Important road information for all visitors

Spring opening
Spring weather is unpredictable; roads may be closed temporarily by weather due to a given year's snow conditions. Snow tires or chains may be required. Weather and snow conditions permitting, tentative road opening dates for automobiles are:

- Mammoth to Norris—April 19
- West Entrance to Norris to Canyon—April 19
- West Entrance to Old Faithful—April 19
- East and South Entrances—May 3
- Cooke City to Sunlight Basin Rd.—May 3
- Old Faithful to West Thumb—May 10
- Tower Junction to Canyon—May 24

Snow tires or chains may be required. Weather and snow conditions permitting, tentative road opening dates for automobiles are:

- Madison to Old Faithful—April 19
- West Entrance to Old Faithful—April 19
- East and South Entrances—May 3
- Cooke City to Sunlight Basin Rd.—May 3
- Old Faithful to West Thumb—May 10
- Tower Junction to Canyon—May 24
- Sunlight Basin Road to Red Lodge (Beartooth Pass)—May 24

The scheduled opening dates in May are the earliest possible dates. Some routes may actually open 7-10 days later. Please call or check locally to verify openings tentatively scheduled throughout the month of May. Some roads will also open as conditions allow for bicycle travel only, beginning the end of March.

For current road information, call (307) 344-7381 (long distance from some park locations).

Madison-Old Faithful
Major construction continues this year on the Madison to Old Faithful road on the park's west side (see arrow). From road opening on April 19 through May 31, this section of road will be open with up to 30 minute delays. Starting June 1, access may be more limited; see the map on the back page of this newspaper for the full 1996 construction schedule.

Hikers and Anglers: For information on hiking or fishing access within the construction area, ask a ranger at the Old Faithful Visitor Center.

More 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 under a 20-year, $300 million Federal Lands Highway Program. In addition to the construction described above, road repair crews will be working in other areas of the park throughout 1996. Thank you for your patience.

East Entrance
Road construction on the East Entrance Road (see arrow) will continue this year. From road opening on May 1 through June 15, the road will be open with up to 30 minute delays. Starting June 16, access will be more limited; see the map on the back page of this newspaper for the full 1996 construction schedule.

Hikers and Anglers: For information on hiking or fishing access in the construction area, please ask a ranger at the Lake Ranger Station or Fishing Bridge Visitor Center. Note: Facilities at Fishing Bridge will operate as usual (see p. 11).

Cyclists/walkers: beware!
Motorcyclists and bicyclists: Yellowstone roads can be very rough, with large potholes. Ride with care!

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

More about the roads
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Throughout this century, visitors have entered Yellowstone National Park via the historic Roosevelt Arch at the North Entrance. Donations from this year's March for Parks, held April 20, will fund a wayside exhibit at the Arch. —NPS file photo

Emergency—dial 911 Call a ranger—(307) 344-7381 (long distance from some park locations)

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Some things all visitors must know...
Hazard 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.

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

**Avoid these situations**

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

- speeding (radar enforced)
- driving while intoxicated (open container law is enforced)
- improper food storage
- camping violations
- pets off leash
- littering
- swimming in thermal pools
- removal or possession of natural or cultural features
- feeding or approaching wildlife
- spotlighting (viewing animals with artificial light)
- boating and fishing violations
- failure to remove detachable side mirrors when not pulling trailers.

**Scalding water can ruin vacations**

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.

**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 (91 m)). 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.

**Animals are unpredictable**

All wildlife, especially bison and bears, are unpredictable and dangerous. Keep a safe distance from all wildlife; view from your car. It is against the law to approach within 100 yards (91 m) of bears or within 25 yards (23 m) of other wildlife. For your safety and the animals’ welfare, avoid all wildlife with young.

**Watch your children**

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

**WARNING**

It is illegal to throw objects into features, deface them or remove any 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 amoebic meningitis which can be quickly fatal. Swim at your own risk.

**Warning:** Bison are more dangerous than they appear. Each year visitors approach bison too closely and are gored. People have been killed by these animals which weigh up to 2,000 pounds (900 kg) and sprint at 30 miles per hour (48 km per hour), three times faster than you can run.

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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.

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MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS TERRACES
Surreal in its beauty, travertine terraces such as these are not found anywhere else in the park. As an early visitor described them, "...The hot springs fall over a lofty hill of snowy whiteness, resembling cascades." A walking trail through the main terraces and a one-way drive through the Upper Terrace provide views of these fascinating formations.

UPPER GYSEYER 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, stop in for orientation and geyser information.

CALCITE SPRINGS OVERLOOK AND TOWER FALLS
From the Calcite Springs overlook, located approximately 1-1/2 miles (2.4 km) south of Tower Junction, you can see the springs' activity and unique geological formations in the northernmost extent of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. At Tower Fall, located 2 miles (3.2 km) south of Tower Junction, a short trail leads to an overlook of this 132-foot (40 m) waterfall.

CHILDREN'S FIRE TRAIL
Located 7-1/2 miles (12.1 km) east of Mammoth Hot Springs, this trail includes several interpretive signs designed for young visitors and their families explain the effects of fire and encourage independent discovery. After the fires of 1988, contributions from children, educational groups, and other organizations helped build this trail.

MUSEUM OF THE NATIONAL PARK RANGER, NORRIS
Open May 25. Hours 9:00am–5:00pm beginning May 27. Information, bookstore, geyser eruption predictions, seismograph exhibit. Call (307) 344-2812 for information.

GRANT VISITOR CENTER
Open May 25. Hours 9:00am–5:00pm through May 26; 8:00am–7:00pm beginning May 27. Information, publications. Call (307) 344-2293 for information.

MADISON INFO STATION
Open May 25. Hours 9:00am–5:00pm through May 26; 8:00am–7:00pm beginning May 27. Information, publications.

WEST THUMB INFO STATION
Open May 25. Hours 9:00am–5:00pm through May 26; 8:00am–7:00pm beginning May 27. Information, publications.

Entrance fees
Entrance fees are $10 for a private, noncommercial automobile, or $4 for each visitor (ages 17 to 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 $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 all federal parks and other 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 still offered free of charge.

