Backcountry Permits

A Backcountry Use Permit is required for all overnight trips in the backcountry. The permit is valid only for the dates, locations, and party size specified. Permits are not required for day hiking; however, day hikers must observe all backcountry regulations.

All Backcountry Use Permits must be obtained in person and not more than two days in advance of your departure. When you obtain your permit, you will receive important information on current trail and campsite conditions, hazards, and any restrictions or closures.

The key to a successful trip is careful planning and preparation. Please read this publication thoroughly. When planning your itinerary, keep in mind the time of year, difficulty of terrain, possible river crossings, closed areas, elevation changes, and the physical condition of everyone in your party. Remember you can only travel as fast as the slowest person in your group. We recommend using topographic maps and reading a good hiking guide to assist you in planning.

Each campsite has restrictions on group size, stock use, boating access, wood fires, and length of stay. (Campsite restrictions are listed on pages 6-11.) The maximum number of nights one can remain at a single site is three unless otherwise indicated. With the exception of four campsites, we allow only one party at each campsite. We join the national Leave No Trace program (see page 12) in urging backpackers to keep campsite sizes small. If your party size exceeds the campsite limit, you will need to obtain a second permit and be prepared to cook and sleep as separate groups.

Advance Reservations

Backcountry campsites may be reserved in advance. The reservation fee for each trip is $20 regardless of the number of nights or number of people in a single trip. Groups that exceed the maximum number of people allowed at a campsite must split into multiple groups and submit a reservation request for each group.

A trip is defined as a contiguous itinerary that enters and then exits the backcountry at a trailhead or developed area. An itinerary that requires vehicular transportation between trailheads during the trip would constitute another trip and require an additional reservation and/or permit.

Application Procedures

Reservation requests must be submitted on the Trip Planning Worksheet (enclosed). Additional worksheets are available by mail from the Central Backcountry Office or on the park website at www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/backcountrytripplanner.htm.

A non-refundable processing fee of $20 must be submitted with each application and can be made with cash, check, or money order. The fee is for obtaining a reservation, not for taking a trip, and will be deposited only upon confirmation of a reservation. Once the reservation has been made the fee is no longer refundable even if the trip is canceled.

Requests for reservations will be accepted only by mail or in person. We cannot accept applications over the phone, fax, or e-mail.

Reservation applications may be submitted anytime after January 1; however, to ensure that your application arrives during a time when the Central Backcountry Office is staffed we recommend waiting until March 1 to submit your application.

We begin processing reservation requests on April 1. All applications received on or before April 1 will be processed in random order. Applications received after April 1 will be processed in the order they are received.

Successful applicants will receive a confirmation letter by mail. This confirmation notice is then exchanged for the actual Backcountry Use Permit, which must be obtained in person at a Backcountry Permit Office in the park, not more than two days before the first camping date. Reservations are held only until 10:00 a.m. on the day of your trip. If you are delayed, you may hold your reservation by calling the phone number shown on the confirmation notice. Reservations that have not been confirmed or exchanged for backcountry permits will be canceled and the campsites made available for other parties.

Only a portion of backcountry campsites will be reserved in advance. We leave some sites open in each area each night for people without reservations. Consequently, if you can be flexible in your choice of campsites, you may decide to wait until you arrive in the park to reserve your site(s) and obtain your permit.

We strongly encourage you to develop a second itinerary that may explore some less popular areas, in the event your first choice is not available. If you are camping with stock or requesting sites in one of our more popular areas such as Slough Creek or Yellowstone and Shoshone lakes, your chances of getting your first choices are best if you submit your request by April 1.

Please submit only one request per party. Duplicate applications slow down the reservation process and may result in duplicate charges, overlapping itineraries, and unused campsites.

Please do not submit requests for campsites with an opening date prior to those specified in the site limitations on pages 6-11 and on the Trip Planning Worksheet. The opening dates represent the average date that a campsite becomes accessible due to a decrease in snow pack, flooding, or dangerous stream crossings. If the campsite opens earlier than these dates it is then made available for both walk-in permits and reservations. In some years campsites may not open by the dates that you have reserved. Additionally, we occasionally have to close campsites due to bear activity or wildfire. In these instances, reserved itineraries will be modified to the best of our ability when you pick up your permit.

If your plans change and you cannot use any, or part, of your backcountry use permit or reservation, you are encouraged to call (307) 344-2160 to cancel your trip. A refund will not be provided, but you will allow other campers access to those sites.

Undesignated and Winter Camping

Camping in undesignated sites is occasionally allowed under certain circumstances and with special approval on a case-by-case basis. Stringent policies govern this privilege, and adherence to Leave No Trace skills and ethics is required. Camping in designated campsites is not required during the winter season. For more information about camping in undesignated sites and/or for a booklet about winter camping, contact the Central Backcountry Office at (307) 344-2160 or e-mail us at YELL_Backcountry.Office@nps.gov.
Hiking in Bear Country

Yellowstone Bear Management Areas

Eliminating human entry and disturbance in specific areas can prevent human–bear conflicts and provide areas where bears can pursue natural behavioral patterns and other social activities. Types of restrictions include area and trail closures, no-off-trail travel, a recommended party size of four or more people, and travel limited to established trails or daylight hours. Check the campsite listings on pages 6–7 for restrictions that may apply to individual campsites. To reduce human related impacts on bears in high density grizzly bear habitat, we have established the following areas (see map, page 3) and restrictions.

