Park mission: Preserved within Yellowstone National Park are Old Faithful and the majority of the world’s geysers and hot springs. An outstanding mountain wildland with clean water and air, Yellowstone is home of the grizzly bear and wolf and free-ranging herds of bison and elk. Centuries-old sites and historic buildings that reflect the unique heritage of America’s first national park are also protected. Yellowstone National Park serves as a model and inspiration for national parks throughout the world.
Your experience in Yellowstone is more than 140 years in the making

You are the reason that Yellowstone National Park exists here today. So are your children, and their grandchildren.

Last spring marked the 140th anniversary of Yellowstone’s founding as the world’s first national park on March 1, 1872. Through the years, it has evolved a complex stewardship mission to be both available and conserved for the enjoyment of all.

As you explore the park today, try to imagine what it was like to come here as one of those earliest visitors, and then also whether your experience will still be similar for those who visit in generations to come.

Many of the people who work and volunteer here enjoy sharing it with visitors since it allows them to see it fresh through your eyes. Please, seek us out –

• Step inside a visitor center and explore the exhibits and interpretive offerings.
• Carve time into your travel plans to attend a ranger walk, talk, or evening program. Our summer offerings begin Memorial Day weekend.
• Encourage your child to complete a Junior Ranger or Young Scientist activity booklet. Many rangers believe signing a finished booklet and leading a child through the Junior Ranger pledge is one of the most important and honor-bound duties we have.

Turns out you also mean a great deal to the economies of our gateway communities. A new study by Michigan State University estimates that total visitor spending in the local economies surrounding Yellowstone amounted to $333 million in 2011. This spending supported 5,041 jobs in the local area. The national park system as a whole, which hosted 279 million recreational visits in 2011, injected an estimated $30 billion into local economies across the country, and supported 252,000 jobs nationwide. Clearly, even through hard times, Americans see national parks as valuable, and a good value.

If you have suggestions for how we can further improve your experience, fill out a comment card at a visitor center, make use of contact information published here or on the park website at www.nps.gov/yell

The development of new communication technology has changed the way visitors view, share, and experience the park.

Superintendent Daniel N. Wenk

Have a safe visit and come back soon.

The term QR code is a registered trademark of Denso Wave, Inc.

Scan this QR code with a free app for your smartphone to link directly to trip-planning resources on the park website. http://go.nps.gov/visit-ynp

http://twitter.com/YellowstoneNPS
www.facebook.com/YellowstoneNPS
www.youtube.com/YellowstoneNPS
www.flickr.com/photos/YellowstoneNPS

2
Keep your distance

Do not approach wildlife

• Federal regulation requires you to stay at least 100 yards (91 m) away from bears and wolves, and at least 25 yards (23 m) away from all other wild animals, such as bison, elk, bighorn sheep, deer, moose, and coyotes.
• If an animal moves within that range, you should move to maintain the appropriate distance.
• Do not surround, crowd, or disrupt an animal’s path.
• If other visitors put you or wildlife in danger, leave the scene and notify a park ranger.

These activities are prohibited within Yellowstone

• Willfully remaining near or approaching wildlife, including nesting birds, within any distance that disturbs or displaces the animal
• Traveling off boardwalks or designated trails in hydrothermal areas
• Throwing anything into thermal features
• Swimming in hot springs
• Removing or possessing natural or cultural resources (such as wildflowers, antlers, rocks, and arrowheads)
• Leaving detachable side mirrors attached when not pulling trailers
• Traveling off-road by vehicle or bicycle
• Camping outside of designated areas
• Spotlighting wildlife (viewing with lights)
• Imitating elk calls or using buglers. Imitating wolf howls
• Using electronic equipment capable of tracking wildlife

For more information, consult 36 CFR and the Superintendent’s Compendium posted online at www.nps.gov/yell/parkmgmt/lawsandpolicies

These advisories contribute to a safer visit

• Please keep your children close at hand and be sure that they understand all park hazards.
• Toxic gases may exist at dangerous levels in some hydrothermal areas. If you feel sick, leave immediately.
• Much of the park is above 7,500 feet (2,275 m). Allow yourself time to acclimate and drink plenty of liquids to avoid dehydration. Be aware of your physical limitations and don’t overexert. Visitors with cardiac or respiratory medical history may wish to consult a physician before a visit.

Stay on boardwalks

You must stay on boardwalks and designated trails around hydrothermal features. The ground surface is thin, and often overlies scalding water. Visitors have died here.

Keep your food secure

Do not feed any wildlife, including small mammals and birds. Consuming human food is unhealthy and encourages aggressive behavior that may require management action.

All food, trash, and scented items must be kept bear-proof at all times. Tents, truck beds, and picnic tables are not secure. In some areas, ravens have learned how to unzip packs and scatter the contents.