You are invited to become a member of the Yellowstone Association. Membership benefits include:
• A way for visitors to support educational programs about science and history in Yellowstone.
• An informative newsletter and a subscription to Yellowstone Today, the park newspaper.
• A 15% discount on books sold by the Yellowstone Association; 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. To order books, maps, or videos, call (307) 344-2293.

Almost all revenue from association book sales is returned to Yellowstone National Park to benefit the natural wonders of Yellowstone.

You will also receive information for planning an "Expedition!" to the park. Via a lottery system, cabins at the Lamar Buffalo Ranch may be reserved. Selected school groups work with park rangers who help plan and lead during their trip.

For program fees and information, write: Expedition! Yellowstone!, National Park Service, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

The Yellowstone Association
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 park visitor centers, museums and information stations with proceeds going to fund interpretative and research programs and exhibits for visitors.
• Sponsorship of the Yellowstone Institute (see related article on page 9).
• Funding for visitor center and wayside exhibits throughout the park.
• Publication of books, pamphlets and leaflets about Yellowstone.
• Maintenance of park research library.

The Yellowstone Association has also prepared a series of educational materials called "Expedition!" Yellowstone! Classroom work can also be combined with a trip (an "Expedition!") to Yellowstone.

At the 4th, 5th and 6th grade levels, the curriculum materials consist of a 256-page teacher's workbook and a storybook, tied together by shared concepts. Teachers who purchase the curriculum...
Exploring Yellowstone: getting started

“Now that I’m here, where do I go?”

It’s not an unusual question, especially for first-time visitors. Consider the facts: Yellowstone is the largest national park in the lower 48 states, encompassing 2.2 million acres or 3,472 square miles. It is larger than the states of Delaware and Rhode Island combined and sprawls across the borders of three states—Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. Three hundred fifty miles (564 km) of paved road wind through the park, crossing the Continental Divide three times. Elevations range from approximately 3,500 feet (1,068 meters) at the North Entrance to almost 12,000 feet (3,650 m) at Eagle Peak on the park’s east boundary; roads lie at 7,500-8,000 feet (2,275-2,427 m).

Historically, visitors often referred to 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, encompassing for first-time visitors. Consider the facts:

GEYSERS AND HOT SPRINGS

Yellowstone’s volcanic past is evidenced in its geysers and hot springs. The world’s greatest concentration of thermal features is located in Yellowstone: about 10,000 thermal features are known, of which 200 to 250 are geysers. Many of the most famous features can be found along the 50 mile (81 km) road between Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful.

Areas of thermal activity include the Mammoth Hot Springs Terrace, Fountain Paint Pot, Firehole Lake Drive, Midway Geyser Basin, Biscuit Basin, Black Sand Basin, and the Old Faithful area. Visitor Centers along this road are located at Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful.

GRAND CANYON

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone is famous for its colors, shapes, and waterfalls. The Upper Falls, at 308 feet (103 m), is the highest in the park. The park shelters a variety and abundance of wildlife that is found in few other places. Yellowstone Lake and numerous rivers, streams, and waterfalls constitute a major Western water resource.

With so much to see and do, it’s easy to be overwhelmed. Your trips and information will help you plan your time to suit your interests and energy level. Rangers at visitor centers can fill in the details to help you make the most of your visit to Yellowstone.

The park’s major scenic attractions are located along the Grand Loop Road, the roughly figure-eight-shaped road in the center of the park. The total mileage around the Loop is 142 miles (229 km).

The distance around the Upper Loop is 70 miles (113 km); the Lower Loop, 96 miles (155 km). Actual driving time is difficult to estimate because the maximum speed limit is 45 mph (73 km per hour) on most roads. In many segments, roads are narrow, winding, and full of pot holos and frost heaves. Traffic may be heavy and slow moving. While it is possible to drive the Grand Loop in a day, major attractions like Old Faithful Geyser and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone can only be seen by driving in a parking area and walking to the feature.

If you have limited time, consider spending it at just one area instead of trying to “see the park” from the road. Many people believe that to fully appreciate just the major attractions in Yellowstone requires a minimum of three days.

YELLOWSTONE PARK MEDICAL SERVICES

Comprehensive Medical Care in a Wilderness Setting...

Lake Clinic, Pharmacy & Hospital
Emergency Room, 24-hour service
Closed: Pierpont, 8:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m., daily
May 20-September 15;
Phone (307) 242-7241.

EMERGENCIES—DIAL 911

Old Faithful Clinic
Hours: 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., May 3-30, 20;
closed for lunch 12 noon-1 p.m.
Phone (307) 345-7323.

Mammoth Family Clinic
Winter, spring, and autumn hours:
8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday,
closed for lunch on and Wednesday afternoons.
Summer hours (June 1-Sept. 1):
8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday,
closed for lunch, phone (307) 344-7965.

Yellowstone Park Medical Services

A Division of West Park Hospital—Cody
Yellowstone Lake, 110 miles (170 km) of shoreline and a 136 square mile (354 sq km) surface area, is North America’s largest mountain lake. Its relatively high elevation (7,733 feet, 2,345 m) is one reason why the lake is ice-locked at least half of the year. The area is prime habitat for a variety of birds, mammals, and spectacular scenery plus fishing and boating have long made the area popular with visitors. Nearby, Mud Volcano and West Thumb Geyser Basin hint at a complex geologic history; present activity is unique and ever-changing.

Permits, required for fishing and boating, are available at Lake Ranger Station and Grant Village Visitor Center (note that the general fishing season begins May 25; June 15 on Yellowstone Lake; July 15 on the lake’s tributary streams). A museum is located at Fishing Bridge.

WILDLIFE VIEWING

Yellowstone is home to a variety and abundance of wildlife unparalleled in the lower 48 states. Nearly all wildlife species inhabiting the park when it was first officially explored more than 100 years ago survived today. It is difficult to describe exactly where wildlife may be seen; habitat preferences and seasonal cycles of movement determine, in a general sense, where a particular animal may be at a particular time.

Early morning and evening hours are when animals tend to feed and thus are more easily seen. But remember that the numbers and variety of animals you see are largely a matter of luck and coincidence. Check at visitor centers for more information. Please use pullouts when viewing wildlife, and remember that Yellowstone’s wildlife are wild; use binoculars or telephoto lenses for your safety and to avoid disturbing them.

HISTORY

Mammoth Hot Springs is park headquarters. It is also the site of Fort Yellowstone, built during the Army era (1886 to 1918) of the park’s administration. Bachelor Officers’ Quarters is now the Albright Visitor Center where the story of Yellowstone’s colorful history is told. The Museum of the National Park Ranger is located at Norris.

SERVICES AND FACILITIES

See page 11 for a directory of commercial 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 opening and closing dates.

General park information is available by calling National Park Service headquarters at (307) 344-7381 (long distance from some park locations). Reservations for lodging, camping activities such as bus tours, horse rides, boat rental, etc. may be made through GW Recreation Services, Inc. an American Express and Resorts company; call (303) 297-2757.

These highlights will help you plan your visit to Yellowstone, but much is left for you to discover. If you supply the time and curiosity, Yellowstone’s wonders will be revealed to you. May your visit be safe, rewarding and memorable.

Visitors—don’t let this develop

Yellowstone inspires the photographer—and the observer—in all of us. Wildlife are particularly fascinating to observe and photograph, perhaps because there are few places where it is possible to see an animal in its natural environment. Nearly all the animals that are native to the park have been reintroduced, and many of them were established in 1872 still roam this vast wilderness.

Unfortunately, their proximity to popular visitor use areas increases the likelihood that their presence will be noticed— noticed—that is, used to people. Habituated wildlife are misleading—they may appear to be highly tolerant of humans, but they are still unpredictable and potentially dangerous. Females with young are especially protective and can be fiercely aggressive.

Keep a safe distance from all wildlife. It is against the law to approach within 100 yards (91 m) of bears or within 25 yards (23 m) of other wildlife. If you cannot maintain a 25-yard distance, change your behavior. Their behavior, you too, should be slow.

Approaching wildlife at close range can cause the animal stress. Though you may not see the animal react, be observant—many animals will react to your presence or approach.

Stay on the trails. Bears have a keen sense of smell and are easily deceived. Choose natural alman with caution or fear. The animal(s) may move gradually or quickly away; head may perk up or eyes widen and focus on nearby humans, the animal may flatten its ears, flare its nostrils, change body direction, stop eating, or rise from a resting stance.

Every year, the major cause of injury to visitors by wildlife is approaching animals too closely. As a rule, a camera lens less than of 200mm is inadequate for wildlife photography. If your camera is not equipped with telephoto lenses, do not attempt close-up photography.

Instead, photograph the animal in its surroundings or purchase slides or books. Be especially alert when photographing bears. Look for signs of activity such as tracks, scat, or animal carcasses. Alert the bear to your presence by making noise.

Animals in the wild behave differently than those in captivity. The animal’s home range is among the greatest of their needs. Respect this, and you will be rewarded by seeing more of their natural activities and discovering how they live in the wild. You’ll also expand your photo opportunities and have a safer, rewarding visit.

The Museum of the National Park Ranger is part of park administration. The former Bachelor Officers’ Quarters is now the Albright Visitor Center where the story of Yellowstone’s colorful history is told. The Museum of the National Park Ranger is located at Norris.

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Yellowstone Park Medical Services

West Park Hospital, Cody, Wyoming, through its Yellowstone Park Medical Services (YPMS) Division, has offered medical care to Yellowstone’s visitors, employees and residents since 1980.

Michael Kimbro, M.D., took over the Mammoth Clinic position for the winter of 1994-95. Dr. Kimbro is a board certified family practitioner providing year-round health care to the Yellowstone Park employees and residents. Experienced registered nurses and office staff complete the team offering courteous, professional family and emergency medicine.

In the summer, the operation grows to meet the needs of the park’s increased number of visitors and the employees who serve them.

YPMS provides outpatient services at Lake Hospital and Old Faithful Clinic, as well as at Mammoth. Lake Hospital is also an acute care facility with ten inpatient beds, clinical laboratories, imaging, radiology, and 24-hour ambulance and emergency services. The staff is assembled from nurses and medical professionals from across the country.

For information on employment for the 1996 season (both professional and nonprofessional positions are available), send a resume to: Yellowstone Park Medical Services, West Park Hospital, Cody, Wyoming 82411 or call phone (307) 578-2461.
Camping in Yellowstone National Park

FIRST-COME-FIRST-SERVED CAMP SITES

There are 11 campgrounds in Yellowstone National Park. Six of these campgrounds are operated by the National Park Service at Indian Creek, Lewis Lake, Mammoth, Pebble Creek, Slough Creek, and Tower Fall. Sites at these six campgrounds are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

CAMPSITE RESERVATIONS

TW Recreational Services, Inc. operates campgrounds at Bridge Bay, Canyon, Grand Village, Mammoth, Slough Creek, and Fishing Bridge RV Park. Reservations for these campgrounds may be made by calling (303) 297-2577 or by writing to TW Recreational Services, Inc., AmFac Parks and Resorts, 14001 E. Buff, Suite 600, Aurora, CO 80014.

Fishing Bridge RV Park is the only campground offering water, sewer, and electrical hookups, and is for hard-sided vehicles only (no tents or tent trailers). call (303) 297-2577 for reservations.

Please make your reservations early and/or plan on securing your campsite as early in the day as possible; campgrounds may fill by early morning, especially during peak season (early July-late August).

CAMPING RULES

Camping or overnight vehicle parking in pullouts, parking areas, picnics grounds, or any place other than a designated campground is not permitted; there are no overflow camping facilities. However, camping is often available in neighboring communities and forests outside the park. All camping is limited to 14 days between June 15 and Labor Day, and to 30 days the rest of the year. Check out time is 10:00 am.

QUIET HOURS

Camping in Yellowstone is a special experience. Each visitor deserves the opportunity to hear the birds, wildlife and streams in this beautiful environment. Respect the rights of other campers and comply with the law by adhering to quiet hours, 8:00 pm to 8:00 am, which will be strictly enforced. No generators, loud audio devices or other noise disturbances will be allowed during this time. Generators are only permitted in six campgrounds and the Fishing Bridge RV Park (see table at left).

GOLDEN AGE/ACCESS DISCOUNT

Holdens of Golden Age permits will be given a 25 percent discount on camping fees.

GROUP CAMPING

Group camping areas are available at Madison, Grant, and Bridge Bay campgrounds from late May through September for large organized groups with a designated leader such as youth groups, educational groups, etc. (family reunions or similar gatherings do not qualify). The fees range from $5.00 to $25.50 per night depending on the size of the group. Advance reservations are required and can be made beginning January 1 by writing to TW Recreational Services, Inc., AmFac Parks and Resorts, 14001 E. Buff, Suite 600, Aurora, CO 80014 or by phoning (303) 297-2577.
Off the Beaten Track

Yellowstone National Park, with 2.2 million acres, is one of America's premier wilderness areas. Most of the park is backcountry and managed as wilderness. Over 1,100 miles (1,771 km) of trails are available for hiking. However, there are dangers inherent in wilderness—including unpredictable wildlife, changing weather conditions, remote thermal areas, cold water lakes, turbulent streams, and rugged mountains with loose, "rotten" rock. Visiting wilderness means experiencing the land on its terms. If you choose to explore and enjoy the natural wonders of Yellowstone, there is no guarantee of your safety. Be prepared for any situation! Carefully read all backcountry guidelines and regulations.

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

PERMITS Yellowstone Park has a designated backcountry campsite system; permits are required for some day hikes and overnight trips. Permits must be obtained at a ranger station and no more than 48 hours before your camping date. Advance reservations for some backcountry campsites may be made in writing or in person for a $15 fee. To obtain the necessary forms, write the Backcountry Office, P.O. Box 168, YNP, WY 82190 or check at a ranger station. Each designated campsite has a maximum limit for the number of people and stock allowed per night. The maximum day per campsite varies from 1 to 3 nights per trip. Due to bear activity, some hiking and camping restrictions may apply. Permits are also required for boating and fishing. Information and permits are available at ranger stations and some visitor centers.

CAMPFIRES Campfires are permitted only in established fire pits. Burn only dead and down wood. Wood or ground fires are not allowed in some campsites. Your fire must be attended at all times and be completely extinguished before you leave.

Hiking and camping in bear country

Yellowstone Park is home to both grizzly and black bears. Although the risk of an encounter with a bear is low, there are no guarantees of your safety. Minimize your risks by following the guidelines below.

A DEAD BEAR IS A DANGEROUS BEAR Do not leave packs containing food unattended, even for a few minutes. Allowing a bear to obtain human food even once often results in the bear becoming aggressive about obtaining such food in the future. Aggressive bears present a threat to human safety and eventually must be destroyed or removed from the park. Please obey the law and do not allow bears or other wildlife to obtain human food.

WHILE HIKING Make bears aware of your presence on trails by making loud noises such as shouting or singing. This lessens the chance of sudden encounters, which are the cause of most bear-caused human injuries in the park. Hike in groups and make sure your movement is obvious to bears. Do not hike after dark. Avoid carcasses; bears often defend this source of food.

IF YOU ENCOUNTER A BEAR Do not run. Bears can run over 30 miles per hour (48 km per hour), or 44 feet per second (13 meters per second), faster than Olympic sprinters. Running may elicit an attack from otherwise non-aggressive bears. If the bear is unaware of you, detour away from the bear. If the bear is aware of you and nearby, but has not acted aggressively, slowly back away. Tree climbing to avoid bears is popular and use caution where vision is obstructed. Do not run. Some bears will bluff their way out of a threatening situation by charging, then veering off or stopping abruptly at the last second. Bear experts generally recommend standing still until the bear stops and then slowly backing away. If you are attacked, play dead. Drop to the ground, lift your legs up to your chest, and clasp your hands over the back of your neck. This technique has been especially successful with female bears that have cubs.

WHEN CAMPING Never camp in an area that has obvious evidence of bear activity such as digging, tracks, scat, or where animal carcasses are present. Odors attract bears. Avoid carrying or cooking odorous foods. Keep a clean camp; do not cook or store food in your tent. All food, garbage, and odorous items must be stored at least 10 feet (3 m) above the ground and at least 4 feet (1.2 m) out from tree trunks. Treat all odorous products such as soap, deodorant, or toiletries in the same manner asfood.

Sleep a minimum of 100 yards (91 m) from where you hang, cook, and eat your food. Keep your sleeping gear clean and free of food odor. Do not store food under tree branches.是一个

BEARS & MENSTRUATING 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, regardless of how minor, 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

NON-TOXIC FISHING Yellowstone National Park has implemented a non-toxic fishing program. Fishing tackle such as leaded split-shot sinkers, weighted jigs (lead molded to a hook), and soft lead-weighted rubber for nymph fishing are no longer allowed. Only non-toxic alternatives are allowed to accommodate these types of fishing tackle. For more information, contact the Chief Ranger's Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

FISHING REGULATIONS In Yellowstone, bald eagles, osprey, pelicans, otters, grizzly bears and other wildlife take precedence over humans as consumers of fish. Additionally, all fish are wild (there is no stocking), so there must be sufficient adult fish to reproduce and maintain populations and to assure genetic diversity. These facts require both a philosophical and literal distinction between recreating angling and fishing fish. In Yellowstone, angling is based on fishing for native species of wild trout in a natural setting.

Fishing regulations in Yellowstone National Park have evolved as ongoing research reveals population trends and interrelationships with the rest of the Yellowstone ecosystem. Increasing numbers of anglers have also influenced the development of regulations by their impact on certain species and aquatic habitats. Regulations have been simplified to a concept known as “species management.” This approach is commonly used by fish and wildlife agencies in the western United States, and it more effectively achieves management goals of preserving and restoring native fishes and their habitats, managing fish as an essential part of the total park ecosystem, and providing recreational fishing opportunities for park visitors consistent with the first two goals.

Park fishing regulations are available at any ranger station, visitor center, or Hamilton General Store. For more information on lake trout in Yellowstone Lake, see page 5.

PACK IT IN—PACK IT OUT All refuse must be carried out of the backcountry. This includes items partly burned in fire pits (foil, tin, glass etc).

FIREARMS, PETS, MOTORIZED VEHICLES Firearms, pets, motorized equipment, and wheeled vehicles are prohibited in the backcountry.

NATURAL FEATURES Removing, defacing or destroying any plant, animal, or mineral is prohibited. Leave historical and archeological items in place. Report your findings to a park ranger.

BEARS OR BLACK BEARS? A small grizzly is often difficult to distinguish from a large black bear. The best way to tell them apart is by body shape, with the grizzly’s “hump” being characteristic. Remember, all bears are dangerous; treat them with extreme caution. Sows with cubs to protect are especially ferocious. If you discover an animal carcass, be alert; bears will aggressively defend their food caches.

Grizzly or Black Bear?

Grizzly Bear

Rump lower than shoulders

Black Bear

Rump higher than shoulders

Yellowstone National Park Fishing Regulations

Due to the development of regulations by their impact on certain species and aquatic habitats.

Regulations have been simplified to a concept known as “species management.” This approach is commonly used by fish and wildlife agencies in the western United States, and it more effectively achieves management goals of preserving and restoring native fishes and their habitats, managing fish as an essential part of the total park ecosystem, and providing recreational fishing opportunities for park visitors consistent with the first two goals.

Park fishing regulations are available at any ranger station, visitor center, or Hamilton General Store. For more information on lake trout in Yellowstone Lake, see page 5.
Wolves return to Yellowstone

In March 1995, 14 gray wolves (Canis lupus) were released from three fenced enclosures in Yellowstone National Park. In April 1996, 17 more were released. These 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.

Wolves are being restored to Yellowstone and other wild places by establishing experimental populations of gray wolves in both areas. 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 about 15 wolves from northeast British Columbia to supplement the genetic diversity of the new population of wolves in Yellowstone, and to enhance the probability of reaching recovery goals.

As of early April 1996, five wolves had died. One wolf died in a collision with a truck. Four others were shot. A man who shot one wolf outside the park was prosecuted under the Endangered Species Act; two other shootings are under investigation. Also as of early April 1996, only one of the wolves released in Yellowstone had killed livestock; he was caught and moved to the center of the park. When he returned to the same ranch, and again attacked livestock, he was shot by Animal Damage Control staff.

In January 1996, a two-year old male from the Crystal Bench pen joined a lone two-year old female from the Rose Creek pen. If they succeed in rearing pups in 1996, theirs may be the first wolf pups conceived in the wild in Yellowstone in more than 70 years. 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 greatest 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.

Coyote or wolf?: identification facts

Unexpectedly, an estimated 4,000 park visitors viewed wolves in Yellowstone’s Lamar Valley during the early summer of 1995. They observed wolves playing, resting, killing elk, and interacting with greater bison, coyotes, and bison. Lamar Valley may again be a good place to see wolves this spring.

It can be difficult to distinguish between coyotes and wolves. In general, wolves are much larger than coyotes. The wolf track pictured 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 rarely 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 large 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 area. If you think you see a wolf-like animal, take detailed notes of your observation and your location, photograph 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.

Your opinion counts

Yellowstone is no stranger to complex, important, and often controversial issues. If you have opinions on issues which affect the park and/or the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, please send them to Superintendent Mike Finley, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.
Controversial mine proposed near park

The New World Mine would operate year-round 3 miles (4.8 km) from the northeast corner of Yellowstone National Park is attracting concern. In this century, bison populations have made a remarkable recovery, now numbering over 150,000 animals in private and public herds nationwide. Bison are not listed as federally endangered or threatened species. By 1985, the Yellowstone bison population had increased to about 4,000 animals and in 1996 they number between 3,000 and 3,500. The Yellowstone herd is the largest free-ranging (unfenced) bison herd in the world.

Maintaining a wild, inherently nomadic bison herd can present problems. Bison do not recognize boundaries and sometimes move to adjacent public and private land, especially during the winter. Increased numbers of bison, wildlife, concentrations, and human activities all affect distribution of animals; attempts to manipulate bison movements by herding or hazing have met with very limited success.

Unfortunately, in this century, bison were exposed to brucellosis, probably from domestic livestock. It was first detected in 1917. Representatives of the livestock industry have concerns about the possibility of brucellosis transmission from bison to cattle. While no documented case exists of wild, free-ranging bison from Yellowstone transmitting brucellosis to domestic cattle, the small risk of transmission is of concern.

In November 1995, the National Park Service (NPS), Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the State of Montana reached agreement on proposed interim Bison Management Procedures and a schedule for completing a long-term bison management plan and environmental impact statement (EIS) for bison that move between Yellowstone National Park and Montana.

The agreement settles a lawsuit filed by Montana against the NPS and APHIS in January 1995. The suit was based on concerns about brucellosis transmission to cattle and the possible revocation of Montana's brucellosis-free status. In the settlement agreement, APHIS has agreed that it will not change Montana's brucellosis-free status based on the presence of brucellosis-exposed bison migrating from Yellowstone to Montana as long as the proposed procedures outlined in the agreement are implemented.

The agreement calls for the NPS and the state of Montana to work cooperatively and expeditiously with the USDA Forest Service toward completing a long-term Bison Management Plan and EIS. As part of the settlement agreement, Montana and the NPS plan to issue a draft EIS for public review and comment by November 1996 and a final EIS by May 1997. In the settlement agreement, the court would maintain jurisdiction over the changes in the interim operating procedures and completion of the long-term bison management plan and EIS.

The proposed procedures would modify an Interim Bison Management Plan in use since 1992 where bison that left the park were shot by agency personnel and most carcasses were made available to Native American tribes. On December 20, 1995, the NPS and Montana released for public review and comment an environmental assessment on the proposed procedures, which call for the NPS, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks and APHIS to work together to:

• Close monitoring bison activity from December 1-March 1 and throughout the year as necessary.
• Haze bison found in some areas outside the park back inside park boundaries, when feasible.

The proposed New World Mine site is located just outside Yellowstone National Park's northeast corner (*).

Where and under what conditions the potential toxic mine tailings are deposited and stored could affect the water quality of one or more of these drainages. 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 seismically active. Geologic studies indicate that over 1,000 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 stone ecosystem be examined, and that geologic studies detailing subsurface tailing and aquifer location be completed and analyzed in the EIS.

Superintendent Mike Finley 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 by summer 1996. 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 Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 201610, Helena, MT 59620 or Gallatin National Forest, P.O. Box 130, Bozeman, MT 59771.

The Yellowstone Foundation

The gap between today’s park management needs and the resources available in the park is wide. Yellowstone is a wonderland, but it is not the same wonderland as it was created last year to accept and administer private donations focused on the many and diverse needs of the park.

The Foundation will bring fresh ideas and resources to bear on the needs of Yellowstone—from simple construction projects and artful trailside and museum exhibits to scientific studies and restoration projects and artful trailside and museum exhibits—designed to make a difference.

Although specific projects have not yet been identified, they will recognize the fine balance between improving visitor experience and protecting park values.

The Foundation will complement and enhance National Park Service activities currently limited by a paucity of financial resources, and work to enrich the human experience that is Yellowstone.

Accessibility guide available

A free Guide to Accessibility for the Handicapped Visitor is available at all visitor centers in the park. This 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 limitations.

Recycle... Recycle... Recycle

Deposit your aluminum and glass in specially marked gray cans located in campgrounds. Return cans with codes to Hamilton Stores for 5 cent deposits. Use the recycling bins in food service areas. Do your part to help reduce Yellowstone’s waste. Make recycling a habit... here and at home!
open for spring travelers

Yellowstone Park Service Stations open for spring travelers

In Yellowstone, spring arrives behind a fleet of snowplows that, each year, engage in one of the largest plowing operations in the country. Opening over 175 miles of park road for the summer season is a challenging task, and the progress of snow crews is very much related to the condition of the snow pack and weather. Roads open stretch by stretch over a period of several weeks. The front page of the newspaper gives a tentative schedule for road opening dates but check at visitor centers for current information or call park headquarters at (307) 344-7381.

The directory of visitor services can be of great assistance while in Yellowstone. This directory is found on page 11 of the newspaper.

Yellowstone Park Service Stations (YPSS) operate the service stations and automotive repair shops in Yellowstone. Elsewhere in this publication—see page 11—you will find a list of opening and closing dates.

The opening dates of YPSS service stations could be affected if weather conditions create changes in the opening of park roads. Call park headquarters for information regarding availability of gas and hours of operation.

Spring is a wonderful time to visit Yellowstone. There is little traffic, a lot of wildlife, beautiful snow-covered vistas, and plenty of time for YPSS employees to serve you. Please stop in.

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

Hamilton Stores, oldest park concessioner

A new nature shop, devoted to Yellowstone National Park and its surrounding ecosystem, will proudly open its doors to the public on April 26th of this year. Located in the Canyon area of the park, it joins the first and original Yellowstone Nature Shop, located at the Mammoth Terrace area in the northern portion of the park, which opened just last year. In concentrating on the many natural and unique facets of the Yellowstone ecosystem, the Nature Shops strive to build understanding, promote knowledge, and encourage each visitor to enjoy their time in Yellowstone to the fullest.

The shops will showcase the science and beauty which is evident in this precise combination nowhere else in the northern hemisphere by accenting the many forms of wildlife found in Yellowstone, with special emphasis on elk, buffalo, bear, moose, and of particular public interest this year, wolves. Plants and other aspects of nature native to this ecosystem, such as geology, will also be highlighted. Nature Shop features include:

- Educational, interactive "Kiddie Areas," where children, as well as adults who enjoy the world with a childlike perspective, can explore Yellowstone.
- Small "Participatory Areas" featuring items to facilitate prepared, informed hiking and other visitor experiences.
- Assistance for photographers encountering picture taking opportunities available nowhere else in the world.
- Informed, enthusiastic employees.

A visit to these Yellowstone Nature Shops will promote discovery and enjoyment of the unique natural experience that is Yellowstone National Park.

Yorkstone Park Service Stations

Yellowstone Park Service Stations has been serving visitors to Yellowstone National Park since 1947. We offer quality petroleum products at seven service stations located throughout Yellowstone. See page 11 for opening dates of YPSS stations.

Tires - Batteries - Automobile Accessories

LP Gas is available at Fishing Bridge beginning May 15

Towing service is available at Old Faithful beginning April 19

Conoco, MasterCard, Visa, American Express, and Discover credit cards are accepted.

As provider of telephone service to Yellowstone, the world’s first National Park, we wish you a safe and enjoyable visit.

Wanted—Lake (Mackinaw) trout

Non-native lake trout (Salvelinus namaycush) were discovered in Yellowstone Lake in 1994. They pose a serious threat to the native Yellowstone cutthroat trout (Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri) population. Lake trout, a large, predatory fish, could replace the park’s native cutthroat trout, with grave effects on the many animals that depend on cutthroat for their survival. Grizzly bears, bald eagles, white pelicans, osprey, cormorants, otters, and many other animals are all at risk.

The National Park Service wants your help to remove these fish from the lake. As of August 1994, fishing regulations were modified to require that anglers keep and kill all lake trout of any size caught in Yellowstone Lake and Heart lakes. Regulations for native cutthroat trout have not changed.

Please help prevent further ecological harm. This summer, keep and kill any lake trout you catch in Yellowstone and Heart lakes. Then present any lake trout caught in Yellowstone Lake to staff in the ranger stations at Grant Village, Bridge Bay or Lake for examination. Anglers may be asked to turn fish in for additional study, but may keep the fish if they prefer.

Although it may be impossible to eliminate lake trout from Yellowstone Lake, a longterm management plan, which will likely include mechanical removal of lake trout using nets, is being developed to control their numbers. All options considered will attempt to minimize impacts on the native cutthroat trout population of Yellowstone Lake.

The National Park Service is offering a $10,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of person(s) responsible for introducing lake trout into Yellowstone Lake. Please contact the office of the Chief Ranger, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call (307) 344-2120.

Trout management has become increasingly complex in Yellowstone. —NPS file photo
Exploring Yellowstone to understand and appreciate its natural wonders is the purpose of the Yellowstone Institute. Through the Institute you can explore the secrets of Yellowstone, learn about the wonders of the land and its life forms, enjoy a distinctive experience, meet people with similar interests, and learn from top-notch instructors.

The Yellowstone Institute features outdoor courses for all age groups on topics such as wildlife photography, grizzly bears, wildlife photography, grizzly bears, bison, mule deer, bighorn sheep, and other large mammals. This magnificent setting, participants get close to nature and see Yellowstone with the experts. Field work may take place at locations throughout the park. Since much class time will be spent outdoors, students should be prepared for a variety of mountain weather conditions.

During this year’s session, which extends from May 25 through September 29, more than 75 classes are offered. Courses run from one to five days. Winter courses are also scheduled in January and February. Academic credit is available for designated courses.

The Institute is headquartered at the old Jenny Lake Lodge, a historic and picturesque site located on a lake in the heart of the park. A free shuttle bus provides transportation to and from the Institute’s facilities.

There are discounts for current members of the Yellowstone Association or those who join when they enroll. Memberships are tax deductible to the extent allowable by law (see page 3).

To obtain information or a free course catalog, write to Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call (307) 344-2294.

A Yellowstone Institute class discusses petitionsed trees on Specimen Ridge (Photo—D. Nelson).

TW Recreational Services, Inc.—committed to hospitality excellence

TW Recreational Services, Inc. (TWRS) has been Yellowstone’s principal concessioner since 1979. TWRS operates the park’s lodging, RV park, four campgrounds, restaurants, cafeterias, snack shops, cocktail lounges, gift shops, dinner cookouts, horse corrals, motorcoach sightseeing tours, self-guided auto tours, and a full service marina. For details on our Winter in Yellowstone! operation, see our advertisement to the left.

TW Recreational Services is committed to hospitality excellence. We will do our utmost to assure that your visit to this park is a memorable experience and we invite your comments about our operation.

Reservations for lodging, activities, and dinner at five of our hotel dining rooms are strongly recommended. Please inquire at any lodging front desk or activities desk as soon as your plans are made. We advise park visitors to carry along a jacket, sweatshirt, and rain gear when participating in any outdoor activity.

TWRS also operates visitor facilities at Zion and Bryce Canyon, Grand Canyon, and Everglades National Parks; Mount Rushmore National Memorial; and Scotty’s Castle at Death Valley National Monument. TWRS reinvests millions of dollars into improvements and new concession facilities at these locations as well as in Yellowstone.

Our employees are one of our greatest assets. TWRS hires more than 3,700 seasonal employees in Yellowstone alone. If you would like to receive an application, please call (307) 344-5324.

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 quiet 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) 344-2294.

Grand Teton National Park

Grand Teton National Park offers spectacular scenery, numerous hiking opportunities, and its own set of campgrounds, exhibits, and other activities. Pick up a copy of the park newspaper, the Teewinot, for complete information about services and facilities, and a more detailed map of Grand Teton National Park. Newspapers are available at visitor centers and entrance stations.

Roads—Teton Park Road opens on vehicles on May 1. The Moose-Wilson Road opens to vehicles about May 1. Moose Entrance Station—Open April 1. Colter Bay Visitor Center—Open May 1.

Campgrounds—Open as follows: Gros Ventre, May 1; Signal Mountain, May 3; Colter Bay, May 17; Jenny Lake, May 17; Lizard Creek, June 8.

Lodging—Open as follows: Dormans Spur Ranch Cabins, open year round; Signal Mountain Lodge, May 11; Colter Bay Cabins, May 24; Flagg Ranch Village, May 15; Jackson Lake Lodge, May 15; Jenny Lake Lodge, June 1. Other lodging can be found in Jackson, Wyoming and in other areas surrounding Grand Teton National Park.

The Institute is sponsored by the Yellowstone Association, a non-profit educational entity, so prices are reasonable.

There are discounts for current members of the Yellowstone Association or those who join when they enroll. Memberships are tax deductible to the extent allowable by law (see page 3).

To obtain information or a free course catalog, write to Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call (307) 344-2294.

A Yellowstone Institute class discusses petrified trees on Specimen Ridge (Photo—D. Nelson).
Directory 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, inquire at any lodging front desk or dining room host stand, or call (307) 344-7801.

For lodging or activities, call TW Recreational Services, an AmFac Parks and Resorts Company, at (303) 297-2757 or TDD (307) 344-5395.

Accommodations

Old Faithful Inn - Rooms. May 3-October 20
Old Faithful Snow Lodge - Rooms and cabins. May 10-October 6
Lake Yellowstone Hotel - Rooms and cabins. May 11-September 29
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel - Rooms and cabins. May 17-October 6
Old Faithful Lodge - Cabins. May 3-October 20
Canyon Lodge - Rooms and cabins. June 1-September 8
Roosevelt Lodge - Cabins. June 8-August 26
Lake Lodge - Cabins. June 10-September 16

Canyon Lodge Dining Room
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Dining Room
Lake Yellowstone Hotel Dining Room

Restaurants, Cafeterias

- Dinner reservations required. Inquire at lodging front desks, dining room host stands, or call (307) 344-7801.
- Old Faithful Inn Dining Room - May 3-October 20
- Old Faithful Snow Lodge Restaurant - May 10-October 6
- Lake Yellowstone Hotel Dining Room - May 11-September 29
- Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Dining Room - May 17-October 6
- Grant Village Restaurant - May 17-September 29
- Canyon Lodge Dining Room - June 1-August 26
- Roosevelt Lodge Dining Room - June 8-August 26
- Roosevelt Lodge Dinner Cookout - June 9-August 25
- Lake Lodge Dining Room - June 10-September 16

Hotel & Lodge Gift Shops

Old Faithful Inn - May 3-October 20
Old Faithful Snow Lodge - May 10-October 6
Lake Yellowstone Hotel - May 11-September 29
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel - May 17-October 6
Fishing Bridge RV Park - May 17-September 16
Grant Village - May 24-September 22
Canyon Lodge - June 1-September 8
Roosevelt Lodge - June 8-August 26
Lake Lodge - June 10-September 16

Public Showers & Laundry

Fishing Bridge RV Park - Showers and laundry. May 17-September 16
Old Faithful Lodge - Showers. May 17-September 29
Lake Yellowstone Campground - Showers and laundry. June 7-August 31
Lake Lodge - Laundry. June 10-September 16
Grant Village Campground - Showers and laundry. June 21-October 8

Automated Banking

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

Light Meals & Fast Foods

Mammoth General Store - Open year round
Old Faithful Photo Shop - April 27-October 20
Canyon Nature Store - April 26-October 27
Old Faithful Basin Store - April 27-October 20
Old Faithful Inn, Pony Express Snack Shop - May 3-October 20
Grant Village Minis tore - May 3-October 8
Old Faithful Upper Store - May 4-September 15
Fishing Bridge General Store - May 11-September 19
Mammoth Terrace Grill - May 11-October 6
Lake Yellowstone Hotel Deli - May 11-September 29
Lake General Store - May 12-September 29
Old Faithful Four Seasons Deli - May 17-September 30
Old Faithful Snack Shop - May 17-September 20
Grant Village General Store - May 18-September 24
Tower Fall Store - May 17-September 30
Bridge Bay Marina Store - May 31-September 16
Canyon Glacier Pit Snack Bar - June 1-June 15
Roosevelt Store - June 8-August 26

General Stores

Mammoth General Store - Open year round
Old Faithful Basin Store - April 27-October 20
Grant Village Minis tore - May 3-October 8
Old Faithful Upper Store - May 4-September 15
Fishing Bridge General Store - May 11-September 19
Lake General Store - May 12-September 29
Tower Fall Store - May 17-September 30
Bridge Bay Marina Store - May 31-September 16
Roosevelt Store - June 8-August 26

This location offers one hour film processing

Photo Shops

**Old Faithful Photo Shop - April 19-October 25
**Canyon Nature Store - April 26-October 27
**Yellowstone Nature Store, Mammoth-May 24-September 17

** This location offers one hour film processing

Service Stations

***Old Faithful, Lower Station - April 19-November 3
***Canyon Village - April 26-November 3
***Mammoth Hot Springs - May 10-October 13
***Fishing Bridge - May 11-September 29
Grant Village - May 18-October 14
Tower Junction - June 7-September 2
Old Faithful, Upper Station - May 25-August 25
**Diesel fuel is available at these stations.

Old Faithful Repair Service - May 25-August 25
Wrecker service will be provided from the Old Faithful stations April 19-November 3.
Fishing Bridge Repair Service - May 25-August 25
Wrecker service will be provided from Fishing Bridge station May 25-August 8.
Canyon Repair Service - May 25-August 25
Wrecker service will be provided from Canyon station April 26-November 3.
Grant Village Repair Service - June 1-September 2
Wrecker service will be provided from the Grant Village station May 18-September 26.
Fishing Bridge LP Gas Plant - May 15-September 20
Old Faithful LP Gas Plant - May 25-August 25
Grant Village LP Gas Plant - May 25-August 28

Marina

Bridge Bay Marina - Dock rental May 27-September 22; Store and tackle rental May 31-September 16; Scenicruiser excursions June 1-September 22; Boat rental, guided fishing trips June 15-September 15

Horse Operations

Mammoth Hot Springs - Trail rides. May 18-August 21
Canyon Lodge - Trail rides. June 14-September 7
Roosevelt Lodge - Trail rides, June 8-August 25; Stagecoach Rides, June 8-August 25; Old West Dinner Coaches, June 9-August 25
Parkwide - Backcountry tours, June-September; write to Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call the National Park Service, (307) 344-7381, for a list of certified outfitters.

Medical Services

Mammoth Clinic - Open Sept. 1-May 31 weekdays
June 1-August 31, daily; (307) 344-7965
Old Faithful Clinic - May 3-October 20, (307) 545-7325
Lake Hospital - May 20-September 15, (307) 242-7241

Campgrounds

See page 5 for camping information; call for reservations and/or plan to select sites early.

Motorcoach 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 Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel.

Area Chambers of Commerce

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

Billings, MT: Cody, WY (307) 488-9279
Boxton, MT: Jackson, WY (307) 733-3316
Gardiner, MT: Dubois, WY (307) 455-2556
Livingston, MT: East Yellowstone-Wapiti Valley (307) 587-9595
West Yellowstone, MT: Idaho Falls, ID (307) 646-7701
Cooke City-Silver Gate, MT (307) 646-9488
Red Lodge, MT (307) 446-1718
Yellowstone roads and facilities

This map shows facilities open in summer. Throughout the spring, park facilities gradually open; please see page 11.

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

Madison-Old Faithful road work (see color on map)

Road opening: Open with up to 30 minute delays.

June 1 - Sept. 2  Night closures may occur; otherwise open with up to 30 minute delays; call or ask locally/daily.

Sept. 3-30  Open 6:00-10:00am and 6:00-10:00pm with up to 30 minute delays; closed all other times. Open 6:00am Saturday thru 10:00am Sunday with up to 30 minute delays.

October 1  Closed for the season.

East Entrance road work (see color on map)

Road opening: Open with up to 30 minute delays.

June 16-Aug. 30  Open 9:00am-9:00pm with up to 30 minute delays; closed all other times.

Fourth of July and Labor Day  9:00am July 3 -  Open without delays; 9:00am July 7 & ask locally for more 9:00am Aug. 31- information. 10:00am Sept.  3

Sept. 3-Nov. 3  Open 6:00-10:00am and 6:00-10:00pm with up to 30 minute delays; closed all other times.

November 4  Closed for the season.

A listing of commercial facilities and services, with opening and closing dates for the 1996 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.