A Message From Superintendent Bob Barbee

I welcome you to a special time of year in Yellowstone National Park. Summer is an exciting season in Yellowstone; many visitors enjoy the park's thermal features, world-renowned wildlife and other scenic wonders. But it is also a time for careful planning. Information to help you stay safe and to protect the park can be found elsewhere in this newspaper.

Much of the park was affected by wildland fires during the summer of 1988; these are described in the enclosed fire supplement. As the first post-fire summer visitors, you have a unique opportunity to view a changed and evolving Yellowstone. Please feel free to share your impressions with us.

Over the last several years the National Park Service has made a major effort to repair and rehabilitate many of Yellowstone's historic facilities. We are now in the process of repairing or replacing several of the park's roads, and you may experience delays, especially between Old Faithful and West Thumb. Thank you for your patience.

Craig Pass, the 17 mile road linking Old Faithful and West Thumb, is undergoing construction to rebuild and improve the roadbed, so travel will be restricted at certain times, as indicated in the following table. Hikers: This will affect access to trailheads located on that stretch of road (see page 6). Bicyclists: Bicycles are not permitted on the Craig Pass Road. Craig Pass closes for the season on September 11, 1989.

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For International Visitors

Yellowstone National Park has unique dangers; see page 5. Le Parc national de Yellowstone présente des risques particuliers. Regardez la page 5. Des renseignements en français sont disponibles aux centres des visiteurs dans le parc.


Existen peligros únicos en el Parque Nacional Yellowstone. Vea página 5. Se puede conseguir información en español en los Centros de Visitantes.

Emergency Dial 911
Contact A Ranger 344-7381

Index

- Park Map ........................................ Page 12
- Safety ........................................... 5
- Regulations ..................................... 6
- Hiking ........................................... 7
- Visitor Centers ................................ 3
- Campgrounds .................................. 6
- Facilities ...................................... 11
- Fire Information ................................ Page 2, Section B
Exploring Yellowstone: Getting Started

"Now that I'm here, where do I go?" It's not an unusual question, especially for first-time visitors. The answer is simple: Yellowstone is the largest national park in the lower 48 states, encompassing 2.2 million acres or 3,472 square miles. It is larger than the states of Delaware and Rhode Island combined and spreads across the borders of three states - Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. Three hundred fifty miles of paved road wind through the park, crossing the Continental Divide three times. Elevations range from 7,500 to 8,000 feet at the North Entrance to almost 12,000 feet at Eagle Peak on the park's east boundary, although most roads lie at 5,500 to 8,000 feet.

Historically, visitors often referred to Yellowstone as "Wonderland," and it may be even more appropriate today. An unbroken array of geothermal phenomena - geysers, hot springs, steam vents and mud pots - are preserved here, evidence of a volcanic past (and future?). The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone is famous for its colors, shapes, and waterfalls (the Lower Falls, at 308 feet, is the highest in the park). The park shelters a variety and abundance of wildlife found in few other places. Yellowstone Lake and numerous rivers, streams, and waterfalls (the Fall River, at 130 feet) are a major Western water resource. With so much to see and do, it's easy to be over-whelmed. The following tips and information will help you plan your time 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 rough-fifty-eight-mile road in the center of the park. The total mileage around the Loop is 142 miles. The distance around the Upper Loop is 70 miles; the Lower Loop, 96 miles. Actual driving time is difficult to estimate because the maximum speed limit is 45 mph or lower where posted, roads are narrow, winding, and full of pot holes and frost heaves, and traffic may be heavy and slow moving. Note: if you plan to do the Loop in one day, plan to leave the city in the morning.

Geyser Basin, Fountain Paint Pots, and the Tower area are located at Mammoth Hot Springs overlooks 19 miles north of Lake Yellowstone. Its relatively high elevation (7,733 feet) is one reason why the lake is ice- locked at least half of the year. The area is prime habitat for a variety of birds and mammals, and spectacular scenery plus fishing and boating have long made the area popular with visitors. Nearby, Mud Volcano and West Thumb Geyser Basin hint at a complex geologic history; present activity is unique and ever-changing. Permits, required for fishing and boating, are available at Lake Ranger Station and Grant Village Visitor Center (note that the general fishing season begins May 27; June 15 on Yellowstone Lake; July 15 on the lake's tributary streams). A museum is located at Fishing Bridge.

Wildlife Viewing

Yellowstone is home to a variety and abundance of wildlife unparalleled in the lower 48 states. Nearly all wildlife species inhabiting the park when it was first officially established 117 years ago are still here. It is difficult to describe exactly where wildlife may be seen, but 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. Bear in mind that the numbers and variety of animals you see are largely a matter of luck and coincidence. Check at visitor centers for detailed information. Please use binoculars when watching wildlife, and remember that Yellowstone's animals are wild; use binoculars or telephoto lenses for safe viewing and to avoid disturbing them.

The following highlights will help you plan your visit to Yellowstone, but much is left for you to discover and experience. If you spend just a little time and curiosity, Yellowstone's wonders will be revealed to you. May your visit be safe, rewarding and memorable.

Telling the Fire Story in Two Parks

Interested in the wildfires of 1988? Turn to the separate fire supplement enclosed in this newspaper for some background reading. Then, use this map and descriptions on the front and back pages of this issue to find out what has occurred since lightning struck Mystic Isle in August 1981. Notice the abundant young lodgepole pines that have germinated and aspens have suckered in the forest to a younger stage.

SELECTED FIRE SITES IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

1. Beaver Creek Fire
   In August, 1986, a lightning-caused fire burned over 1,000 acres on the west side of the Tetons Park Road between Moose and South Jenny Lake Junction. A summer walk to Taggart Lake reveals wildflowers, grasses and flowering shrubs; many lodgepole pines which have germinated in fire-created openings.

2. Mystic Isle Fire
   Along the east shore of Leigh Lake, you can witness what has occurred since lightning struck Mystic Isle in August 1981. Notice the abundant young lodgepole pines that have germinated and aspens have suckered in the growing seasons following the fire.

3. Signal Mountain
   Drive the Signal Mountain Summit Road (no trailers or large motorhomes, please) to view a forest that burned in 1878, when massive fires swept through the Jackson Hole valley. In the past 110 years, lodgepole pines have matured.

Sub-alpine fir and Engelmann spruce will continue to replace the lodgepole pine until fire once again returns the forest to a younger stage.

