Endangered Species: Here to Stay?

Yellowstone has relatively few species that are in danger of extinction and thus protected by the Endangered Species Act. Fortunately there are no endangered plants in the park, although there are several endemic species (found only here) and other rarities worthy of special concern. Five birds or mammals are currently threatened or endangered. Soon to be listed is the lynx, which has been infrequently seen in the park but likely still wanders greater Yellowstone. Protection and recovery of these rare and beautiful species is of high priority.

To read more about Yellowstone’s endangered species, please turn to page 15.

Important road information for all visitors

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

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

The scheduled opening dates in May are the earliest possible dates; some routes may actually open later. Please call or check locally to verify openings tentatively scheduled throughout the month of May.

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

Hikers and Anglers: For information on hiking or fishing access in the construction area, please ask a ranger at the Lake Ranger Station or Fishing Bridge Visitor Center.

KEEPING BISON IN YELLOWSTONE’S FUTURE

Native Americans and early explorers en route to Yellowstone saw millions of bison on the grasslands of the Great Plains and hunted them inside what today is park land. By 1900, bison were nearly extinct.

Only a few remained in remote preserves such as Yellowstone, still home to one of the world’s largest free-ranging bison herds. The recovery of bison following the slaughter of the late 1800s is one of the great success stories of wildlife conservation; more than 150,000 bison now live in private and public herds nationwide.

The animals you see today in Yellowstone are descended from a native population that survived in Pelican Valley, numbering only 23 in 1902. In response to fears that the native herd would not survive, managers brought in 21 plains bison to ensure that "buffalo" would remain in the park. These animals were moved to the Buffalo Ranch in the Lamar Valley in 1907 and intensively managed much like livestock until the late-1930s. Later, these bison were allowed to range freely. With protection from poaching, the native and transplanted populations increased. In 1938, bison were transplanted to historic habitats in the Firehole River and Hayden Valley. In 1954, the entire population numbered 1,477. (continued on page 6)
WARNING!

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

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

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

Avoid these situations

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

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

Scalding water can ruin vacations

Stay on boardwalks and designated trails; watch for frosty and icy trails and boardwalks. Scalding water underlies thin, breakable crusts; pools are near or above boiling temperatures. Each year, visitors breakable crusts; pools are near or above boiling temperatures. Scalding water underlies thin, breakable crusts; pools are near or above boiling temperatures. Each year, visitors have been killed by these animals which weigh up to 2,000 pounds (900 kg) and sprint at 30 miles per hour (48 kmph), three times faster than you can run.

All wildlife are unpredictable and dangerous; even small animals pose potential dangers. Do not approach bison or any wildlife; view and photograph them from the safety of your vehicle. If an animal reacts to your presence, you are too close.

Beware of falling trees

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

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All of Yellowstone is Bear Country. People have been seriously injured, maimed, and killed by bears. All of Yellowstone is Bear Country. People have been seriously injured, maimed, and killed by bears. Do not approach bears! Observe them at a distance (you are at greatest risk if you are closer than 100 yards (91m)). Bears may appear tolerant of people but are known to attack without warning. Feeding wildlife is unlawful. Animals who are fed often become demanding and aggressive, cause personal injury, and must be destroyed.

Odors attract bears! Bears need your concern—not your food. Never leave food or garbage unattended. Dispose of garbage in bear-proofed trash or garbage cans. To decrease the likelihood of personal injury, store all food and cooking utensils in a secure place such as: the trunk of your car; suspended 10 feet (3m) above the ground and 4 feet (1.2m) horizontally from a tree or post; or in a food storage box, available in selected campground sites. See page 5 for more information.

Watch your children

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

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

The altitude in Yellowstone ranges from 5300 feet to almost 11,000 feet. Due to the lessened atmospheric pressure at these altitudes, medical conditions may be exacerbated and the effects of physical exertion magnified. Heart and respiratory problems are especially prone to worsening at high altitude.

Be aware of your physical limitations, don't overexert, stop and rest frequently and drink plenty of fluids to forestall the dehydrating effects of the park's dry climate.

Emergency —dial 911

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Contact a ranger 344-7381

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Established. The Yellowstone Park Foundation and the Yellowstone Association work in partnership with the National Park Service and each other to provide a means for visitors to meet these challenges. Because so many visitors who love Yellowstone want to help ensure that it stands, wild and unimpaired, for our future, two separate organizations have been established. The Yellowstone Park Foundation is the only non-profit organization dedicated exclusively to raising money for projects that protect, preserve, and enhance Yellowstone National Park by becoming a Friend of Yellowstone. Public appreciation and dedication have ensured Yellowstone's protection and preservation for the first 126 years of its history. The nonprofit Yellowstone Association has dedicated itself to fostering this critical public support through education since its founding in 1933 and, with the help of visitors like you, has provided funding of over $5,600,000 to Yellowstone National Park in support of education, historical, and scientific projects.

Yellowstone Park Foundation

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

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

- A self-guiding trail through Fort Yellowstone that interprets the role of the U.S. Army in protecting Yellowstone during its early years;
- A landmark effort to restore the Park's native Westslope Cutthroat Trout population.

The Yellowstone Park Foundation receives no government support. It relies solely on the generous contributions of private individuals, foundations, and corporations to help protect and preserve Yellowstone for our enjoyment, and that of future generations. Yellowstone needs your support now more than ever. Please help to preserve the beauty and wonder of the park by becoming a Friend of Yellowstone. With a donation of $100 or more you will receive Yellowstone's limited edition 125th anniversary pin while supplies last. If you make a donation of $1,000 or more, your name will be displayed on the park's "Wall of Honor," receiving special recognition as a steward and benefactor of Yellowstone National Park. Yellowstone will exist tomorrow as one of America's most-treasured places only if our generation understands its value and makes its preservation a priority.

