Information and Assistance

National Park Service employees at park visitor centers, ranger stations and the headquarters will be happy to provide you with information, assistance and orientation. Films, exhibits, maps and brochures are available. Both visitor centers have a fine selection of books for sale. A self-guided automobile tour on cassette tape is available for checkout at the Bighorn Canyon Visitor Center.

**Bighorn Canyon Visitor Center**
Address: 20 Hwy. 14A East, Lovell, WY 82431
Phone: (307)548-2251
Hours: Open daily (except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's days.) Memorial Day through Labor Day: 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Remainder of the year: 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**Fort Smith Visitor Center**
Location: Highway 313 and Afterbay Road, Fort Smith, Montana
Phone: (406)666-2339
Hours: Open daily (except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's days.) Memorial Day through Labor Day: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Remainder of the year: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

**Park Headquarters**
Address: P.O. Box 458, Fort Smith, Montana 59035
Phone: (406)666-2412
Hours: Open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

**Horseshoe Bend Ranger Station**
Address: Entrance to Horseshoe Bend Campground
Information and courtesy boat inspections.
Phone: (307)548-7326
Hours: Open daily, Memorial Day through Labor Day weekends, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hours may vary.

**Yellowtail Dam Visitor Center**
Location: Located at the end of Highway 313 at Yellowtail Dam.
Yellowtail Dam information and tours.
Phone: (406)666-2358
Hours: Open daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Memorial Day through Labor Day.

For a Safe Visit, please inform yourself about:
- Park regulations
- Fishing regulations
- Weather conditions
- Wildlife
- Boating
- Private property

Detailed information is available at visitor centers and ranger stations.

INDEX

- Anniversary Celebrations: pages 2 and 3
- Hiking and Camping: page 4
- Fishing Regulations: page 5
- Boating Tips: page 5
- Important Information: page 6
- Kids Corner: page 7
- Ranger-Led Activities: page 7
- Park Map: page 8
Welcome to Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. As you read through the Canyon Echoes, you will note that Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area has a variety of diverse resources including geology, wildlife, both game and non-game fish, and a wide range of scenic vistas and environments. Stop in at our visitor centers or feel free to contact any of our park employees for information about the park. We are always looking for better ways to serve you and to give you opportunities to get to know our area. We welcome any comments, thoughts, or ideas that you may have. Write to us at Bighorn Canyon NRA, Box 458, Fort Smith, MT 59035 or pass your comments on to any of our park rangers.

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
The first 25 years

The construction of the 525 foot high Yellowtail Dam from May 10, 1961 to December 22, 1966 and the filling of Bighorn Lake in 1967 were the most significant events in the history of the National Recreation Area. The water based recreational activities of fishing and boating in the canyon pushed the visitation figures over 285,000 in 1975, and over 400,000 in 1985 and since.

Bighorn Canyon is truly a diverse area. Included within the boundaries of the park is the Yellowtail Wildlife Habitat, which is a wildlife habitat which is administered by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. A portion of the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range which was established in 1969 by order of the Secretary of the Interior. Wild horses can be seen along the highway between Horseshoe Bend and Barry's Landing.

Two visitor centers serve the area. A small visitor center is located at Fort Smith, and the first solar powered visitor center constructed for the National Park Service is located at Lovell, Wyoming.

Other developments include the Horseshoe Bend and Ok-A-Beh Marinas, campgrounds including boat-in campgrounds at Black Canyon and Medicine Creek, and boat launching areas. A road connecting Fort Smith with Barry's Landing is proposed and other developments are planned for the future.

Because of the great diversity in the landscape, Bighorn Canyon is the home to large and small animals including bear, elk, deer, mountain lion, coyote, fox, badger, beavers and bighorn sheep. The present band of bighorn sheep originated from a group of sheep released in the Big Horn Mountains. The sheep established themselves by crossing the ice near Devil's Canyon Overlook where they are now commonly seen.

Prehistory and history are important parts of the Bighorn Canyon story. The ancient Bad Pass Trail was used for 8,000 years. The park has four historic ranches with 32 historic buildings on them. The village of Fort Smith on the north end of the park was named after one of the forts located on the Bozeman Trail.

For 25 years now the National Park Service has been providing recreational opportunities at Bighorn Canyon as well as preserving the natural environment. The maintenance crew, the administrative staff and the park rangers all play a vital role in providing the American public the National Park System they desire and have enacted through their representatives in Congress.