None of these items, even if clean and empty, may be left unattended at any time:
• Water and beverage containers
• Cooking or eating utensils
• Stoves and grills
• Coolers and ice chests
• Garbage, bagged or not
• Food, including condiments, even if in containers
• Cosmetics and toiletries
• Pet food and bowls
• Pails, buckets, and wash basins

Spring weather

Spring weather can change quickly and dramatically. Weather permitting, park roads open by sections beginning the third Friday in April. Boating is not generally available until ice clears on Yellowstone and Lewis lakes in late May.

Cold weather and snow may linger into June. Early in spring, daytime temperatures average in the 40s and 50s. By late May and June, they may reach the 60s and 70s. Nighttime lows fall below freezing.
Backcountry camping

Overnight backcountry camping in Yellowstone requires a permit. It’s free within 48 hours before the start of your trip. Each year starting April 1, you can request advance permits and campsite reservations by mail for a $25 fee. A backcountry trip planner is available online at www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/backcountryhiking.htm

Filter drinking water with a commercial filter, treat it with a chemical such as iodine or chlorine, or boil it at least one minute. Never drink water from a thermal area or hot spring.

Sanitation matters. Do not wash yourself, clothing, or dishes in lakes, ponds, rivers, or streams. Bury human waste six to eight inches (15–20 cm) below ground and a minimum of 100 feet (30 m) from water. Dispose of wastewater at least 100 feet (30 m) from water or campsites.

Campfires are allowed only in designated grills in campgrounds, some picnic areas, and specific backcountry campsites. Liquid or gas fuel stoves or self-contained charcoal grills may be used for cooking at all picnic areas.

Boating

Boating is allowed on most of Yellowstone Lake and on Lewis Lake. Only non-motorized boating is allowed on most other lakes. One river is open to non-motorized boating, the Lewis River between Lewis and Shoshone lakes. Permits are required for all boats and float tubes. Permits for motorized boats may be purchased at the South Entrance. Permits for non-motorized boats and float tubes may be purchased at the Mammoth Backcountry Office, West and Northeast entrances, and West Yellowstone Visitor Information Center. Boaters must have a Coast Guard approved “wearable” flotation device for each person.

Inspect your boat

Transporting water, fish, and any other aquatic plants and animals into park waters is illegal. Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) are nonnative plants and animals that can cause irreversible harm to the existing ecosystem. New Zealand mud snails, whirling disease, and lake trout have resulted in loss of fisheries and closure of some areas. Do not release water, plants, fish, or other animals into a body of water. If you witness a violation, contact a ranger or dial 307-344-7381.

Fishing season opens May 25

The general fishing season opens May 25. Seasons at Yellowstone Lake and other areas open June 15. Fishing permits are required in Yellowstone, state-issued fishing permits are not valid within the park. Anglers 16 years or older need a permit to fish in the park. Younger children can fish for free under certain conditions.

Anglers are responsible for knowing how to tell the difference between species. Native fish must be released unharmed back into the water immediately. These include:

- Arctic grayling
- cutthroat trout
- mountain whitefish

Special tackle restriction are also in effect for park waters:

- Hooks must be barbless.
- Tackle must be non-toxic. Loaded split-shot sinkers, soft lead-weighted ribbon, and other toxic tackle are not allowed.
- Organic bait is not allowed.

Permits are available as locations open. Inquire at ranger stations, visitor centers, or general stores, and at select locations outside the park. Regulations are posted at www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/fishing.htm

Visiting anglers asked to help wage invasive lake trout management

Each year, visitors catch about 9,000 nonnative lake trout. Regulations require anglers to kill all lake trout that they catch in Yellowstone Lake and its tributaries.

Yellowstone Lake’s native cutthroat trout are severely threatened by lake trout, voracious predators that were introduced illegally to the lake and discovered in 1994. Adult cutthroat trout are a critical food source for a variety of wildlife such as bald eagles, ospreys, pelicans, cormorants, gulls, otters, and grizzly bears. Lake trout do not serve this same role for wildlife throughout the ecosystem.

The park now targets lake trout with an intensive gill-netting program that begins each spring after ice is gone from Yellowstone Lake and continues into October. While managers don’t expect to eliminate lake trout entirely, they do hope to limit growth of the population and to recover cutthroat trout to the greatest extent possible.

More information is available online at www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/fishing.htm

Joining the herd

Bison are animals of the grasslands; they eat primarily grasses and sedges. The bison is the largest land mammal in North America.

Cows, calves, and some younger bulls comprise a herd. Mature bulls spend most of the year alone or with other bulls. Except during the rut, or mating season.

After a gestation period of 9 to 9 1/2 months, calves are born in late April and May. Orange fur makes them easy to see, even from a distance. Look for them in open country along the Lamar, Yellowstone, Firehole, and Madison rivers.

Calves can keep up with the herd about 2–3 hours after birth and are well protected by their mothers and other herd members.
When hiking in bear country

Be prepared for bear country

Wildlife scientists note that there is an average of one bear attack in the park each year. In 2011, in separate incidents, two visitors were killed by bears inside the park.

