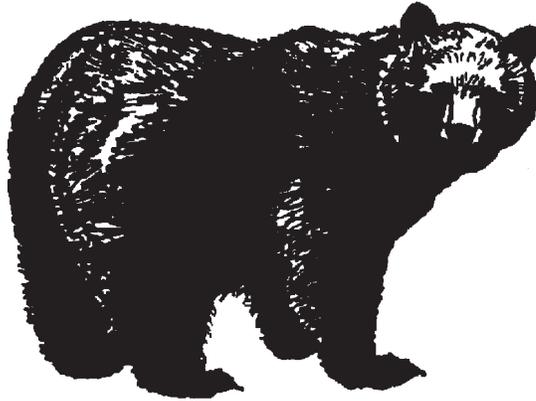


National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Grand Teton National Park
Moose, Wyoming

A Bear's Story



Who killed the bear?

June 9, 1994

Visitor to Ranger, "The bear looked so hungry, I gave it my sandwich."

June 10

Bear tears pack off back of 9 year-old-boy and eats food inside.

June 11

Park Biologists track bear, tranquilize it and remove it from the park by helicopter.

The Future

50% of the bears removed return to their original home range. If the bear continues to contact humans, it is shot dead by park personnel. Do you want to be responsible for the death of the bear you came here to see?

Do not feed the bears.

The staff of Grand Teton National Park

3.67" x 8.5"

The template for this rack card is set up to output three rack cards (side-by-side) per 8.5 x 11 inch sheet of paper using a desktop laser printer.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

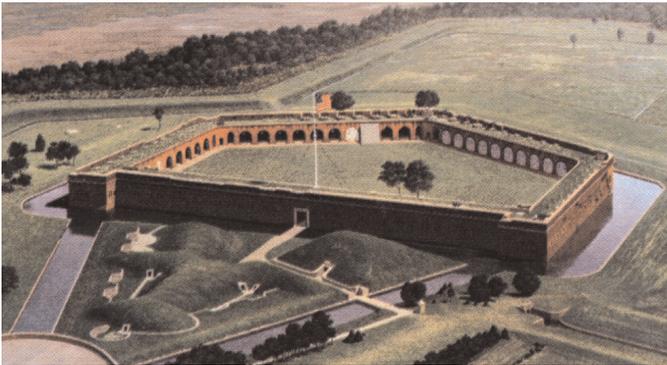


Fort Pulaski National Monument
Savannah Georgia

Fort Pulaski

“The result of this bombardment must cause... a change in the construction of fortifications as radical as that foreshadowed in naval architecture by the conflict between the Monitor and Merrimac. No works of stone or brick can resist the impact of rifled artillery of heavy calibre.”

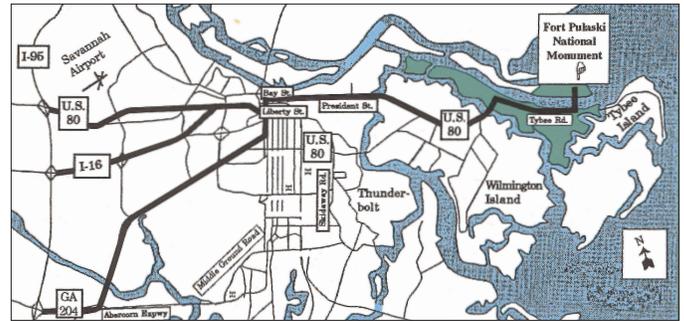
—Maj. General David Hunter, U.S. Army



Rendering of Fort Pulaski from the southwest edge.

Sub heads are labeled as such in the paragraph style sheet. There is no space after a sub head. Text type is labeled as “Text” in the paragraph style sheet. There is one line space between paragraphs, but no spaces between sub heads and their accompanying text. The rest of this is dummy text. Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness has inspired the spirit of liberty around the world. From the French of the Rights of Man, to freedom’s cries from Tianenmen Square, words are still a “signal for arousing men to assume the blessings and security.

This illustrated biography, *Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty*, with essays by leading scholars, is the companion volume to the Library’s major exhibition on Thomas Jefferson. This exhibition is also part of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary. Indeed, the Library of Congress is one of Thomas Jefferson’s principal legacies. The anniversary of the founding of the Library of Congress. Testimonies to the acquired by the United States in 1815 as the core of the Library of Congress. Indeed, the Library



How to get here:

To visit Fort Pulaski national Monument, follow U.S. 80 East toward Tybee Island. The Monument entrance is located approximately 15 miles east of Savannah.