How Can You Help?

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

Second, become a member of the Yellowstone Association and provide substantial support to Yellowstone while receiving a year's subscription to Wilderness Profile, the Association's Yellowstone newsletter and to Yellowstone Today, the official park newspaper, both published quarterly. You will also receive a 15% discount on your purchases in Association park bookstores and a discount on Yellowstone Institute classes (see p. 13). A book bag is offered in appreciation of your contribution if you join while you are in the park.

For more information on Association membership or activities, ask one of our helpful staff members at any park visitor center, or write P.O. Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190, or call (307) 344-2296. You can also visit our website at www.YellowstoneAssociation.org.

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

Yellowstone anticipates collecting an estimated $6-7 million in additional revenue during Fiscal Year 1998. Funds collected during the project will remain available to the park for a six-year period.

The additional funds generated by the fee increases will be used to accomplish projects the parks have been unable to fund through yearly Congressional allocations. Funded projects will increase the quality of the visitor experience and enhance the protection of park resources.
CAMPFIREs Campfires are permitted in designated campgrounds and in picnic areas where fires are provided. Backcountry use permits are required for campfires in the backcountry. Any dead and down wood may be used as firewood but chainsaws are prohibited.

CLIMBING Rock climbing in Yellowstone is dangerous due to loose, crumby rock. Climbing is not recommended in most areas and is illegal in the Grand Canyon of Yellowstone. Rock climbing in the backcountry may result in damage to the area or serious injury from scalding water.

FIREARMS All firearms, including state-issued concealed weapons, are not allowed in Yellowstone. However, unloaded firearms may be transported in a vehicle when the weapon is cased, broken down, or irreparable, and kept out of sight. Ammunition can be stored 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 if possible. For more assistance write: Yellowstone National Park, Visitor Services Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

MEDICAL SERVICES Outpatient medical services are offered at three park locations during the summer season—Grant Village, Mammoth, and Old Faithful. The Lake Station, which has ten inpatient beds, 24-hour ambulance and emergency service, and laboratory, pharmacy, and radiology services. Yellowstone Park Medical Services works closely with National Park Service emergency medical personnel to provide prehospital care.

In case of medical emergency while in the park, dial 911.

CAMPING IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK FIRST-COME FIRST-SERVED SITES There are 127 campsites available at Yellowstone National Park. Seven of these campgrounds are operated by the National Park Service at Indian Creek, Lewis Lake, Mammoth, Norris, Pebble Creek, Slough Creek, and Tower Fall. Sites at these campgrounds are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

CAMPSTONE RESERVATIONS Amfac Parks and Resorts operates campgrounds near Bridge Bay, Grant Village, Madison, and Fishing Bridge RV Park. Same-day reservations can be made by calling (307) 344-7311 or by checking at an Amfac operated campground registration desk. Future reservations can be made by calling (307) 344-7311 or by writing Amfac Parks and Resorts, P.O. Box 165, WY 82190. Fishing Bridge RV Park is only open to campground offerings. Water, sewage, and electrical hookups, and is for hard-sided vehicles only (no tents or tent trailers are allowed).

Please make your reservations early and/or plan on securing your campground as early as possible. Campgrounds may fill by early morning, especially during peak season (early July–late August).

CAMPING RULES camping or overnight parking in pullouts, parking areas, picnic grounds, or any place other than a designated campground is not permitted. Boating, fishing, and overnight camping are not permitted. Campers and comply with the law by adhering to quiet hours, 8:00 pm to 8:00 am.

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

PERMITS Permits are required for boating, fishing, overnight backcountry use, and transporting some wildlife parts, such as antlers, through the park; ask at visitor centers or ranger stations. Please carefully read the regulations and safety information you receive with your permit.

PETS Pets must be leashed and are allowed only within 25 feet (7.6 m) of roads and parking areas. Leaving a pet unattended and/or tied to an object is prohibited. Pets are prohibited on trails, in the backcountry, on boardwalks, and in thermal areas.

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

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

STORMS Yellowstone's weather is unpredictable. A sunny warm day may become fiercely stormy with wind, rain, sleet, and sometimes snow. Lightning storms are common; get off water or beaches and stay away from ridges, exposed places, and isolated trees. Without adequate clothing and gear, an easy day hike or boat trip can turn into a battle for survival. Exposure to wind, rain, or cold can result in hypothermia. This condition, if untreated, can cause death if not treated. Early warning signs include shivering, slurred speech, memory lapses, drowsiness, and exhaustion. Cold water is a special hazard to anglers and boaters.

STREAM CROSSING Fording a stream can be hazardous, especially during spring snowmelt/high water. Check at local ranger stations for current trail and stream conditions.

SWIMMING There are no swimming pools, hot tubs, or swimming baths, or wading in thermal features, or in streams whose waters flow from thermal features, is illegal. River, stream, and lake water is so cold that hypothermia is a serious possibility. Swimming is generally discouraged.

THEFT Theft is a potential problem. To avoid becoming a victim:

- Lock your vehicle;
- Keep all valuables out of sight;
- Place your name, address, or identification number on all valuable property;
- Report theft or vandalism to a ranger immediately.

TRAFFIC Yellowstone has over 350 miles (564 km) of roads. Most are narrow, rough, and bumpy. Some sections are steep and winding with sharp drop offs. Drive cautiously and courteously; slow moving vehicles must use pullouts to observe wildlife; and allow for safe passing by other vehicles. Watch for animals on the road, especially at night.