SELECTED FIRE SITES IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

4. Lewis River Canyon
   Shooting firebrands far in advance of the flame wall, a wind-whipped blaze leapt the 500 yard wide Lewis River Canyon in summer 1988. The scene puts human-made barriers in perspective; even the most resourceful fire-fighting crews cannot control fires of this magnitude.

5. Blow Down Fire Site
   In 1984, a violent storm - windsheds or tornado - snapped and scattered these pine trees. Though seedlings sprouted the next spring and the fire had begun to recover, the fallen trunks were ready fuel when flames reached the site in 1988. After two successive defoliations, it may remain a window for decades but fire-adapted lodgepole cones will presumably reseed a new forest.

6. Burn Mosaic on Bunsen Peak
   Wildfires do not burn evenly, but rather leave a mosaic pattern complex and uncharted vegetation. Such uneven burns are a boon to wildlife, with varied habitat attracting diverse birds and mammals.

History

Mammoth Hot Springs is park headquarters. It is also the site of Fort Yellowstone, built during the Army era (1886 to 1918) of park administration. The former Bachelor Officers' Quarters is now the Albright Visitor Center where the story of Yellowstone's colorful history is told.

SERVICES AND FACILITIES

See page 11 for a directory of visitor services. All facilities, accommodations and services are available from approximately mid-June to late August. However, facilities and services are limited before and after that period. Please note operating days and times; check with park information is available by calling National Park Service headquarters at (307) 344-7381. Reservations for lodging and activities such as bus tours, horse rides, boat rental, etc. are made through TW Recreation Services, Inc.; call (307) 344-7311.

These highlights will help you plan your visit to Yellowstone, but much is left for you to discover and experience. If you spend just a little time and curiosity, Yellowstone's wonders will be revealed to you. May your visit be safe, rewarding and memorable.

Yellowstone Today is published four times a year by the Division of Interpretation, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190, (307) 344-7381, ext. 2054, in cooperation with the Yellowstone Association.
**Visitor Centers and Museums**

ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER, MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS
Open year round. Hours 8:00am - 9:00pm through June 10; 8:00am-6:00pm June 11-August 26; 8:00am-6:00pm August 27-Sept. 4. Information, exhibits of the park's natural and human history publications. A movie, "The Challenge of Yellowstone," is shown throughout the day. Call (307)344-7381, ext. 2067 for more information.

OLD FAITHFUL VISITOR CENTER
Hours 5:00am-4:30 pm through June 10; 8:00am-6:00 pm June 11-Sept. 4, after Labor Day hours will be posted. Information, publications, evening predictions. A nine minute movie, "Yellowstone: A Living Sculpture" is shown throughout the day. Call (307) 344-7381, ext. 6001 for more information.

CANYON VISITOR CENTER
Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through June 10; 8:00am-6:00pm June 11-August 26; after August 27 hours will be reduced and posted. Information, publications, exhibits of Canyon geology and natural history. A movie, "The Faces of Yellowstone," is shown throughout the day. Call (307) 344-7381, ext. 6205, for information.

NORRIS MUSEUM
Hours 9:00am-4:30pm through June 10; 8:00am-6:00pm June 11-August 26; after August 27 hours will be reduced and posted. Information, publications, exhibits on geothermal features and on the extraordinary life forms that live in the geyser basin. Call (307)344-7733 for more information.

MADISON EXPLORERS MUSEUM
Open May 28. Located 1/4 mile south of Madison Junction; open morning to evening. Exhibits describe the exploration and establishment of Yellowstone as the world's first national park. Facility is unsuitable.

**FISHING BRIDGE VISITOR CENTER**
Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through June 10; 8:00am-6:00pm June 11-August 26; after August 27 hours will be reduced and posted. Information, publications, and exhibits of Yellowstone's birds, wildlife and lake geology. Call (307)344-7381, ext. 6150 for more information.

**GRANT VILLAGE VISITOR CENTER**
Open June 17. Hours 8:00am-6:00pm June 17-August 26; after August 27 hours will be reduced and posted. Information, publications, and exhibits of "Yellowstone and Fire," depicting the causes, events, response of people and renewal processes associated with fire, will be on display. A video with footage of the fires will also be shown every half hour. Come explore a fascinating natural process that has been occurring in Yellowstone every 250-400 years. For more information, call (307)344-7381, ext. 6602.

**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.

**MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS TERRACES**
Unique among Yellowstone's thermal features, almost two tons of new rock are added to the terraces each day by boiling water, please stay on designated boardwalks and trails.

**NORRIS GEYSER BASIN**
Explore the hottest, most active thermal basin in the park. Trails start at the museum and lead to colorful hot springs and a number of active geysers. In this area of thin crust, unstable ground and boiling water, please stay on designated boardwalks and trails.

**FOUNTAIN PAINT POT TRAIL**
Located 8 miles north of Old Faithful on the road to Madison Junction. Active, ever-changing mud pots make this area unique, as does the variety of thermal activity and color. To protect fragile formations and delicate thermal colors, and for your safety, please stay on boardwalks.

**THREE SENSES NATURE TRAIL**
Located on Firehole Lake Drive. One way road begins about one mile south of the Fountain Paint Pots parking area. Braille and visual texts help you "tune into" the sounds, smells and textures of Yellowstone.

**UPPER GEYSER BASIN**
The world's greatest collection of geysers is located here, including Old Faithful. Several miles of trail begin at the Old Faithful Visitor Center; stop in for orientation information, and for eruption times of predictable geysers: Castle, Grand, Riverside, Daisy and Great Fountain. Avoid damaging thermal features or yourself by staying on designated boardwalks and trails.

**WEST THUMB GEYSER BASIN**
Situated on the shore of Yellowstone Lake, boiling springs meet icy lake water. Stay on boardwalks and paths to preserve delicate features and avoid injury.

**MUD VOLCANO TRAIL**
Located approximately 6 miles north of Fishing Bridge Junction (approximately 10 miles south of Canyon Junction). Thermal features of unusual color and activity are found here -- Mud Volcano and Dragon’s Mouth, to name a few. Thin crust and unstable ground overlie boiling water. Protect yourself and help preserve fragile formations by staying on designated trails and boardwalks.