Since long ago individual Crow Indians have been coming to the rim of the canyon and fasting for three or four days in quest of visions that would be powerful medicine they could return with to aid their tribe. People still come here to enjoy the beauty of the land and restore their internal energy with recreation and with serenity and tranquility in order to return to their everyday lives better able to contribute to society.

During its 25 years of existence, Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area has been led by five different superintendents. These people have all had one thing in common: a dedication to this unique place, and desire to see that each visitor has a rewarding experience while here. Each has brought different talents and abilities, and all have combined to insure the protection and preservation of Bighorn Canyon for this and future generations.

Twenty-five years of leadership

Joe Rumburg 1966-1969
Bruce Shaw 1969-1971
Art Sullivan 1971-1976
Homer Rouse 1976-1981
Bill Binnewies 1981- Present
**Happy Birthday: National Park Service 75 years old**

In 1914, businessman Steven T. Mather complained to Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane about the sorry state of this country's national parks. Lane replied if Mather didn't like the way things were in the parks, he should come to Washington, D.C. and take on the job of running them. Mather accepted the challenge, and in 1916 established the world's first National Park Service.

Mather was assisted by a capable young lawyer, Horace Albright, and the National Park Service overcame its myriad obstacles in establishing the system, and today their creation has its 75th Anniversary, boasts 357 diverse units ranging from the Statue of Liberty to Grand Teton National Park.

Americans have always been proud of their country's natural splendors, and equally proud of our historic landmarks. Prior to the turn of the 20th Century, a number of areas had been designated national parks. But there was no system to manage them, and no cohesive laws guiding their operation.

The care given the parks generally slip-shod, with park managers appointed mainly for their political connections, not for any dedication to conservation or interest in preservation. In some parks, including Yellowstone, administration was in the hands of the army. Whether civilian or military, management was less than professional, and many people were unhappy with the situation.

Among the unhappiest was Mather, so he fired off his letter to the secretary. A widely known outdoorsman and conservationist, Mather also happened to be a millionaire, giving him a certain independence of action. Opinionated, hard-driving, and used to getting things done, Mather entered his new job with enthusiasm. Not willing to let anything get in the way of achieving his goals, he informed his new assistant that the most important job was keeping him, Mather, out of jail. In the rush to get the job done there might be times when legal niceties might be treated somewhat nonchalantly. Mather felt that correcting poor facilities, poor services, and even poorer roads required his undivided attention. Albright could worry about rules and bureaucratic details; Mather had the national parks on his mind.

It was altogether fitting that while Albright guided the bill creating the National Park Service through the wilderness of Congress, on the day it was signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson, Mather was guiding a group of VIP's through a High Sierras wilderness, he envisioned adding the national park system.

Mather served as national park service director until shortly before his death in 1930. As his successor, Albright carried on the legacy. On Albright's departure in 1933, the system has grown three-fold, including not only the 'Crown Jewel' parks such as Yellowstone, Grand Canyon and other equally spectacular locales, but also historic places and prehistoric archeological sites.

Today there are national parks, monuments, historic sites, military parks, seashores, riverways, and recreation areas in the system. One of these additions was Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, which entered the system in 1966, and celebrates its 25th birthday in 1991. Located astride the Montana-Wyoming State line, Bighorn Canyon is a spectacular landscape of canyons, carved caught up between the Bighorn and Pryor Mountain ranges. Bighorn Lake nestles within 71 miles of Bighorn Canyon, and the recreation area encompasses some of the most dramatic scenery in the northwestern United States.

Along with the other units of the park system, in 1991 Bighorn Canyon joins in observing the 75th birthday of a truly American idea, the National Park Service.

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**1916 - 1991**

**Crow Country**

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area shares two-thirds of its boundary with the Crow Indian Reservation, and the Crow have played an important role in the history of the park and the Bighorn Country as a whole. This land has been the home of the Crow for generations, and they have defended it against all threats.

The Crow call themselves "Asaloga" which translates as "Children of the Big Beaked Bird." Other Plains Indian tribes referred to the Crow as "Sharp People," meaning they were as crafty and alert as their namesake bird. In the universal sign language of the Plains, Asaloga was communicated by flapping the hands like a bird's wings. European explorers and traders interpreted this as "Crow" and applied the name to the Crow people.

The Crow have a long history of friendship and cooperation with Europeans, and with the United States Government. The earliest traders found the Crow to be among the most hospitable and friendly of the Native American groups encountered.