A Firehole: Area (including Firehole Freight Road and Firehole Lake Road) is closed March 10 through the Friday of Memorial Day weekend. The Mary Mountain Trail from the Nez Perce trailhead to Mary Lake is closed March 10 through June 15. Through travel from the Canyon trailhead is not allowed; however, travel is allowed from the Canyon trailhead to Mary Lake and back. Streamside use is allowed from the point where Nez Perce Creek crosses the main road to a point one mile upstream along Nez Perce Creek.

B Richard’s Pond: Area is closed March 10 through the Friday of Memorial Day weekend. From the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend through September 30, Duck Creek, from the park boundary upstream to the Campanula Creek/Richard’s Creek fork, is open to streamside travel. The area upstream from Campanula Creek/Richard’s Creek fork is closed from March 10 through September 30.

C Genesis Creek: Area is closed March 10 through June 30. From July 1 through November 10, travel is allowed only on designated trails (off-trail travel is prohibited).

D Gallatin: From May 1 through November 10, travel is allowed only on designated trails (off-trail travel is prohibited). A minimum group size of four or more is recommended for hiking and camping.

E Blacktail: Area is closed March 10 through June 30.

F Washburn: Area is closed August 1 through November 10. From March 10 through July 31, the area is open by special permit only. Contact the Tower Ranger Station for permit information.

G Antelope: Area is closed March 10 through November 10. The Dunraven Road and related turnouts are open. From May 25 through November 10, foot travel is allowed on the Old Road Trail from Tower Falls Campground to the Buffalo Picnic Area.

H Mirror Plateau: From May 15 through November 10, the area is open to day use only with the exception that from July 1 through August 14 overnight camping is permitted for a combined total of 14 nights per summer.

I Clear Creek: From April 1 through August 10, travel is only allowed on the east shore from Nine Mile trailhead to Park Point. Off-trail travel is prohibited. On August 11 all trails open and off-trail travel is permitted.

J Clear Creek: From April 1 through July 14, travel is only allowed on the east shore trail from Park Point to Beavaramd Creek. Off-trail travel is prohibited. Open campsites are SE2, SE3, SE4, and SE6 (no travel away from campsite). All other campsites are closed. On July 15, all campsites open and off-trail travel is permitted.

K Lake Spawa: From May 15 through July 14, no off-trail travel allowed and the Trail Creek Trail between Cabin Creek and Outlet Creek is closed. Open Campsites are 7L5, 7L6, 7L7, 7L8, 7M3, 7M4, 7M5, 6A3, 6A4, and 6B1 (no travel away from campsite).

L Two Ocean: From March 10 through July 14, and August 22 through November 10, travel is allowed only on designated trails (off-trail travel is prohibited). From July 15 through August 21, a permit is required for persons wishing to travel away from designated trails. Contact the South Entrance Ranger Station for permit information.

M Riddle/Solution: Area is closed April 30 through July 14.

N Grant Village: Campground opens June 20 or earlier if bear use of the area spawning streams is over prior to that time. If bears are still frequenting the spawning streams after June 20, the campground loops adjacent to the stream(s) will remain closed until bear activity ceases. Campground closes October 16.

O Heart Lake: Area is closed April 1 through June 30. Access to the area on July 1 may be delayed if conditions warrant.

Backpacking and Bears

To learn more about bears, read one of the numerous books that are available at visitor centers in the park or from the Yellowstone Association. It is quite reasonable to fear bears, but be aware that many bear stories are greatly exaggerated. Your chances of being injured by a bear are actually far greater than being injured by a bear. However, bears travel (often on the trails) and feed mainly at dawn, dusk, and at night. Statistics show that parties of three or more are safer than solo hikers. Groups tend to make more noise and appear more formidable to a bear. Also, bears may bluff charge, then veer off or stop abruptly, allowing you to slowly back away. If the bear makes physical contact, drop to the ground, lie face down, and clasp your hands behind your neck; your pack may shield your body. It may take all the courage you have, but lie still and remain silent; resistance will only provoke the bear. Before moving, listen and look around carefully to make sure the bear is no longer nearby.

In exceptionally rare circumstances a bear may come to view humans as prey. This is often a hiker’s biggest fear, but this type of encounter is extremely rare. If you feel that a bear has been following you, be firm and aggressive, look big, yell, throw rocks or sticks, and use bear spray.

Night attacks on tents are extremely rare, but if this happens you should defend yourself aggressively. Any bear entering your tent at night doesn’t have good intentions; if it attacks fight back with any resource you have available to show that you are not easy prey.

Do You Know Your Bears?

A line drawn under the big toe across the top of the pad runs through the top half of the little toe on black bear tracks and through or below the bottom half of the little toe on grizzly tracks.

**Grizzly Bear**

- Toe pads: Four pads
- Traces of claws:
- Heel pad:
- A line drawn under the big toe across the top of the pad runs through the top half of the little toe
- Black tail

**Black Bear**

- Toe pads: Two pads
- Traces of claws:
- Heel pad:
- A line drawn under the big toe across the top of the pad runs through the bottom half of the little toe
- No tail

—John Murray
Food and Bears

Don’t let your actions cause a bear or other animal to be destroyed. A bear has an acute sense of smell. If you leave food out and unattended, you are inviting a bear into your camp. Just one incident of a bear obtaining human food may mean a dead bear. Why? A bear conditioned to human food is more likely to be aggressive and, subsequently, to injure or kill people in an attempt to obtain this easy source of food. When such a bear poses a risk of injuring someone, it is often necessary to destroy that bear.