**Entrance Fees**
Legislation passed by Congress last year raised the ceiling on entrance fees charged at Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. Entrance fees are now $10 for a private, noncommercial automobile, and $4 for each visitor entering by snowmobile, motorcycle, bus, bicycle or on foot. These fees are good for a seven day pass to both parks. Also available for $15 is an annual calendar year pass to Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. The $25 Golden Eagle Passport, also effective for a calendar year, allows the permit holder and accompanying passengers to enter all parks which charge entrance fees.

The Golden Age Passport (for those over 62) and Golden Access Passport (for the handicapped) are still offered free of charge to qualifying individuals. They entitle the holder and accompanying passengers in a private, noncommercial vehicle to parks plus a 50 per cent reduction in user fees for camping, boat launching, etc.

The Yellowstone Association was founded in 1933 to assist with educational, historical and scientific programs for the benefit of Yellowstone National Park and its visitors. The Association's major activities is the operation of book sales outlets in park visitor centers. Proceeds from book sales and from membership revenues are used to: Support expanded naturalist training and programs Publish trail guides, books and pamphlets about Yellowstone Sponsor the Yellowstone Institute (see page 10) Purchase books for the park research library and employ part-time librarians Contribute to funding of museum exhibits and research equipment.

The Yellowstone Association was invited to become a member of the Yellowstone Association. Benefits include: $25 Associate $50 Contributing $100 Sustaining $250 Patron $500 Sponsor 1000 Benefactor

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY STATE ZIP
Make checks payable to "The Yellowstone Association" or "Yellowstone Association" in Visitor Centers or by mail
An informative newsletter Discounts on Institute products Invitations to special events A family membership covering donor, spouse, and children under age 20 A tax deduction Discounts at many association bookstores in other national parks

**The Yellowstone Association**

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**DISCOVER YELLOWSTONE... WITH A RANGER**
Ranger-led activities, offered from mid-June through Labor Day, are featured in Discover Yellowstone. Look for this publication at visitor centers, stores and gift shops starting June 10.
The Wondrous Ways of Heat and Water

Perhaps no single natural feature in any national park enjoys the fame and notoriety of Old Faithful Geyser. Millions of visitors have journeyed from all around the world to view this spectacular geo-logic wonder. For many, it comes as a surprise to discover that Old Faithful is just one of some 10,000 thermal features sprinkled liberally across the sprawling Yellowstone landscape. Indeed, the number and variety of Yellowstone's thermal splendors is unmatched anywhere in the world.

All thermal activity in nature is the result of volcanically heated water that comes to the surface in a variety of ways. In Yellowstone, the different thermal features are classed as hot springs, mud pots, fumaroles, and geysers.

It is generally assumed by geologists that a slowly cooling body of molten rock (magma) exists at relatively shallow depths beneath Yellowstone. As rain and snow fall on the park, some of it seeps down into the earth and eventually comes in contact with the heat from the magma.

Under tremendous pressure, this water is able to be heated to great temperatures without turning to steam - temperatures much higher than the boiling point. The superheated water begins to rise and works its way back to the surface emerging as one of Yellowstone's thermal wonders.

A hot spring occurs anytime hot, rising thermal water reaches the surface. In most cases, the water forms a steamy, sometimes bubbling pool. A great amount of variety including color, temperature, amount of water discharged, and level of activity exists among the various hot springs adding much to their charm.

Mudpots occur when a small amount of heated water rises to dissolve and mix with the overlying rock. The result is a bubbly, soupy mixture ranging in texture from thin to thick and viscous. Though generally in color, mudpots often contain minerals that create shades of gray, black, white, pink, and red, giving rise to the term "paint pots." Mudpots are found on the Fountain Paint Pots Trail, at Mud Volcano, Artist's Paint Pots, and in numerous backcountry locations in the park.

Fumaroles are basically steam vents. The steam is often expelled with tremendous force causing the ground to tremble and producing a strong roaring sound. Fumaroles are commonly found in many of the major geyser basins in Yellowstone.

Undoubtedly the most spectacular of the various kinds of thermal features are the geysers. Geysers have a complex plumbing system in which great quantities of hot water are stored at depth under tremendous pressure. A narrow part of the conduit leading to the geyser's vent or pool is blocked by steam bubbles preventing the water from coming to the surface.

Eventually the build-up of steam and super-heated water is great enough so that a small decrease in pressure within the system causes a chain reaction in which much of the hot water flashes instantly to steam. The steam then pushes the remaining water up and out of the tube in a violent eruption.

Geysers have been known to erupt to heights of 1,000 feet in the past. Currently, the world's largest geyser, Steamboat (found at Norris Geyser Basin in Yellowstone, see photo), reaches heights of 400 feet during eruptions, the force of which is sometimes great enough to throw rocks into the air. Some geysers occasionally blow out their own internal plumbing, either altering or stopping entirely their eruptive activity.

The park contains over 200 geysers, the largest concentration found anywhere. Each one has a different pattern of activity, and these patterns are themselves constantly changing. For many people, the chance to experience close-up the power and beauty of the earth's inner workings is a moving experience; one that has contributed mightily to Yellowstone's popularity and the shaping of its destiny.
WARNING!

Some things all visitors must know...
Hazards in Yellowstone National Park

Emergency Dial 911    Contact A Ranger 344-7381

Yellowstone is a wilderness filled with natural wonders that are also potential hazards. There is no guarantee of your safety. Regulations are strictly enforced to protect you and the park's wonders.

All wildlife, especially bison and bears, are unpredictable and dangerous. View animals at a distance or from your car. Keep a safe distance from all wildlife. It is against the law to approach within 100 yards of bears or within 25 yards of other wildlife. 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 common problems:

—improper food storage
—camping violations
—pets off leash
—frying
—swimming in thermal pools
—removal of natural features
—approaching wildlife too closely
—boating and fishing violations
—failure to remove detachable side mirrors when not pulling trailers

Scalding Water Can Ruin Your Vacation

Stay on boardwalks and designated trails. 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. Boardwalks and trails protect you and preserve delicate formations.

Pets are prohibited in thermal areas. Swimming or bathing in thermal pools or streams whose waters flow entirely from a thermal spring or pool is prohibited.

Bears Are Dangerous

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

Odors attract bears! Bears need your concern - not your food. Never leave food or garbage unattended. Dispose of garbage in bear-proofed trash or garbage cans. Store all food and cooking utensils in a secure place such as:

— the trunk of your car
— suspended 10 feet above the ground and 4 feet horizontally from a tree or post
— a food storage box is available in selected sites in campgrounds.