In 1851 the Treaty of Fort Laramie was signed between the Crow and the United States. Crow territory was generally recognized as encompassing much of south-central Montana and northern Wyoming. In 1863 the Bozeman Trail was pioneered through Crow country, and in 1866 Fort C.F. Smith was constructed on the Bighorn River to protect the Trail. The Crow camped and traded at the river. The Crow have played an important role in the history of the area.

Over the years, the size of the area has steadily reduced to its original 38 million acres to its present two and one-half million. Today many non-Indians live on the reservation, and own much of the land. The Bighorn River, one of the country's blue-ribbon trout streams, attracts many non-Indian visitors to the vicinity.

The Crow people have been proud of their land, the place names of the recreation area ring with the history of the Crow people. Locations including the Bighorn River, Frozen Leg, Pretty Eagle, Hairy Moccasins, and Goes Ahead, were guides for George Custer and his ill-fated expedition to the Little Bighorn.

Still a dynamic and growing nation, the Crow carry on the traditions of the past, while moving toward the Twenty-First Century. One of their most lasting traditions is that of the Crow Fair, held every August at Crow Agency, their capital. It is a spectacular celebration and a reaffirmation of the cultural traditions of the people to the Crow way of life. A bumper sticker a few years ago appeared that said much about the feelings of many Crow toward their fair; it stated: "I haven't been to heaven, but I've been to the Crow Fair." Enough said.

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**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

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Robert Yellowtail
Exploring Bighorn Canyon country

Hiking

Hiking at Bighorn Canyon can range from a short stroll from one of the campgrounds to the water’s edge, to longer cross-country routes. The following section recommends some short hikes and destinations.

North District

Beaver Pond Nature Trail: This level 2 mile trail leads to the shores of Little Lime Kiln Creek and its many beaver ponds. The trail starts from the Fort Smith Visitor Center where self-guiding brochures are available.

Bighorn Headgate Trail: The .1 mile trail leads to the stone and mortar headgate built as an irrigation project by Crow Indian laborers at the turn of the century. Trail leaves from west end of Afterbay campground parking area.

Om-Ne-Ho Trail: This 3 mile, scenic trail follows the canyon rim from the Yellowtail Dam to the Ok-A-Beh boat ramp. Trail is steep for the first 1/4 mile, then levels off along the rim. Trail begins at south end of parking area at Yellowtail Dam.

South District

Crooked Creek Nature Trail: A .3 mile trail over gently sloping terrain. Self-guiding brochures located at the trailhead explain the plant and animal relationships of the riparian environment. Horseshoe Bend Marina parking lot.

Hillsboro: The Hillsboro access road leads to the homestead settlement of G.W. Barry, for whom the land is named. Buildings from his Cedarvale dude ranch and the Hillsboro post office still stand. The access road meets Barry’s Landing road just east of the campgrounds. The 1 mile trail is open to foot traffic only.

Lockhart Ranch: Hike or drive the dirt road where the pavement ends for 2.5 miles beyond the Barry’s Landing turnoff. From the Lockhart Lane parking turnout at the ranch access, it is a 3 mile hike to the ranch. Western novelist Caroline Lockhart made these ranch buildings headquarters for her cattle operation from 1926 to 1955.

Medicine Creek: Once a prospecting road for uranium mining, this 1.8 mile trail follows the west canyon rim north from Barry’s Landing to the boat-in/hike-in only campground on Medicine Creek. Trailhead at north end of Barry’s Landing parking area. Following the dirt road (foot or horse traffic only) that circles “Barry’s Island,” actually a round peninsula, is an enjoyable and easy variation of the above hike.

In addition to Bighorn Canyon’s trails, there are several interesting hiking routes found either by following former roads or simply venturing cross-country. Visit a ranger at either visitor center for route suggestions and directions.

Backcountry

More adventurous hikers, with map and compass in hand, may hike cross-country in any section open to public use within the 120,000 acres of the N.R.A. Backcountry permits may be obtained free of charge at visitor centers and ranger stations. Become informed about private property and areas closed to public access while obtaining your permit.

Use common sense when hiking in the backcountry. Sturdy shoes, plenty of drinking water, and a first aid kit should be every hiker’s companions. Be careful where you place your hands and feet. Bighorn Canyon’s residents include prairie rattlesnakes, poison oak, and occasional black widow spiders. It is also wise to hike with a friend, and to tell someone where you are going and when you plan to return.