Samples of odorous items which you are required to hang include all food, garbage, empty or full beverage cans, coolers, lip balm, sunscreens and lotions, toothpaste, food pans, horse feed, some medications, clothes worn while cooking, eating utensils which have not been properly cleaned, and any article that has an odor. Keep all food and odorous items out of sleeping bags, tents, and their stuff sacks.

Before starting a day hike or backcountry trip check at a Visitor Center or Ranger Station for any recent bear sightings or warnings. Look for posted warning signs at the trailhead. Report bear sightings or encounters to the nearest Ranger Station or Visitor Center.

Bear Pepper Sprays

The best way to avoid being injured by a bear is to take all the necessary precautions. However, if these measures fail and you are charged by a bear, your reactions can, in many cases, defuse the situation. Bear spray is a good last line of defense that has been highly effective in the reported cases where it was used. The use of bear spray is especially appropriate if you are attacked in your tent at night. If you successfully use pepper spray to stop a bear, leave the area immediately. The spray is effective for a short time and is less effective the second time around. Bear spray is effective only at distances of 10–30 feet and is adversely affected by wind, cold temperatures, and age. Carefully read the instructions, know how to use the spray and be aware of its limitations. Be sure to check the expiration date. If you decide to carry bear spray, the canister must be immediately available, not in your pack.

In choosing a pepper spray please consider the following: Purchase only products clearly labeled “for deterring attacks by bears.” Concentration should be between 1 and 2% capsaicin. The minimum net weight should be 225 grams or 7.9 oz. The spray should be delivered in a shotgun-cloud pattern at a minimum range of 25 feet and EPA approved.

Although bear sprays have been highly effective at stopping charging bears, there are some indications that the residue from some oil-based sprays may possibly act as a bear attractant. Use your spray only as a last ditch deterrent on the bear. Do not spray around your campsite, tent, camping gear, or in any bear habitat.

Yellowstone’s bear management areas are instrumental in minimizing human related impacts on bears in high density grizzly bear habitat. Types of restrictions include area closures, trail closures, and travel limited to daylight hours or to established trails.
For further information on these trails, Nez Perce National Historic Trail (NPNHT) National Scenic Trail (CDNST) and the allowing office nearest the start of your trip. To be sure that a parking is available at all trailheads. Overnight camping at trailheads is not allowed. Where and When To Go

When planning your backcountry trip, remember that many of Yellowstone's trails are more than 7,000 feet above sea level. Most areas have some snow until late May or early June, and some areas (especially mountain passes) are snow-covered until mid- to late July. In addition, many routes require fording rivers and creeks. In spring and early summer, some of the creeks and streams in the park can be 25 feet wide, 3-6 feet deep, extremely cold, and swiftly running. It’s hard to tell by the map whether or not a drainage, stream, or river will be a raging torrent or merely a swollen creek. Following is a breakdown of when many areas in the park are typically free of snow or standing water and can be reached safely (refer to campsite map on pages 6–11). To be sure that a route can be accessed at the time you plan to take your trip, call the Central Backcountry Office or talk to a ranger who is familiar with the area you plan to visit. Keep in mind when reading through the time progression that the listing is cumulative. Be Prepared

Weather in Yellowstone is Highly Unpredictable

Many warm, sunny days abruptly turn into fierce stormy afternoons. Strong, gusty, south-to-southwest winds are common each afternoon in Yellowstone. Sudden high winds, rain, and lightning storms can follow. If you are hiking or boating when these storms approach, get off the water, shores, ridges, and open places. Thick forests of equal height offer better protection than meadows.

Backpackers in Yellowstone may be surprised to experience winter-like weather any time of year. Rain, wind, sleet, and snow can be deadly if proper precautions are not taken. Always bring rain gear and extra clothes for warmth. Nighttime temperatures can drop into the 30s and 40s. Depending on elevation, temperatures may even fall into the 20s with a light freeze in July.

Summer daytime temperatures are usually in the 70s and 80s. June can be cool and rainy. July and August tend to be drier, with afternoon thunderstorms common. High water from spring runoff can make stream crossings hazardous and some trails wet and muddy until mid-July. Check current conditions before venturing into the backcountry.

Thermal Features and Geyser Basins

Burns from thermal features are a common cause of serious injury and death in the park. Following large animal tracks through geyser basins is no insurance of safety. Check at a ranger station before you go exploring, some areas may be restricted. Table 1.1: Seasonal Weather Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seasonal Weather Table*</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sept</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Maximum Temperature</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Minimum Temperature</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Precipitation</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on data from the Western Regional Climate Center 1948-2007

Don’t approach or shortcut through geyser basins after dark when there is greater danger of stepping into a hot spring.

For your safety and for the protection of thermal features in Yellowstone, it is illegal to swim or bathe in any water that is entirely of thermal origin. Many springs and pools in Yellowstone are extremely acidic or very alkaline; only a small number are neutral. Many thermal features also contain algae, bacteria, and fungi that are found nowhere else in the world. Soaking or wading in the pools can destroy these delicate life forms. Altering the status of any thermal feature is prohibited. Please don’t put rocks, sticks, or any objects into them. Do not defecate in thermal areas. Be alert for bears in geyser basins in spring and early summer. Stock are not permitted in thermal areas.

Ticks and Mosquitoes

From mid-March to mid-July, grizzly, grayish, low elevation areas (4,000-6,500 feet) are idealtick habitat in Yellowstone. Wear repel- lent even on shoes, socks, cuffs, and pant legs. Tuck your pant legs into your socks and your shirt into your pants. Check your clothes and your body often.