If you are involved in a conflict with a bear, (regardless of how minor) or if you observe a bear or bear sign, report it to a park ranger as soon as possible. Someone's safety may depend on it.

Animals Are Unpredictable

Warning: Bison are more dangerous than they appear. Each year visitors approach bison too closely and are gored. People have been killed by these animals which weigh up to 2,000 pounds and sprint at 30 mph, three times faster than you can run.

Bison may appear tame and slow but are wild, unpredictable and dangerous. Do not approach bison or any wildlife. View and photograph them from the safety of your vehicle.

Watch Your Children

Your hand and your voice may be too far away once your child leaves your side. . .

Please - Protect Yourself and Your Park
CAMPING
Camping is permitted only in designated campgrounds. It is illegal to camp in pullouts, picnic areas, or parking lots. Canyon Village Campground, Fishing Bridge RV Park and Fishing Bridge Campground are restricted to hand-sided camping units only.

CAMPFIREs
Campfires are permitted in designated campgrounds and in picnic areas where fire grates are provided. Backcountry use permits are required for campfires in the backcountry. Any dead and down material may be used as firewood.

CLIMBING
Rock climbing in Yellowstone is dangerous due to loose, crumby rock. Climbing is not recommended.

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

FIREARMS
Firearms are not allowed in Yellowstone. However, unloaded firearms may be transported in a vehicle when the weapon is boxed, banded or rendered inoperable, and kept out of sight. Pistols must be placed in a separate compartment of the vehicle.

LOST AND FOUND
Report lost and found items to any visitor center or ranger station. A report will be filed and the article returned when possible. For more assistance write: Yellowstone National Park, Visitor Services Office, P.O. Box 166, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190.

MOTORCYCLES
Motorcycles, motor scooters, and motor bikes must be operated on park roads; no off road or trail travel is allowed. Campfires are permitted in designated campgrounds and in backcountry use permits are required for campfires in the backcountry. Any dead and down material may be used as firewood.

Camping in Yellowstone National Park

Twelve campgrounds are operated by the National Park Service in Yellowstone. All campgrounds are available on a first-come, first-served basis with the exception of Bridge Bay campground which is on the nationwide ticketron reservation system. This reservation system is in effect June 10 to September 3. Reservations for Bridge Bay may be made up to eight weeks in advance at any one of 600 ticketron outlets throughout the country, including Bridge Bay campground. Reservations may also be made by mail through Ticketron, Department R, 401 Hackensack Avenue, Hackensack, NJ 07601, or by phone by calling one of the following numbers, 9:00am-9:00pm Pacific time: (213) 410-1720; (303) 825-8447; or (602) 340-9033.

Camping or overnight vehicle parking in pullouts, picnic areas, camping grounds, or any place other than a designated campground is not permitted, and there are no overnight camping facilities.

Canyon Village and Fishing Bridge campgrounds are restricted to hard-sided camping units only - no tents or tent trailers - due to the frequency of bears.

All camping is limited to 7 days between June 16 and August 25. Check out time for all campgrounds is 10:00am. Additional camping facilities are available in national forest areas and communities outside the park.

RV PARK
A trailer village (no tents or tent trailers allowed) is operated by TW Recreational Services, Inc. at Fishing Bridge. Water, sewer, and electrical hookups are available for $17.00 per day. For information and reservations, call TW Recreational Services, Inc. at (307) 344-7311 or write TW Recreational Services, Inc., Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

Quiet Hours
Camping in Yellowstone is a special experience. Each visitor deserves the opportunity to hear the birds, wildlife and streams in this beautiful environment. Respect the rights of other campers and comply with the law by adhering to quiet hours, 8:00 pm to 8:00 am, which will be strictly enforced. No generators, loud audio devices or other noise disturbances will be allowed during this time.

Group Camping
Group camping areas are available for organized groups with a designated leader such as youth groups, educational groups, etc. (family reunions or similar gatherings do not qualify).

The nightly fee is $2.00 per person. Advance reservations are required and can be made beginning January 1 by calling Yellowstone National Park, Attention Visitor Services Office, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190, (307) 344-7381.

IF YOU PLAN TO HIKE NEAR CRAIG PASS...
Road construction on Craig Pass, located between Old Faithful and West Thumb, will affect access to and use of trailsheads along this route. Parking may not be available.

Please plan your trip accordingly; talk with a park ranger concerning access to those hiking these trails.
**Hiking Information**

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

**Rules**

To preserve Yellowstone's backcountry and enhance your wilderness experience, the National Park Service has established the following regulations and guidelines.

Contact a park ranger before you begin a day hike or overnight trip.

**PERMITS**

Permits are required for some day hikes and all overnight trips. Yellowstone Park has a designated backcountry campsite system and a non-fee permit is required for overnight stays. Permits can be obtained only in person and no more than 48 hours in advance. Each designated campsite has a maximum limit for the number of people and stock allowed per night. The maximum stay per campsite varies from 1 to 3 nights per trip. A day-use permit is required for some areas. Bear activities sometimes require hiking and camping restrictions. Permits are also required for boating and fishing. Information and permits are available at ranger stations and visitor centers.

**CAMPFIRES**

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

**SANITATION**

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

**PROTECTING NATURAL FEATURES**

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

**Hiking and Camping in Bear Country**

Yellowstone Park is home to both grizzly and black bears. Although the risk of an encounter with a bear is low, there are no guarantees. Know how to minimize the risks.

**HIKING**

Make your presence known; do not surprise a bear. Hike in groups and make noise. Many experienced hikers wear bells, whistle, talk loudly, or sing. If you see a bear, give it plenty of room. Do not make abrupt moves or noises that might startle it. If you cannot detour, wait until the bear moves away from your route. Do not try to approach it for a better look or a picture. Sows with young or bears defending a carcass are especially dangerous - be alert!

**CAMPING**

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

**ODORS ATTRACT BEARS**

Avoid carrying or cooking odorous foods.

Food and garbage must be secured from bears. Hang all food at least 10 feet above the ground and at least 4 feet horizontally from any post or tree trunk.