Bicycles and motorcycles present special hazards. Drive defensively and wear seat belts, especially with children on board. Keep passenger seat belt requirement. Be especially cautious of ice and road damage; cool temperatures may occur any time of the year. The maximum speed limit is 45 mph (73 km per hour) unless otherwise posted.

GOLDEN AGE/ACCESS DISCOUNT Holders of Golden Age and Access permits will be given a 50% discount on camping fees; this discount does not apply to Fishing Bridge RV Park.

GROUP CAMPING Group camping areas are available at Madison, Grant, and Bridge Bay campgrounds from late May through closing date for large organized groups with a designated leader such as youth groups, educational groups, etc.

The fees range from $35–$60 per night depending on the size of the group. Advance reservations are required and can be made beginning January 1 by writing Amfac Parks and Resorts, P.O. Box 165, WY 82190 or by phoning (307) 344-7311.

**Dates are approximate and may depend on weather or resource management concerns.**
FISHING SEASON
open for fishing on July 15. Please refer to
where fishing season opens June 1 (with
Memorial Day weekend and continues
fishing season begins on the Saturday of
With some exceptions, Yellowstone's
No state fishing license is required
special information.

Major exceptions are Yellowstone Lake,
and younger may fish without a permit
to obtain a non-fee permit; those 11 years
required. Anglers 16 years of age and
are age-qualified. To obtain fishing
permits are required for some day hikes
and all overnight trips. Permits must be
obtained at a ranger station and no more
hours before your camping date. Advance reservations for some back
country campsites may be made in writing
or in person for a $15 fee. To obtain the
necessary forms, write the Backcountry
Office, P.O. Box 168, YNP, WY 82190 or

check at a ranger station. Each designated
Campsite has a maximum limit for the
number of people and stock allowed per
night. The maximum stay per campsite
varies from 1 to 3 nights per trip. Because
bear activity, some hiking and camping
restrictions may apply. Permits are also
required for boating and fishing. Informa-
tion and permits are available at ranger
stations and some visitor centers.

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

STOCK USE
Overnight stock (horses, mules, burros, and llamas) use is not per-
mitted prior to July 1. All overnight
in and/or wet trail conditions. Horses
are not allowed in fromcountryp camp-
grounds.

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

PACK IT IN - PACK IT OUT
All refuse must be carried out of the
backcountry. Carry in your Kentucky
was parly burned in fire pits (foil, tin, glass etc).

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

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

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

Hiking and camping in bear country

Yellowstone Park is to be avoided entirely with the Yellowstone
ecosystem. Increasing numbers of anglers
ships with the rest of the Yellowstone
Park have evolved as ongoing research
reveals population trends and interrelation-
s of recreational angling and consuming
fish. In Yellowstone, angling is based on
fishing for native species of wild trout
in a natural setting.

Fishing regulations
In Yellowstone, bighorn sheep, elk,
campfires. These facts require
both a philosophical and literal distincti
between recreational angling and consuming
fish. In Yellowstone, angling is based on
fishing for native species of wild trout
in a natural setting.

Fishing regulations in Yellowstone National
Park have evolved as ongoing research
reveals population trends and interrelations
with the rest of the Yellowstone
ecosystem. Increasing numbers of anglers
have also influenced the development of
regulations by their impact on certain
species and aquatic habitats.

Park fishing regulations are available
at any ranger station, visitor center,
or Hamilton Store. For more information
on lake trout in Yellowstone Lake, see
article on page 16.

BEARS MENSTRUATING
WOMEN
Considering bears' highly
developed sense of smell, it may seem
logical that they could be attracted to odors
associated with menstruation. Studies on
this subject are few and inconclusive. If
a woman chooses to hike or camp in bear
country during menstruation, a basic
precaution should be to wear internal
pants, and avoid bell-shaped, baggy pants.

BEARS & MENSTRUATING
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Bison (continued)

Bison were trapped and herds periodically reduced until 1924, when only 600 were left. Today, the bison population was estimated to be approximately 4,000 in 1996.

Bison are nomadic grazers, wandering on both Yellowstone's grassy plateaus in the summer. During their migrations, it is possible that they may move to different areas depending on the availability of food and water. The drive between Tower Junction and Canyon Village goes over Dunraven Pass, the highest road in the park at 8,859 feet (2,687 m). Along the way you will find spectacular views of the Absaroka Mountains, the Yellowstone Range, and, on a clear day, the Tetons to the south. During June and July, wildflowers carpet the slopes and provide a colorful backdrop. A visitor center is located at Canyon Village.

LAKE AREA Yellowstone Lake, with 110 miles (170 km) of shoreline and a 136 square mile (354 sq km) surface area, is North America's largest mountain lake. Its relatively high elevation (7,733 feet or 2,345 m) is one reason why the lake is ice-locked at least half of the year. The area is prime habitat for a variety of birds 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 23; June 1 on Yellowstone Lake (with special regulations for ranching operations); July 15 on the lake's tributary streams and the Yellowstone River). A museum is located at Fishing Bridge.

WILDLIFE VIEWING

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

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

Montana and Yellowstone National Park: Alternatives including being considered allow bison to freely range over a large portion of public land inside and outside the park, including wildlife areas like elk and other wildlife through controlled hunting outside park boundaries; and attempting to eradicate brucellosis by capturing, testing, and slaughtering infected bison at numerous facilities constructed in the park. Additional options include purchase of additional winter range; attacking brucellosis with a yet unknown) safe and effective vaccine for bison, and quarantine of animals at appropriate locations such as Indian Reservations or other suitable sites outside Yellowstone.