During the summer season, mosquitoes are common and widespread around lakes and streams, especially in wet areas. They are most intense during June and July and tend to diminish in mid- to late August. Repellents, netting, and wearing clothing with long pants and sleeves are your best options. After that, patience and forbearance are required. Trails and Trailheads

Maintained trails are marked by orange metal tags on trees and posts. Some trails may be hard to follow due to infrequent use, missing markers, recent fires, or large meadows where the trail tread is not clear. We strongly recommend that you carry a compass and topographic map and know how to use them. Distance and directional signs are at most trail junctions. Yellowstone has very few designated loop trails, however, loops can be devised by combining several existing trails. Doing this generally requires some segments of backtracking or entering and exiting at different trailheads. Leaving a vehicle at one trailhead and coming out at another trailhead requires two vehicles or a shuttle. For a list of licensed shuttle providers contact the Central Backcountry Office or go online to www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/transbus.htm.
Hypothermia

Hypothermia is the major killer of unprepared recreationalists. It is the lowering of a person’s inner-core temperature, followed by rapid, progressive mental and physical collapse. Each year outdoor recreationalists die from it. Most of these deaths could have been prevented with prior knowledge and appropriate action. To avoid hypothermia: Stay dry, stay out of the wind, avoid getting chilled. Put on warm layers, try to preserve as much body heat as possible. Use a hat and gloves to conserve vital body heat. When a person is wet, the body cools rapidly as moisture evaporates; a breeze increases the rate of heat loss dramatically. When clothes get wet, they lose much of their insulating value: cotton and down lose the most, wool loses less, synthetic materials such as fleece lose the least and dry out quickly. Most hypothermia cases happen in air temperatures of 30–50° Fahrenheit.

Warning signs of hypothermia include uncontrollable shivering; immobile, fumbling hands; slow, slurred speech; stumbling, lurching gait; exhaustion; memory lapses, incoherence, and drowsiness; immobile, fumbling hands; slow, slurred speech; stumbling, lurching gait; exhaustion; memory lapses, incoherence, and drowsiness. Watch yourself and others for symptoms. Be aware of the “death spiral” syndrome in which the victim negates any problems, “I’m OK, really!”

If you cannot stay warm and dry, assess and alter your plans. Remember that you are only as strong as the weakest person in your group. Persistent or violent shivering is a clear warning that you are on the verge of hypothermia. Find shelter from the storm and make camp. Get out of wind and rain. Remove wet clothing. Get into dry clothes, if possible. Try on warm afternoons. The water can be cold, fast, and more than thigh-deep, making any attempt to ford perilous. Trying to ford deep, swift water has resulted in loss of gear, injury, and death. Carefully check your itinerary on a topographic map for stream crossings, and ask about ford conditions at a ranger station before beginning your trip. Don’t be afraid to turn around if conditions are dangerous. Before you cross make sure all members (especially smaller members) of your party are comfortable with fording. If you cannot stay warm and dry, assess and alter your plans. Remember that you are only as strong as the weakest person in your group. Persistent or violent shivering is a clear warning that you are on the verge of hypothermia. Find shelter from the storm and make camp. Get out of wind and rain. Remove wet clothing. Get into dry clothes, if possible. Try on warm afternoons. The water can be cold, fast, and more than thigh-deep, making any attempt to ford perilous. Trying to ford deep, swift water has resulted in loss of gear, injury, and death. Carefully check your itinerary on a topographic map for stream crossings, and ask about ford conditions at a ranger station before beginning your trip. Don’t be afraid to turn around if conditions are dangerous. Before you cross make sure all members (especially smaller members) of your party are comfortable with fording.

Emergency Communication & Cell Phones

Cell phone coverage throughout the park is variable and intermittent. Several different companies provide coverage, each in different areas. Your ability to transmit a call depends on your carrier and your location. Coverage in the backcountry is even more unpredictable. Backcountry cell phone users should have a plan for what to do in case of an emergency. The best insurance for a safe and enjoyable trip rests with your ability to exercise good judgment, avoid unnecessary risks, and assume responsibility for your own safety while in the backcountry. Regardless of whether or not you carry a phone, all backcountry visitors should have a plan for what to do in case of an emergency. The best insurance for a safe and enjoyable trip rests with your ability to exercise good judgment, avoid unnecessary risks, and assume responsibility for your own safety while in the backcountry.

Recommended Publications

Pre-planning is essential to a successful backcountry experience. The Yellowstone Association, a non-profit educational partner of the park, stocks a number of backcountry guide books and topographic maps. To order, contact: Yellowstone Association, P.O. Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190, www.YellowstoneAssociation.org (877) 967-0090

Water Treatment

Backcountry waters may look clean and refreshing, but contaminants such as the microscopic protozoan Giardia lamblia may be present. Ingesting Giardia can cause Giardiasis, an intestinal disorder which appears weeks after your trip. As a safeguard against Giardiasis, other parasites and bacteria, we recommend that you boil, filter, or chemically treat all drinking water. Any water brought to a boil, even at high altitudes, should be safe. For additional assurance boil water for one minute. Fishers should be capable of removing particles of 1 micron or smaller and stated as being effective against Giardia.

Campfires

Open wood fires are permitted only in established fire rings at designated campsites. Use only dead and down wood which is wrist size or smaller so that it can be burned completely before you leave the campsite. Make certain the fire is cold before leaving your site. Restrictions may be in place due to dry conditions and forest fire danger. At some sites fires are not permitted any time of year, back- packing stoves are allowed at all campsites. Those sites which do not allow wood fires are specified with the initials NWF on pages 6-11.

The Following are Prohibited in the Backcountry:

- Firearms, weapons, traps and nets, pets, motorized equipment, wheeled vehicles, and horses are prohibited in the backcountry. We do allow wheelchairs and trained service animals in the backcountry. Due to personal safety concerns, please contact the Central Backcountry Office for further information before taking a wheelchair or service animal into the backcountry.

Party Size and Large Groups

The maximum party size allowed at any one campsite ranges from 4 to 12 persons. Refer to the campsite lots on pages 6-11 to determine the maximum occupancy of each campsite.

The national Leave No Trace program encourages small group size. This also increases your chances of obtaining your itinerary. It is typically difficult for large groups to obtain an adequate number of campfires. If a large group cannot be broken up and your party exceeds the maximum number of people allowed at a campsite, you must obtain a permit for an additional site(s). Reservation requests for groups should be submitted on separate forms broken up into suitable party sizes, but may be submitted together.

Groups may travel together, but should be prepared to cook and camp separately. Multiples parties are not allowed to congregate at a single site.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Campsite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2E2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Black Bridge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Boating

The leading cause of death in Yellowstone’s backcountry is cold-water (hypothermic) drowning. Over 100 people have lost their lives in the park’s cold lakes and streams. Water temperatures on Yellowstone, Lewis, and Shoshone lakes are in the 40s (Fahrenheit) in June, and the 60s by late July, but can be as low as 39°F in frigid waters. In addition, sudden strong winds can produce 3–5-foot waves. Boaters in canoes, kayaks, and other small craft must be aware of these hazards and plan accordingly.

Recommendations for a safe trip:

- Travel close to shore and within sight of other party members. Begin early in the morning before the winds come up and avoid open-water crossings. If crossings become necessary, use good judgement and evaluate conditions.
- Get off the water during strong winds and lightning storms. Wait out rough water; often storms subside in the late afternoon and evening.
- Take time to properly park and balance your load; overloaded boats are dangerous and against regulations. Use dry bags rather than plastic bags to keep contents dry and provide flotation. A properly loaded boat may float if capsized, while an improperly loaded boat could sink if capsized.
- Always carry a bailing device, extra paddle, throw ring buoy and rope and a sound-producing device such as a whistle or air-horn.
- Practice capsize recovery techniques with all party members prior to your trip.
- A U.S. Coast Guard approved personal flotation device (PFD) is required for each person on board and should be worn while on the water. PFDs should fit properly and be in serviceable condition. Children 12 and under are required to wear their PFD at all times.

All park rivers are closed to boating under any conditions. In addition, motorized boats are not allowed in the river channel. They must be launched and removed at the south end of the channel.

- Permits for boating parties must be picked up at the South Entrance, Grant Village, or Bridge Bay backcountry offices.
- Party size is limited to eight people per campsite. This helps alleviate disturbance to wildlife and other campers, reduce soil compaction, and cut down on the amount of human waste. Groups larger than eight must secure multiple sites and be prepared to cook and camp at their individual sites. They are encouraged to paddle together, but they may not congregate at a single site.
- Firewires are not allowed. Past use of campfires and wood-gathering practices, combined with high levels of visitor use, caused significant and lasting impacts. Gas stoves, lanterns, and heaters are allowed. Charcoal fires are allowed in pans or grills elevated above mineral soil. All coals and ashes must be packed out.
- Maintaining an acceptable level of sanitation is a challenge in an area as heavily used as Shoshone Lake. Primitive pit or composting toilets are provided at all campsites around the lake. Please do not put food or garbage in these toilets.
- United States Coast Guard (USCG) regulations apply to Yellow- stone waters. USCG approved wearable personal flotation devices (PFDs) are required for each person. Boats must be sound and have a suitable bailing device.
- High winds are an almost daily occurrence on the lake. Arrange your itineraries to avoid open-water crossings in the after- noon. Travel in early morning or late afternoon for easier and safer conditions. We suggest you select a site on the southern shore of the lake for the first night of any trip. Travel close to shore and within sight of other party members. Limit wind and wave exposure by using protected bays. If a crossing is necessary, evaluate conditions wisely and cross only at “the Narrows” (see map). Place at least one experienced paddler in each boat and consider practicing capsize recovery techniques with all party members prior to your trip.

Paddling upstream on the Lewis River channel is not possible for about the northernmost mile of the channel. Prepare to wade in cold water while dragging your boat through a rocky, shallow portion. Water shoes are strongly recommended. In early to mid-June, during spring runoff, expect depths of up to 3–4 feet and extremely cold temperatures. In mid-July and August depth ranges are lower. Motors used to cross Lewis Lake are not allowed in the river channel. They must be removed and left at the south end of the channel.

Shoshone Lake

Shoshone Lake is a magnificent wilderness resource. It has primitive campsites, no road access, and only non-motorized boats may reach its waters. One of the park’s amazing geysers basins lies near the northwest shore. With the freedom to experience a thermal area without fences and boardwalks comes the responsibility to use great care to protect the fragile features and yourself. Remember that it takes only seconds to destroy what took nature hundreds of years to make, and that there is no 911 or rapid rescue in the backcountry. Please exercise consideration and caution.

Considering the beautiful qualities of this backcountry lake, it is no wonder that the campsites along its shores are occupied almost every night of the summer. In order to protect the vegetation, soil, water, wildlife, and delicate thermal features, and provide for the enjoyment of all the lake’s visitors, regulations are strictly enforced. Below are restrictions and recommendations specific to this area.

Site Capacity Stock Campsite name/restrictions

All 8Q sites and the 8ST boat site are available for only the first and last night of a trip. Wood fires are prohibited at all these sites except: BM2, OA1, OA2, and OA3.

8Q1 12 0 Shoshone Meadows • Site located on Shoshone Lake Trail and isn’t visible from the Becher–Old Faithful Trail

8Q2 8 15 Moose Creek

8Q3 8 15 Moose Creek Meadow • 2 night limit

8Q4 8 0 North Narrows Point • Boat access only

8Q5 8 0 North Narrows • Boat access only

8Q6 8 0 Moose Creek Outlet • Boat access only

8Q7 8 0 Moose Creek Beach • Boat access only

8Q8 8 0 Channel • Boat access only

8R1 8 0 Windy Point • Boat access only

8R2 8 0 Bluff Top • Trail or boat access

8R3 8 0 Cove • Trail access only

8R4 8 0 Flat Top • Boat access only

8R5 8 0 Basin Bay Point • Trail access only

8R6 8 0 Outlet • 2 Party site (1 Trail access only and 1 Boat access only)

8S1 8 0 Delacy Creek • Trail or boat access

8S2 8 0 Cottonwood Trail access only

8S3 8 0 North Narrows Beach • Boat access only

8S4 8 0 Grizzly Beach • Boat access only

8S5 8 0 St. Mary Lake • Boat access only

8S6 8 0 North Narrows • Boat access only

8S7 8 0 Bainbridge Beach • Trail access only • Limit of 1 tent

8T1 4 0 Bridge • Trail access only

8T4 4 0 Hillside • Boat access only

8T7 8 0 Tranquility • Boat access only

OA1 12 10 Lone Star

OA2 6 0 Upper Firehole

OA3 6 0 Firehole Springs

www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/backcountrytripplanner.htm
Yellowstone Lake

Yellowstone Lake is the second largest freshwater lake in the world that is above 7,000 feet. It encompasses 134 square miles, with 20-mile stretches of open water. Its 110 miles of shoreline provide access to some of the most beautiful wilderness in the park. There are only two backcountry trails near its shores, the Thoroughfare Trail along the east shore and the Trail Creek Trail which connects the Thoroughfare and Heart Lake Trails south of the South and Southeast arms.

Power boats can be launched from ramps at Bridge Bay and Grant Village. If the water is calm, boaters can reach the arms in a relatively short time. In keeping with the serene and wild nature of the arms, boaters must reduce their speed to a maximum of 5 miles per hour once they enter the South and Southeast arms. Additionally, the last 2 miles of the South, Southeast, and Flat Mountain arms are restricted to hand-propelled craft only.

Canoeing and kayaking on Yellowstone Lake is a memorable experience but not without its dangers. The water temperature during summer is typically 40–50° Fahrenheit. Almost daily, sudden winds can create waves as high as 4–5 feet that are choppy and very close together, making it especially hazardous for small boats. Most commonly the winds are out of the southwest but at high altitudes and in thunder storms, the winds can shift at any time.

The ice on Yellowstone Lake normally does not leave until late May or early June. In addition to site-specific restrictions, some sites may be closed in the early season when lake levels rise and may flood sites. Bears are frequent visitors along the lake and its more than 100 tributaries. Three Bear Management Areas have closures and restrictions on travel that are in effect until July 15. See pages 2 and 3 for details.

Yellowstone Lake is the home of the premier surviving inland cutthroat trout fishery in North America. To protect this exceptional fishery, the National Park Service has established special regulations. See the park’s fishing regulations and information on page 11 for further information.

Shoreline Mileages

From Sedge Bay to:

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From Grant Village to:

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<td>7M6</td>
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</table>

* Definitions for dock and anchor sites: Self-sufficient is a boat with a galley and a berth; Self-contained is a boat with a galley, berth, toilet, and anchor.

Self-contained boaters must stay at a designated campsite and have a backcountry permit for that site.

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Yellowstone River/ Hellroaring Creek Area

This trail is typically dry enough for hiking by mid-May. However, Hellroaring Creek remains too swift and deep to ford until August. When traveling to campsites 2H1, 2H3, 2H5, and 2H7 from trailhead 2K8, hikers must use the bridge north of campsite 2H7 to cross the creek. If the creek subsides, usually by mid-August, hikers might be able to ford southeast of campsite 2H3. Fords are dangerous, especially in high water, and not recommended. Also, during the spring and early summer, this area has a healthy population of ticks so hikers should take appropriate precautions. A report of current conditions is available at backcountry offices that issue permits. All the campsites along this trail system prohibit wood fires except 1A1–3, 2C1–3 and 2H9.

Heart Lake Area

Located at the base of Mt. Sheridan, Heart Lake is a popular destination with much competition for the campsites along its shores in July, August, and early September. Campsites on the west shore have a limit of two nights per trip. A day hike up Mt. Sheridan is an option for hikers who have the time and energy. The hike to the summit is strenuous as the trail climbs over 2,700 feet in 3 miles. Of the five sites at the base of Mt. Sheridan only 8B2 and 8H3 permit fires.

The Heart Lake area is prime bear habitat and part of a Bear Management Area that does not open before July 1. Depending on trail and bear management conditions, the opening might be delayed a day or two. The Trail Creek Trail east of campsite 803 remains closed until July 15. Near the northwest shore of the lake are several thermal areas one of which is home to Rustic Geyser. Use caution around all thermal areas where boiling water and unstable ground can cause serious injury or death. Remember there is no 911 in the backcountry. Soaking in thermal features that are entirely of thermal origin is illegal, dangerous and can cause serious damage to the feature. Along Heart and Snake rivers to the south and southeast of Heart Lake there are several significant river fords that are high, swift, and often impassable in the early season. In addition, there are two fords of the Snake River between the South Entrance and campsite 8B2. In a typical year, hikers should plan trips for after mid-July to minimize the chances of encountering dangerous ford conditions. Contact the Central Backcountry Office for current conditions.
Campsites (continued)

If you're planning an overnight trip with stock, in planning for your backyard's backcountry. Due to the limited number of campsites that allow stock outside of the park, stock may not be kept at trailheads or any of the roadside campgrounds overnight. Plan to arrive at the trailhead, pack up, and depart the same day. Call the Central Backcountry Office for information on campgrounds that allow stock overnight. Campsites 4F1, atop Observation Peak, has no nearby source of water after the snow drifts disappear in mid-summer. Site 4D3, on the shore of Ice Lake, can be reserved only by campers with special needs. Only one-half mile from the trailhead, site 4D3 can be reached by wheelchair (with assistance) and has an accessible pit toilet.

Canyon Area Lakes

Cascade, Grebe, Wolf, and Ice Lakes are popular destinations for day-hikers and overnight backpackers. These lakes sit atop the Solfatara Plateau at an average elevation of 8,000 feet. At this elevation, snow often remains in the area through mid-June and wet and muddy conditions with a healthy population of mosquitoes may persist into early July. The ford of the Little Gibbon River (east of site 4G7) is slow-moving, but can be 3–4 feet high throughout June. The trail to Observation Peak is strenuous, climbing 1,400 feet in less than 3 miles. Campsite 4P1, atop Observation Peak, has no nearby source of water after the snow drifts disappear in mid-summer. Site 4D3, on the shore of Ice Lake, can be reserved only by campers with special needs. Only one-half mile from the trailhead, site 4D3 can be reached by wheelchair (with assistance) and has an accessible pit toilet.

Horsepacking

Plan Ahead

Traveling on horseback is a traditional and exciting way to see Yellowstone's backcountry. Due to the limited number of campsites that allow stock we strongly suggest making an advance reservation if you're planning an overnight trip with stock. In planning for your trip keep these things in mind:

- Prior to July 1 most park trails are closed to stock use due to range readiness and wet conditions. Overnight trips with stock are not allowed before July 1. If you are planning an overnight trip or day ride contact the Central Backcountry Office for information on trail conditions, restrictions, and regulations pertaining to stock use.
- Stock users must possess proof of a negative Coggins test dated within the last 12 months for all equine stock entering the park. Be prepared to present a copy of the certification—signed by a licensed veterinarian—at an entrance station, when obtaining a backcountry permit, or in the backcountry.
- To prevent the spread of non-native weeds and grasses, hay is not permitted in the backcountry or at the trailhead. Stock trailers should be free of excess manure and all loose hay when entering the park. Certifled weed-free hay is allowed in your trailer and the frontcountry, but must be bagged when entering the park. Processed, weed-free feed (hay cubes, pellets, oats, etc.) is allowed in the backcountry, but must be securely stored, per food storage regulations, when not in use. Spilled or leftover feed must be cleaned up and packed out.
- The only pack stock permitted in Yellowstone are: horses, burros, mules, ponies, and llamas.
- Take only enough stock to accommodate your party and equipment. Fewer animals make for less work, worry, and impact.

At the Trailhead and on the Trail

The only overnight boarding of stock in the park is at backcountry campgrounds. Stock may not be kept at trailheads or any of the roadside campgrounds overnight. Plan to arrive at the trailhead, pack up, and depart the same day. Call the Central Backcountry Office for information on campgrounds that allow stock outside of the park.
- Manure from around the trailhead, parking area, and hitch rails must be removed or scattered elsewhere before leaving on your trip.
- Keep stock off roadways, except at designated trail crossings.
- When approaching other parties on the trail, exercise caution and have your animals under control. Give the right-of-way when possible. If backpackers seem unsure of what to do, politely offer solutions for safe passage.
- Food or equipment caches are prohibited.
- Riders and pack strings should travel single file on the established trail, cutting across switchbacks is prohibited.
- All non-ridden stock must be led. Stock in excess of those needed for the trip are prohibited.

Managing Stock in Camp

Each backcountry campsite has a limit on the number of people and stock allowed per night. Consult the campsite list to find a site that will accommodate your stock and party size.
- Manure must be completely removed from the camp, which is the area within a 100-foot radius of the fire ring or cooking area.
- Stock must be kept out of the core camp, except for short periods during packing and unpacking.
- Use care in watering stock to prevent stream bank damage. Avoid soft or marshy areas.
- Tying stock in a manner that damages trees or vegetation is prohibited. If stock must be tied for a brief interval, use only mature or dead trees.
- If you picket stock, use only dead and down wood for picket pins and drag logs. We recommend that you carry picket pins and hobbles as part of your equipment. Locate picket sites well away from camp and at least 100 feet from the nearest water or trail. Rotate picket sites frequently to avoid overgrazing. Anchor trees and situate it well away from the camp core in an area where there will be minimal impact.
- Campsites and their surroundings must be returned to a natural condition before you leave. Remove picket pins and drag logs from meadows. Repair any trampled areas with a rake or shovel. Scattered (kick) manure in stock retention areas.

Whatever retention method you use, it must be moved often enough to prevent damage to the resource. Even if you use an electric fence, you need to monitor and move it before resource damage occurs.

For more information or for assistance in planning your horsepacking trip, call the Central Backcountry Office or go online to www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/horseride.htm.

Fishing Regulations

Yellowstone National Park offers some of the finest trout fishing in America. But as important as fish are to anglers, they are even more important to the park's native residents. Bald eagles, osprey, pelicans, otters, grizzly bears and other wildlife depend on fish for a major portion of their diet. Additionally, all fish are wild (there is no stocking), so populations must have sufficient numbers of adult fish to reproduce and maintain populations, and assure genetic diversity. Cutthroat trout, grayling, and mountain whitefish—the native sport fish—are catch and release only in all park waters. More information is available at www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/fishing.htm. A current Yellowstone Fishing Permit is required. Anglers 16 years of age and older are required to purchase a three-day, seven-day, or a season permit. Anglers 12 to 15 years of age are required to obtain a non-game permit. Permits are available at all ranger stations, visitor centers, general stores in the park, and many vendors in our gateway communities. State fishing licenses are not required in the park and are not a substitute for a Yellowstone Fishing Permit.

Fishing Seasons

With some exceptions, Yellowstone's fishing season begins on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend and continues through the first Sunday of November. Some exceptions to these dates are Yellowstone's tributary streams and the Yellowstone River (above the falls), which open July 15.
Non-Toxic Fishing

Yellowstone National Park has implemented a non-toxic fishing program. Nationwide, over three million waterfowl die each year from lead poisoning through ingestion. Fishing tackle such as loaded split-shot sinkers, weighted jigs (lead molded to a hook), and soft lead-weighted ribbon for nymph fishing are no longer allowed.

Exotic Threats

In 1994, the discovery of non-native lake trout in Yellowstone Lake caused great alarm among biologists throughout the Greater Yellowstone Area. Because of the lake trout’s history of displacing species such as cutthroat trout in other western lakes, an expanding lake trout population has ominous implications for the continued viability of the native cutthroat trout. Additionally, other species that depend on the cutthroat as a significant food source could be adversely affected.

Two other potentially damaging exotic organisms threaten Yellowstone’s fisheries. Whirling disease has been implicated in the decline of numerous wild trout populations, and the New Zealand Mud Snail, which occurs in the Firehole and the Madison rivers, may harm aquatic invertebrate communities. Please help prevent further spread of these invaders by thoroughly cleaning mud, plants, and debris from your fishing equipment, and inspecting footwear before leaving your angling site. Drain livewells and only clean fish in the same body of water in which they were caught.

Developed by the National Outdoor Leadership School, the principles of Leave No Trace are an extension of the National Park Service mission to preserve a vast system of resources “unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations” that challenge individuals to become active stewards in its preservation. The program builds awareness, appreciation, and respect for the land, and provides a foundation for applying minimum-impact techniques.

Plan Ahead and Prepare

Know the regulations and restrictions for the area you visit.

Prepare for extreme weather, hazards, and emergencies.

Select terrain and mileage based on what your group can handle.

Schedule your trip to avoid times of high demand.

As you look through the campsite list in this planner, please note the party size limit that pertains to each campsite. If your group size exceeds these limits, you will need to camp and cook as smaller groups in separate campsites with separate permits.

- Repackage food to minimize waste.

Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces

- To prevent erosion, avoid shortcuts and switchbacks.
- Walk single file in the middle of the trail, even when wet or muddy.
- Camp in designated campsites.
- Protect riparian areas by camping at least 100 feet from lakes and streams.
- Keep campsites small. Focus activity in areas where vegetation is absent. Avoid leveling the tent site.

Dispose of Waste Properly

- Pack it in, pack it out. Inspect your campsite and rest areas for trash or spilled foods. Never bury it or dump it in pit toilets. Pack out all trash, leftover food, and litter.
- To wash yourself or your dishes, carry water 100 feet away from streams or lakes and use small amounts of biodegradable soap. Scatter strained dishwater.
- Deposit solid human waste in catholes dug 6 to 8 inches deep at least 100 feet from water, camp, and trails. Cover and disguise the cathole when finished.
- Pack out toilet paper and hygiene products.

Respect Wildlife

- Do not approach wildlife. All wild animals are potentially dangerous. Observe wildlife from a distance. If your presence causes an animal to move away, you are too close.
- Never feed or harass animals. Feeding wildlife damages their health, alters natural behaviors, and exposes them to predators and other dangers.
- Protect wildlife and your food by storing rations and trash securely.
- Avoid wildlife during sensitive times: mating, nesting, raising young, or winter.

Minimize Campfire Impacts

- Campfires can cause lasting impacts to the backcountry. Use a lightweight stove for cooking and enjoy a candle lantern for light.

- Where fires are permitted, use established fire rings, fire pans, or mound fires. Campfires are only permitted in specified campsites in designated fire rings.
- Keep fires small. Burn only small diameter dead and down wood. Do not break, cut or saw branches from any standing tree (dead or alive).
- Burn all wood and coals to ash, put out campfires completely. Fires must be completely extinguished before you leave the site.

Leave What You Find

- Avoid introducing or transporting non-native species.
- Do not build structures, furniture, or dig trenches.
- Federal law prohibits: collecting antlers; removing any plant, animal, or mineral substance; and disturbing or removing archeological or historical items. Leave natural objects as you find them.

Be Considerate of Other Visitors

- Respect other visitors and protect the quality of their experience.
- Be courteous. Yield to other users on the trail.
- Step to the downhill side of the trail when encountering pack stock.
- Take breaks and camp away from trails and other visitors.
- Let nature’s sounds prevail. Avoid loud voices and noises.