Wilderness

Excellent backpacking opportunities can be found in the Cloud Peak Wilderness, the Paradise Wilderness, and Tooth-Absaroka Wilderness in Custer County, Wyoming. The Cloud Peak Wilderness, located in the Beartooth Mountains, contains the Big Horn Mountains contained in Big Horn National Forest, 604 E. Main, P.O. Box 367, Lovell, WY 82421. Phone (307) 548-7766. The marina also offers: Rental Boats and Recreation Equipment (hourly)

Concession

Concessions services are available at Horseshoe Bend Marina, Wyoming and Ok-A-Beh Marina, Montana. Both marinas offer:

Gas and Oil

Safety Equipment: Required U.S. Coast Guard items.

Fish Supplies: Bait, lures, Wyoming and Montana licenses available at Horseshoe Bend. Montana licenses available at Yellowtail Marina, Fort Smith, MT. Boat Storage: Dry storage and slips are available at Horseshoe Bend. No boat slips are available at Ok-A-Beh Marina on long and short term leases.

Food and Beverages: Fast food, hot dog, cold and hot snacks, ice, and meals are available at Ok-A-Beh.

Services

Horseshoe Bend Marina is open daily, 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. (Sun.-Thurs.), 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Fri. & Sat.), Memorial Day through Labor Day weekends. Phone (307) 548-7766. The marina also offers: Rental Boats and Recreation Equipment (hourly)

Camping

Camping at Bighorn Canyon is available in a variety of environments, including sage/juniper communities, riparian habitat (stream and creek-side), pine forest, and lake-side camping. Camp only in designated areas. Campsites are available on a first-come/first served basis and reservations are not accepted. Current status of campsite availability may be obtained at either visitor center. Quiet hours are from 10 p.m. until 6 a.m.

Backcountry camping is available for hikers in the South District. A limited amount of backcountry camping on the lake shore is accessible by boat from either end. Before camping in the backcountry, obtain a free, required backcountry permit and information on restricted areas at a visitor center or ranger station.

Overnight parking for those staying in self-contained vehicles is allowed in the upper parking lot at Ok-A-Beh and in the parking lot above the boat ramp at Barry’s Landing.

The National Recreation Area is the home of black bears. Bear sightings are common from spring through fall, especially in the Black Canyon boat-in camping areas. Bear safety depends upon the ability and willingness of humans to follow these simple safety rules when visiting bear country.

• Do not leave any fish or entrails on the lakeshore. Dispose of them (and all refuse) in bear-proof garbage cans. If garbage cans are not available, dispose of any fish parts by sinking them in deep water.

• Odor attracts bears! Never leave food or garbage unattended.

• Use bear boxes and hanging racks which are provided for food storage. Should boxes be unavailable, food must be kept in hard-sided ice chests.

• Do not leave food, dirty dishes, empty food containers, cooking utensils, etc. out or stored in a tent.

• NEVER FEED A BEAR!

Bear problems are actually people problems, and they are preventable. By simply following these rules, humans can work together to help ensure the preservation of this magnificent resident of Bighorn Canyon.
Fishing

BIGHORN RIVER

Water conditions below the Afterbay Dam are ideal for trout, and this portion of the Bighorn River has developed into a blue ribbon trout fishery. Brown trout are the most abundant, with rainbow trout also present.

On the first 13 miles of the river, from the Afterbay Dam to the Bighorn Access, MOTORS are PROHIBITED. Information on limits, regulations, and fishing conditions are available at the Fort Smith Visitor Center. Guide services, boat rentals, vehicle shuttle service, food and equipment are available in Fort Smith.

The water can be swift and very cold, especially during periods of high water release. Know the hazards of waders and what can be done to eliminate those hazards.

WARNING: One mile downstream from the Afterbay Dam are three cement blocks on the right side of the river. Two more cement blocks lie beneath the water and are very efficient at rolling canoes over. Stay to the left side of the river in this area.

Limits

Afterbay Dam to cable 600 feet downstream and below Bighorn Access area: Live bait allowed, 5 trout, only 1 of which may be over 18 inches and only 1 of which may be a rainbow trout.

Cable 600 feet below Afterbay Dam to Bighorn Access: Artificial lures only. No motors, 5 trout, only 1 of which may be over 18 inches. Catch and release only for rainbow trout.

Any trout caught in Montana must be released or killed immediately.