Monument Features:

This illustrated biography, *Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty*, with essays by leading scholars, is the companion volume to the Library’s major exhibition on Thomas Jefferson. This exhibition is also part of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary. Indeed, the Library of Congress is one of Thomas Jefferson’s principal legacies. The anniversary of the founding of the Library of Congress. Indeed, the Library of Congress is one of Thomas Jefferson’s principal legacies. The wide range of his interests determined the universal and diverse nature of the Library’s collections and services. Founded in 1800 as the national government prepared to move from Philadelphia to the new capital city, the Library of Congress owned 740 books and 3 maps a year later.

While he was president of the United States from 1801 to 1809, Jefferson took a keen interest in the Library of Congress and its collections, including approving the first law defining the role and functions of the new institution. He personally recommended books for the Library and appointed the first two librarians of Congress, John J. Beckley (1802–807) and Patrick Magruder (1807–1815).

Hours of operation:
Visitor Center 8:30–5:00 Daily
Fort 8:30–5:15 Daily

Admission Charged

For seasonal park hour changes and special event information contact:

Superintendent
Fort Pulaski National Monument
P.O. Box 30757
Savannah, Georgia 31410-0757
912 786-5787

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Assateague Island National Seashore
Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge

Safety, Regulations, Pets, and Hunting

Water Safety and Seashore Hazards

Use the lifeguarded beaches. Treat breaking surf waves with respect; dislocated shoulders and sand abrasions are not uncommon. **Broken necks and paralysis have resulted from riding the waves in some fashion and being thrown into the sand head first.** Get into your vehicle during lightning storms. Overexposure to the sun causes heat exhaustion and can cause severe sunburn.

Driving and Parking

Drive cautiously and obey posted speed limits. Take care around parking lots, campgrounds, and popular shell fishing areas that may be crowded with vehicles, bicycles, and children. Do not stop suddenly or block traffic to watch horses or other wildlife. Avoid road-shoulder stopping and use designated parking. In Virginia, demand can exceed available parking space, especially on summer weekends.

Hours of Operation

The wildlife refuge, located in Virginia, is open year-round, although opening and closing times vary seasonally. After-hours surf fishing is allowed by special permit. There is no closing time in Maryland, but overnight stays are permitted only for the campers in designated campgrounds or backcountry campsites or for surf fishermen. No permit is required for overnight surf fishing in Maryland.

Pets

Pets are prohibited in Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge Assateague Stat Park, the primitive area north of the state park, and in backcountry campsites. Pets are permitted elsewhere on the island's Maryland end, but they must be on leashes no more than six feet long. This regulation is enforced because dogs can disturb horses, nesting shore and marsh birds, and other people. Blowing sand and salt spray are hard on the eyes and feet of dogs, and insects found here (heartworms) can endanger their health. **Please leave pets at home.**

continued on other side

Wildlife and You

It is illegal to feed the horses, deer, or any other wildlife. Feeding them promotes dependency on humans, making these animals potentially more dangerous to people. It is also unhealthy for the animals and encourages them to stay along roads where many are hit by cars each year. Enjoy the animals from a distance, even if they seem friendly. **Raccoons and other mammals have tested positive for rabies virus. Immediately report any bite or scratch to a park ranger or refuge officer.**

Hunting

In Virginia, annual deer hunts are managed by permit for archery and firearm hunters, including people in wheelchairs. Waterfowl hunting is allowed on selected portions of the refuge. Contact the national wildlife refuge for details. In Maryland, certain waterfowl and game species may be taken under state and federal regulations. Contact national seashore headquarters during September for information about hunting and for maps.

Poison Ivy, Mosquitoes, and Ticks

Guard against poison ivy, mosquitoes, and ticks—all abundant on Assateague from spring through autumn. While very rare along the Eastern Seaboard (an annual national average of 5-10 human cases), the potential for mosquito-transmitted encephalitis always exists, since the virus can be present in wild birds. Three different species of ticks are found on the island: dog, lone star, northern deer (*left to right, shown larger than actual size*). A tick bite may transmit various ailments. The northern deer tick is known to carry Lyme disease. To avoid getting bitten, stay on the trails, use repellents, and inspect yourself carefully if you walk through grass or brush. Ask at the visitor centers or campground office for a brochure.



For more information contact:

Assateague Island National Seashore
7206 National Seashore Lane
Berlin, MD 21811-9742

410 641-1441
410 641-3030

Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge
PO Box 62
Chincoteague, VA 23336

757 336-6122
757 336-6122

www.nps.gov