---Sleep a minimum of 100 yards from where you hang your food, garbage, and prepare your meals.
---Keep your sleeping gear clean and free of food odor.
---Do not sleep in the clothes you cook in.
---Hang the clothing you wore while cooking and eating in plastic bags.
---There is evidence that menstruation, sexual intercourse, cosmetic odors and sweet smelling substances may attract bears.

**IF YOU ENCOUNTER A BEAR**

Even if you have taken all precautions, you may still encounter a bear. If you do:
---Stay calm; it will probably leave you alone. Do not make abrupt moves or noises that might startle the bear.
---Give the bear plenty of room. Slowly detour, keeping upwind so it will get your scent and know you are there. If you cannot detour, look for a climbable tree while waiting for the bear to move away from your route.

---If a grizzly charges, your options are: drop a pack or jacket to distract the bear, "climb at least 12 feet up a stout tree as a last resort, assume a "cannon ball" position to protect your head and stomach while playing dead.

Because grizzlies can attain short bursts of speed up to 40 mph, running away is a poor option.

If you are involved in a conflict with a bear, regardless of how minor, report it to a park ranger as soon as possible. Someone else'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. Information about these areas and their restrictions is available at ranger stations and visitor centers.

**Bear Facts: Characteristics of Grizzly & Black Bears**

**GRIZZLY BEAR**
(Ursus arctos horribilis Ord)

COLOR: Varies from black to blonde; frequently with white tipped fur, giving a grizzled "silvertip" appearance.

HEIGHT: About 3-1/2 feet at the shoulder; reaches 6 to 7 feet when standing on hind legs.

WEIGHT: Adults average 350 lbs. Some weigh 650 to 700 lbs and, rarely, 800 lbs or more. Females are generally smaller than males.

HOME RANGE SIZE: Males: 73 to 1059 square miles; Females: 11 to 486 square miles.

LIFE EXPECTANCY: 15 to 20 years in the wild; 30 or more in captivity.

A small grizzly is often difficult to distinguish from a large black bear. However, all bears are dangerous; treat them with extreme caution. Sows with cubs are especially ferocious when protecting them from real or perceived danger. If you discover an animal carcass, be alert; these are important sources of food, especially during spring, and bears will aggressively defend their caches.

---Sleep a minimum of 100 yards from where you hang your food, garbage, and prepare your meals.
---Keep your sleeping gear clean and free of food odor.
---Do not sleep in the clothes you cook in.
---Hang the clothing you wore while cooking and eating in plastic bags.
---There is evidence that menstruation, sexual intercourse, cosmetic odors and sweet smelling substances may attract bears.

**BLACK BEAR**
(Ursus americanus Pallas)

COLOR: Varies from pure black to brown, cinnamon or blonde; in the Rocky Mountains about 50 percent are black with a brown muzzle.

HEIGHT: About three feet at the shoulder.

WEIGHT: Adults range from 125 to over 500 lbs. Females are generally smaller than males.

HOME RANGE SIZE: Males: 2 to 76 square miles; Females: 1 to 19 square miles.

LIFE EXPECTANCY: 15 to 20 years in the wild; 30 or more in captivity.

A small grizzly is often difficult to distinguish from a large black bear. However, all bears are dangerous; treat them with extreme caution. Sows with cubs are especially ferocious when protecting them from real or perceived danger. If you discover an animal carcass, be alert; these are important sources of food, especially during spring, and bears will aggressively defend their caches.
Where Are The Bears?

In the past, bears were a common sight in Yellowstone National Park, especially along the roads, in campgrounds and developed areas. Massive traffic "bear jams," personal property damages and injuries caused by bears were also common. As visitation to the park increased, so did the number of bear incidents. During the period from 1931 through 1969, bears, both black and grizzly, caused an average of 146 property damages and 48 personal injuries per year. Some roadsides were bordered by bears being accidentally killed by motor vehicles, and aggressive bears involved in personal property damage or injuries had to be destroyed. The situation was not good for either people or bears, and the National Park Service sought to correct it.

What caused this problem? Bears were associating people with meatmeal. Ninety-five percent of the injuries to people by bears were related to bears seeking human foods and garbage. In the early days of the park, the black and grizzly bears quickly developed a taste for readily available human food. The presence of open garbage dumps and the willingness of travelers to stop and feed bears along the roadsides only encouraged this taste. Simply put, bears had some incentive to approach within 100 yards of bears making natural a garbage as a substitute for their natural diet.

So what was the National Park Service to do to correct this problem? During the late 1960s and early 1970s, an intensive bear management program began with an emphasis on restoring and maintaining natural populations of grizzly and black bears as part of the park's native fauna, and on providing for the safety of park visitors. To accomplish these goals, the following objectives were critical:

1. Public Awareness: Inform and educate people about bears, especially about the value of having bears and how to minimize conflicts when visiting or living in bear country. Emphasize the need to eliminate unnatural food sources in the form of human food and garbage in order to reduce property damage, personal injuries and the subsequent removal of problem bears.

2. Eliminate Unnatural Food Attractants: This is a program based on prevention. All human food and garbage is secured so that it is unavailable to bears. This is accomplished by providing visitors and employees with bearproof garbage cans and by posting areas with strict food security regulations. Ranger patrols insured the feeding of wildlife, frequent garbage pickups, and the hauling of all garbage out of the park daily are additional measures the National Park Service takes to meet this objective.

3. Prompt Management Response: When prevention, through the elimination of all unnatural food attractants, does not deter a bear from frequenting an area where people congregate, an attempt is made to modify the bear's behavior. Trapping the bear and relocating it to an area away from concentrations of people is the most common method used. If attempts fail, the bear continues to pose a threat to people, it is removed from the population.

4. Continued Research on and Monitoring of Bears and Their Activities: Research provides management with factual knowledge about bear distribution, population dynamics, behaviors, and the ecology of bear-human interactions. This information is essential when evaluating the effectiveness of management programs affecting or affected by the grizzly bear population.

The monitoring of bear activity identifies areas where the potential for a conflict between people and bears exists and inquires that the management program is implemented when necessary. To insure the safety of park visitors and employees and the protection of bears, areas with high levels of bear activity are patrolled by rangers and posted with warning signs, or restricted.

The majority of information about bear activity comes from people who report sighting bears or signs of a bear being around, and from the tracks or scat. If you see or hear about a bear, or are involved in a bear incident, should report it to a park ranger. The bears' welfare and safety of other park visitors may be at stake.

The first years of the program showed how unnatural food sources were eliminated inside the park, some bears switched to natural diets. Bears that continued to utilize unnatural food sources were trapped and relocated away from concentrations of people in hopes they would establish themselves totally independent of unnatural food sources. Those bears that returned to areas with concentrations of people and continued to seek unnatural foods and to threaten the safety of park visitors were removed from the population.

As the program progressed and as bears either switched to natural diets or were removed from the population, the numbers of property damages and injuries and the need to remove "problem" bears were reduced. The intense bear management program begun in the 1960s and early 1970s remains in place today in Yellowstone. However, it is no longer aimed at correcting a problem situation but at preventing such a situation from developing.

Bears continue to be observed in Yellowstone, many from the roadways. Most bear observations occur during early morning or evening hours, and near road cover along the edge of open areas. The bear population in Yellowstone today is wild and continues to exist as part of a natural system, providing park visitors lucky enough to see a bear with a true National Park experience.

Aversive Conditioning to Manage Bears

In cooperation with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, the National Park Service is researching the possibility of modifying bear behavior through aversive conditioning. This program targets bears that are in danger of getting into problem situations which could lead to their removal from the Yellowstone population.

If you see or hear about park rangers or game wardens shooting at bears with "odd looking" weapons. They are using a modified gas gun to propel a projectile. This projectile is filled with water and is designed to explode on impact, creating a source of pain without causing harm to the bear. When a bear is involved in an activity that could lead to problems, it will be shot with one of these projectiles. The objective is for the bear to associate pain with that particular activity and hopefully avoid similar situations in the future.

While preventing bears from getting into problem situations in the first place is the best method of insuring the survival of the bear, this project may provide a future means of saving bears that would otherwise be removed from the population.

Trumpeter Swans Need Your Help

In the past, Yellowstone National Park has been instrumental in conservation efforts to save the trumpeter swan. Recently, the trumpeter swan has been facing more problems, both natural and man-caused, than ever before.

In an effort to reduce man-caused problems, the Trumpeter Swan Recovery Fund was established. Our most recent project is a cooperative venture involving Yellowstone National Park, the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Call of the Wild Ranch just south of Livingston, Montana. The project calls for replacing existing mute swans on the ranch with captive bred trumpeter swans; the eventual goal is for natural reproduction of trumpeter swans on the ranch, with the offspring flying freely in the Paradise Valley and throughout the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. You can help in the recovery of the trumpeter swan by making donations to the following tax deductible fund: Trumpeter Swan Recovery Fund c/o Yellowstone Association P.O. Box 117 Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190

Photographers: Don't Let This Happen

Yellowstone inspires the photographer in all of us. Wildlife are particularly fascinating to observe and photograph, perhaps because there are few places where it is possible to see an animal in its natural environment. Nearly all animals are fascinating inhabitants when you see them in their natural surroundings.

However, there are some things you should know about photographing wildlife. If you are photographing bears, it is against the law to approach within 100 yards of bears or within 25 yards of other wildlife. It is illegal to approach wildlife in the case of bears with young and their mothers. If you are near a bear, look for signs of activity such as tracks, scat, or animal carcasses. Make the bear aware of your presence by making noise.

Animals in the wild behave differently than animals in zoos, and undisturbed space is among the greatest of their needs. Respect this, and you will be rewarded by seeing more of their natural activities and discovering how they live in the wild. You'll also expand your photo opportunities and have a safer, rewarding visit.
Schedules of services of worship are posted at visitor centers, campgrounds in the park and in communities located Church Services & Handicapped Access of Visitor Services on page 11.

A special invitation to visit our Christmas Shop at Mammoth at all of our General Stores.

A special invitation to visit our Christmas Shop at Mammoth Hot Springs, open from June 2 through August 31. Opened for the first time in 1986, it carries merchandise exclusive to that location, a working toy train, and trees decorated to represent the Rockies and the uniqueness of Yellowstone. (It also features unscheduled visits by Santa himself!)

For locations and dates of operation, consult the Directory.

You Can Help Support Fishing in Yellowstone Through the Yellowstone Fishery Fund A growing number of people are dedicated to preserving the fisheries of Yellowstone National Park. Through combined volunteer and financial support, it is needed to protect this national treasure. Your contribution will be used for fisheries research and law enforcement.

The Montana Power Company

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, liquor, groceries and food, hot coffee, cold beer and other beverages.

We feature one-hour on-site film processing at our Old Faithful and Canyon Village Photo Shops, and at our Fishing Bridge and Grant Village General Stores.

Come in and try our premium, hand-dipped ice cream made locally in Montana. A wide variety of flavors is available at all of our General Stores.

For locations and dates of operation, consult the Directory of Visitor Services on page 11.

Yellowstone Park Activities
Guided Horseback Rides at Roosevelt, Canyon and Mammoth
Old West Cookouts at Roosevelt (Dinner and Breakfast)
Stagecoach Outings at Roosevelt
Lake Cruises, Boat Rentals, Guided Fishing Trips at Bridge Bay Marina on Yellowstone Lake
Sightseeing Bus Tours for all major locations
For information and reservations, phone (307) 344-7311 or stop at any TW Recreational Services Activity Desk, located at most in-park locations.

Hampton Stores Activities
Bridges of Yellowstone National Park
Church Services & Handicapped Access
Schedules of services of worship are posted at visitor centers, campgrounds and on other bulletin boards throughout Yellowstone. Services take place both in the park and in communities located outside of the park.

A listing of facilities, scenic areas and features which are accessible to the handicapped can be obtained at any visitor center. For more information, or to make suggestions, contact the Handicapped Access Coordinator, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

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The Montana Power Company

As 1990 approaches, Hamilton Stores looks forward to celebrating its 75th anniversary. We take great pride in being the oldest concessioner under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service and a family owned, third generation business. In 1915, Charles Ashworth Hamilton established Hamilton Stores, Inc. with the purchase of the old Klamer General Store in the Upper Geyser Basin of the Old Faithful area. Pictures of the facility, complete with horses and buggies parked in front, still exist. Very quickly after those pictures were taken, Hamilton Stores, Yellowstone Park, and most definitely, the entire nation, moved into the automobile age. Hay barns were replaced by service stations and we all moved into a new era.

The wonders of Yellowstone are now accessible to all who wish to explore and enjoy them. To those who prefer a leisurely pace, much of this great park can be viewed by car. To those who desire a more personal experience, nature walks, backcountry hiking and backpacking, by permit, are options.

Hamilton Stores, Oldest Park Concessioner
Hamilton Stores takes pride in its many years of serving the traveling public with its fifteen facilities within Yellowstone. Comprised of eight general stores, three photo shops, eleven mini-convenience stores, a Christmas and Photo Shop in the Mammoth area, and a tackle shop located in the Bridge Bay Marina, we carry and provide a broad range of products and services needed by visitors during their stay in Yellowstone.

From food products, home decor and gifts, apparel, souvenirs, fishing, camping and photo supplies, right down to on-site photo processing in select locations, we try to offer the various conveniences necessary and desirable to assist in making your Yellowstone stay as pleasant and memorable an experience as possible.

Hamilton Stores invites you to visit its locations and share a bit of our history. Welcome to Yellowstone... and our best wishes for an enjoyable stay in your National Park.

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

The National Park Service announces a new curriculum for upper elementary grades called Expedition: Yellowstone! Students are now able to learn about the park either by studying it at their school or by combining classroom work with a trip (or "Expedition") to Yellowstone.

Aimed at the 4th, 5th and 6th grade levels, the curriculum materials consist of a teacher's workbook and a storybook, tied together by shared concepts. Teachers registering to participate in the program will also receive information for planning an "Expedition" to the park. Rustic cabins at the Lamar Buffalo Ranch may be reserved and school groups are assigned a park ranger to help plan and prepare their trip.

For more information, mail this coupon to the address below, leave it at any visitor center or call (307) 344-7381, ext. 2338. Expedition Yellowstone National Park Service P.O. Box 168 YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING 82190

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Please send me more information about the Expedition Yellowstone! program

Name _____________________________
School ____________________________
Address __________________________
City, State, Zip _____________________
(Zone Code) Phone __________________

(Check) I have a question.

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EXPERIENCE YELLOWSTONE第二部分

Yellowstone National Park Activities
Guided Horseback Rides at Roosevelt, Canyon and Mammoth
Old West Cookouts at Roosevelt (Dinner and Breakfast)
Stagecoach Outings at Roosevelt
Lake Cruises, Boat Rentals, Guided Fishing Trips at Bridge Bay Marina on Yellowstone Lake
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Please send me more information about the Expedition Yellowstone! program

Name _____________________________
School ____________________________
Address __________________________
City, State, Zip _____________________
(Zone Code) Phone __________________

(Check) I have a question.

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Wolf Pac Now Available for Teachers

A new series of curriculum materials on wolves is currently in production by the National Park Service and the Denver Museum of Natural History. "Wolf Pac" is designed to help teachers and parents, together with their children, learn more about wolves as well as activities for young people targeted to grade levels K-4, 5-8, and 9-12. These materials will be ready for shipment in June, 1989, and the best part is...they're available for teachers now! "Wolf Pac" consists of several publications about wolves as well as activities for young people targeted to grade levels K-4, 5-8, and 9-12. These materials are available for teachers now. Please take this coupon in to any Yellowstone Visitor Center or mail it to: "Wolf Pac!", Division of Interpretation, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

Information On Neighboring Parks

TW Recreational Services, Inc., operates hotels and lodges throughout the park as well as gift shops, restaurants and snack shops. Other services and activities include horse rides, cookouts, stagecoach outings, lake cruises, boat rentals and bus tours. Reservations for accommodations and activities are suggested. Call (307) 344-7311.

Don't forget to ask about winter vacation opportunities in Yellowstone Park.

For locations of accommodations and activities, and dates of operation, consult the Directory of Visitor Services on page 11.
Directory of Visitor Services

Facilities & Services offered by
Hamilton Stores, Inc. * TW Recreational Services, Inc. * Yellowstone Park Service Stations * Yellowstone Park Medical Services

Reservations are suggested for lodging & activities; call TW Recreational Services (307) 344-7311.

National Park Service Information (307) 344-7381; Emergency Dial 911

Accommodations

OLD FAITHFUL INN - Rooms, suites. May 5-October 31
OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE - Rooms and cabins. May 19-October 31
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE - Cabins. May 23-September 25
GRANT VILLAGE - Rooms. May 31-September 18
LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL - Rooms, suites, cabins. May 24-September 17
LAKE LODGE - Cabins. June 5-September 11
LAKE LODGE CAFETERIA - Open year round
LAKE LODGE SNACK SHOP - May 24-September 17
OLD FAITHFUL INN DINING ROOM - May 5-October 11
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE - Rooms, cabins. May 24-September 17
CANYON LODGE CAFETERIA - June 16-October 16
ROOSEVELT LODGE - Cabins, June 3-September 5
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL - Rooms. Cabins. May 27-September 17

Restaurants, Cafeterias, Fast Foods

* OLD FAITHFUL INN DINING ROOM - May 5-October 11
* OLD FAITHFUL INN, PONY EXPRESS SNACK SHOP - May 25-September 25
* OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE FAMILY RESTAURANT - May 19-September 5; reopens October 11-October 30
* OLD FAITHFUL LODGE SNACK SHOP - May 24-September 25
* OLD FAITHFUL LODGE CAFETERIA - May 23-September 24
* OLD FAITHFUL FOUR SEASONS SNACK SHOP - May 26-September 5
* GRANT VILLAGE RESTAURANT - May 31-September 18
* GRANT VILLAGE TEARoom - May 31-June 6, dinner only, June 7-Sept. 4, breakfast and dinner
* LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL DINING ROOM - May 24-September 17
* LAKE LODGE CAFETERIA - June 5-September 11
* LAKE LODGE SNACK SHOP - June 6-August 27
* CANYON LODGE SNACK BAR - June 5-September 10
* CANYON LODGE CAFETERIA - June 12-August 28
* CANYON LODGE DINING ROOM - June 16-Aug. 25
* ROOSEVELT LODGE DINING ROOM - June 3-September 9
* ROOSEVELT LODGE COOKOUT - Dinner June 4-September 4. Breakfast June 27-August 18
* MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL - Cabins. May 5-October 31
* MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL DINING ROOM - May 27-September 12

Hotels & Lodges

Gift Shops

OLD FAITHFUL INN - Cabins. May 5-October 11
OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE - May 19-October 30
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE - May 23-September 25
GRANT VILLAGE - May 31-September 18
LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL - May 24-September 17
LAKE LODGE - June 5-September 11
CANYON LODGE - June 12-August 28
ROOSEVELT LODGE - June 3-September 5
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL - May 27-September 17

Public Showers

Laundry

OLD FAITHFUL LODGE - Showers. May 23-September 25
GRANT VILLAGE CAMPGROUND - Showers and laundry. June 15-October 16
LAKE LODGE - Laundry. May 24-September 17
FISHING BRIDGE RV PARK - showers and laundry. May 15-October 15
CANYON VILLAGE CAMPGROUND - Showers and laundry. June 9-September 11

Light Meals

Fast Foods

OLD FAITHFUL PHOTO SHOP - April 20-October 22
OLD FAITHFUL BAKERY STORE - May 6-October 11
OLD FAITHFUL BAC STORE - May 14-September 14
WEST THUMB STORE - April 28-October 15
GRANT VILLAGE GENERAL STORE - June 10-September 18
BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE - June 9-September 16
LAKE GENERAL STORE - May 21-September 17
FISHING BRIDGE GENERAL STORE - May 20-September 7
CANYON PHOTO SHOP - April 27-October 10
CANYON VILLAGE GENERAL STORE - May 26-September 4
TOWER FALL STORE - May 27-September 12
ROOSEVELT STORE - June 3-September 5
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS GENERAL STORE - Open year round

General Stores

OLD FAITHFUL BASIN STORE - May 6-October 11
OLD FAITHFUL BAC STORE - May 14-September 14
GRANT VILLAGE MINI STORE - June 1-September 26
**GRANT VILLAGE GENERAL STORE - June 10-September 18; one hour film processing, approx. June 10-September 4
WEST THUMB STORE - April 28-October 15
BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE - June 9-September 16
LAKE GENERAL STORE - May 21-September 17
**FISHING BRIDGE GENERAL STORE - May 20-September 7
One hour film processing - approx. May 20-September 4
CANYON VILLAGE GENERAL STORE - May 26-September 4
TOWER FALL STORE - May 27-September 12
ROOSEVELT STORE - June 3-September 5
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS GENERAL STORE - Open year round

Photo Shops, Gifts, Souvenirs

**OLD FAITHFUL PHOTO SHOP - April 20-October 22
One hour film processing, approx. May 1-September 10
BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE - June 9-September 16
**CANYON PHOTO SHOP - April 27-October 10
One hour film processing, approx. May 26-September 4
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS CHRISTMAS AND PHOTO SHOP - June 2-August 31
**This location offers one hour film processing

Service Stations

OLD FAITHFUL, Lower Station - April 20-October 31 or later
OLD FAITHFUL, Upper Station - May 13-September 5
GRANT VILLAGE - May 13-September 5
LAKE YELLOWSTONE - May 20-September 18
FISHING BRIDGE - May 1-October 31 or later
CANYON VILLAGE - May 5-October 31
TOWER JUNCTION - June 3-September 5
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS - May 12-October 9
OLD FAITHFUL REPAIR SERVICE - May 26-September 4. Wrecker service will be provided from the Old Faithful stations May 8-October 14.
GRANT VILLAGE REPAIR SERVICE - June 1-September 18
FISHING BRIDGE REPAIR SERVICE - May 26-September 10. Wrecker service will be provided from Fishing Bridge stations May 8-October 14.
CANYON REPAIR SERVICE - May 26-September 4
OLD FAITHFUL LP GAS PLANT - May 15-September 16
GRANT VILLAGE LP GAS PLANT - June 1-September 18
FISHING BRIDGE LP GAS PLANT - May 1-October 31

Marina

BRIDGE BAY MARINA - Dock rental June 21-September 18.; Boat rental, guided fishing trips June 15-September 18.

Horse Operations

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS - Trail rides. May 27-September 17
CANYON LODGE - Trail rides. June 10-September 5
ROOSEVELT LODGE - Trail rides. June 3-September 4; Stagecoach Outing. June 3-Sept. 4; Old West Cookouts: Dinner, June 4-September 4; Breakfast, June 27-August 18.

Medical Services

LAKE HOSPITAL - May 25-September 15
Phone (307) 242-7241
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE - May 29-October 11
Phone (307) 545-7325
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS CLINIC - Open year round, weekdays; phone (307) 344-7995

Campgrounds

Operated by the National Park Service. First come, first served except for Bridge Bay. Select sites early. Dates subject to change.

**MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS - Open Year Round
**MADISON - May 5-October 31
**BRIDGE BAY - May 26-September 25
On reservation system; see page 6.
**NORRIS - May 15-September 18
SLOUGH CREEK - May 25-October 31
TOWER FALL - June 2-September 18
**FISHING BRIDGE - Hard-sided camping vehicles only. May 26-September 5
**CANYON VILLAGE - Hard-sided camping vehicles only. June 9-September 11
**GRANT VILLAGE - June 16-October 16.
**INDIAN CREEK - June 9-September 18
PEBBLE CREEK - June 16-September 11
LEWIS LAKE - June 16-October 31
Triangle Firewood sells firewood at these campgrounds

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

Billings, Montana (406) 245-4111 Bozeman, Montana (406) 586-5421
Cody, Wyoming (307) 567-2297 Cooke City- Silver Gate Montana (406) 830-2265
Gardiner, Montana (406) 948-7921 Jackson, Wyoming (307) 733-3316
Livingston, Montana (406) 222-0850 Red Lodge, Montana (406) 446-1718
West Yellowstone, Montana (406) 564-7701 Dubois, Wyoming (307) 455-2656
The Craig Pass road, between Old Faithful and West Thumb, opens for the season on May 22. However, travel will be restricted; Craig Pass will be closed 9:00 pm - 9:00 am, Sunday - Thursday, inclusive.

Hikers: Access to trailheads is affected. See page 6.

Bicyclists: Bicycles are not permitted on the Craig Pass road.

Craig Pass closes for the season on Sept. 11.

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

A listing of park facilities and services, with opening and closing dates for the 1989 season, is on page 11.

A more complete park map can be obtained at any entrance station, visitor center or service station.

This map courtesy of Conoco -- providing petroleum products since 1917...