FLOAT DISTANCES

Afterbay Dam to NPS River Ranch Access ........ 3 miles

NPS River Ranch to Bighorn Access ............. 10 miles

BIGHORN LAKE

Bighorn Canyon offers year-round fishing opportunities. Wall-eye, rainbow and brown trout, yellow perch, ling, crappie, and catfish are among the usual catches. Fishing regulations and limits follow state laws, and fishing in either Montana or Wyoming requires the appropriate state fishing license. There is no special provision that provides for fishing in both states under one permit. Copies of Montana and Wyoming regulations and information on fishing conditions are available at visitor centers and ranger stations. Wyoming and Montana fishing licenses are available at the Horseshoe Bend Marina and the community of Lovell, Wyoming. Montana fishing licenses may be obtained in Fort Smith.

Fish cleaning stations are located at Ok-A-Beh and Horseshoe Bend boat ramps.

Winter ice fishing is popular, with ling, walleye, and trout commonly caught. Be sure to check state regulations for ice fishing information. Caution is advised when walking on the ice. KEEP INFORMED OF CURRENT CONDITIONS. Vehicles and snowmachines are NOT allowed on the ice.

Limits

Fish limits for Bighorn Lake.

TROUT: 10 lbs. + 1 fish not to exceed 10 fish.

WALLEYE, SAUGAR and BASS: 6 in combination

CHANNEL CATFISH: 6

OTHER GAME FISH: No limit.

See regulations for more information.
The remote and rugged beauty of Bighorn Canyon serves as a colorful backdrop for folklore about many interesting characters. One such character is Frank Sykes. Sykes built his cabin near Crooked Creek in the 1890’s. A suspicious man by nature, he placed his cabin on high ground to command a view. He didn’t want anyone sneaking up on him. Syke’s appearance aroused interest. Short and powerfully built, he normally wore buckskins, a large black hat, and sported a handlebar mustache. Rarely did he travel without his Colt .44 and electric powerboat. They successfully navigated through the Bighorn, Yellowtail Dam is drawn from some depth, it is very cold and makes swimming impractical in the Afterbay and Bighorn River. Do not swim in the harbors or launch areas.

**Folklore Characters of Bighorn Canyon**

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**Entrance Fees: None**

Accommodation and Services

Pt. Smith, MT: cafe, motels, grocery stores, gas station, guide services, and post office.

Lovell, WY, and Hardin, MT: restaurants, motels, gas stations, grocery stores, auto repair shops, hospitals, post offices, libraries, pharmacies, churches, and a variety of shops.

Write local Chamber of Commerce for more information.

**Roads**

There is no off-road use by vehicles. Some non-paved roads are open for use in the South District, all of which are marked with a sign. Motorcycles, motor scooters, and motor bikes must be operated on Park roads; no off-road or trail use is allowed.

**Bicycling**

Bicycling is permitted only on established public roads and in parking areas. There are no bicycle paths along the roadways. Lights and reflectors are required after dark. We strongly suggest that safety helmets be worn by all bicyclists. Park roads are narrow and winding.

**Pets**

Pets must be leashed or physically restrained at all times. This is for their own protection, protection of wildlife, and the protection of other visitors. Pets must be cleaned up after in public use areas. Horses are not allowed in picnic areas, campgrounds, on sidewalks, or in any areas closed to public entry.

**Swimming**

Swimmers are encouraged to use the swim beach at Horseshoe Bend where a lifeguard is on duty noon to 6 p.m., Friday through Tuesday. The boat exclusion area at Ok-a-Beh is used for swimming. Because the water is deep and cold, it is very cold and makes swimming impractical in the Afterbay and Bighorn River. Do not swim in the harbors or launch areas.

**Firearms**

Firearms are not allowed in Bighorn Canyon except by those actively hunting in areas open to hunting. Unloaded firearms may be transported in a vehicle when the weapon is cased, broken down, or rendered inoperable.

**Campfires**

Campfires are permitted in designated campgrounds and picnic areas where fire grates are provided. Backcountry permits are required for campfires in the backcountry. High fire danger may cause fire restrictions to be placed in effect. Do not leave campfires unattended. Only collect driftwood below the high water level. Driftwood is usually removed from the lake and made available for campfires. Woodpiles are stacked at Ok-a-Beh, Barry’s Landing and Horseshoe Bend.

**Defacing Park Features**

Collecting natural or archeological objects, or defacing or destroying any plant, animal, or mineral is prohibited. LEAVE THE BEAUTY FOR OTHERS TO ENJOY!