Help Determine the Fate of Yellowstone Bison

We are seeking your comments on bison management in greater Yellowstone. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Interagency Bison Management Plan for Montana and Yellowstone National Park, is available for public review and comment until October 1, 1998. Ask for a copy of the Executive Summary at a park visitor center or write:

Bison Management EIS Team
National Park Service
Sarah Branson, DSC-RP
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225-0287
(303)969-2310
or visit our web site: http://www.nps.gov/planning/current.htm
To become a Junior Ranger, children pay a $2.00 fee for the activity paper, Yellowstone's Nature, available in any visitor center. After completing the requirements described in the paper, children are awarded an official Junior Ranger patch. Requirements include attending a Ranger-Naturalist program, hiking on a park trail, and completing activities about Yellowstone National Park. Both children and adults will benefit by sharing the fun of becoming a Junior Ranger.

Buffalo must be protected from more killing."

"I'd rather see a buffalo in Yellowstone than a cow in Montana."

"Ranchers do pay for their use of range. Not only can brucellosis kill the cattle herd, if not managed it will kill all the buffalo in the park as well as several other species of animals, both domestic and wild. Then there will be nothing here to see."

"The buffalo and cattle can coexist. The West is big enough for both."

"This was an excellent display! I think everyone who comes to Yellowstone should visit this display. Everyone needs to see all the things about bison. If there's no bison in Yellowstone, it just won't be the same park."

"Where the Buffalo Roam" opened at the Canyon Visitor Center in Yellowstone National Park on Aug. 1, 1997. Following its opening, traffic through the visitor center increased dramatically, reaching an average of 4,500 persons per day. The exhibition may eventually be moved to other locations in the park and will undergo periodic changes and updates. During the full term of its existence, it will be viewed by several million visitors in Yellowstone.

The idea for the collaboration had its roots in 1995, when the BBHC created a natural history exhibition on the bison in North America called "Seasons of the Buffalo." The award-winning exhibition, recognized by the American Association of Museums, was viewed by Yellowstone Park Superintendent Mike Finley. He began talking with BBHC officials about developing a similar exhibition for display inside Yellowstone, to help educate visitors about the park’s bison herd. An exhibition planning team with representatives from both organizations developed the exhibit.

The project was funded by the Park County Travel Council, Shoshone First Bank of Cody, Historical Center Trustee Nancy-Carroll Draper, and the National Park Service.

There are lots of ways to see Yellowstone, and, although a visit of at least several days is ideal, many visitors have less time than that. If you are time-limited or even if you're not, try the following:

• Decide which highlights are "must-sees" for you and those in your traveling party. See those first, giving lower priority to the many other features of the park.
• Consider driving less and seeing several places in more depth. A windshield tour doesn't tell you much about the essence of this special place called Yellowstone.

If Your Time is Limited...

• Take some quiet time away from traffic, other people, and the noises of "civilization."
• Remember that photographs are meant to document your experience in Yellowstone; they are not the experience itself.
• Talk to a park Ranger-Naturalist at one of the Yellowstone visitor centers or information stations early in your visit. He or she can help tailor your visit to create the unique experience you are seeking.

Junior Rangers

Yellowstone National Park has an official Junior Ranger Program open to children between 5 and 12 years of age. The goal of the program is to introduce children to the natural wonders of Yellowstone and their role in preserving them for the future. To become a Junior Ranger, children pay

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Printing for this Discover Yellowstone has been funded by a generous donation from the Yellowstone Association.
**Visitor Centers, Museums, and Information Stations**

**ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER, MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS**
Open year round. Hours 8:00am–7:00pm May 23–Sept. 7; 9:00am–5:00pm beginning September 8. Information, bookstore, and exhibits of the early history, exploration, and establishment of Yellowstone National Park. The films “The Challenge of Yellowstone” and “Thomas ‘Yellowstone’ Moran” are shown throughout the day.
Phone: (307) 344-2263.

**OLD FAITHFUL VISITOR CENTER**
Hours 9:00am–5:00pm through May 22; 8:00am–7:00pm May 23–Sept.; 9:00am–5:00pm September 8–November 2. Information, bookstore, and exhibits of the early history, exploration, and establishment of Yellowstone National Park. The films “The Challenge of Yellowstone” and “Thomas ‘Yellowstone’ Moran” are shown throughout the day.
Phone: (307) 545-2750.

**MUSEUM OF THE NATIONAL PARK RANGER, NORRIS**
Hours 9:00am–6:00pm May 23–Sept. 7. Exhibits trace the development of the park ranger profession, from soldier to modern specialist, the story parallels changes in the parks themselves. National Park Service history video is shown.
Phone: (307) 344-7353.

**NORRIS GEYSER BASIN MUSEUM**
Hours 8:00am–7:00pm May 23–Sept. 7. Information, bookstore, and exhibits of geothermal features.
Phone: (307) 344-2812.

**CANYON VISITOR CENTER**
Hours 8:00am–7:00pm May 23–Sept. 7. Information, bookstore. A new exhibit on bison is opened.
Phone: (307) 242-2550.

**FISHING BRIDGE VISITOR CENTER**
Hours 8:00am–7:00pm May 23–Sept. 7. Information, bookstore. Exhibits on Yellowstone’s birds and animals will help you identify some of the wildlife you may see in and around Yellowstone Lake.
Phone: (307) 242-2450.

**GRANT VISITOR CENTER**
Hours 8:00am–7:00pm May 23–Sept. 7. Information, bookstore. Yellowstone and Fire exhibit and film tell how fires have been a part of Yellowstone’s history for thousands of years.
Phone: (307) 242-2650.

**MADISON INFORMATION STATION**
Hours 8:00am–7:00pm May 23–Sept. 7. Information, bookstore.

**WEST THUMB INFORMATION STATION**
Hours 9:00am–5:00pm May 23–Sept. 7. Information, bookstore.

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**Self-guiding Trails**

With the aid of a 25¢ trail guide, explore the park’s features on foot. Stay on trails and boardwalks; watch your step in thermal basins and along steep drop-offs.