Hiking in bear country takes appropriate preparation. Before you set out, be sure to learn and think through fully what you need to do if you ever encounter a bear unexpectedly. While some insights and advice are offered here, deeper and more detailed resources are available at visitor centers—where public bear spray demonstrations are offered in summer ranger programs—and on the park website.

You are most likely to encounter bears at park roadsides

If you see a bear while driving, do not stop. Regardless of what other people do, keep moving to the next paved pullout and park safely. If the bear is within 100 yards, watch and take photographs from inside your car. Do not surround or disrupt any animal’s path. If other visitors put you or wildlife in danger, leave the scene and notify a park ranger. Always comply with the instructions of park staff on scene.

Stay clear of animal carcasses

As you hike, watch for gatherings of ravens, magpies, and coyotes. They can be good first indicators that an animal carcass is nearby. Bears are very protective of carcasses as a food source. A single dead animal can attract and hold a dozen bears or more. If you find a carcass with significant portions of meat remaining, bears may still be bedded down nearby. Leave the area immediately by the same route you used to get there. When detouring around a carcass, choose a route with good visibility and where the wind is at your back so your scent is pushed out ahead of your direction of travel. This can warn unseen bears of your presence. If it is unsafe to detour around a carcass, turn back and find another trail to explore.

Watch from 100 yards or more

Bear spray is proven to be highly successful at stopping aggressive behavior in bears.

A sow protecting her cubs is very dangerous

As cute and charismatic as cubs can be, no photograph of them is ever worth risking personal injury. Always assume mother is nearby and ready to protect her young.

For the safety of others, please report all bear incidents and wildlife encounters to a park ranger immediately.

• BE ALERT—watch for fresh tracks or scat.
• MAKE NOISE in areas where visibility is limited.
• CARRY BEAR SPRAY and know how to use it.
• AVOID HIKING ALONE—stay with a group of three or more people.
• DO NOT RUN.

Scan this QR code with a free app for your smartphone to link directly to information about bears on the park website.
http://go.nps.gov/ynp-bear

The term QR code is a registered trademark of Denso Wave, Inc.

Y O U R  S A F E T Y  I N  B E A R  C O U N T R Y
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<td>Visitor Village</td>
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<td>Canyon Village</td>
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<td>Fishing Bridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grant &amp; West Thumb</td>
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<td>Lake &amp; Bridge Bay</td>
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<td>Mammoth Hot Springs</td>
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<td>Norris</td>
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<td>Old Faithful</td>
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<td>Tower &amp; Roosevelt</td>
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<td>West Entrance &amp; Madison</td>
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<td><strong>Medical clinic</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Outdoor stores</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Mini stores</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Hotel</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Restaurants</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Campgrounds (details page 7)</strong> Reservations accepted</td>
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<td><strong>Shower</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Laundry</strong></td>
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Camping makes memories for a lifetime

First-come, first-served
Campsite availability is first-come, first-served at the following NPS-operated campgrounds: Mammoth, Norris, Indian Creek, Lewis Lake, Pebble Creek, Slough Creek, and Tower Fall. During peak season (late June to mid-August) campgrounds may fill. Arrive early to obtain a site.

Reservable sites
Reserve sites at Canyon, Bridge Bay, Madison, Grant Village, and Fishing Bridge RV Park through Xanterra Parks & Resorts. Hookups are available at Fishing Bridge RV Park, including water, sewer, and 50 amp electrical service. Fishing Bridge is restricted to hard-sided camping units. Tents and tent trailers are not allowed. There are no picnic tables or fire grates.

Overflow camping
There are no overflow camping areas available within Yellowstone. No camping or overnight vehicle parking is allowed in pullouts, parking areas, picnic grounds, or any place other than a designated campground. Additional camping may be available in neighboring communities.

Check-in and check-out
Check-in any time, but sites may not be available before 11 AM. Registration desks at Xanterra’s campgrounds are open 7 AM to 10 PM during peak season, and 8 AM to 9 PM during early and late season. Check-out time is 11 AM.

Length of stay
Camping is limited to 14 days from July 1 through Labor Day (first Monday in September) and 30 days the rest of the year. There is no limit at Fishing Bridge.

Discounts
Holders of Senior and Access passes receive approximately a 50 percent discount on camping fees, except at Fishing Bridge, where no discounts apply.

Know your vehicle, tent, and tow sizes
If you want to reserve a site, you will be asked for the length and width of your tent, RV, or the combined length of your vehicle and anything you are towing. For non-reservable sites, use the total length to determine which campground can best accommodate your rig.

Quiet hours
During quiet hours, 10 PM to 6 AM, no loud audio devices or other noise disturbances are allowed. Where allowed, generators may operate only between 8 AM and 8 PM.

Group camping
Group camping (tents only) is available at Madison, Grant, and Bridge Bay for organized groups with a designated leader. Fees range from $72 to $102 (plus tax) per night, depending on group size. Advance reservations are required.

