Spring Opening

Spring weather is unpredictable; roads may be closed temporarily by snow or other weather conditions. Snow tires or chains may be required. Weather and snow conditions permitting, tentative road opening dates for automobiles are:

Mammoth to Norris - April 17
West Entrance - Norris - Canyon - April 17
West Entrance to Old Faithful - April 17
East and South Entrances - May 1
Tower Junction to Canyon - by May 22; earlier if conditions permit
Beartooth Pass - May 22

The scheduled opening dates in May are the earliest possible dates; some routes may actually open 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).

Northeast Entrance

Major construction begins this year on the Tower to Cooke City road on the park's northeast side (see map). From March 15 through May 31 the road will be open with up to 30 minute delays. Beginning June 1, access may be more limited; see the map on the back page of this newspaper for the full 1998 construction schedule.

East Entrance

Road construction on the East Entrance Road (see map) will continue this year. From road opening through June 16, the road will be open with up to 30 minute delays. Starting June 17, access will be more limited; see the map on the back page of this newspaper for the full 1998 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.

Ungulates & Bears

The Yellowstone ecosystem is unique among areas inhabited by grizzly bears in North America because of the substantial use of ungulates (hooved mammals such as elk, bison, and moose) as a food source. In the Yellowstone ecosystem over 50% of the diet of grizzly bears is estimated to be animal life ranging in size from ants and moths to elk and bison. In comparison, in many other ecosystems, over 80% of grizzly bear diets may consist of vegetation. New data from hair isotopes analysis indicates that approximately 45% of the diet of adult female and 79% of the diet of adult male grizzly bears in Yellowstone is meat. In contrast, over 90% of both adult male and female grizzly bear's diets in Glacier National Park is vegetation. Yellowstone contains some of the largest populations of ungulates in North America. (continued on page 7)
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. KEEP A SAFE DISTANCE FROM ALL WILDLIFE; VIEW FROM YOUR CAR. IT IS AGAINST THE LAW TO APPROACH WITHIN 100 YARDS (91M) OF BEARS OR WITHIN 25 YARDS (23M) OF OTHER WILDLIFE OR ANY DISTANCE WHICH CAUSES DISTURBANCE OR DISPLACEMENT OF WILDLIFE. 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. 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

SCALDING WATER CAN RUIN VACATIONS

Stay on boardwalks and designated trails; watch for frosty and icy trails and boardwalks. 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 formation destroys decades or centuries of intricate natural processes. It is illegal to throw objects into features, deface them or remove any natural features from the park.

PETS OFF LEASH OR LEFT UNATTENDED
- Swimming in thermal pools
- Eating or drinking in thermal areas
- Removal or possession of natural (flowers, anthers, etc.) or cultural (artifact) 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.

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

The best way to avoid being injured by a bear is to take all necessary precautions to avoid surprise encounters with bears.

If precautionary measures fail and you are charged by a bear, your behavioral reactions can be used to defuse the situation in most cases. BEAR PEPPER SPRAY is a good last line of defense that has been effective in over 90% of the reported cases where it has been used. Take the time to become familiar with your bear spray and carefully read all instructions and be aware of its limitations. If you decide to carry bear pepper spray it must be immediately available, not in your park. Remember, carrying pepper spray is not a substitute for vigilance and good safety precautions.

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.

Unpredictable Wildlife - Keep your distance!

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 kmph), three times faster than you can run. 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.

COYOTES can quickly learn bad habits like roadside begging. This may lead to aggressive behavior toward humans. BEARS may be seen in early and late winter. Be alert for tracks and signs. Never approach animal carcasses. Report all bear sightings to a ranger.

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 (3m) above the ground and 4 feet (1.2m) horizontally from a tree or post; or in a food storage box, available in selected campground sites. See page 6 for more information.

The best way to avoid being injured by a bear is to take all necessary precautions to avoid surprise encounters with bears.

WraPPING UP

Watch your children

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

THE ALTITUDE IN YELLOWSTONE RANGES FROM 5300' TO ALMOST 11,000'. DUE TO THE LENNESSED ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE AT THESE ALTITUDES, MEDICAL CONDITIONS MAY BE EXACERBATED AND THE EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL EXERTION MAGNIFIED. HEART AND RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS ARE ESPECIALLY PROGN TO WORSENING AT HIGH ALTITUDE.

BE AWARE OF YOUR PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS, DON'T OVERTRESS, STOP AND REST FREQUENTLY AND DRINK PLENTY OF FLUIDS TO FORESTALL THE DEHYDRATING EFFECTS OF THE PARK'S DRY CLIMATE.
**Self-guiding trails**

Many of Yellowstone's famous scenic splendors can be seen from these trails. Slow down, stretch your legs, and discover the sights, smells and sounds of wilderness. Some trails traverse areas of thin earth crust, unstable ground and boiling water; others follow steep-sided, deep canyons and drop-offs. For your safety and the protection of fragile formations and resources, please stay on boardwalks and trails. Trail guides are available at most locations for a donation of 25 cents.

**MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS TERRACES**

Surreal in appearance, 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 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; stop in for orientation and geyser information.

**NORRIS GEYSER BASIN**

Explore the hottest, most active thermal basin in the park. Trails start at the Geyser Basin Museum and lead to colorful hot springs and a number of active geysers.

**FOUNTAIN PAINT POT**

Active, ever-changing mud pools make this area unique, as does the variety of thermal activity and color; located 8 miles (12.9 km) north of Old Faithful on the road to Madison Junction.

**WEST THUMB GEYSER BASIN**

Situated on the shore of Yellowstone Lake, boiling springs meet icy lake water with a backdrop of the Absaroka Mountains.