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

**FORT YELLOWSTONE WALKING TRAIL**
On this short walk, learn about the unique role the military played as the early guardians of Yellowstone prior to the establishment of the National Park Service.

**UPPER GEYSER BASIN**
The world's greatest collection of geysers is located here, including Old Faithful Geyser. Several miles of trail begin at the Old Faithful Visitor Center; stop in for orientation and geyser eruption information.

**GRAND CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE**
The canyon and the Upper and Lower Falls can be seen from overlooks along the rim drives. The North Rim Drive takes you to Inspiration, Grandview, and Lookout Points. A spur road leads to an overlook at the brink of the Upper Falls. The South Rim Drive leads to Uncle Tom’s Trail and Artist Point. Trails also wind along both rims.

**NORRIS GEYSER BASIN**
Explore the hottest, most active thermal basin in the park. Trails start at the parking lot and lead to colorful hot springs and a number of active geysers.

**FOUNTAIN PAINT POT**
Located 8 miles (13 km) north of Old Faithful on the road to Madison Junction. Active, ever-changing mud pots make this area special, as does the variety of thermal activity and color.

**MUD VOLCANO**
Located approximately 6 miles (9.6 km) north of Fishing Bridge Junction (approximately 10 miles (16 km) south of Canyon Junction). Intriguing and explosive mudpots such as the Mud Volcano and the Dragon’s Mouth have captured the imagination of park visitors through the years.

**WEST THUMB GEYSER BASIN**
Situated on the shore of Yellowstone Lake, boiling springs merit icy lake view. West Thumb Bay, a volcanic explosion crater (or caldera).

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**Other Opportunities**

**ROADSIDE EXHIBITS**
You can find out about Yellowstone’s fascinating geology, wildlife, scenery, and history on location! At scenic turnouts, points of interest, or trailhead parking areas, roadside exhibits give you on-the-spot information.

**OTHER TRAILS**
Calcite Springs Overlook & Tower Fall Calcite Springs overlook is located approximately 1.5 miles (2.4 km) south of Tower Junction. From the trail you can see Calcite Springs’ activity plus unique geological formations in the northermost extent of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Two miles (3.2 km) south of Tower Junction is the Tower Fall area. A short trail leads from the parking lot to an overlook of the 132 foot (40 m) waterfall.

**Fire Trails**
Located 6 miles (9.6 km) east of Mammoth Hot Springs on the Mammoth-Tower road, the accessible Children’s Fire Trail is a good place to look at the effects of fire on an easy, level trail. After the fires of 1988, contributions from children, educational groups, and other organizations helped build this trail; trail development and enhancement continues today. The short, accessible Two Ribbons Trail winds its way through burned forest along the Madison River, about 5 miles (8 km) east of the West Entrance.

**LESS TRAVELED ROADS**
Off the beaten path, one-way drives of several miles beckon to the Yellowstone visitor who has a bit more time to explore the park’s offerings. These include the Old Gardiner Road (5 miles, 8 km), which starts in Mammoth, traverses open sage grasslands with great views, and ends in Gardiner, Montana. The Blacktail Plateau Drive (8 miles (13 km) east of Mammoth Hot Springs), with aspen, wildlife, and open views, provides another auto tour opportunity in northern Yellowstone. These rough roads, most of which are gravel, may be closed throughout the summer for resource management or weather reasons. Please check locally for current information.

**CYCLING OPPORTUNITIES**
Bicycling is yet another mode of transportation used in Yellowstone. Please see page 4 for information and regulations relevant to your cycling experience. A map and additional information on bicycling opportunities in Yellowstone are available at visitor centers.
A variety of programs led by Ranger-Naturalists, offered through the summer in Yellowstone, are listed here. While general descriptions are included, individual programs are developed by each Ranger-Naturalist and tailored to its interests and expertise. Always, Ranger-Naturalists move through geyser basins, along the Canyon rim, in areas where wildlife gather and near other selected features. Watch for them during your travels, and feel free to ask them your questions. Most programs will run through September 7th. After this date, inquire at a Visitor Center about late season programs.

You are encouraged to attend evening campfire programs presented by Park Rangers nightly at Mammoth, Norris, Madison, Old Faithful, Grant, Bridge Bay, Fishing Bridge, and Canyon; three times a week at Lewis Lake; twice a week at Tower Fall; and at Pebble Creek. Please refer to the Ranger-Naturalist program listings for each area for times and locations. Most programs take place later in the evening so slides can be shown in the darkness. Come prepared with rain gear, warm clothes, and flashlights. Seven different themes will be explored through these programs, with each program being unique and original. These themes are:

The National Park Idea: The creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872 has often been characterized as "the best idea America ever had." Since Yellowstone's creation, the number and diversity of parks has grown nationally and worldwide. Explore Yellowstone's role in the evolution of the national park idea, its value in identifying, protecting, and planning for the future of this unique ecosystem. Come prepared with flashlights, warm clothes, and warm thoughts. Seven programs, 9:00 P.M. (through 8/1); 9:00 P.M. thereafter

The History of Yellowstone: Yellowstone National Park is a diverse and complex place. Managing its resources involves scientific research, education, and planning. This evening program topic will explore a variety of resource issues, some controversial, and each relating to the area of the park in which it is presented. Come prepared with warm clothes and warm thoughts. Seven programs, 9:00 P.M. (through 8/1); 9:00 P.M. thereafter

The Greatest Yellowstone Ecosystem: The park is part of something much larger, an interwoven system of biological processes and geologic features bound together by geography, climate and climate. Come celebrate this immense wilderness and find out how this natural ecosystem is affected by political boundaries and differing management philosophies. Seven programs, 9:00 P.M. (through 8/1); 9:00 P.M. thereafter