**Important Information**

Anonymous

It is unlawful to go upon tribal, trust, or allotted lands on the Crow Reservation without tribal permission. Much of the land in the northern section of Bighorn Canyon N.R.A. is Crow land. River users must stay between the high water marks on the Bighorn unless permission has been granted by the adjacent landowner.

**Weather**

Spring is typically dry and cool. Summer has many hot days that cool quickly at night. Expect the most rainfall in May and June. Some summer thunderstorms are unexpected, as the storms’ approach is hidden by the canyon walls. Lightning is dangerous.

Fall is often filled with pleasant days. Winter weather fluctuates with cold waves interspersed with warm chinook winds that melt the snow away.

**Averages and Temperatures**

- November to March: 30-40, 0-5
- April: 50-70, 30-50
- May & June: 70-90, 40-50
- July & August: 85-95, 55-60
- September & October: 60-75, 30-45

**Entrance Fees:**

None

**Accommodation and Services:**

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Bighorn Canyon Visitor Center. Learn how the sun's energy can be harnessed to heat buildings, produce electricity, and do work for us. Demonstrations on request.

- Bighorn Canyon Visitor Center and at Horseshoe Bend.

Sunday May 26, and September 1. Programs begin at 9:00 p.m.

Campfire Programs
- Horseshoe Bend Campground. Meet at the Horseshoe Bend Amphitheater in B Loop for a 45-minute slide-illustrated talk or demonstration. Topics include wildlife, geology, early settlers, Native Americans, recreation, and other park-related subjects. Current topics are posted at the visitor center and on the campground bulletin board.

- Afterbay Campground. Meet at the Amphitheatre at the west end of the campground for a 45-minute slide-illustrated talk or demonstration about wildlife, Crow Indian culture, history, geology, recreation, boating safety, fishing, and other park-related subjects. Current topics are posted at the visitor center and on the campground bulletin board. Friday and Saturday, May 24 through September 2, plus all others during May, June and July at 9:30 p.m.; during August and September at 9:00 p.m.

Walking Tours of Fort Smith Site - Sunday afternoons. As the site is on private land, a park ranger must accompany those visiting the site. Start from the Ft. Smith Visitor Center, car caravan to the site for a 1/4 mile walk. Learn about the fort, why it was here, and what became of it Memorial Day through Labor Day.

- Bighorn Canyon Visitor Center. Learn how the sun's energy can be harnessed to heat buildings, produce electricity, and do work for us. Demonstrations on request.

All year.

- Bighorn Canyon Visitor Center.

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What is the Bighorn Canyon Natural History Association?

The Natural History Association is a non profit cooperating association aimed at promoting the education, interpretive, and research activities of the National Park Service and Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. Publications on the history, natural history and recreational features of the area, including this newspaper, are funded and produced by the Association.

You are invited to join the Association! An annual membership fee of $5 per year entitles you to a 15% discount on all visitor center bookstore items, except Native American beadwork.

To join, complete the following application:

Name:

Address:

Annual Dues: $5. Mail to: Business Manager, Bighorn Canyon Natural History Association, P. O. Box 396, Lovell, Wyo. 82431. Or: Applications may be turned in at either visitor center.

Thank you for your support!
The north and south ends of the recreation area are not connected by a direct route. Highway 14A is closed during winter months, use regular 14. Travel from Fort Smith, Montana to Lovell, Wyoming may be made via:

- Pryor-Edgar: 143 miles
- Hardin-Dayton: 195 miles

**Mileage**

**Fort Smith Visitor Center to:**
- Afterbay Campground: 1
- Yellowtail Dam: 2
- Ok-A-Beh: 10.5

**Fort Smith, Montana to:**
- Hardin, MT: 42
- Billings, MT: 90
- Sheridan, WY: 114
- Custer Battlefield Nat'l Mon: 44

**Bighorn Canyon Visitor Center to:**
- Mason-Lovell Ranch: 13
- Horseshoe Bend: 14
- Pryor Min. Wild Horse Range: 13
- Devil Canyon Overlook: 18
- Barry's Landing: 27
- Lockhart Ranch: 27

**Lovell, Wyoming to:**
- Cody, WY: 48
- Sheridan, WY: 100
- Billings, MT: 90

**LAKE MILEAGE**

**Yellowtail Dam to:**
- Ok-A-Beh: 2
- Black Canyon Campground: 7
- Medicine Creek Campground: 38
- Barry's Landing: 90
- Horseshoe Bend: 47
- Causeway: 58

Detailed maps of Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area are available at all visitor centers, ranger stations and park headquarters.