**The Yellowstone Association**

Public appreciation and dedication have ensured Yellowstone's protection and preservation for the first 125 years of its history. The nonprofit Yellowstone Association has dedicated itself to fostering this critical public support through education since its founding in 1933 and, with the help of visitors like you, has provided funding of over $5,600,000 to Yellowstone National Park in support of education, historical and scientific projects.

**How Can You Help?**

First, visit a Yellowstone Association educational bookstore, located in all park visitor centers. **One hundred percent of the profit from your purchase is returned directly to Yellowstone to fund critical education programs, scientific research, ranger-naturalist training and program supplies.**

**Second,** become a member of the Yellowstone Association and provide substantial support to Yellowstone while receiving a year's subscription to *Wilderness Profile*, the Association's Yellowstone newsletter and to *Yellowstone Today*, the official park newspaper, both published quarterly. You will also receive a 15% discount on your purchases in Association bookstore and a discount on Yellowstone Institute classes (see page 10). A book bag is offered in appreciation of your contribution if you join while you are in the park.

**YES!** I want to help preserve Yellowstone by educating those who visit the park.

To receive all the benefits of membership, complete and mail this form with your dues to: The Yellowstone Association, P.O. Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call (307)344-2296. You can also visit our website at www.YellowstoneAssociation.org.

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**Annual dues:** Associate $25 Patron $250
**Contributing** $50 Sponsor $500 **Sustaining** $100 Benefactor $1000

Make checks payable to "The Yellowstone Association" Charge to Visa Mastercard Discover

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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 encompasses 2.25 million acres or 3,472 square miles. It is larger than the states of Delaware and Rhode Island combined. Explore some of the highlights 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 5,250 feet (1,599 m) at the North Entrance to almost 12,000 feet (3,660 m) at Eagle Peak on the park’s east boundary. Most roads rise to 7,500–8,000 feet (2,275–2,430 m).

Historically, visitors often referred to Yellowstone as "Wonderland"—that is, a place 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 upper area, at 308 feet (100 m), 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.

With so much to see and do, it’s easy to be overwhelmed. The following tips and information will help you plan your day and time your visit to suit your interests and energy level. Rangers at visitor centers can fill in the details and 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) or lower where posted, roads are narrow, winding, and full of traffic. Snowy mountain passes often have snow, and traffic may be heavy and slow moving. While it is possible to drive the Grand Loop in a day, major attractions such as Old Faithful Geyser and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone can only be seen by driving to 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.

GEYSERS & 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 miles (81 km) road between Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful.

Areas of thermal activity include the Mammoth Hot Springs Terraces, Norris Geyser Basin, Fountain Paint Pot, Firehole Lake Drive, Midway Geyser Basin, Biscuit Basin, Geyser Falls, 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 extends from Canyon Village north to Tower Junction. However, the most famous and spectacular section, including the Upper and Lower Falls of the Yellowstone River, is seen from overlooks along the North and South Rim Roads in the Canyon Village area. The northernmost extent of the canyon is visible from Tower Fall and Calcite Springs overlooks 19 miles (31 km) north of Canyon Village. The drive between Tower Junction and Yellowstone Village goes over Dunraven Pass, the highest road in the park at 8,859 feet (2,697 m). Along the way you will find panoramic views of the Absaroka Moun­ tains, the Yellowstone caldera and, on a clear day, the Teton Mountains to the south. During January, winter wildlife can be seen at the slopes of Mt. Washburn. A visitor center is located at Canyon Village.

LAKE AREA

Yellowstone Lake, with 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 or 2,352 m) means that the lake is ice­­­lock ed at least half of the year. The area is prime habitat for a variety of birds and mammals, and spectacular scenery plus fishing and boating have 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 Regulations begin May 23; June 1 on Yellowstone Lake (with restrictions; consult fishing regulations); July 15 on the lake’s tributary streams including Yellowstone River). 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 are found here. The park, officially explored more than 100 years ago, survive 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 animals are wild; use binoculars or telephoto lenses for your safety and to avoid disturbing them.

HISTORY

Mammoth Hot Springs is the site of park headquarters. It is also the site of Fort Yellowstone, built during the Army era (1886 to 1918) of park administration. The former U.S. Army Officers’ Quarters is now the Albright Visitor Center where the story of Yellowstone’s colorful history is told. A separate park brochure is available in the historic district is also offered. 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, limited facilities and services are available 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 and activities such as bus tours, horse rides, boat rental, etc., may be made through Amfac Parks and Resorts company; call (307) 344-7311.

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. Remember to visit safety, 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 animals in zoos, and undisturbed scenery is one of the greatest attractions. 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 safe, rewarding visit.

Yellowstone and Grand Teton are two of 100 National Park Service units selected to participate in the Congressionally-authorized Recreation Fee Demonstration Program. In the 1996 Park Recreation Authorization Act (Section 315), Congress mandated the Secretary of the Interior to implement a pilot fee program to demonstrate the feasibility of spreading some of the costs of managing public lands among those who use them.

Under the recent changes to the fee program, the park will be allowed to keep 80 percent of fee collections; the remaining 20 percent will be deposited in a special account for use in maintaining and improving park units. (Yellowstone collected close to $7 million in recreation fees between October 1, 1996 and September 30, 1997 [Fiscal Year 1997], while Grand Teton collected $4.4 million). Yellowstone anticipates an estimated $6.7 million in additional revenue during Fiscal Year 1998; Grand Teton anticipates an estimated $2.5 million. Funds collected during the project will remain available to the park for a six-year period.

The additional funds generated by the fee increases will be used to accomplish projects the parks have been unable to fund through yearly Congressional allocations. Funded projects will increase the quality of the visitor experience and enhance the protection of park resources.

Some of the projects expected to be funded include the protection of the parks’ road investment through overlays, patching, chip seal, drainage and erosion control; major rehabilitation of the Canyon Visitor Center; removal of hazardous trees in campgrounds and along roads; upgrading of park campgrounds and amphitheaters; rehabilitation of historical park structures; and repair of failing elements in utility systems parkwide.

Yellowstone Entrance Fees

Entrance fees for Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks as of December 20, 1996, are as follows:

Private, noncommercial automobile
Individual motorcycle
Single entry (foot, bike, ski, etc.)
Annual Permit, both parks

$20 (7 days, both Yellowstone and Grand Teton)
$15 (7 days, both parks)
$10 (7 days, both parks)

$40 (one year from date of purchase)

NOTE: Remember to keep your admission receipt in order to re-enter the park.

The Golden Eagle Passport, valid for one year from the date of purchase and priced at $50, allows the permit holder and accompanying passengers in a private, noncommercial vehicle to enter all federal parks which charge entrance fees. The Annual Permit is valid for entrance to both parks. These passports are available by mail to expedite entrance to the park. Mail check, made payable to the National Park Service, to the Visitor Services Office, P.O. Box 106, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

The Golden Age and Golden Access Passports are the same (the Golden Age Passport has a lifetime $10 fee; the Golden Access Passport is still offered free of charge).

The Golden Age and Grand Teton are two of 100 National Park Service units selected to participate in the Congressionally-authorized Recreation Fee Demonstration Program. In the 1996 Park Recreation Authorization Bill (Section 315), Congress mandated the Secretary of the Interior to implement a pilot fee program to demonstrate the feasibility of spreading some of the costs of managing public lands among those who use them.

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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, the park is home to both humans and wildlife—including unpredictable wildlife, changing weather conditions, remote thermal areas, cold water lakes, turbulent streams, and rugged mountains with loose, "rotten" rock. Visiting wildernes 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.

**Non-native plants impact ecosystem**

Yellowstone National Park is home to 1,050 species of plants. These species have evolved together over the last 10,000 years into the complex and interesting plant and animal communities that we see today. The park's native plant communities, and the wildlife populations they support, represent the core of the largest, nearly intact natural ecosystem in the earth's temperate zone.

However, the future of this natural ecosystem is uncertain. The park is now threatened by at least 164 non-native plant species that have invaded over the past hundred years. Some of the more aggressive exotic species have become permanently established and are displacing native species at an alarming rate. If this invasion is permitted to continue, the park’s native plant communities, wildlife populations, and even geothermal areas could be seriously impacted.

**To address this threat, park staff are working cooperatively with adjacent county, state and federal managers to help prevent the spread of non-native plants (noxious weeds) throughout the ecosystem. Major potential sources for the spread of non-native plant species include:**

- muddy shoes and boots;
- vehicles, including RVs, that have driven through "weedy" areas with seeds dropping off hundreds of miles from the weed source;
- dirty construction equipment;
- weed-infested hay;
- and contaminated sand and gravel used in road projects.

Park staff are trained in weed identification to aid in the early detection of new "weed" patches which are then manually or chemically treated to eradicate the infestation before it spreads. Some of the non-native species of particular concern include leafy spurge, dyer's wood, purple loosestrife, sulfur cinquefoil, dalmation toadflax, musk thistle, on-eye daisy, orange hawkweed, spotted, duffuse, and russian knapweed.

Mapping locations of these non-native plants is especially important. During your stay in Yellowstone, if you see any of these other species you know are aggressive invaders, especially in the backcountry, please report it to a ranger at any visitor center or ranger station.

**Non-native plants impact ecosystem**

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 FED BEAR IS A DEAD 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 use caution where vision is obstructed. 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, move out of the path of 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 advice, but not very practical in many circumstances. All black bears, all grizzlies, cubs, and some adult grizzlies can climb trees. Running to a tree may provoke an otherwise uncaring bear to chase you.

**IF A BEAR APPROACHES OR CHARGES YOU**

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.

**SANITATION**

Bury human waste 6 to 8 inches (15-20 cm) below the ground and a minimum of 100 feet (30 m) from a watercourse. Waste water should be disposed of at least 100 feet (30 m) from a watercourse or campsite. Do not pollute lakes, ponds, rivers, or streams by washing yourself, clothing or dishes in them.

**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**

Removal, 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 & 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 Ziploc 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.

**GRIZZLY OR BLACK?**

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.

**BLACK BEAR**

Bump

Rump higher than shoulders

**GRIZZLY BEAR**

Hump

Rump less than shoulders

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**BLACK BEAR**

Bump

Rump higher than shoulders

**GRIZZLY BEAR**

Hump

Rump less than shoulders
Camping in Yellowstone National Park

First-Come-First-Served Sites

There are 12 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 campgrounds are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Campsite Reservations

Atmack Parks and Resorts operates campgrounds at Bridge Bay, Canyon, Grant Village, Madison, and Fishing Bridge RV Park. Same-day reservations can be made by calling (307) 344-7311 or by checking at an Atmack operated campground registration desk. Future reservations can be made by calling (307) 344-7311 or by writing Atmack Parks and Resorts, P.O. Box 165, WP, WY 82190. 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 are allowed).

Please make your reservations early and especially during peak season (early July-late August). In case of medical emergency while in the park, dial 911.

Camping Rules

Camping or overnight vehicle parking in pullouts, parking areas, picnicking grounds, or any other place other than a designated campground is not permitted, and there are no overnight camping facilities. However, camping is often available in neighboring communities and forests outside the park. Camping is limited to 14 days between June 15 and September 15, and to 30 days of the rest of the year; there is no limit at Fishing Bridge RV Park. Check out time for all campgrounds is 10:00 am.

Quiet Hours

Camping in Yellowstone is a special experience. Each visitor deserves the opportunity to hear the birds, wildflowers, and other wildlife 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 (10:00pm-7:00am at Fishing Bridge RV Park) 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

Holders of Golden Age and Access permits will be given a 50% discount on camping fees; this discount does not apply to Fishing Bridge ticket.

Group Camping

Group camping areas are available at Indian Creek, Lewis Lake, Mammoth, Norris, Pebble Creek, Slough Creek, and Tower Fall. Sites at these campgrounds are available on a first-come, first-served basis during late May through closing date for large organized groups with a designated leader such as youth groups, educational groups, etc. The fees range from $35-$60 per night depending on the size of the group.

Advances reservations are not required and a group camping permit can be made beginning January 1 by writing Atmack Parks and Resorts, P.O. Box 165, WP, WY 82190 or by phoning (307) 344-7311.
Elk and bison spend the winter in areas of the park that have low elevations or thermal influence. These areas generally have less snow cover and offer better feeding opportunities. However, some ungulates do not make it through the park's long, harsh winters. When Yellowstone grizzly bears emerge from hibernation around mid-March, there is still a lot of snow cover in many areas of the park and very little vegetation is available for forage. After den emergence, bears move to ungulate winter ranges and feed on the elk and bison that have died over the winter.

Ungulates are one of the highest sources of net digestible energy for grizzly bears in the Yellowstone ecosystem (see table). Ungulates are also important because they provide a high quality food source during early spring, before most vegetal foods become available. Since carcasses are such a significant food source to bears, they will sometimes defend carcasses from other bears or approaching people. Do not approach carcasses, a bear may be nearby.

Some people believe that allowing elk and bison to die during the winter is a waste of wildlife. However, many species make their living consuming the carcasses of other dead animals. Grizzly bears, black bears, wolves, coyotes, wolves, badger, fox, eagles, ravens, magpies and carrion Beetles all depend on the carcasses of winter-killed ungulates for their survival.

In addition to scavenging winter-killed ungulate carcasses, grizzly bears also obtain ungulate meat through predation on elk calves. Bears are highly successful at catching elk calves from late-May through early July. After early July most elk calves can outrun bears. However, some individual bears become proficient at catching and killing elk calves throughout the summer and fall seasons. During late summer and fall, adult ungulate carcasses again become an important food source although they are less available in lesser numbers than during spring. During the late-summer and fall, grizzly bears feed on the carcasses of adult bull elk and bison that sometimes gore and kill each other while competing for females during the breeding season. Adult bull elk and moose are also more susceptible to predation by grizzly bears during the fall rut due to a lack of awareness of their surroundings. In the Hayden Valley area it is not uncommon for the carcass of a single bull bison that has died during the breeding season to attract up to 7 or 8 different grizzly bears. Bears will readily leave plant food sources to scavenge bison carcasses at this time of year.

The reintroduction of wolves to the park also appears to have provided bears the opportunity to move to other more ungulate rich areas. During the first 3 years following release of wolves into the park, bears have been observed successfully taking wolf-killed ungulates away from wolf packs. This has provided bears with more ungulate carrion during the summer months than was available prior to wolf reintroduction.

Yellowstone National Park Foundation

Yellowstone National Park is one of America's greatest treasures. Every year, millions of people like you come to visit and experience the beauty and mystery of the world's first national park. During the last 20 years over 50 million people have visited Yellowstone. Unfortunately, shrinking federal budgets make it more and more difficult each year to protect and care for Yellowstone in perpetuity.

The Yellowstone Park Foundation is the only non-profit organization dedicated exclusively to raising money for projects that protect, preserve, and enhance Yellowstone National Park. The goal of the Foundation is to alleviate the environmental and financial pressures that Yellowstone faces by raising money for projects that would otherwise go unfunded. The Foundation supports many important projects, including:

- The Wolf Restoration Project which tracks and monitors the habits, habitat needs, and ecological impacts of Yellowstone’s new wolf packs;
- A beaver population survey to determine the range and impact of beavers on the biological diversity of Yellowstone’s aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.

More about bears (continued from page 1)

HOW MANY BLACK BEARS AND GRIZZLY BEARS ARE THERE IN THE PARK? Bears may live totally inside the park, partly inside and partially outside the park, or completely outside the park. Therefore, bear researchers estimate the population for grizzly bears in the Yellowstone ecosystem, which consists of Yellowstone National Park, six National Forests, and state and private land surrounding the park. The grizzly bear population within the Yellowstone ecosystem is estimated to be approximately 280-610 bears. The park does not have a current estimate of the black bear population; black bears are considered to be common in the park.

WHY DON'T YOU SEE BEARS BY THE ROAD ANYMORE? Bears were once commonly observed along roadside and within developed areas of Yellowstone National Park. Bears were attracted to these areas by the availability of human food in the form of garbage and, sometimes, unsecured camp groceries and garbage. Although having bears readily visible along roadside and within developed areas was very popular with the visitors, it was considered to be the primary cause of an average of 48 bear-caused human injuries per year from 1930 through 1969. In 1970, Yellowstone initiated an intensive bear management program with the objectives of restoring the grizzly bear and black bear populations to subsistence on natural forage and reducing bear-caused human injuries. As part of the 1970 bear management program, regulations prohibiting

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Caloric Value (kcal/g)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Grasses &amp; Sedges</td>
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Viewing distances for various wildlife.

Mystery of the world's first national park.

A self-guiding trail through Fort Yellowstone that interprets the role of the U.S. Army in protecting Yellowstone during its early years; a landmark effort to restore the Park's native Westslope Cutthroat Trout population. The Yellowstone Park Foundation receives no government support. It relies solely on the generous contributions of private individuals, foundations, and corporations to help protect and preserve Yellowstone for our enjoyment and that of future generations. Yellowstone needs your support more than ever. Please help to preserve the beauty and wonder of Yellowstone by becoming a Friend of Yellowstone. With a donation of $100 or more you will receive Yellowstone's limited edition 125th anniversary pin while supplies last. If you make a donation of $1,000 or more, your name will be displayed on the Park's Honor Wall at Old Faithful where you will receive special recognition as a Yellowstone National Park Steward.

Yes, I want to become a Friend of Yellowstone National Park and help to preserve, protect and enhance the park’s natural wonders!

I want to become a Friend of Yellowstone National Park

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<th>Steward</th>
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Enclosed is a tax deductible gift of

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The Yellowstone Park Foundation

109 East Main Street, Suite 2
Bozeman, MT 59715 (406) 586-6303

The Yellowstone Park Foundation relies solely on the generous contributions of private individuals, foundations, and corporations to help protect and preserve Yellowstone for our enjoyment and that of future generations. Yellowstone needs your support more than ever. Please help to preserve the beauty and wonder of Yellowstone by becoming a Friend of Yellowstone. With a donation of $100 or more you will receive Yellowstone's limited edition 125th anniversary pin while supplies last. If you make a donation of $1,000 or more, your name will be displayed on the Park's Honor Wall at Old Faithful where you will receive special recognition as a Yellowstone National Park Steward.

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Yes, I want to become a Friend of Yellowstone National Park and help to preserve, protect and enhance the park’s natural wonders!
Fishing permits and fees

**FISHING PERMITS**
A current Yellowstone fishing permit is required. Anglers 16 years of age and older are required to purchase either a $10 ten-day or a $20 season permit. Anglers 12-15 years of age are required to obtain a non-fee permit; those 11 years and younger may fish without a permit but should be supervised by an adult who knows the regulations. Permits are available at the NPS visitor centers, and Hamilton General Stores. No state fishing license is required in Yellowstone National Park.

**FISHING SEASON**
With some exceptions, Yellowstone’s fishing regulations are more lenient than those of the surrounding communities. Memorial Day weekend and continues through the first Sunday of November. Major exceptions are Yellowstone Lake, where fishing season opens June 15 (with restrictions), and Yellowstone Lake’s tributary streams, which open July 15. The Yellowstone River and its tributaries lie outside the park. Between Canyon and Yellowstone Lake open for fishing on July 15. Please refer to park fishing regulations for additional special information.

**EXOTIC ORGANISMS**
Yellowstone fisheries are threatened by two potentially damaging exotic organisms. The New Zealand Mud Snail, which invaded the Yellowstone River in Montana outside the park. The New Zealand Mud Snail, which may impact aquatic communities within the park. Please help prevent further spread of these invaders by thoroughly cleaning mud, plants, and debris from your fishing equipment, and by inspecting your angling site. Drain livewells and only clean fish near the body of water where they were caught. Reports sightings of the tiny 1/4 inch snails to a park ranger.

**NON-TOXIC FISHING**
Yellowstone National Park has implemented a non-toxic fishing program. Fishing tackle used has led split-shot sinkers, weighted jigs (lead molded to a hook), and soft lead-weighted ribbons for nymph fishing are no longer allowed. Only non-toxic alternatives are allowed to accompany these types of fishing tackle. For more information, contact the Chief Ranger 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 recreational angling and consuming 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.

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

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 protect 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 is considered recovered. In addition to these three biological goals, there must be a demonstration that "adequate regulatory mechanisms" are in place to assure 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 "deleting" 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 both inside the 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 the previous 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 estimate based on the most recent three year sum of females with cubs minus known, adult female deaths. Note: Since 1995, this goal has NOT been met in Yellowstone.

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, the conservation strategy has been completed and signed by all cooperating agencies, then the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may consider delisting grizzly bears.

Lake trout threaten cutthroat

In 1994, a visitor caught a big, non-native fish in Yellowstone Lake. Subsequent investigations confirmed the presence of a lake trout (Salvelinus namaycush) population, which poses a significant threat to native Yellowstone cutthroat trout (Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri) and to the associated food web.

Yellowstone cutthroat trout are already reduced to about 10 percent of their original range in North America. In Yellowstone National Park, at least 42 species— including threatened grizzly bears and bald eagles, ospreys, pelicans, otters, black bears, and numerous waterfowl— prey or scavenge on native trout because the native trout spawn in small, shallow tributaries and frequent the surface water. The larger, piscivorous (fish eating) lake trout live and spawn in deeper water, making them less available to most animals, including anglers. A decline in the native fishery would also have serious negative consequences for the regional economy.

Previous long-term monitoring and most angling targeted only native trout, and thus failed to discover the lake trout invasion. Based on the recommendation of experts, NPS aquatic biologists have developed a new monitoring program to evaluate lake trout control efforts. This monitoring and control work requires more than half of the Aquatic Resources Center's time and budget.

During the summers of 1996 and 1997, biologists found a hotspot for lake trout spawning in the West Thumb of the lake. Fish were radio-tagged and released so biologists could track them to gain information about how and where to control the invaders. Since 1994, biologists have netted more than 1,500 lake trout and anglers have caught nearly 500 more. In 1997 alone, biologists removed about 800 lake trout weighing a total of over 3,000 lbs. Because up to 80 percent of the lake trout's diet consists of cutthroat trout, the removal of these predators has saved nearly 150,000 cutthroat since 1995.

Although biologists have had a good deal of success removing large lake trout, total eradication is unlikely. Small lake trout are found throughout the lake and are probably much more numerous than large fish. A 1997 survey with scientific fish finders counted more than 7,000 lake trout in the western portion of the lake. Many of these fish were between 10 and 18 inches—size angles have had a good deal of success catching recently because they inhabit shallow, near-shore water early in the year. Biologists are therefore, asking for your help in removing these lake trout by fishing for them during June and early July.

The long-term goal for the lake trout control program is to limit lake trout numbers so they eat fewer cutthroat trout each year than anglers take home. Currently, anglers remove approximately 55-60,000 cutthroat each year. Cutthroat trout regulations implemented in 1975 have changed little in the past 23 years, and have helped cutthroat trout recover from previous over fishing. Therefore, if lake trout predation is held at similar levels as this past angler exploitation, we should be able to maintain a healthy cutthroat trout population. However, maintaining current exploitation rates from both lake trout predation and angler use suggests there may need to be greater angler restrictions for cutthroat trout in the future.

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 cans located in campground, return cans with cades to Hamilton Stores for 5 cents 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

Avoid eradicating an elk. Ease up on the

ing in the roadway. Hit your brakes, not

bear 1, bobcat 1, coyote 8, elk 47, grizzly

following numbers of wildlife have been

Over the last few seasons, on average, the

ers in the park.

the frequency of vehicle/wildlife encoun­

is the most significant factor influencing

bear 1, moose 10, mule deer 36, raccoon 1,

killed annually by vehicles: antelope 2,

injury to vehicle occupants. Vehicle speed

vehicles in Yellowstone. These accidents

in Wyoming.

Yellowstone will benefit; so will you.

accelerator and extend the days of a mule
deer. Yellowstone will benefit; so will you.

Yellowstone Park Service Stations (YPSS)

operates 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 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, an

abundance of wildlife, beautiful

snow-covered vistas, and plenty of time for

YPSS employees to serve you. Enjoy!

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, outdoor gear, groceries and food, hot coffee and other beverages.

You are cordially invited to visit the Yellowstone Nature Shop at Canyon, opening April 24th, and the Yellowstone Nature Shop at Mammoth, opening May 29th. Both are devoted to representing the many natural facets of Yellowstone National Park and its surrounding ecosystem. The Canyon shop, in an effort to better serve the Yellowstone traveler, also presents a selection of food and groceries.

The Directory of Visitor Services, found on page 11, can be of great assistance while in Yellowstone. We also invite you to visit our on-line catalogue at: http://www.hamiltonstores.com.

Yellowstone Park Service Stations
open for spring travelers

Each season large mammals are killed by
vehicles in Yellowstone. These accidents cause damage to vehicles and personal
injury to vehicle occupants. Vehicle speed is the most significant factor influencing
the frequency of vehicle/wildlife encounters in the park.

Over the last few seasons, on average, the
following numbers of wildlife have been killed annually by vehicles: antelope 2, beaver 2, bighorn sheep 1, bison 10, black bear 1, bobcat 1, coyote 8, grizzly bear 1, moose 10, mule deer 36, raccoon 1, white-tailed deer 1, wolf 2.

Please drive defensively in the park, lower your speed and anticipate animals appearing in the roadway. Hit your brakes, not the bison. Keep your eyes on the road and avoid eradicating an elk. Ease up on the accelerator and extend the days of a mule deer. Yellowstone will benefit; so will you.

PROVIDING ELECTRICAL SERVICE TO YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK SINCE 1939. MAY YOUR VISIT TO YELLOWSTONE BE MEMORABLE.

The Montana Power Company

Comprehensive Medical Care
in a Wilderness Setting...

Lake Clinic, Pharmacy & Hospital
Emergency Room: 8:30am-5:00pm, Monday-Friday
Phone (307) 344-7965

Mammoth Clinic, Pharmacy & Hospital
Emergency Room: 8:30am-5:00pm, Monday-Friday
Phone (307) 344-7965

Old Faithful Clinic
Emergency Room: 8:30am-5:00pm, Monday-Friday
Phone (307) 344-7965

Following is a list of service stations located throughout Yellowstone.

See opening dates of YPSS stations.

Towing service is available at Fishing Bridge beginning May 18

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

Yellowstone Park Service Stations have 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 18

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

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 practice in the winter of 1994-95. Dr. Kimbro is a board certified family practitioner providing year-round health care to the Yellowstone Park community. Experienced registered nurses and office staff couple the them offering courteous, professional family and emergency medical care.

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 laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, and 24-hour ambulance and emergency services. The staff is assembled from highly qualified, experienced professionals from across the country.

For information on employment for the current season (both professional and nonprofessional positions are available), send a resume to: Yellowstone Park Medical Services, 707 Sheridan Avenue, Cody, WY 82411 or call (307) 578-2461.

Yellowstone Park Medical Services
A Division of West Park Hospital—Cody, Wyoming
We're there when you need us!

YPSS employees to serve you. Enjoy!
AMFAC Parks & Resorts to Open
New Snow Lodge

As Spring 1998 unveils its colorful secrets through blossoms and sports, Amfac Parks & Resorts is poised to present its latest accomplishment. The New Old Faithful Snow Lodge promises to become an icon of National Park accommodations, and Phase I is scheduled to begin welcoming guests in July.

The new multimillion dollar hotel is a collaborative effort between Amfac and the National Park Service. Here the comfort and convenience of modern design merge with the art and craftsmanship of the great lodges of the early 1900's. The Snow Lodge features heavy timber construction, hand-hewn roof accents, a center piece stone fireplace and an open cathedral ceiling in the Obsidian Dining Room. Specially designed furniture combines comfort and historic style in the rooms and common areas. This first phase includes 52 guest rooms, restaurant and lounge. Phase II, scheduled to open in 1999, will add another 48 rooms, a quick-service food outlet and a gift shop.

As Yellowstone's largest concessioner, Amfac Park & Resorts operates the Park's lodging, restaurants, cafeterias, snack shops, RV Park, four campgrounds, cocktail lounges and variety of adventures activities including stagecoaches, horses, tours and a marina. Amfac's mission is to be recognized as the leader in park and resort hospitality. Amfac pursues this mission in Yellowstone and other locations such as Zion, Bryce Canyon, Grand Canyon, Death Valley, and Everglades National Parks, Mt. Rushmore National Memorial and other State Parks and Resorts. For further information and reservations for Amfac's Yellowstone services, please call 307-344-7901. Our Website address is (www.amfac.com). For those interested in joining our team of dedicated employees, call 307-344-5324.

Grand Teton National Park Information

To the south of Yellowstone, 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 Tetonite, for complete information about services and facilities, and a more detailed map. Newspapers are available at visitor centers and entrance stations.

Campgrounds—First come, first served; camping fee is $10 per night. Campgrounds close in autumn as follows: Lizard Creek, Sept. 7; Colter Bay, Sept. 22; Jenny Lake, Sept. 22; Gros Ventre, October 10; and Signal Mountain, October 5.

Lodging—Make your reservations directly, using the following phone numbers:
- Jenny Lake Lodge (307) 733-4647
- Colter Bay Cabins (307) 543-2855 or (800) 443-2311
- Flagg Ranch Village (307) 543-2861 or (800) 443-2311
- Jackson Lake Lodge (307) 543-2855 or (800) 443-2311
- Signal Mtn. Lodge (307) 543-2831
- Dornan's Cabins (307) 733-2822

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

Phones for other nearby parks and forests

Glacier National Park (406) 888-5441
Shoshone National Forest (307) 527-6241
Gallatin National Forest (406) 587-6701

Study nature with the Yellowstone Institute

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 offers outdoor courses for all age groups on topics such as wildlife photography, grizzly bears, wildflowers, geysers, birds of prey, ecology, art, animal tracks, Native Americans, fly fishing, writing, and Yellowstone history. There are also some courses especially for families and children.

The current catalog includes 93 courses offered throughout the park in all seasons. Most courses last from two to five days, and class size is limited to 10-15 students in order to ensure high quality instruction.

Many courses are offered for graduate and/or undergraduate credit.

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

Authorized Concessioner of the National Park Service
AMFAC
Directory of Commercial Services

Facilities & Services offered in Yellowstone National Park by Hamilton Stores, Inc. * AmFac Parks and Resorts * 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 AmFac Parks and Resorts at (307) 344-7311 or TDD (307) 344-5385.

Accommodations

- Old Faithful Inn - Rooms. May 1–October 18
- Old Faithful Snow Lodge - Rooms and cabins. July 1–October 12
- Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel - Rooms and cabins. May 8–October 12
- Old Faithful Lodge - Cabins. May 15–September 20
- Lake Yellowstone Hotel - Rooms. May 15–October 4
- Grant Village - Rooms. May 22–September 27
- Canyon Lodge - Rooms, cabins. May 5–June 19; Lake Lodge - Cabins. June 10–September 14
- Roosevelt Lodge - Cabins. June 12–September 7

Restaurants, Cafeterias

- Dinner reservations required. Inquire at any lodging front desk or dining room host stand.
- Old Faithful Inn Dining Room - May 1–October 18
- Old Faithful Snow Lodge Restaurant - July 1–October 12
- Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Dining Room - May 8–October 12
- Lake Yellowstone Hotel Dining Room - May 15–October 4
- Old Faithful Lodge Cafeteria - May 15–September 27
- Grant Village Restaurant - May 22–September 27
- Lake House at Grant - May 22–September 27
- Canyon Lodge Dining Room - June 5–September 13
- Canyon Lodge Cafeteria - June 5–August 31
- Lake Lodge Cafeteria - June 10–September 14
- Roosevelt Lodge Dining Room - June 12–September 7
- Roosevelt Lodge Dinner Cookout - June 13–September 6

Hotel & Lodge Gift Shops

- Old Faithful Inn - May 1–October 18
- Old Faithful Snow Lodge - July 1–October 12
- Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel - May 8–October 12
- Old Faithful Lodge - May 15–September 27
- Lake Yellowstone Hotel - May 15–October 4
- Fishing Bridge RV Park - May 15–September 15
- Grant Village - May 22–September 27
- Lake Lodge - June 10–September 14
- Canyon Lodge - June 5–September 13
- Roosevelt Lodge - June 12–September 7

Public Showers & Laundry

- Fishing Bridge RV Park - Showers and laundry. May 15–November 27
- Old Faithful Lodge - Showers. May 15–November 27
- Canyon Village Campground - Showers and laundry. June 5–September 6
- Lake Lodge - Laundry. June 10–September 14
- Grant Village Campground - Showers and laundry. June 21–October 4

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 lodging facilities' seasons.

Light Meals & Fast Foods

- Mammoth General Store - Open year round
- Old Faithful Photo Shop - April 17–October 26
- Canyon Nature Store - April 24–October 25
- Old Faithful Basin (Lower) Store - May 2–October 18
- Old Faithful Inn, Pony Express Snack Shop - May 1–October 18
- Grant Village Minimart - May 1–October 5
- Old Faithful Upper Store - May 2–September 22
- Fishing Bridge General Store - May 24–September 28
- Fishing Bridge RV Park - May 15–October 4
- Tower Fall Store - May 30–September 30
- Old Faithful Lodge Snack Shops - May 15–September 27
- Canyon General Store - May 16–September 24
- Grant Village General Store - May 23–September 27
- Bridge Bay Marina Store - June 5–September 23
- Canyon Glacier Pit Snack Bar - June 5–September 12
- Roosevelt Store - June 12–September 7

General Stores

- Mammoth General Store - Open year round
- Old Faithful Basin (Lower) Store - May 2–October 18
- Grant Village Minimart - May 1–October 5
- Old Faithful Upper Store - May 2–September 22
- Fishing Bridge General Store - May 24–September 28
- Fishing Bridge RV Park - May 15–October 4
- Tower Fall Store - May 30–September 30
- Canyon General Store - May 16–September 24
- Grant Village General Store - May 23–September 27
- Bridge Bay Marina Store - June 5–September 23
- Canyon Glacier Pit Snack Bar - June 5–September 12
- Roosevelt Store - June 12–September 7

These locations offer one hour film processing.

Photo Shops, Gifts, Souvenirs

- Old Faithful Photo Shop - April 17–October 26
- Canyon Nature Store - April 24–October 25
- Yellowstone Nature Store, Mammoth - May 29–September 21

Service Stations

- Old Faithful, Lower Station - April 17–November 1
  ***Canyon Village - April 17–November 1
  Grant Village - May 16–October 5
  ***Mammoth Hot Springs - May 8–October 12
  ***Fishing Bridge - May 15–September 25
  Tower Junction - June 6–September 7
  Old Faithful, Upper Station - May 23–August 23
  ***Diesel fuel is available at these stations.

Old Faithful Repair Service - May 23–August 23
Wrecker service will be provided from the Old Faithful stations. April 18–November 2.
Fishing Bridge Repair Service - May 23–September 6
Wrecker service will be provided from Fishing Bridge station May 16–September 6.
Canyon Repair Service - May 23–September 6
Wrecker service will be provided from Canyon station April 17–November 1
Grant Village Repair Service - May 23–September 7
Wrecker service will be provided from the Grant Village station May 16–September 27.
Fishing Bridge LP Gas Plant - May 18–September 25
Grant Village LP Gas Plant - May 23–October 5

Marina

- Bridge Bay Marina - Dock rental May 25–September 20
- Scenicruiser excursions June 6–September 27
- Boat rental, guided fishing trips June 15–September 13

Horse Operations

- Mammoth Hot Springs - Trail rides. May 16–September 20
- Roosevelt Lodge - Trail rides. June 20–September 12
- Stagecoach Rides, June 1–September 6
- Old West Dinner Cookouts: June 13–September 6
- 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 - April 1–October 18; (307) 344-7325
- Lake Hospital - May 18–September 15; (307) 242-7241

Campgrounds

See page 4 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.

Nearby Parks and Forests

For more information on national parks and forests located in the Yellowstone region, please contact:
- Grand Teton National Park (307)739-3600
- Glacier National Park (406)888-7800
- Shoshone National Forest (307)624-6241
- Gallatin National Forest (406)357-0700
- Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest (307)333-2752
- Targhee National Forest (208)24-3151

Area Chambers of Commerce

Services are available in communities near the park.
For information, contact the Chambers of Commerce in:
- Montana
  - Billings (406)245-4111
  - Butte (406)542-6121
  - Missoula (406)258-4500
- Wyoming
  - Cody (307)527-2297
  - Jackson (307)733-3316
  - Dubois (307)544-2556
- Idaho
  - Red Lodge (406)245-4111
  - Island Park (307)542-6121
  - Teton Village (307)333-2752
  - Targhee National Forest (208)24-3151
  - Yellowstone/Wapiti (307)542-6121
  - Gardiner (406)848-7971
  - Yellowstone National Park (307)344-7381
Yellowstone roads and facilities

Emergency: dial 911

Northeast Entrance road work
From March 15 through midnight May 31
Open 24 hours with up to 30 minute delays from 7:00am-9:00pm

Midnight May 31 through Midnight Oct. 31
Open 5:00am to midnight with up to 30 minute delays.
Midnight to 5:00am moving road closure possible. Ask locally for more information.

Memorial Day through July 5
Open without delays.

Fourth of July through Sept. 5
Open without delays.

Labor Day
Open without delays.

Midnight Oct. 31 to midnight May 31
Open with up to 30 minute delays.

Northeast Entrance road work (see red for closure area; actual construction zone is approximately 5 miles in length)

East Entrance road work
Open with up to 30 minute delays.

9:00am June 17-9:00am Sept. 5
Open 9:00am-9:00pm with up to 30 minute delays; closed all other times.

Fourth of July
9:00am July 3-9:00pm July 5
Open without delays; ask locally for more information.

Labor Day
9:00am Sept. 5-10:00am Sept. 8
Open with up to 30 minute delays.

Sept. 8-Nov. 2
Open with up to 30 minute delays.

8:00am Nov. 2
Closed for the season.

Important numbers

Yellowstone info: (307) 344-7381
TDD (Telecommunications Device for the Deaf only): (307) 344-2386
Lodging info: (307) 344-7311
Lodging TDD: (307) 344-5395
Yellowstone home page: http://www.nps.gov/yell/index.htm

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.