Wildlife of Yellowstone: Yellowstone has been called the wildlife wonder of the continent. Within the park and the surrounding ecosystem are found a huge number of animals and a fantastic variety of species. Learn more about the habits and habitats of the wildlife of Yellowstone. Seven programs, 9:00 P.M. (through 8/1); 9:00 P.M. thereafter

Geology of Yellowstone: Yellowstone and its scenic and living wonders are the result of geologic processes. In many places here, you can see geology in action. Rock forms before your eyes in thermal basins and rivers carve tremendous canyons. Discover how these processes continue to set the stage for the unique ecosystem you see today. Seven programs, 9:00 P.M. (through 8/1); 9:00 P.M. thereafter

The Aquatic World of Yellowstone: Yellowstone National Park's waters fuel its famous geysers, carve its Grand Canyon, provide spectacular waterfalls, and create the largest high-elevation lake in North America. The park gives birth to some of the great American river systems, providing rich habitat for a variety of wildlife. Learn more about Yellowstone's aquatic world. Seven programs, 9:00 P.M. (through 8/1); 9:00 P.M. thereafter

ALL OUTDOOR PROGRAMS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE DUE TO WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Canyon Area

Program Descriptions

Walk—Hayden Valley Walk: Starting June 17. Meet at the pullout on the south side of the road just north of Abner Creek, 4.5 miles south of Canyon Junction. This hike through one of Yellowstone's broad valleys, an ideal place for wildlife to gather. Learn more about who Hayden was and how the valley was formed. Be sure to bring your camera and binoculars, for you may see bison, swans, elk, pelicans, or perhaps a bear. 1 to 2 hours.

Walk—Walking the Canyon Rim: Starting June 7. Meet at Uncle Tom's Trail, a trail parking area on the North Rim Drive (road to Artist Point). Words can hardly express the startling beauty of the Yellowstone River, its Grand Canyon and spectacular waterfalls. Explore the geology and natural history behind the scenery. 1 to 2 hours.

Talk—The Yellowstone's Canyon: Starting May 31. Meet on the lower platform at Artist Point on the Canyon South Rim Drive. From a classic viewpoint, enjoy the Lower Falls, the Yellowstone River, and the spectacular colors of the canyon while learning about the area's geology and history. Discover why artists and photographers have been drawn to this special place. Come prepared with rain gear, warm clothes, and flashlights. Seven programs, 9:00 P.M. (through 8/1); 9:00 P.M. thereafter


Talk—The Greatest Yellowstone Ecosystem: Starting July 11. Meet on the back porch of the Grant Visitor Center. Discover behind-the-scene stories of Yellowstone's aquatic world. Learn more about Yellowstone's aquatic world. Seven programs, 9:00 P.M. (through 8/1); 9:00 P.M. thereafter

Talk—Wildlife of Yellowstone: Starting July 12. Meet near the West Thumb Geyser Basin Information Station. Explore the origins of famous geysers, carve its Grand Canyon, and at Visitor Centers for program titles and descriptions. Accessible. 45 minutes.


Walk—Lahoodie Geologic Discovery: Starting July 17. Meet near the West Thumb Geyser Basin Information Station. Explore the origins of many blue hot pools, boiling mud pots, glinting geysers, and the area's unique geologic past. Watch for bison, eagles, and osprey as you stroll through this dynamic geologic zone on the shores of Yellowstone Lake. Accessible with assistance. 1½ hours.

Goldilocks—Summer of Fire: Starting July 18. Meet at the Lake Oxbow Trailhead in the West Thumb Geyser Basin Parking Lot. Join a Ranger-Naturalist to explore the important role fire plays in nature, learn more about the events that took place in Yellowstone during the historic summer of 1988, and get a fire habit book in changes in the region ten years after the fire. Round-trip distance is 2 miles; moderately strenuous. RESERVATIONS REQUIRED. To reserve a spot on this hike, call 242-2000 to stop in the Grant Visitor Center. Allow 2 hours.


Lewis Lake Canoe Program: Starting July 22. Meet at the Lewis Lake Canoe Center. Come join a Ranger-Naturalist around the fire to learn more about Yellowstone's diverse wildlife, dynamic geology, colorful history, and other topics. Inquire locally on bulletin boards and at Visitor Centers for program titles and descriptions. Dress warmly and bring a flashlight. 45 minutes.

Grant Area

Program Descriptions

Talk—Hidden Stories: Starting July 7. Meet on the back porch of the Grant Visitor Center. Discover behind-the-scene stories of Yellowstone's fascinating wildlife, geologic creations, and natural processes. Explore the complex web of processes and protecting these dynamic features for future generations. Topics may include biologists, wolves, geysers, thermophiles, fire, and warm tombs. Accessible. 45 minutes.

Talk—Lahoodie Geologic Discovery: Starting July 14. Meet near the West Thumb Geyser Basin Information Station. Explore the origins of many blue hot pools, boiling mud pots, glinting geysers, and the area's unique geologic past. Watch for bison, eagles, and osprey as you stroll through this dynamic geologic zone on the shores of Yellowstone Lake. Accessible with assistance. 1½ hours.

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Lewis Lake Canoe Program: Starting July 22. Meet at the Lewis Lake Canoe Center. Come join a Ranger-Naturalist around the fire to learn more about Yellowstone's diverse wildlife, dynamic geology, colorful history, and other topics. Inquire locally on bulletin boards and at Visitor Centers for program titles and descriptions. Dress warmly and bring a flashlight. 45 minutes.

See page 10 for Canyon and Grant area maps.
### Chatbot Responses

**Lake Area**

#### Program Descriptions

**Talk—A Cutthroat Encounter: Fisheries Management** Starting June 8
Meet on the west side of Fishing Bridge. People often wonder why no fishing is allowed from the "Fishing Bridge." The answer to this question tells of some of the greatest disasters and greatest triumphs of fisheries management. Observe cutthroat trout from this famous bridge. 20 minutes.

**Walk—Mud Volcano Exploration** Starting June 1 (3:00 P.M. walk) or June 8 (9:00 A.M. walk).
Meet at the Mud Volcano parking area. Early explorers described the Mud Volcano area as "the greatest marvel we have yet met with." Find out what these intriguing mud pots have to tell us about Yellowstone's explosive past and future. Moderately strenuous. 2 hours.

**Walk—Yellowstone Lake Reflections** Starting June 1
Meet at Indian Pond, 3 miles east of Fishing Bridge. As one of the park's most beautiful settings, Yellowstone Lake offers evidence of the powerful forces that continue to shape the face of Yellowstone. Walk through meadow, forest, and along the lakeshore to learn more about the largest high elevation lake in North America. 2 hours.

**Walk—Managing the Wild** Starting June 8
It is the mission of the National Park Service to preserve resources while also providing for their use. From bears to bison to wolves, maintaining this balance can be challenging when the needs of wildlife and the desires of people collide. Inquire at the Visitor Center for today's specific topic and location. Allow 30 minutes travel time to the trailhead. Moderately easy. 2 hours.

**Evening Program** Starting June 8
Meet at the Fishing Bridge Visitor Center Amphitheater. Inquire locally on bulletin boards and at Visitor Centers for program titles and descriptions. Accessible. 45 minutes.

**Evening Program** Starting June 8
Meet at the Bridge Bay Campground Amphitheater. Inquire locally on bulletin boards and at Visitor Centers for program titles and descriptions. 45 minutes.

### Schedule

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<th>Day</th>
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- **Ranger-Naturalist Programs**

**Fishing Bridge–Lake Area**
### Ranger-Naturalist Programs

#### Madison Area

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<th>Program Descriptions</th>
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<tr>
<td>Walk—Evening Street</td>
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| ### Mammoth Area

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<tr>
<td>Talk—Yellowstone's Wildlife</td>
<td>9:30 P.M. through 10:00 P.M.</td>
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<td>Evening Program—Mammoth Hot Springs: The Lower Terraces</td>
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<td>Walk—The Army Years: Touring Historic Fort Yellowstone</td>
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<td>Evening Program—Canopy Program</td>
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#### Tower/Roosevelt Area

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<td>Walk—Helorsing Trail</td>
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<td>Walk—Last Lake Trail</td>
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<td>Talk—Tower Fall</td>
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<td>Evening Program—Tower Fall</td>
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<td>Evening Program—Pebble Creek</td>
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</table>
## Program Descriptions

### Walk—Geyser Hill Walk Starting May 23
Leven the intricacies of this area of the Yellowstone Ecosystem. Meet at Castle Geyser, 10 minute walk from the Visitor Center. 90 minute tour of geysers and the role they play in the Yellowstone Ecosystem. Meet at Castle Geyser, 10:00 a.m., 90 minute walk.

### Walk—Geyser Geology Walk Starting May 23
Learn the ins-and-outs of one of the most fascinating features of Yellowstone! Accompany a ranger through the Upper Geyser Basin exploring the geysers, the role they play in the Yellowstone Ecosystem during this 20 minute presentation. Meet at the Old Faithful Visitor Center for this outdoor, accessible program.

### Walk—Geyser Geology Walk Starting May 23
Join a ranger for a walk amidst the greatest concentration of geysers on earth. This one-
mile, 90 minute walk meets at the bridge located past the Old Faithful Lodge. This hike is not recommended for people with heart, breathing, or walking difficulties and may include walking along muddy trails. Allow 90 minutes for this 1/2 mile hike (possible 200' elevation gain).

### Walk—Sunset Geyser Basin Walk Starting May 23
This leisurely walk through the Upper Geyser Basin highlights the fragile nature of geysers and the role they play in the Yellowstone Ecosystem. Meet at Castle Geyser, 1/2 mile west of Old Faithful (15 minute walk from the Visitor Center) for this one-mile, 90 minute walk.

### Talk—Geology Starting May 23
Explore the Yellowstone Ecosystem in-depth during this moderately strenuous hike to the Upper Geyser Basin, 90 minutes. All levels welcome. Accessible.

### Walk—Daily Special Starting May 23
Meet in front of Fishing Bridge Inn. "A Kodak photographer will be roving the area to answer your picture-making questions and give you usef tips. All levels and children welcome. 1-2 hours.

### Evening Program Starting May 23
**Photo Walk Starting June 7 - August 19**
Join a Kodak photographer for a stroll and learn techniques for capturing the beauty of Yellowstone on film. All expertise levels and children welcome. 1-2 hours.

## Special Program—Kodak Presents

### Photo Walk Starting June 7 - August 19
Join a Kodak photographer for a stroll and learn techniques for capturing the beauty of Yellowstone on film. All expertise levels and children welcome. 1-2 hours.

### Roving Photographer Starting June 7 - August 19
A Kodak photographer will be roaming the area to answer your picture-making questions and give you useful tips. All levels and children welcome. 1-2 hours.

### Evening Program Starting June 7 - August 19*
A portrait of Yellowstone in slides and music. While touring the features of Yellowstone, you'll pick up picture tips to help you see, photograph, and appreciate the park's vast, yet simple beauty. Accessible with assistance. 45 minutes. "Dependent on construction—check at the Visitor Center.

