mechanized transportation are prohibited within the Wilderness. This includes bicycles, game carts, chain saws, snowmobiles, and off-road vehicles.
- Campfires are allowed except at Sunset Lake, Alaska Basin, Moose Lake, and Fox Creek Pass (hatched area on map).
- Caches, equipment, personal property or supplies cannot be stored within the Wilderness.

Be Bear Aware!

**FOOD STORAGE & SANITATION IS REQUIRED**

Attractants must be UNAVAILABLE (as described below) to bears at night and during the day when unattended.

**ATTRACTANTS ARE:**

- Food, beverages, toiletries, game meat, carcass parts, processed livestock food, pet food, and garbage.
- UNAVAILABLE MEANS:
  - Hung at least 10 feet high and 4 feet from any vertical support.
  - Stored inside a bear-resistant container or hard-sided vehicle with windows shut.
  - Game meat, if properly stored as described by above bullets, can be stored at least 100 yards from a sleeping area, recreation site or Forest Service System Trail.
  - Game meat may be left on the ground if it is at least one-half mile from any sleeping area, recreation site, or Forest Service System Trail.

LEAVE NO TRACE

Leave No Trace is a national program that strives to educate all those who enjoy the outdoors about the nature of their recreational impacts as well as techniques to prevent and minimize such impacts. Listed below are a few easy to follow steps to help limit the effects your activities have on the Wilderness:

- Do not tie stock in a way that damages trees, vegetation or soil. Please place high lines in areas with rocky or durable surfaces, and use wide nylon straps to protect trees.
- Use existing fire rings for campfires and use only small, dead wood found on the ground.
- Wash yourself and dishes at least 200 feet from any water source with bio-degradable soap.
- To help reduce impact to vegetation and soils, travel and camp on durable surfaces. Use established campsites and trails where available and avoid areas that are just beginning to show impacts.
- Try not to disturb others users and to preserve natural quiet.
- Hikers, it is your responsibility to stop and step to the downhill side of the trail when horses are encountered. Speak softly as the stock passes.

What is Wilderness?

Wilderness areas are lands designated by Congress that are to remain undeveloped and natural. Wilderness may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value. Wilderness can mean many different things to people but the Wilderness Act of 1964 provides a common definition for designated areas. A key word in this definition is untrammled, which is defined to mean uncontrolled, unrestricted, or not modified by humans. It means Wilderness is unlike any other land in the nation, where humans are merely visitors and natural forces are allowed to dominate in order to preserve natural conditions.

The Jedediah Smith Wilderness lies on the west slope of the Teton Range in western Wyoming. In 1984, Congress designated the 123,451 acre area because of unique limestone features, including numerous caves and outstanding scenery. It was named after Jedediah Strong Smith, a well educated New Yorker who explored the West in the early 1800s.

Jedediah Smith

WILDERNESS

Caribou-Targhee National Forest

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM