About the roads
Road construction is perennial in Yellowstone. In general, park roads have either recently been repaired or reconstructed, or are scheduled for repair or reconstruction. Approximately 80% of main park roads (about 185 miles) are in a structurally deficient state— with poor quality road bases failing under the weight, speed, and volume of modern traffic for which they were not designed. Harsh winter weather and short construction seasons provide additional challenges.

These needs are now being addressed additional challenges. with poor quality road bases failing are in a structurally deficient state— of main park roads (about 185 miles) or reconstruction. Approximately 80% have either recently been repaired or Yellowstone. In general, park roads

Other road closures or delays are possible. For current road information, call (307) 344-7381 (long distance from some park locations).

Madison-Old Faithful
Road construction on the Madison to Old Faithful road on the park's west side (see arrow at right and map on back page), will follow this autumn schedule:

Through Sept. 4
Weekdays: Open 9:00am-9:00pm with up to 30 minute delays; closed 9:00pm-9:00am Sunday-Thursday nights.
Weekends: Generally open 9:00am Friday through 9:00pm Sunday, but right closures are possible; check locally for info.

Sept. 5-30
Weekdays: Open 7:00-10:00am and 6:00-9:00pm with up to 30 minute delays; closed at all times.
Weekends: Open 7:00am Saturday through 9:00pm Sunday.

October 1
Closed for the season.

Other road closures or delays are possible. For current road information, call (307) 344-7381 (long distance from some park locations).

Emergency—dial 911
Contact a ranger—344-7381

Wildlife need your help
Needed: Park visitors who care about Yellowstone's wildlife enough to not disturb them.

The wildlife of Yellowstone are a special treasure—shared by every past, present, and future visitor to the park. In order to thrive—and in some cases, in order to survive—their needs include space to feed and roam, free from the influences of humans. When denied, they may become stressed.

A simple way to know if you are disturbing wildlife is to cause an animal to move, you are too close. For more information on wildlife and human safety, see page 2.

Cyclists/walkers: beware!
Motorcyclists and bicyclists: Roads can be very rough, with large potholes. Please ride with care!

Pedestrians: Be cautious when walking, especially near roadways and/or in congested areas. Please walk with care!

Emergency—dial 911
Contact a ranger—344-7381

Wildlife arrived in Yellowstone during the winter of 1994-95; for more information, see page 6.

Wolves arrived in Yellowstone during the winter of 1994-95; for more information, see page 6.
WARNING!

Some things all visitors must know...

hazards in Yellowstone National Park

Emergency—dial 911

Contact a ranger 344-7381

Yellowstone is a wilderness filled with natural wonders that are also potential hazards. There is no guarantee of your safety. Regulations are strictly enforced to protect you and the park’s wonders. All wildlife, especially bison and bears, are unpredictable and dangerous. View animals at a distance or from your car. Keep a safe distance from all wildlife. It is against the law to approach within 100 yards of bears or within 25 yards of other wildlife or within any distance where harassment occurs. For your safety and the animals’ welfare, avoid all wildlife with young.

Avoid these situations

Your visit may be marred by tragedy if you violate park rules. Park rangers strictly enforce park regulations to protect you and the park. Please help keep contacts with you pleasant by paying special attention to park regulations and avoiding these problems:

- camping violations
- pets off leash
- littering
- swimming in thermal pools
- removal of natural features
- spotting (viewing animals with artificial light)
- boating and fishing violations
- driving in the park with detachable side mirrors when not pulling trailers.

Beware of falling trees

Following the fires of 1988, thousands of dead trees, known as snags, were left standing in Yellowstone. These snags may fall with very little warning. Be cautious and alert for falling snags along trails and roadways, and in campsites and picnic areas. Avoid areas with large numbers of dead trees. Again, there is no guarantee of your safety.

Scalding water can ruin your vacation

Stay on boardwalks and designated trails; watch for frosty and icy trails and boardwalks, especially in the morning. Scalding water underlies thin, breakable crusts; pools are near or above boiling temperatures. Each year, visitors off trail in thermal areas have been seriously burned, and people have died in the scalding water.

Thermal features are easily destroyed. Visitors throwing objects into these features have damaged a number of geysers and hot springs. Walking on them, carving or defacing them, or removing souvenir pieces of formations destroys decades or centuries of intricate natural processes. It is illegal to throw objects into features, deface them or remove natural features from the park. Yellowstone’s thermal features are extraordinary natural wonders. Please help us to keep them that way.

Pets are prohibited in thermal areas. Swimming or bathing in thermal pools or streams whose waters flow entirely from a thermal spring or pool is prohibited. Thermal waters may contain organisms known to cause infections and/or amebic meningitis which can be quickly fatal. Swim at your own risk; for more information, ask at visitor centers.

Watch your children

Your hand and your voice may be too far away once your child leaves your side. Please—protect yourself and your park.

Animals are unpredictable

All wildlife are unpredictable and dangerous. Do not approach bison or any wildlife. View and photograph them from the safety of your vehicle. If an animal reacts to your presence, you are too close.

Bears are dangerous

All of Yellowstone is Bear Country. People have been seriously injured, maimed, and killed by bears. Do not approach bears! Observe them at a distance (you are at greatest risk if you are closer than 100 yards), Bears may appear tolerant of people but are known to attack without warning. Feeding wildlife is unlawful. Animals who are fed often become demanding and aggressive, cause personal injury, and must be destroyed.

Odors attract bears! Bears need your concern—not your food. Never leave food or garbage unattended. Dispose of garbage in bear-proofed trash or garbage cans. To decrease the likelihood of personal injury, store all food and cooking utensils in a secure place such as:

- the trunk of your car
- suspended 10 feet above the ground and 4 feet horizontally from a tree or post
- a food storage box, available in selected sites in campgrounds. If you are involved in a conflict with a bear, (regardless of how minor) or if you observe a bear or bear sign, report it to a park ranger as soon as possible. Someone’s safety may depend on it.

Avoid areas with large numbers of dead trees. Again, there is no guarantee of your safety.

Scalding water underlies thin, breakable crusts; pools are near or above boiling temperatures. Each year, visitors off trail in thermal areas have been seriously burned, and people have died in the scalding water.

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Watch your children

Your hand and your voice may be too far away once your child leaves your side. Please—protect yourself and your park.
"Now that I'm here, where do I go?" It's Yellowstone as "Wonderland," and that may be even more appropriate today. An unparalleled array of geothermal phenomena—geysers, hot springs, steam vents and mud pots—are preserved here, evidence of a volcanic past (and future?). The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone is famous for its colors, shapes, and waterfalls (the Lower Falls, at 308 feet, is the highest in the park). The park shelters a variety and abundance of wildlife found in few other places. Yellowstone Lake and numerous rivers, streams, and waterfalls constitute a major Western water resource.

Autumn is a special time to visit the park. As days grow shorter and cooler, all living things respond to these changes in the cycle of the seasons. Fall color and precipitation. However, crisp autumn colors among the small plants carpeting the forest floor. Northern Yellowstone's forest includes deciduous trees among the evergreens; hillsides, stream and river banks are dotted with cottonwood and willow. Cool temperatures and shorter days trigger pigment changes in leaves, producing brilliant golden, oranges and reds. Weather determines the beauty and longevity of color. A sudden frost quickly whips the display, whereas prolonged cool, damp conditions produce the most spectacular and long-lived colors.

**Exploring Yellowstone: getting started**

Yellowstone is famous for its colors, shapes, and waterfalls. The average elevation of park roads is approximately 7,700 feet above sea level; autumn road conditions often seem winter-like. Typically, September snowstorms may temporarily close roads or cause driving restrictions. October storms may be more frequent and intense. Park roads, with the exception of the year round auto road linking the North and South Entrances, close for the season on the first Sunday in November. See pages 1 and 12 for road construction information. For current road and weather information, call park headquarters at (307)344-7381.

Day time temperatures generally range in the cool 40s to 50s (degrees Fahrenheit). Nights are typically cold; temperatures drop below freezing, and occasionally, into the single digits. Be prepared for a variety of conditions, especially if you plan to camp.

**GEYSERS & HOT SPRINGS**

The world's greatest concentration of thermal features is located in Yellowstone; most thermal basins can be found along the fifty mile road between Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful. These include the Mammoth Hot Springs Terraces, Norris Geyser Basin, Fountain Paint Pot, Firehole Lake Drive, Midway Geyser Basin, Black Sand Basin, and the Old Faithful area.

*Thermal features are mostly unaffected by changing seasons. Water erupted by a geyser or flowing from a hot spring circles at such great depths that it is unaffected by variations in surface pressures. However, crisp autumn air gives an illusion of greater thermal activity. Each drop of water trails a steam arc of its path; entire geyser basins become mist-shrouded until the heat of day disperses the wisps. As temperatures fall nearer winter lows, steam and spray freeze on nearby objects, transforming the landscape.*

**GRAND CANYON**

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone offers a variety and abundance of wildlife (call park headquarters at (307)344-7381). The fishing season will be open through the first Sunday of November.**

**WILDLIFE**

Yellowstone's abundant and diverse wildlife are as famous as its geysers and scenery. However, the most famous animal to visit Yellowstone is the wild animal. Please use pullouts when viewing wildlife. Wildlife in the park is best observed along the road. It is illegal to approach wildlife within the park and to feed any animal in the park.

**FALL COLOR**

Most of Yellowstone is covered with lodgepole pine forest. For autumn colors, monitor the evergreens; hillsides, stream and river banks are dotted with cottonwood and willow. Yellowstone Lake's 110 miles of shoreline make it North America's largest lake. The northernmost extent of the canyon is visible from Tower Fall and Calcite Springs overlooks, 19 miles north of Canyon Village. Fall color in the park is best observed along the road. It is illegal to approach wildlife within the park and to feed any animal in the park.

**SERVICES & FACILITIES**

See page 11 for a directory of visitor services. All facilities, accommodations and services are available from approximately mid-June to late August. However, facilities and services are limited before and after that period. Please note closing dates.

**MUSEUM OF THE NATIONAL PARK RANGER**

Open through October 1. Through Sept. 4, 9:00am-6:00pm; Sept. 5-Oct. 1, 9:00am-5:00pm. Located in the historic Norris Soldier Station, exhibits trace the development of the park ranger profession. Video shown. Call (307)344-7593 for more information.

**FISHING BRIDGE VISITOR CENTER**

Open through October 1. Through Sept. 4, 8:00am-7:00pm; Sept. 5-Oct. 1, 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications. Slide program or film, Yellowstone and Fire exhibit. Call (307)242-2650 for more information.

**WEST THUMB INFORMATION STATION**

Open through October 1. Through Sept. 4, 8:00am-7:00pm; Sept. 5-Oct. 1, 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications. Call (307)242-2650 for more information.

**MADISON INFORMATION STATION**

Open through October 1. Through Sept. 4, 8:00am-7:00pm; Sept. 5-Oct. 1, 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications. Call (307)242-2821 for more information.

**GEYSERS & HOT SPRINGS**

Mammoth Hot Springs Terraces: Located 8 miles north of Old Faithful on the road to Madison Junction. Active, ever-changing mud pot; a unique area, as does the variety of thermal activity and color.

**GRAND CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE**

The Canyon and the Upper Falls can be seen from overlooks along the rim drive. The North Rim Drive takes you to Inspiration Point, Grandview, and Lookout Points. A spur road leads to an overlook at the brink of the Upper Falls. The South Rim Drive leads to Uncle Tom's trail and Artist Point. Trails also wind along both rims.

**WEATHER & ROADS**

Autumn weather is unpredictable. Indian summer may linger far into November or winter may arrive on Labor Day! The average elevation of park roads is approximately 7,700 feet above sea level. Autumn road conditions often seem winter-like. Typically, September snowstorms may temporarily close roads or cause driving restrictions. October storms may be more frequent and intense. Park roads, with the exception of the year round auto road linking the North and South Entrances, close for the season on the first Sunday in November. See pages 1 and 12 for road construction information. For current road and weather information, call park headquarters at (307)344-7381.

**Visitor centers and museums**

ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER, MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

Open year round. Through Sept. 4, 8:00am-7:00pm; beginning Sept. 5, 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications. Exhibits depict the history of Yellowstone National Park from its prehistory through the days of stagecoach touring, the Army era of park administration, and the creation of the National Park Service. A film, "The Challenge of Yellowstone," is shown. A wolf display is located on the second floor. Call (307)344-2563 for more information.

OLD FAITHFUL VISITOR CENTER

Open through November 5. Through Sept. 4, 8:00am-7:00pm; Sept. 5-Nov. 5, 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications, geyser eruption predictions. A video and/or film on geothermal features is shown throughout the day. Call (307)945-2750 for more information.

CANYON VISITOR CENTER

Open through October 1. Through Sept. 4, 8:00am-7:00pm; Sept. 5-Oct. 1, 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications, the Imagine Yellowstone young people's art and writing exhibit is on display; this year's theme is "Endangered Species: Why Should We Care?" Call (307)242-2560 for more information.

NORRIS GEYSER BASIN MUSEUM

Open through October 1. Through Sept. 4, 8:00am-7:00pm; Sept. 5-Oct. 1, 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications, exhibits on geothermal features. Call (307)344-2812 for more information.

**Self-guiding trails**

With the aid of a free guide, explore the park's features on foot. Stay on trails and boardwalks; watch your step in thermal basins and along steep drop-offs.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS TERRACES

Surreal in appearance, travertine terraces such as these are not found anywhere else in the world. A walking trail through the Lower Terraces and a one-way drive through the Upper Terraces offer views of these fascinating formations.

UPPER GEYSER BASIN

The world's greatest collection of geysers is located here, including Old Faithful Geyser. Several miles of trail begin at the Old Faithful Visitor Center. Trails lead to the Fall river area, orientation and geyser eruption. The Mud Volcano Trail and Boardwalks; watch your step in thermal basins and along steep drop-offs.

FOUNTAIN PAINT POT NATURE TRAIL

Located 8 miles north of Old Faithful on the road to Madison Junction. Active, ever-changing mud pot; a unique area, as does the variety of thermal activity and color.

MUD VOLCANO TRAIL

Located approximately 6 miles north of Fishing Bridge Junction (approximately 10 miles south of Canyon Junction). Intriguing and explosive mud pots such as Mud Volcano and Dragon's Mouth have captured the imagination of park visitors through the years.

GRAND CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE

The Canyon and the Upper Falls can be seen from overlooks along the rim drive. The North Rim Drive takes you to Inspiration Point, Grandview, and Lookout Points. A spur road leads to an overlook at the brink of the Upper Falls. The South Rim Drive leads to Uncle Tom's trail and Artist Point. Trails also wind along both rims.

**YELLOWSTONE TODAY, Autumn 1995 - 3**
CAMPFIRES Campfires are permitted in designated campgrounds and in picnic areas where fire grates are provided. Backcountry use permits are required for campfires in backcountry areas. Any dead and down material may be used as firewood.

CLIMBING Rock climbing in Yellowstone is dangerous due to loose, crumbly rock. Climbing is not recommended in most areas and is illegal in the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.

DEFACING PARK FEATURES Collecting natural or archeological objects, or destroying any plant, animal, or mineral is prohibited. Travel off-trail into fragile thermal areas may result in damage to the area or serious injury from scalding water.

FIREARMS All firearms, including state-permitted concealed weapons, are not allowed in Yellowstone. However, unloaded firearms may be transported in a vehicle when the weapon is cased, broken down or rendered inoperable, and kept out of sight. Ammunition must be placed in a separate compartment of the vehicle.

LOST AND FOUND Report lost and found items to any visitor center or ranger station. A report will be filed and the article returned when possible. For more assistance write: Yellowstone National Park, Visitor Visitor Services Office, P.O. Box 169, Yellowstone National Park, Wyo- ming 82190.

MEDICAL SERVICES Outpatient medical services are offered at three park locations during the park season: Lake, Mammoth, and Old Faithful (see pages 9 and 11 for more information). In case of medical emergencies while in the park, dial 911.

MOTORCYCLES Motorcycles, motor scooters, and motor bikes must be operated on park roads; no off-road or trail travel is allowed. Operators must carry a valid state driver's license and vehicles must display valid state license plates.

PERMITS Permits are required for boating, fishing, overnight back­ country use and some day hikes; ask at visitor centers or ranger stations. Please carefully read the regulations and safety information you receive with your permit.

PETS Pets must be leashed and are allowed only within 25 feet of roads and parking areas. Leaving a pet unattended and/or tied to an object is prohibited. Pets are also prohibited on trails, in the backcountry, on boardwalks and in thermal areas.

PICNIC AREAS Overnight camping is not allowed in any of the park's picnic areas. Fees may be built only in fire grates available in picnic areas at Snake River, Grant Village, Bridge Bay, Cascade, Norris Meadows, Yellowstone River, Spring Creek, Nez Perce, and the East parking lot of Old Faithful. Liquid fuel stoves may be used for cooking at other locations. Most picnic areas have pit toilets, but none have drinking water.

SHOULD YOU DRINK THE WATER? Intestinal infections from drinking untreated water are increasingly common. Waters may be polluted by animal and/or human waste. In extreme cases, possible: carry a supply of water from a domestic source. If you drink water from lakes and streams boil it a minimum of two minutes to reduce the chance of infection.

STORMS Yellowstone's weather is unpredictable. A sunny warm day may become fiercely stormy with rain, wind, sleet and sometimes snow. Lightning storms are common when thunder is implied toward a vehicle. The maximum storm season is the visitor season—Lake, Mammoth, and Old Faithful (see pages 9 and 11 for more information). In case of medical emergencies while in the park, dial 911. Be especially cautious of ice and road damage; roads may be icy or snowy at any time of the year. Most roads are closed from mid-October to mid-May due to snow and ice, but do not apply to Fishing Bridge RV Park). Please carefully read the regulations and safety information you receive with your permit. For more assistance write: Yellowstone National Park, Visitor Visitor Services Office, P.O. Box 169, Yellowstone National Park, Wyo- ming 82190.

The May 1995 earthquake—along with harsh summer conditions—resulted in increased demand for camping reservations during this time. Generators are only permitted in six campgrounds and the Fishing Bridge RV Park (see table at left).

Camping in Yellowstone National Park

First-Come First-Served Campsites

There are twelve campgrounds in Yellowstone National Park. Seven of these campgrounds are operated by the National Park Service at Indian Creek, Lewis Lake, Mammoth, Norris, Pebble Creek, Slough Creek, and Tower Fall. Sites at these seven campgrounds are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Campsites Reservations

TW Recreational Services, Inc. operates campgrounds at Old Faithful, Slough Creek, Gravelly, Grant Village, Madison, and Fishing Bridge RV Park, Beginning Sept. 5, Bridge Bay campsite is first-come, first-served. Reservations for the other four campgrounds may be made by contacting TW Recreational Services at (307) 344-7311 or by writing TW Recreational Services, Inc., P.O. Box 165, YNP, WY 82190.

Fishing Bridge RV Park is the only campground offering off-water, sewer, and electrical hookups, and is for hard-sided vehicles only (no tents or tent trailers); call (307) 344-7311 for reservations.

Please make your reservations early and/or plan on securing your camp­ site as early in the day as possible.

Camping Rules

Camping or overnight vehicle parking in pullouts, parking areas, picnic grounds, or any other place other than a designated camp­ ground is not permitted, and there are no overnight camping facilities. However, most often camping is available in neighboring communities and forests outside the park. All camping is limited to 14 days between June 15 and Sept. 15, and to 30 days of the rest of the year. Check out time for all campgrounds is 10:00 am. Quiet hours are from 10:00 pm to 6:00 am.

Emergency—911

NP$ Information—344-7381

GOLDEN AGE/ACCESS DISCOUNT Holders of Golden Age and Access permits are given a 50 percent discount on camping fees (does not apply to Fishing Bridge RV Park).

Group Camping Group camping areas are available from late May through September for large organized groups with a designated leader such as youth groups, educational groups, etc. Families (or similar groups) are encouraged to apply by contacting TW Recreational Services, Inc., P.O. Box 165, YNP, WY 82190 or phone (307) 344-7311.
Hiking and fishing in Yellowstone country

Yellowstone National Park, encompassing 2.2 million acres, is one of America's premier wilderness areas. Most of the park is backcountry and managed as wilderness. The park has extensive backcountry hiking trails, and permits are required for hiking in the backcountry. The park service has established the following regulations.

**Backcountry rules**

To preserve Yellowstone's backcountry and enhance your wilderness experience, the National Park Service has established the following regulations. Observe a park ranger before you begin a day hike or overnight trip.

**PERMITS**

Permits are required for some day hikes and all backcountry trips. Yellowstone Park has designated a backcountry campsite system and a non-fee permit is required for overnight stays. Permits can be obtained only in person and no more than 48 hours in advance. Each designated campsite has a maximum limit for the number of people and stock allowed per night. The maximum stay per campsite varies from 1 to 3 nights per trip.

Bear activity sometimes requires hiking and camping restrictions. Permits are also required for boating and fishing. Information and permits are available at ranger stations and visitor centers.

**CAMPFIRES**

Campfires are permitted only in established campsite. If you are backpacking, play dead. Drop to the ground, lift your legs up to your chest, and clasp your hands over your chest, and clasp your hands over your chest, and clasp your hands over your chest.

**WHEN CAMPING**

Never camp in an area that has obvious evidence of bear activity such as digging tracks, or scat.

Odens attract bears. Avoid camping or cooking odorous foods. Keep a clean camp, do not cook or store food in your tent, or other odorous items used for preparing or cooking food must be secured from bears.

Hang all food, garbage, and odorous items at least 10 feet above the ground and at least 4 feet out from trunk. Treat all odorous products such as soap, deodorant, or other toiletries in the same manner as food.

Sleep a minimum of 100 yards from where you hang, cook, and eat your food. Keep your sleeping gear clean and free of food odor. Don't sleep in the same clothes worn while cooking and eating in plastic bags.

**BEARS AND MESTRUTED WOMEN**

Considering bears' highly developed sense of smell, it may seem logical that they could be attracted to odors associated with menstruation. Studies on this subject are few and inconclusive. If a woman chooses to hike or camp in bear country during menstruation, a basic precaution should be to wear internal tampons, not external pads. Used tampons should be double bagged in a zip-lock type bag and stored the same as trash.

**REPORT YOUR ENCOUNTER**

If you are involved in a conflict with a bear, the best course of action is to report it to a park ranger as soon as possible. Another's safety may depend on it.

**BEAR MANAGEMENT AREAS**

Exceptional combinations of food, shelter, and space draw grizzlies to some parts of Yellowstone more than others. In these Bear Management Areas, human access is restricted to reduce impacts on the bears and their habitat. Ask at ranger stations and visitor centers for more information.

Yellowstone fishing: fees, lead-free

**WANTED—Lake (Mackinaw) trout**

Non-native lake trout (Salvelinus namaycush) were discovered in Yellowstone Lake late last summer. They pose a serious threat to the native Yellowstone cutthroat trout (Oncorhyncus clarkii bouvieri) population.

If lake trout succeed in spreading throughout Yellowstone Lake, they could replace the native cutthroat trout, with grave effects on the many animals that depend on cutthroat for their survival. Grizzly bears, bald eagles, white pelicans, otters, and many other animals are at risk.

The National Park Service wants your help to remove these fish from the lake. As of April, 1995, special regulations for removing non-native lake trout were not in effect. Restrictions for native cutthroat trout have not changed. Regulations for lake trout in other park waters also have not changed. Please help prevent further ecological harm. Keep and kill any lake trout you catch in Yellowstone Lake.

**YELLOWSTONE FISHING: FEES, LEAD-FREE**

Fishing Fees Anglers 16 years of age and older are required to purchase a Special Use Permit to fish in Yellowstone National Park.

Implemented in 1994, the permit system includes a $5 seven-day permit and a $10 season permit. Anglers 11-15 years of age are allowed to fish in the park for free but must obtain a non-fee permit; those 11 years and under may fish without a permit but should be supervised by an adult who knows the fishing regulations. Permits are available at ranger stations, visitor centers and Hamilton Stores throughout the park. In addition, some sporting goods stores in surrounding communities offer the permits for sale. Visit the website to obtain a permit by mail or request information from the Visitor Services Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

Recent legislation authorized the National Park Service to issue such Special Use Permits for certain park activities and to charge and recover the costs associated with those activities. All fees collected remain in the park to support the management of fisheries. The Fisheries Program includes research, education, and enforcement programs to manage aquatic systems as an integral part of the park ecosystem, preserve and restore native species and aquatic habitats, and provide recreational fishing opportunities for the enjoyment of park visitors.

**LEAD-FREE TACKLE REQUIRED**

Yellowstone National Park has a lead-free fishing program. Fishing tackle such as lead split-shot sinkers, weighted jigs (lead molded to a hook), and soft lead weights are acceptable. Non-lead fishing are not allowed. Only non-lead alternatives should accompany these types of fishing tackle. For more information contact the Chief Ranger's Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

The 1995 fishing season in Yellowstone National Park continues through the first Sunday in November.
This past March, 14 gray wolves (Canis lupus) were released from three fenced enclosures in Yellowstone National Park. The releases represent one tangible outcome of a plan developed over nearly two decades under the authority of the Endangered Species Act, with input by more than 160,000 people, to restore wolves in Yellowstone.

This plan, evaluated in an environmental impact statement (EIS) in 1990-1994, and under rules published in the Federal Register in November 1994, is to restore wolves to Yellowstone and central Idaho by establishing experimental populations of gray wolves in both areas. Copies of the rules, and of a summary of the final EIS, are available at park visitor centers or by calling (307) 344-2013.

The goal for Yellowstone wolf recovery is to establish 10 packs of wolves reproducing in the Greater Yellowstone area for three consecutive years by the year 2002.

The plan is to place approximately 15 wolves from Canada in three enclosures each year for 3-5 years. Each group of wolves will be allowed to acclimate to their new surroundings in Yellowstone for several months before being released into the wild. The purpose of the acclimation period is to let them recover from the stress of being captured and moved, and to reduce the likelihood that wolves might travel widely or try to return to their former homes.

The first group of wolves was captured and moved from Alberta in January, 1995. The removal of wolves for this restoration project will not significantly affect abundant wolf populations there. The gray wolves of western Canada are the same as those naturally recolonizing northern Montana, and that might have eventually reached Yellowstone on their own. They also feed primarily on elk and deer.

Wild wolves are shy, and may become frantic if unable to retreat. For this reason, the three acclimation sites are closed to the public when occupied by wolves. The areas are posted against entry, and patrolled regularly by rangers. While the wolves are temporarily penned, they are fed road-killed deer, elk, moose and bison.

From March through mid-August, the movements of all three packs of wolves varied greatly. Some stayed relatively close to the pen sites, while others, at times, explored up to 50 miles from the release points, often over rugged, mountainous terrain.

By mid-August 1995, none of the wolves released in Yellowstone had come into conflict with livestock and all were using areas within Yellowstone National Park or the surrounding areas.

One wolf was shot outside the park in late April; the party responsible is being prosecuted under the Endangered Species Act. Also in late April, the mate of this dead wolf gave birth to a litter of pups. This female and her new pups were relocated back into their enclosure in order to assure their survival, and they will be released this fall, when the pups are competent to fend for themselves if necessary.

One of the other two packs also gave birth to a litter. And members of the third pack were very visible in Lamar Valley from May through the early days of July (see related article to the right).

All released wolves are radio collared, and biologists monitor their movements from the ground and from aircraft as regularly as their permits allow. Information gained from these monitoring efforts will enable managers to evaluate the success of this reintroduction effort, and to modify the effort in future years, if necessary. This reintroduction will provide valuable insights about how to restore wolves and other large carnivores into other habitats.

Continuing to capture, transport, and release about 15 wolves annually for at least another year or two is essential to ensure the success of the restoration effort. In the fall and winter of 1995-96, one new acclimation pen will be built, using surplus materials from the pens constructed in 1994-95. Another will be disassembled and moved. Eventually, wolves may be released at sites located near large groups of wintering ungulates in the Firehole River Valley and/or the Pelican Valley or southeast regions of the park.

Prior to 1870, gray wolves were common in the northern Rocky Mountains, including Yellowstone. By the 1930s, government predator control programs had eliminated wolves from Yellowstone.

Restoring wolves to Yellowstone is in keeping with national park goals to perpetuate all native species and their natural interactions with their environment. As with other park wildlife programs, management emphasizes minimizing human impacts on natural animal population dynamics.

Once again the greater Yellowstone area has a nearly complete complement of the native wildlife found here long before Yellowstone became the world's first national park in 1872.

If you hear a cry in the calm evening dusk, tears came to my eyes and a chill up my spine. I felt fear. I felt joy.

This is right—this is a good thing. The wolves are home.

-A park visitor from Idaho

Chances are slim that you will see a wolf during your visit to Yellowstone. Chances that you will see a coyote or wolf?: identification facts

It can be difficult to distinguish between coyotes and wolves. In general, wolves are much larger than coyotes. The wolf track printed here is actual size; tracks can be even larger. The legs and muzzle of a coyote are particularly delicate in appearance; the legs of a wolf appear much longer in proportion to its body. Coyotes are nearly pure black or white in color and are often light to dark gray with rust or brown. Both animals live in packs and can prey on small as well as larger animals, such as elk.

The National Park Service monitors wolf activity in Yellowstone. Wolf observation reports from park visitors play a major role in detecting wolves in the park. You, like animal, take detailed notes of your observation and your location, photograph tracks or measure tracks if possible, and report your sighting to a ranger at the nearest visitor center.

For a look at mounted wolves, visit the second floor of the Albright Visitor Center in Mammoth Hot Springs. For a look at mounted wolves, visit the second floor of the Albright Visitor Center in Mammoth Hot Springs. For a look at mounted wolves, visit the second floor of the Albright Visitor Center in Mammoth Hot Springs.

Photos—Monty Sloan, Wolf Park

Unusually, an estimated 3,750 park visitors viewed wolves in Yellowstone's Lamar Valley during the early summer of 1995.

Because of the visibility of the area that this group of wolves chose to use, many people had the opportunity to see and hear wolves in their natural surroundings. They observed wolves playing, resting, killing elk, and interacting withizzly bears, coyotes, and bison.

Park staff feel that the high visibility of wolves has won a tremendous amount of support for the wolf recovery program. Seeing or hearing wolves in Yellowstone appears to have changed at least a few opinions about the restoration effort (see box below).

I heard a wolf! I had mixed emotions. My father is a rancher. My name is on petitions to keep the wolves in Canada.

But I heard a cry in the calm evening dusk. Tears came to my eyes and a chill up my spine. I felt fear. I felt joy.

This is right—this is a good thing. The wolves are home.

-A park visitor from Idaho

SPECIES: WOLF (Canis lupus), Coyote (Canis latrans)

APPEARANCE:

COYOTE (Canis latrans)

APPEARANCE: Delicate

HEIGHT: 16-20 in (40.6-50.8 cm)

LENGTH: 3.5-4.25 ft (1.1-1.3 m)

WEIGHT: 27-33 lbs (12.15-15 kg)

COLOR/COAT: Varies from gray to tan with rust can be thick and bushy

EARS: Long and pointed

MUZZLE: Long and narrow

LEGS: Thin and delicate

FEET: Small—2.5 in (6.3 cm) wide

TAIL: Hangs straight down or out

WOLF (Canis lupus)

APPEARANCE: Massive

HEIGHT: 28-34 in (71.1-86.4 cm)

LENGTH: 5-6 ft (1.5-6 m)

WEIGHT: 70-120 lbs (32-54 kg)

COLOR/COAT: Varies from white to black to silvery gray; thick and bushy

EARS: Rounded and relatively short

MUZZLE: Big, thick and bloody

LEGS: Thick and long

FEET: Very large—3.5-4 in (9-10 cm) wide

TAIL: Hangs straight down or out
When bison leave the park

Wild, free-ranging bison have been a part of the Yellowstone landscape since prehistoric times. Primarily because of poaching and market hunting, the bison population declined until just after the turn of the century when less than 50 bison were known to exist in Yellowstone National Park.

In this century, bison populations have made a remarkable recovery, now numbering over 10,000 animals in private and public herds nationwide. Bison are not listed as federally endan-
erged or threatened species. By 1985, the Yellowstone bison population had increased to about 4,000 animals.

The park herd is the largest free-ranging (unfenced) bison herd in the world. Maintaining a wild, inherently nomadic bison herd presents problems. Increased numbers of bison, weather conditions, and human activities all affect distribution of animals; attempts to manipulate bison movements have met with only limited success. A 5,000 pound bison could be a safety hazard when found in your yard or on the highway at night. Private property can be damaged, and ranchers have concerns about the possibility of disease (brucellosis) transmission from bison to cattle.

No documented case exists of wild, free-ranging bison from Yellowstone transmitting brucellosis to domestic cattle. In response to increasing public interest and management concerns, the State of Montana, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Forest Service began working together to formulate a cooperative long-range Bison Management Plan which will attempt to minimize conflicts outside of Yellowstone while maintaining a self-supporting, free-ranging bison herd within the park.

An interim plan was developed to facilitate cooperative management of the bison population while the long range Plan and Environmental Impact Statement are prepared. Interim measures involve park personal hazarding bison back into the park or assisting the State of Montana in shooting bison which migrate outside of the park. Between 1984 and 1986, about 1,500 bison have been killed because of disease concerns or to protect private property. These removals have not threatened the long term survival of the Yellowstone bison.

For more information about the Bison Management Planning process, ask at any visitor center or contact the Superintendent's Office, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

Controversial mine proposed outside the park

A proposal to locate a gold mine less than three miles from the northeast corner of Yellowstone National Park, is attracting national and international attention.

The New World Mine would operate year-round at elevations of 8,000 to 10,000 feet in the mountains above Cooke City, Montana. Officials with Crown Butte Mine, Inc., owner of the mining claims, have stated that they expect impacts to Yellowstone to be minimal. However, Yellowstone officials and citizens and groups opposed to the mine disagree.

The potential for surface and ground-water contamination is a major concern... The mine would be situated at the headwaters of three drainage systems: the Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone River (Wyoming's only Wild and Scenic River), the Stillwater River (which flows into the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness), and the Madison River, a tributary of the Bighorn River (which flows into Yellowstone National Park).

Where and under what conditions the potentially toxic mine tailings are deposited and stored could affect the water quality of one or more of these drainage systems. These toxic mine tailings would have to be maintained in a neutral state forever. There are also unanswered questions about the potential of groundwater contamination as water comes in contact with the acid-generating rock as it is being mined.

The area is seismicity active. Geologic studies indicate that over 1500 tremors and quakes of various sizes are recorded in and around Yellowstone each year. Other concerns that have been expressed include potential impacts to wetlands, wildlife (including grizzly bears), air quality, nearby communities, scenic values, and noise.

The National Park Service (NPS) has no permitting authority for projects outside park boundaries. It is, however, working with the agencies (U.S. Forest Service and the Montana Department of State Lands) preparing the environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project in an effort to ensure that any impacts to the park are fully addressed. The NPS has requested that an alternative that would dispose of the mine tailings outside the greater Yellowstone ecosystem be examined, and that geologic studies detailing subsurface faulting and aquifer conditions be completed and analyzed in the EIS.

Superintendent Mike Finiey has stated, "There are many unanswered questions and no guarantees associated with the New World Mine proposal. We don't know yet whether this project can withstand the test of time."

The draft EIS is scheduled for release to the public for comment this fall. If you are interested in this issue and would like more information, contact the Superintendent's Office, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190. To be placed on the mailing list for the draft EIS or to comment on the proposal, please contact the Montana Department of Environment-tal Quality, P.O. Box 201601, Helena, MT 59620 or Gallatin National Forest, P.O. Box 130, Bozeman, MT 59771.

Are grizzlies nearing recovery?

On July 28, 1975, under the authority of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed the grizzly bear (Ursus arctos horribilis) as a threatened species.

A primary goal of the Endangered Species Act is to recover populations of species listed as threatened or endangered to self-sustaining, viable populations that no longer need protection under the Act. As part of this goal, recovery parameters for the grizzly bear were established in the 1993 Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan.

Under this plan, three population recovery goals must be achieved before the grizzly bear population can be considered recovered. In addition to these three biological goals, there must be a demonstration that "adequate regulatory mechanisms" are in place to insure conservation of the species if and when it should be removed from the special protection granted by the ESA. When all these goals have been met, the grizzly bear may be considered for "delisting" from its threatened status.

In 1994, the Yellowstone ecosystem grizzly bear population met all three population recovery parameters for the first time. The three recovery goals achieved in 1994 are:

1. Females with cubs—To have an average of 15 adult females with cubs of the year on a six-year running average across both the inside recovery zone and within a 10 mile area immediately surrounding the recovery zone.

2. Distribution of females with cubs—To have 16 of 18 recovery zone Bear Management Units occupied by females with young from a running six-year sum of observations, and no two adjacent Bear Management Units shall be unoccupied.

3. Mortality—The known human-caused mortality shall not exceed four percent of the population estimates based on the most recent three year sum of females with cubs minus known, adult female deaths.

A Conservation Strategy is currently being written for the Yellowstone ecosystem grizzly population in order to meet the fourth goal. This document will detail the habitat and population management and monitoring methods that will be used to perpetuate the population if and when it is removed from the threatened species list. The conservation strategy will also contain population triggers that will initiate relisting if the grizzly bear population falls below certain threshold levels.

If the three population parameters are still being achieved after the conservation strategy has been completed and signed by all cooperating agencies, then the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may consider de-listing grizzly bears.

Yellowstone Today is published periodically by the Division of Interpretation, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190, (307)344-2268 in cooperation with the Yellowstone Association.
Your opinion counts

Yellowstone is no stranger to important, complex, and often controversial issues. If you have comments on issues which affect the park and/or the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, please send them to Superintendent Mike Finley, P.O. Box 188, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

Recycle... Recycle... Recycle!!!

Aluminum cans and glass can be recycled in gray campground receptacles. Cans with a Yellowstone deposit code can be redeemed at any Hamilton Store.

The Yellowstone Association aids visitors, park programs

The Yellowstone Association was founded in 1933 to assist with educational, historical and scientific programs for the benefit of Yellowstone National Park and its visitors. Among the Association's past and present projects are:

- Operation of bookstores in all park visitor centers with proceeds going to visitor centers for the visitor.
- Sponsorship of interpretive programs and exhibits.
- Operation of bookstores in all parks and present projects are:
- Maintenance of park research library.
- Publication of books, pamphlets and leaflets about Yellowstone.

You are invited to become a member of the Yellowstone Association. Membership benefits include:

- A way for visitors to support educational, historic and scientific programs in Yellowstone.
- An informative newsletter and a subscription to Yellowstone Today, the park newspaper.
- A 15% discount on books sold by the Yellowstone Association in all visitor centers; discounts at many association bookstores in other national parks.
- Discounts on Yellowstone Institute class tuition.
- Memberships are tax-deductible to the extent allowable by law.

For more information about the Yellowstone Association, write P.O. Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call (307)344-2296.

Rare plant study underway

Yellowstone is home to more than 1,050 species of plants, including a number of rare plants. In a recent collaboration with the National Park Foundation, grant funds donated by Canon U.S.A. will be used to search for additional populations of two rare plants found in the park, Agritox rossiae (Ross' bentgrass) and Abronia ammophila (Yellowstone sand verbena).

Both plants are Category 2 species on the Endangered Species List, indicating that listing the species as threatened or endangered may be appropriate, but sufficient data on biological vulnerability and threats are not currently available.

Varied courses offered by the Yellowstone Institute

In 1976, the Yellowstone Association expanded its educational role in the park by launching sponsorship of the Yellowstone Institute. Conceived to offer in-depth, mostly multi-day educational programs for the public, the Institute has grown from the first year's schedule of a dozen or so courses to the 70 courses offered in 1995. The Institute is based at the historic Lamar Valley Buffalo Ranch, but many of these fee courses are conducted throughout the park.

Among the topics you can explore are wildlife, grizzly bear ecology, birds, geology, nature photography, writing, art, fly fishing, lake canoeing, and Native American and mountain man history. The Institute program also includes a variety of backcountry experiences in alpine flowers, photography, bear safety, and history. Horses and llamas are used for most of these backcountry courses.

Winter courses are offered in snow ecology, wildlife ecology, photography, and winter backcountry camping.

Families and children can participate in courses designed especially for them. About one third of the Institute's courses are offered for college credit. All Institute courses are limited in size to ensure personal and individualized instruction. The Institute takes pride in its tradition of conducting high quality, yet informal and relaxed, courses.

For more information or to receive a free catalog of Institute courses, call (307) 344-2294 or write: Yellowstone Institute, P.O. Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

Figuring out entrance fees

Entrance fees are $10 for a private, noncommercial automobile, or $4 for each visitor (ages 17-61, inclusive) entering by snowmobile, motorcycle, noncommercial bus, bicycle, or on foot. Fees purchase a seven day pass to Yellowstone and Grand Teton parks.

A $15 annual pass to both parks (good from January 1-December 31) is also available.

The $25 Golden Eagle Passport, valid for one year from date of purchase, allows the permit holder and accompanying passengers in a private noncommercial vehicle to enter some federal parks, wildlife refuges, and recreation areas which charge entrance fees. The Golden Age Passport (for those over 62) can be obtained for a one-time $10 fee.

The Golden Access Passport (for the disabled) is offered free of charge.

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The Golden Access Passport (for the disabled) is offered free of charge.

If you did not pay your entrance fee as you entered the park, please be prepared to pay it as you exit Yellowstone.
In the early 1880s a tradition began in Yellowstone—a tradition of service. As the railroads brought visitors from across the land, facilities were built in the park to meet the needs of travelers. These facilities provided clean rooms, hot meals, needed supplies and friendly servers to answer questions and share information. Personal service and hospitality steadily made their way into the wilderness.

Today the tradition remains. The rangers at park entrances, those who interpret the park’s wonders, the wranglers, the sales clerks, the food servers, the campground hosts, the service station attendants, all work to serve the needs of the visitor. All of these service providers welcome you to Yellowstone National Park, where we all know as Yellowstone!

EXPLORE YELLOWSTONE
This Winter Season

As you drive through the world’s first national park today, imagine it covered by a thick blanket of snow. A winter visit to Yellowstone will provide you with an unforgettable vacation where cross-country skiing and snowcoach touring are without equal. Enjoy all that Yellowstone has to offer during this season...wildlife in abundance, frozen lakes, icy waterfalls, the Old Faithful Geyser, thousands of other thermal features, and much, much more.

For more information, contact any hotel front desk or activity desk, or call (307) 344-7311.

Providing electricity to Yellowstone National Park since 1959. May your visit to Yellowstone be memorable. The Montana Power Company

YELLOWSTONE PARK MEDICAL SERVICES
A division of West Park Hospital—Cody, Wyoming

If injury or sudden illness threatens to spoil your visit to Yellowstone, or you left your prescription drugs in last night’s motel room, or you require periodic clinical laboratory testing throughout your travels—Yellowstone Park Medical Services (YPMS) is there when needed. YPMS, a division of West Park Hospital in Cody, Wyoming, has been providing health care for Yellowstone National Park’s visitors and employees since 1980.

Outpatient services are offered at three convenient locations throughout the park—Lake, Old Faithful and Mammoth. The Lake facility is also a full service hospital with 10 inpatient beds, 24-hour ambulance and emergency service, and laboratory, pharmacy and radiology services. The medical staff includes experienced and highly qualified professionals from across the country.

YPMS works closely with National Park Service Emergency Medical Technicians and Park Medics to provide up-to-date prehospital care. Patients requiring advanced medical care are transported to area hospitals or medical centers for further evaluation and treatment.

YPMS provides medical services to over 10,000 visitors and employees each year. Routine problems as well as unique ones are treated: scaldings from the super-heated waters of thermal features; gorings by bison, moose or elk; or, very rarely, bear maulings. Please be careful and cautious throughout your visit.

It is YPMS’s goal to offer the very best medical care available to Yellowstone’s visitors and employees in this uniquely beautiful wilderness setting.
Accessibility guide available

A Guide to Accessibility for the Handicapped Visitor is available at all visitor centers in the park. This free guide describes which facilities have been judged to be negotiable by wheelchair users. Additional facilities are being made accessible as quickly as possible within funding limits.

Grand Teton National Park information

To the south of Yellowstone, Grand Teton National Park provides spectacular scenery, numerous hiking opportunities, and other activities. Pick up a copy of the park newspaper, the Tetonologist, for complete information on services and facilities, and a more detailed map of Grand Teton National Park. Newspapers are available at the Colter Bay and Moose Visitor Centers, and at the Moran and Moose entrance stations.

Camping

Five National Park Service campgrounds are available in Grand Teton National Park. The camping fee is $10.00 per night per site. NPS campgrounds operate on a first-come, first-served basis. Advanced reservations are not accepted. For current status of campgrounds, ask at entrance stations or visit centers in Grand Teton National Park.

Camping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campground</th>
<th>Closing date</th>
<th>Date of operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jenny Lake</td>
<td>Sept. 25</td>
<td>1911-present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Mountain</td>
<td>Oct. 11</td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colter Bay</td>
<td>Sept. 25</td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard Creek</td>
<td>Sept. 5</td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trailer Villages: Colter Bay and Flagg Ranch Trailer Villages are concessioner-operated facilities with full utility hookups, showers, and laundry. Tent sites are also available at Flagg Ranch. Flagg Ranch closes Sept. 30; Colter Bay closes Sept. 24. Call (307)543-2811 for Flagg Ranch; call (307)543-2811 for Colter Bay.

Grand Teton National Park

Emergency dial 911 or 739-3300

For more information, write the Park Accessibility Coordinator, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190; TDD (Telecommunications device for the deaf only) (307)344-2386.

Visitor Centers

Moose Visitor Center—Open year round, 8:00am-7:00pm through Sept. 4; 8:00am-5:00pm starting Sept. 5. Information, audiovisual programs, exhibits, permits, publication sales. Park orientation video shown throughout the day. Telecommunications device for the deaf only (TDD) (307)739-3400. Phone (307)739-3399 for more information.

Colter Bay Visitor Center—Open through Oct. 1, 8:00am-8:00pm through Sept. 4; 8:00am-5:00pm Sept. 6-Oct. 1. Information, audiovisual programs, permits and publication sales. The Indian Arts Museum features the David T. Vernon collection of Indian Art. Phone (307)739-3894 for more info.

Jenny Lake Visitor Center—Open through Sept. 4, 8:00am-7:00pm.

Flagg Ranch Information Station—Open through Sept. 4, 9:00am-6:00pm.

Lodging

Several different lodging options are available; please make your reservations directly by calling these numbers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lodging</th>
<th>Closing date</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jenny Lodge</td>
<td>Sept. 24</td>
<td>(307)543-2847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colter Bay Cabins</td>
<td>Sept. 24</td>
<td>(307)543-2865 or (307)543-2811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagg Ranch Village</td>
<td>Oct. 15</td>
<td>(307)543-2861 or (800)443-2311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson Lake Lodge</td>
<td>Oct. 15</td>
<td>(307)543-2865 or (307)543-2811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Mtn. Lodge</td>
<td>Oct. 4</td>
<td>(307)543-2811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dornan's Spur</td>
<td>Open all year</td>
<td>(307)733-2522</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lodging can also be found in Jackson and Dubois, Wyoming and in other areas surrounding Grand Teton.

Clinic

Grand Teton Clinic, located near Jackson Lake Lodge, is open 10:00am-6:00pm through October 15. Call (307)543-2514 or after hours (307)733-8002.

Hamilton Stores—oldest concessioner

Before Yellowstone was established as a National Park in 1872, few people knew about it or could visit this remote, wild country. However, as word spread, people were eager to see this new "Wonderland." Vacationers in those days didn't lightheartedly pack a sandwich and a thermos of coffee, then mount saddle horses or drive buggies to the park; it would have taken the entire summer just to reach their destination. Trains, covered the distance faster. Once at park borders, though, passengers reverted to horse-drawn transportation.

The 1872 Act that set aside Yellowstone for the "benefit and enjoyment of the people" also granted leases for the various concessioners who served the public. In 1882, Henry E. Klamer applied for and received permits to provide fresh meat to camps and hotels, pasture and sell beef cattle, operate a dairy herd, and operate a general store at the Upper Geyser Basin in the Old Faithful area of the park. In 1915, Charles Ashworth Hamilton, a true entrepreneur, marked his first year as storekeeper after his purchase of the old Klamer General Store. This was the start of what was to become the oldest privately owned and family run concession in the National Park system. That original store is still in use in the Old Faithful area; though updated into the 20th century, it still represents an important segment of Yellowstone history.

Hamilton Stores takes pride in its many years of service to the traveler with its fourteen facilities in Yellowstone. From food products, home decor and gifts, apparel, souvenirs, fishing, camping and photo supplies down to a good hot cup of coffee, Hamilton Stores endeavors to offer the various conveniences necessary and desirable to assist in making your Yellowstone stay as pleasant and memorable as possible. Locations and dates of operation appear on page 11 of this newspaper. Welcome to Yellowstone and our best wishes for an enjoyable stay in your National Park.

Hamilton Stores Inc.

EST. 1915
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Serving the traveling public since 1915, Hamilton Stores, Inc. offers a wide variety of merchandise including Yellowstone souvenirs, film and photo supplies, fishing and camping equipment, T shirts and sweatshirts, authentic Indian handicrafts, groceries and food, hot coffee and other beverages.

At our Old Faithful and Canyon Village Photo Shops we offer expanded on-site one-hour photo processing with the capability for all standard print sizes up to 5x7, including panoramas.

By using our photo processing service, we will be able to offer you quality prints in minutes. We will be pleased to be of assistance should you have any questions regarding road conditions, current weather information, or general facts and information about the park. Stop by and see us. We'd love to visit.
Director of Commercial Services

Facilities & Services offered in Yellowstone National Park by

Hamilton Stores, Inc. * TW Recreational Services, Inc. * Yellowstone Park Service Stations

Yellowstone Park Medical Services

Dates may be subject to change

Reservations are suggested for dining, lodging & activities; inquire at any lodging front desk or activities desk, or call TW Recreational Services at (307) 344-7311 or TDD (307) 344-5395.

Accommodations

OLD FAITHFUL INN - Rooms. May 5-October 22
OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE - Rooms and cabins. May 12-October 8
LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL - Rooms, cabins. May 13-October 1
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE - Cabins. May 19-September 17
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL - Rooms, cabins. May 19-September 24
GRANT VILLAGE - Rooms. May 26-September 24
CANYON LODGE - Rooms, cabins. June 3-Aug. 28
LAKE LODGE - Cabins. June 10-September 18

Restaurants, Cafeterias

- Dinner reservations required at starred locations. Inquire at any lodging front desk or dining room host stand.
- OLD FAITHFUL INN DINING ROOM - May 5-October 22
OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE RESTAURANT - May 12-October 8
LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL DINING ROOM - May 13-October 1
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL DINING ROOM - May 19-September 17
GRANT VILLAGE DINING ROOM - May 26-September 24
CANYON LODGE DINING ROOM - June 3-September 10
LAKE LODGE DINING ROOM - June 10-September 18
ROOSEVELT LODGE DINING ROOM - June 10-August 28
ROOSEVELT LODGE DINNER COOKOUT - June 11-August 27

Hotel and Lodge Gift Shops

OLD FAITHFUL INN - May 5-October 22
OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE - May 12-Oct. 8
LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL - May 13-Oct. 1
GRANT VILLAGE LODGE - May 26-September 24
CANYON LODGE - June 3-Sept. 10
LAKE LODGE - June 10-September 18
ROOSEVELT LODGE - June 10-August 28

Public Showers and Laundry

FISHING BRIDGE RV PARK - Showers and laundry. May 19-September 18
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE - Showers. May 19-Sept. 16
CANYON VILLAGE CAMPGROUND - Showers and laundry. June 9-September 5
LAKE LODGE - Laundry. June 10-September 18
GRANT VILLAGE CAMPGROUND - Showers and laundry. June 21-October 10

Automatic Banking

24-hour cash available at the Old Faithful Inn, Lake Yellowstone Hotel, and Canyon Lodge. CIRRUS and PLUS automatic network machines will be in service for cash anytime during these lodgings facilities' seasons.

Light Meals, Fast Foods

MAMMOTH GENERAL STORE - Open year round
OLD FAITHFUL PHOTO SHOP - April 15-October 23
CANYON PHOTO SHOP - April 21-Sept. 11; reopens Sept. 26-October 19
OLD FAITHFUL BASIN STORE - April 29-October 22
OLD FAITHFUL INN, PONY EXPRESS SNACK SHOP - May 5-October 21
GRANT VILLAGE MINI STORE - May 5-October 10
OLD FAITHFUL BAC STORE - May 6-September 14
FISHING BRIDGE GENERAL STORE - May 13-Sept. 17
MAMMOTH TERRACE GRILL - May 13-October 22
LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL DEI - May 13-Sept. 30
LAKE YELLOWSTONE GENERAL STORE - May 14-October 1
OLD FAITHFUL FOUR SEASONS DELI - May 15-November 5
TOWER FALL STORE - May 19-September 20
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE SNACK SHOPS - May 19-October 1
CANYON GENERAL STORE - May 20-September 25
GRANT VILLAGE GENERAL STORE - May 27-September 24
BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE - May 26-September 13
ROOSEVELT STORE - June 10-August 28
CANYON LODGE CAMPGROUND STORE - June 1-September 25

General Stores

MAMMOTH GENERAL STORE - Open year round
GRANT VILLAGE MINI STORE - May 5-October 10
OLD FAITHFUL BAC STORE - May 6-September 14
FISHING BRIDGE GENERAL STORE - May 13-Sept. 17
LAKE GENERAL STORE - May 14-October 1
TOWER FALL STORE - May 19-September 20
CANYON GENERAL STORE - May 20-September 25
GRANT VILLAGE GENERAL STORE - May 27-September 24
BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE - May 26-September 13
ROOSEVELT STORE - June 10-August 28

** This location offers one hour film processing

Photo Shops, Gifts, Souvenirs

*OLD FAITHFUL PHOTO SHOP - April 15-October 23
**CANYON PHOTO SHOP - April 21-Sept. 11; reopens September 26-October 19
**YELLOWSTONE NATURE SHOP, MAMMOTH - June 9-September 12
BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE - May 26-September 13

** This location offers one hour film processing

Service Stations

**OLD FAITHFUL, Lower Station - April 15-November 5
**CANYON VILLAGE - April 21-May 25
**GRANT VILLAGE - May 1-September 5
**MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS - May 10-October 9
**FISHING BRIDGE - May 13-September 30
OLD FAITHFUL, Upper Station - May 27-August 27
TOWER JUNCTION - June 10-August 30
**Diesel fuel is available at these stations.

OLD FAITHFUL REPAIR SERVICE - May 27-August 27; wrecker service from Old Faithful stations April 15-September 30.
FISHING BRIDGE REPAIR SERVICE - May 27-August 27; wrecker service from Fishing Bridge station May 27-September 10.
CANYON REPAIR SERVICE - May 27-September 10; wrecker service from Canyon station April 21-Nov. 5.
GRANT VILLAGE REPAIR SERVICE - June 3-September 3; wrecker service from Grant Village station May 1-Nov. 5.
FISHING BRIDGE LP GAS - May 13-September 29
OLD FAITHFUL LP GAS - May 27-August 27
GRANT VILLAGE LP GAS - June 3-October 7

Marina

BRIDGE BAY MARINA - Dock rental May 29-September 24; Boat rental, guided fishing trips June 15-September 17

Horse Operations

CANYON REPAIR SERVICE - May 27-September 17; Sceniccompiler excursions June 3-September 24; Boat rental, guided fishing trips June 15-September 17

Medical Services

CANYON CLINIC - Open Sept. 1-May 31 weeksdays; June 1-August 31; daily, phone (307) 344-7965
MAMMOTH CLINIC - May 5-October 22; closed Thursday and Friday prior to May 27 and after Sept. 15; phone (307) 545-7325
LAKE HOSPITAL - May 22-September 15; phone (307) 242-7241

Camps

For information, contact the Chambers of Commerce in:

Billings, MT (406) 245-4111
Bozeman, MT (406) 586-5421
Jackson, WY (307) 733-3316
Gardiner, MT (406) 848-7971
Livingston, MT (406) 222-0850
Dubois, WY (307) 405-2556
East Yellowstone-Wapiti Valley (307) 587-5995
West Yellowstone, MT (406) 646-7701
Ihala Falls, ID (406) 646-9488
Chamber (208) 523-1010
Eastern Idaho Visitor Info Center (800) 634-3246

Area Chambers of Commerce

Services are available in communes near the park. For information, contact the Chambers of Commerce in:

Cody, WY (307) 587-2297
Billings, MT (406) 245-1111
Bozeman, MT (406) 586-5421
Jackson, WY (307) 733-3316
Gardiner, MT (406) 848-7971
Livingston, MT (406) 222-0850
Dubois, WY (307) 405-2556
East Yellowstone-Wapiti Valley (307) 587-5995
West Yellowstone, MT (406) 646-7701
Ihala Falls, ID (406) 646-9488
Chamber (208) 523-1010
Eastern Idaho Visitor Info Center (800) 634-3246

Backcountry Tours

LOWER LOOP TOUR - Departs from locations along the Lower Loop only.
UPPER LOOP TOUR - Departs from Lake Hotel, Fishing Bridge RV Park, and Canyon Lodge.
GRAND LOOP TOUR - Departs from Gardiner, MT and Mammot Hot Springs Hotel.

Motorcoach Tours

See page 4 for camping information; call for reservations and/or plan to select sites early.

Directory of Commercial Services

For information, contact the Chambers of Commerce in:
Yellowstone roads and facilities

This map shows facilities open in summer. Throughout the autumn, many park facilities close; please see page 11.

Emergency: dial 911
Contact a ranger: (307) 344-7381

A listing of commercial facilities and services, with opening and closing dates for the 1995 season, is found on page 11.

* Full services indicates lodging, food service, general store, rest rooms and telephone.

Other telephones are located throughout the park.

This map courtesy of Conoco—providing petroleum products since 1917... All service stations in Yellowstone offer environmentally sensitive fuels, specially formulated by Conoco to reduce hydrocarbon emissions and decrease other pollution-related problems. Conoco is also a major contributor to the Museum of the National Park Ranger.