Contact Xanterra Parks & Resorts
P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone WY 82190
www.YellowstoneNationalParkLodges.com
Reserve_YNP@Xanterra.com
Toll-free 866-Geyserland (866-439-7375)
TDD 307-344-5395
Same-day reservations 307-344-7311

Key to campground features
Δ Sites you can reserve
Ω Rate does not include tax or utility pass-through
† Site with full hook ups
A Accessible sites available
F Flush toilets
V Vault toilets
S/L Pay showers/laundry onsite
NS Showers not included
2S Two showers included each night
DS Dump station
G Generators okay 8 AM to 8 PM

Food storage boxes are available at many campsites. Proper food storage is essential to the safety of visitors and wildlife.

CAMPING INFORMATION

In order of opening

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park</th>
<th>Dates*</th>
<th>Rate/**</th>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Elev (ft)</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>RV sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth</td>
<td>All year</td>
<td>$14/$20</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>A, F, G</td>
<td>Most are pull-through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison ∆ Ω</td>
<td>5/3–10/20</td>
<td>$21</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>A, F, NS, DS, G</td>
<td>Call for availability and reservations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing Bridge RV ∆ Ω ‡</td>
<td>5/10–9/22</td>
<td>$46.50</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>F, S/L, 2S, DS, G</td>
<td>Call for availability and reservations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norris</td>
<td>5/17–9/30</td>
<td>$14/$20</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>A, F, G</td>
<td>2 @ 50 feet (signed) – 5 @ 30 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower Fall</td>
<td>5/24–9/30</td>
<td>$12/$15</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>All @ 30 feet or less – Has hairpin curve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge Bay ∆ Ω</td>
<td>5/24–9/2</td>
<td>$21</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>A, F, NS, DS, G</td>
<td>Call for availability and reservations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canyon ∆ Ω</td>
<td>5/31–9/8</td>
<td>$25.50</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>A, F, S/L, 2S, DS, G</td>
<td>Call for availability and reservations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Creek</td>
<td>6/14–9/9</td>
<td>$12/$15</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>7,300</td>
<td>A, V</td>
<td>10 @ 35 feet – 35 @ 30 feet – pull-through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pebble Creek</td>
<td>6/15–9/30</td>
<td>$12/$15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6,900</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Some long pull-throughs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slough Creek</td>
<td>6/15-10/31</td>
<td>$12/$15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>14 @ 30 feet – walk first to assess sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Lake</td>
<td>6/15–11/3</td>
<td>$12/$15</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>All @ 25 feet or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Village ∆ Ω</td>
<td>6/21–9/22</td>
<td>$25.50</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>A, F, S/L, 2S, DS, G</td>
<td>Call for availability and reservations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Campgrounds close for season at 11 AM of last date listed
**Rate increase effective May 1, 2013.
Famously hot features

Yellowstone was established as the world’s first national park primarily because of its unparalleled collection of geysers, hot springs, mudpots, and steam vents.

Hot springs are the most common hydrothermal features in the park. They vary from frothing mocha-like boiling water to clear and calm pools of unfathomable depth.

Mudpots are acidic features with a limited water supply. Their consistency and activity vary with the seasons and precipitation.

Fumaroles or steam vents are the hottest hydrothermal features in the park. They are easier to see in cool weather.

Travertine terraces are found at Mammoth Hot Springs, where the interactions of water and limestone create chalk-white travertine.

Geyser eruption predictions are posted, or call ahead.

4/26–5/24 9 AM–7 PM
Call 307-344-2751

After 5/25 8 AM–8 PM
Call 307-344-2876

Grant Visitor Center
Exhibits describe the park’s historic fires of 1988.
Opens 5/25 9 AM–6 PM
Call 307-344-2650

Madison Information Station
Opens 5/25 9 AM–6 PM
Call 307-344-2876

Canyon Visitor Education Center
Explore Yellowstone’s supervolcano and other aspects of its geology through interactive exhibits, including a Kugel globe and relief map of Yellowstone.
Opens 5/25 8 AM–8 PM
Call 307-344-2263

Junior Ranger Station
Opens 5/25 9 AM–6 PM
Call 307-344-2876

Fishing Bridge Museum and Visitor Center
Offers exhibits about the park’s birds and other wildlife, and Yellowstone Lake’s geology, including a relief map of its bottom.
Opens 5/25 8 AM–7 PM
Call 307-344-2450

Norris Geyser Basin Museum and Information Station
Features exhibits about the hydrothermal features of Yellowstone.
Opens 5/25 9 AM–6 PM
Call 307-344-2812

Albright Visitor Center
Located at Mammoth Hot Springs and open year round, the center offers information, a bookstore, exhibits on wildlife and history, and films about the park and the national park idea.
Through 5/24
9 AM–5 PM
5/25–9/30 8 AM–7 PM
Call 307-344-2263

West Yellowstone Visitor Information Center
Inside the West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce
Weekdays through 4/30
8 AM–5 PM
Daily 5/1–9/30
8 AM–6 PM
NPS Desk–Open daily
4/26–5/24 8 AM–4 PM
After 5/25 8 AM–8 PM
Call 307-344-2876

Road, service, and program schedules may change.
Check locally and at www.nps.gov/YELL for current information.
Park highlights

Hydrothermal features
In the 50 miles between Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful, you will see travertine terraces at Mammoth Hot Springs, acidic thermal features at Norris Geyser Basin, mudpots and geysers at Fountain Paint Pot, plus beautiful hot springs at Biscuit and Black Sand basins near Old Faithful. West Thumb Geyser Basin is 17 miles east of Old Faithful. Mud Volcano is north of Yellowstone Lake.

Programs for young people

Junior Ranger Program
Children between the ages of 5 and 12 can become a Junior Ranger in Yellowstone. Stop by any visitor center to pick up a free official Junior Ranger newspaper, then complete the program requirements. A wolf track patch is awarded for ages 5 to 7 and a bear track patch is awarded for ages 8 to 12.

Young Scientist Program
Children can become a Young Scientist by buying a self-guiding booklet for $5 at the Canyon Visitor Education Center (ages 10 and up) or Old Faithful Visitor Education Center (ages 5 and above). If you investigate the Old Faithful area, check out a Young Scientist Toolkit for the gear you need. Once you finish, you will be awarded a Young Scientist patch or key chain. This program was developed with support from the National Science Foundation through a grant to the Yellowstone Park Foundation.

Youth Conservation Corps
Since 1984, Yellowstone’s summer Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) Program has recruited youth (ages 15–18) from all social, economic, ethnic, and racial backgrounds. Corps members work together under adult leadership to learn about environmental and conservation issues while completing projects such as trail rehabilitation and campground restoration. Young people develop job and leadership skills and explore opportunities for future NPS careers. Corps members also enjoy hiking, rafting, and field trips. Contact YELL_YCC_Office@nps.gov

 Expedition: Yellowstone!
Teachers and their classes are invited to participate in this curriculum-based residential program. Through field investigations, hikes, creative dramas, journal writing, and group discussions, students learn about the park’s natural and cultural resources. Find out more at www.nps.gov/yell/forteachers

Grand Canyon
The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River extends from south of Canyon Village north to Tower Junction. The most famous and spectacular section, including the Upper and Lower Falls, is seen from overlooks in the Canyon Village area.

The North Rim Drive features trails and overlooks that are wheelchair accessible. South Rim Drive takes you to Uncle Tom’s Point, where you can view the Upper Falls, and to Artist Point, where you can enjoy breathtaking scenery.

Lake Area
Yellowstone Lake is the largest high-elevation lake (above 7,000 feet) in North America. It has 141 miles of shoreline and is more than 400 feet deep.

With the Absaroka Mountains as a stunning backdrop, this area offers boating, fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing, and hydrothermal features. You can visit historic buildings, view hydrothermal activity, and see the Yellowstone River flow from the lake on its long journey.

Four visitor areas lie along the lake’s shoreline: Fishing Bridge, Bridge Bay, Lake Village, and Grant Village.

Tours and activities

Authorized guides and outfitters
Many authorized guides and outfitters are ready to show you the wonders of Yellowstone, and each has a unique approach. Make sure that your guide, tour company, or other commercial service is fully authorized by the park. Report unauthorized operators to a park ranger, or contact Concessions Management at 307-344-2271. Authorized providers are listed on the park website at www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/services.htm.

Yellowstone Association Institute
Programs about wildlife, plants, geology, and history are perfect for curious adults and families who want to spend a day or more exploring the park with a knowledgeable guide. To find out more, call 406-848-2400 or visit www.YellowstoneAssociation.org.

Xanterra Parks & Resorts
Under its concessions contract, Xanterra offers a wide variety of park tours and activities. In summer, visitors can enjoy photo safaris, partial or full-day tours, horseback and stagecoach rides, and boating and fishing adventures. In winter, there are partial or full-day tours by heated snowcoach, skiing, and snow-shoe adventures. For more information, pick up an Experience Planner at any hotel or visit: www.YellowstoneNationalParkLodges.com.

Truly short on time?

- Explore the terraces at Mammoth Hot Springs.
- Visit Lamar Valley to look for wildlife, especially at the beginning or end of the day.
- Consider taking a moderate day hike. In spring, most hiking occurs in northern areas of the park. Consult a “Dayhike Sampler,” available at visitor centers. Be sure to ask for updates on area wildlife closures.
- Visit the Upper Geyser Basin (Old Faithful, Biscuit Basin, Black Sand Basin).
- Visit some less well-known features, such as Terrace Spring near Madison Junction.
- View some of the cascades and waterfalls, like Rustic Falls near the Golden Gate, or Undine Falls along the Mammoth-Tower road.
- Make plans to visit again soon.
Bicycling is permitted on established public roads, parking areas, and designated routes. Bicycles are subject to the same traffic rules as automobiles and are prohibited on back-country trails and boardwalks.

Regulations require that cyclists ride single file and we strongly recommend wearing a helmet and high visibility clothing. Park roads are narrow and winding with few shoulders. During April, May, and June, high snowbanks may make travel more dangerous. Road elevations range from 5,300 to 8,860 feet (1615 to 2700 meters), and services and facilities are relatively far apart. Be wary of over-exertion.

Several gravel roads are open to both bicycle and automotive traffic. Find information on routes and safety at www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/bicycling or pick up the Bicycling in Yellowstone brochure at a visitor center or ranger station.

**An inside look at park heritage**

The Heritage and Research Center, located just beyond the North Entrance in Gardiner, Montana, offers tours each summer. This state-of-the-art facility is home to Yellowstone National Park’s museum collection, archives, research library, archeology lab, and herbarium.

Although primarily a storage and research facility, tours provide an inside look at some of the collections. More than a century of historic records, nearly 90,000 photographic prints and negatives, 20,000 books and manuscripts, cultural and natural science specimens, archeological artifacts, and plant specimens from the earliest exploration of the park are curated within the facility.

Tours are available Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10 AM, May 28 through Sept. 6, and are limited to 15 people. For reservations call 307-344-2662 or sign up in the lobby, and arrive 15 minutes prior to departure.

**Where biology and geology thrive**

Fumaroles, or steam vents, are abundant at Roaring Mountain. They are the hottest hydrothermal features in the park. They have so little water that it all flashes into steam before reaching the surface. The result is a loud hissing of steam and gases. They are easier to see in the cool weather of spring and early mornings.

Amid Roaring Mountain’s steam and sulfur-rich gases, microscopic organisms are hard at work. This barren slope is the perfect home for *Sulfolobus acidocaldarius*. Billions upon billions of these thermophiles live here, consuming hydrogen sulfide gas and helping convert it into sulfuric acid. The acid breaks the mountain’s volcanic rock into clay, accelerating erosion. Small, but mighty in numbers, *Sulfolobus acidocaldarius* help shape Roaring Mountain.

**Mammoth Hot Springs**

Explore along the boardwalks winding through ever-changing travertine terraces and enjoy a scenic drive through the Upper Terraces.

**Mud Volcano Area**

Discover turbulent and explosive mudpots, including Mud Volcano and Dragon’s Mouth. Located six miles (9.6 km) north of Fishing Bridge Junction.

**Norris Geyser Basin**

Explore the hottest, most dynamic geyser basin. Norris includes Steamboat, the world’s tallest geyser, and a variety of other geysers and hot springs.

**Old Faithful Area**

The world’s largest concentration of active geysers is here. View Old Faithful Geyser, then walk past hundreds of active geysers and hot springs along the Firehole River.

**Old Faithful Historic District**

Enjoy a tour of this historic district, which includes Old Faithful Geyser, the Inn, and other buildings.

**Two Ribbons**

Two miles (3.2 km) east of the West Entrance, enjoy a trail that loops beside a stretch of the Madison River and through a lodgepole forest affected by the historic 1988 fires.

**West Thumb Geyser Basin**

The boiling springs in this basin, including the famous Fishing Cone, discharge their waters into chilly Yellowstone Lake.

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Facing climate challenges together

The National Park Service anticipates significant challenges that climate change will have on the preservation of park resources, infrastructure, and visitor experience. Within Yellowstone specifically, scientists expect ecosystems to change due to increased temperatures and changing rain and snow patterns.

Potential effects of climate change

- Wildland fire in the western states is expected to intensify. In Yellowstone, fires may become more frequent but smaller and less intense.
- Insect infestations in trees are expected to intensify. Currently, four types of bark beetles and a spruce budworm are at work.
- Declining wetlands decreases essential habitat for frogs, salamanders, and many birds and insects.
- Grizzly bears may have less of their most nutritious foods, such as whitebark pine nuts, army cutworm moths, and cutthroat trout.

Yellowstone and partners respond

In response to environmental challenges, Yellowstone, park concessioners, and partners demonstrate sustainable practices that could reduce the impact of climate change.

- In 2011, more than 74% of the park’s total waste was diverted from landfills through recycling and composting.
- The park’s vehicle fleet now includes 29 gas hybrids that have significantly lower emissions than an average car.
- High-tech tires on park trucks provide 3% fuel savings and emission reductions of more than eight metric tons of CO₂ annually.
- Xanterra’s environmental management program, Ecologix, helps to incorporate sustainable practices in all aspects of their operations, from locally sourced food options to visitor education.

Visitors contribute to preservation

- Consider using a reusable water bottle and not letting your vehicle idle during your time in the park.
- Visitors safely recycle more than 5,000 small propane cylinders in the park each year.
- Bear spray cannisters can be dropped off for recycling at most hotels and stores, or any visitor center or ranger station.
- Recycling is available in all lodging and food and beverage operations, including in-room containers for plastic, cans, glass, paper, and cardboard. In 2012, nearly 2 million pounds of materials were recycled.
- Xanterra is committed to purchasing items that are made in the USA. In 2012, 65% of all gift shop products were made domestically.

Signs of spring renewal

Spring in Yellowstone is a feast for your senses. Young animals are being born all around the park, birds are returning or passing through in their timeless migration, frogs call in the ponds. Listen and look for the sights special to this time of year.

Mountain bluebirds (above) return to Yellowstone National Park while winter still cloaks the landscape. These insect eaters feast on the beetles and other scavengers consuming animals killed by the winter. As they flit to and from perches, they look like pieces of the sky flying about.

Both grizzly and black bear cubs were born in the deep winter month of January, while their mother still hibernated. But come March and April, they begin to venture out, accompanying their mother as she digs for roots, insects, and squirrels. Look for black bears along the edges of trees in the Lamar and Hayden valleys, or among the trees near Mammoth and Tower. Grizzly bears are usually seen in open areas.

Grizzly bears (below) give birth on the sheer cliffs between Tower Junction and Tower Fall. They and their lambs blend in with the columnar basalt, but be patient—sometimes just a hint of movement is all you need to finally spot them.

Digital Yellowstone

Yellowstone hosts web-based programs that bring the park to you online. Get started on the park website at www.nps.gov/yell/photosmultimedia.

Old Faithful Virtual Visitor Center

is for explorers of all ages, from young children to their great grandparents. Begin your online visit with a flyover of Yellowstone that lands you beside Old Faithful Geyser. Click a button to zoom into the lobby, where dozens of explorations await you. Watch animations of a geyser eruption, volcano eruption, travertine terrace growth, and color changes in microbial mats. You’ll find maps, along with links to other online resources.

Videos and podcasts

• Plan your visit, customize your guide to the park, or learn more about Yellowstone’s attractions and treasures through online videos available on the park website, or free from iTunes.

• Watching for Yellowstone: A series of orientation videos that include traveling with pets, hiking and backpacking, traveling with kids, walks and day hikes, water-related rules and safety, and bicycling in Yellowstone.

• Exploring Yellowstone: Park Ranger Orville Bach takes you on a tour of the Upper Geyser Basin, home to Old Faithful Geyser.

• Watch Land to Life, a film on how extreme geologic forces create a unique landscape that supports an abundance of life.

• Inside Yellowstone: About 100 videos of very short ranger talks on park features and processes.

• Yellowstone InDepth: Major park questions and issues are discussed by park rangers, scientists, historians, and park visitors.

Electronic field trips


Webcams

• Stay connected to Yellowstone’s dynamic landscape through a network of park webcams located at Old Faithful, Mammoth Hot Springs, and the Mount Washburn Fire Lookout:

www.nps.gov/yell/photosmultimedia/webcams.htm

The Old Faithful live-streaming webcam was donated, along with supporting funds, by Canon U.S.A., Inc., through a grant to the Yellowstone Park Foundation.

Social Media

• Follow YellowstoneNPS on
Spring into Yellowstone with the Yellowstone Association

Since 1933, the Yellowstone Association has served as Yellowstone National Park’s official non-profit partner in education. Our mission is to connect people to Yellowstone National Park and our natural world.

JOIN US to support the park and receive a quarterly magazine as well as discounts on educational products and programs. Annual membership begins at $35.00.

Visit any of our 11 Park Store locations for more information:
- Mammoth Hot Springs
- Canyon
- Fishing Bridge
- Grant Village
- West Thumb
- Old Faithful
- Madison
- Norris
- Bozeman Yellowstone International Airport
- Lamar Buffalo Ranch
- Gardiner (YA Headquarters)

Inspire. Educate. Preserve.
YellowstoneAssociation.org
406.848.2400

Yellowstone General Stores are proud to be America’s National Park expert. Our parks are unique in architecture and located in scenic settings at every major area throughout the Park. Services offered include food and beverage services, grocery, souvenirs, apparel, outdoor gear and supplies. Visitors will find our staff to be very helpful in assisting with merchandise, scenic stops or wildlife sightings.

Settling the Standard for America’s National Parks

Delaware North Companies Parks & Resorts operate twelve general stores in Yellowstone National Park. Each Yellowstone General Store is unique in architecture and located in scenic settings at every major area throughout the Park. Services offered include food and beverage services, grocery, souvenirs, apparel, outdoor gear and supplies. Visitors will find our staff to be very helpful in assisting with merchandise, scenic stops or wildlife sightings.

Food and beverage services offer a variety of selections to satisfy any wilderness hunger. Relax to a cup of coffee, scoop of ice cream, or treat ready snacks while taking in the wonders of Yellowstone National Park. Discover volumes of books with a variety of titles that describe and interpret the Park. Explore the wide spectrum of collectibles and novelties in our souvenir areas; take away more than just a memory of America’s first National Park.

Our apparel departments provide a variety of items with designs relating to the different areas of the Park. Outdoor enthusiasts can find a variety of supplies and gear to explore Yellowstone. We offer supplies needed for a cookout, a night of camping, and a day of fishing, hiking, boating, and wildlife watching.

Visit Old Faithful, Grant, Fishing Bridge and Canyon General Stores to experience our Pathways to Yellowstone program and meet talented local artists and authors who make unique Yellowstone products.

Yellowstone General Stores is grateful for the opportunity to operate within Yellowstone National Park, and through stewardship we protect the natural, cultural, and historic resources for future generations. Our Environmental Management System, GreenPath, is recognized according to international standards, ISO 14001. We implement programs to minimize our impacts while operating in a unique pristine environment.

Our goal is to provide stewardship and hospitality services to our guests while simultaneously preserving the natural wonders we operate.

www.VisitYellowstonePark.com
How do geysers work?

Geyser basins are hot springs with narrow spaces in their plumbing, usually near the surface. These constrictions prevent water from circulating freely to the surface where heat would escape. The deepest circulating water can exceed the surface boiling point (199°F/93°C).

The surrounding pressure also increases with depth, much as it does with depth in the ocean. Increased pressure exerted by the enormous weight of the overlying rock and water prevents the water from vaporizing.

As the water rises, steam forms. Bubbling upward, steam expands as it nears the top of the water column until the bubbles are too large and numerous to pass freely through the constrictions. At a critical point, the confined bubbles actually lift the water above, causing the geyser to splash or overflow. This decreases pressure on the system, and violent boiling results. Tremendous amounts of steam force water out of the system, and the eruption ceases.

Water is expelled faster than it can enter the geyser’s plumbing system, and the heat and pressure gradually decrease. The eruption stops when the water reservoir is exhausted or when the gas bubbles diminish enough to be able to rise without ejecting the water.
### America the Beautiful: National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass

This pass provides several options for people to use at federal recreation sites, including national parks and wildlife refuges, where entrance fees are charged. You can purchase this pass at one of Yellowstone’s entrance stations, or visit [http://store.usgs.gov/pass](http://store.usgs.gov/pass)

The pass is not good for camping or for some other fees such as concessioner parking fees at Mount Rushmore, or cave tours at various parks. Inquire locally.

Previously issued Golden Age Passports and Golden Access Passports are still accepted. They can also be exchanged toward new and more durable passes.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Pass Type</th>
<th>Fee</th>
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<tr>
<td>Private, noncommercial automobile</td>
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<td>Individual motorcycle</td>
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<td>Single entry (foot, bike, ski, etc)</td>
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Grand Teton National Park offers spectacular scenery, campgrounds, exhibits, and an abundance of outdoor activities. Hiking, sightseeing, boating, floating the Snake River, horseback riding, and fishing are all available depending on seasonal conditions.

Backcountry camping requires a free permit from the Craig Thomas or Colter Bay visitor centers, or the Jenny Lake Ranger Station.

Boating requires a Grand Teton boating permit, sold at most visitor centers. A Wyoming fishing license is required to fish in the park.

Grand Teton Guide, the park newspaper, is available at entrance stations and visitor centers, or on the park website at www.nps.gov/grte

Colter Bay Visitor Center
Information, exhibits, audiovisual programs, permits, and publication sales, 307-739-3594

Craig Thomas Discovery and Visitor Center
Open year-round, except Dec. 25. Information, audiovisual programs, exhibits, permits, publication sales, 307-739-3399

Flagg Ranch Information Station—Closed

Jenny Lake Ranger Station—Closed

Jenny Lake Visitor Center
Open June 1 to August 25, 2013, 8 am–5 pm. Information, publications sales, 307-739-3392

Laurance S. Rockefeller Preserve Center—Closed
Parking lot and trailhead will remain open.

Park campgrounds are run by park concessioners and are first come, first served. All sites cost $20.50. Operating seasons vary. Ask at park entrance stations or visitor centers for current status updates.

Jenny Lake is open to tents only. Other campgrounds accommodate tents, trailers, and recreational vehicles. The maximum stay is seven days at Jenny Lake, 14 days at other campgrounds, 30 days total per year.

There is a 30-foot restriction at Signal Mountain and Lizard Creek. All of the park’s campgrounds have modern comfort stations, but none have utility hookups.

- Colter Bay, 350 sites, usually fills by evening
- Gros Ventre, 350 sites, rarely fills
- Jenny Lake, 49 sites, usually fills by 9 AM
- Lizard Creek, 60 sites, rarely fills
- Signal Mountain, 86 sites, usually fills by noon

Ask locally or call 307-739-3614 for updates on Grand Teton road construction projects.