### Children's Photo Workshop Starting June 7 - August 19
Let an Kodak photographer teach your children to picture making in this fun session designed especially for kids ages 6-12. Parents welcome. 1 hour.

### Photo Talk Starting June 7 - August 19
Bring your questions and cameras, and learn various techniques for better photography in Yellowstone. All levels welcome. Accessible. 1 hour.

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### Old Faithful Area

#### Program Descriptions

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<th>Day</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Fishing Bridge Visitor Center</td>
<td>Clear Lake Photo Walk</td>
<td>North Rim of the Grand Canyon</td>
<td>&quot;Canyon Audition&quot;</td>
<td>Cascade Lake Photo Walk</td>
<td>The Old Faithful Inn</td>
<td>Mammoth Hotel, Map Room</td>
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Five museums within a half-day's drive of Yellowstone's boundaries provide opportunities for additional knowledge and understanding of the natural wonders and history of the park.

The story of Yellowstone continues at the Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody, Wyoming. The Center's Plains Indian Museum tells the story of early humans in the area, and the collections of the Whitney Gallery of Western Art provide visitors with artists' interpretations of Yellowstone's landscape and unusual features.

The story of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem begins with dinosaurs and paleontology and geology exhibits at The Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman, Montana. The museum houses the area's only planetarium for visitors who are interested in taking "the long view" of Yellowstone and its place on the planet.

At the National Wildlife Art Museum in Jackson, Wyoming, park visitors can see Yellowstone wildlife depicted in bronze and on canvas.

And in nearby Powell, Wyoming, the Museum of the Mountain Man examines the life of Jim Bridger, one of the first Euro-Americans to visit Yellowstone, and tells the story of early explorers, mountain men, and fur trappers.

The National Bighorn Sheep Interpretive Center, located in Dubois, Wyoming, draws you into the world of the bighorn. Exhibits highlight habitat, predator-prey relationships, lambs, and dominance behaviors.

Visits to museums outside and within park boundaries will enhance the Yellowstone experience and perhaps even provoke further reading and investigation.

For more information about special exhibitions, hours of operation, and admission fees, contact each museum independently:
- Buffalo Bill Historical Center (307) 587-4771
- Museum of the Rockies (406) 994-2251
- National Wildlife Art Museum (307) 733-5771
- Museum of the Mountain Man (307) 367-4101
- National Bighorn Sheep Interpretive Center (307) 455-3429

The Museum of the Rockies

The story of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem begins with dinosaurs and paleontology and geology exhibits at The Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman, Montana. The museum houses the area's only planetarium for visitors who are interested in taking "the long view" of Yellowstone and its place on the planet.

At the National Wildlife Art Museum in Jackson, Wyoming, park visitors can see Yellowstone wildlife depicted in bronze and on canvas.

And in nearby Powell, Wyoming, the Museum of the Mountain Man examines the life of Jim Bridger, one of the first Euro-Americans to visit Yellowstone, and tells the story of early explorers, mountain men, and fur trappers.

The National Bighorn Sheep Interpretive Center, located in Dubois, Wyoming, draws you into the world of the bighorn. Exhibits highlight habitat, predator-prey relationships, lambs, and dominance behaviors.

Visits to museums outside and within park boundaries will enhance the Yellowstone experience and perhaps even provoke further reading and investigation.

For more information about special exhibitions, hours of operation, and admission fees, contact each museum independently:
- Buffalo Bill Historical Center (307) 587-4771
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The Museum of the Rockies
Grand Teton National Park

To the south of Yellowstone, Grand Teton National Park provides spectacular scenery, numerous hiking opportunities, and its own set of campgrounds, exhibits, ranger-led programs, and other activities. Pick up a copy of the park newspaper, the Teewinot, for complete information about services and facilities, and a more detailed map of Grand Teton National Park. Newspapers are available at the Colter Bay, Jenny Lake and Moose Visitor Centers, at the Flagg Ranch Information Station, and at the Moran Junction and Moose entrance stations.

Camping

Five National Park Service campgrounds are available in Grand Teton National Park. The camping fee is $12.00 per night per site. Jenny Lake Campground is open to tents only. Other campgrounds will accommodate tents, trailers and recreational vehicles. All campgrounds have modern comfort stations, but none has utility hookups. The maximum length of stay is 7 days at Jenny Lake and 14 days at all other NPS campgrounds.

NPS campgrounds operate on a first-come, first-served basis. Advanced reservations are not accepted. Campground fill to capacity during July and August; see chart below for approximate filling times and closing dates. For current status of campgrounds, call at entrance stations or visitor centers in Grand Teton National Park. Additional camping facilities are available in nearby national forests and other areas outside the park.

Camping is not permitted along roadsides, in overlooks, nor in parking areas. Doubling up in campsite is not permitted; there are no overflow facilities.

Trailer Villages: Colter Bay and Flagg Ranch Trailer Villages are concessioner-operated facilities with full utility hookups, showers and laundry. Colter Bay has 112 sites; Flagg Ranch has 100 trailer sites and 75 tent sites. Advanced reservations are advisable. Call (307) 543-3100 for Colter Bay or (307) 543-2861 for Flagg Ranch.

Road construction will be occurring on Highway 26-89-191 between the south park boundary and the airport. From mid-May to mid-July expect 15-20 minute delays. Other roadwork will be conducted throughout the summer. If you are stopped by roadwork, please use the opportunity to view park scenery, look for birds and other wildlife, or enjoy the display of wildflowers.

Grand Teton Campground Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campground Features and Filling Time</th>
<th>Approximate 1998 Season</th>
<th>Approximate 1998 Season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gros Ventre</td>
<td>Evening or 8:00 a.m.</td>
<td>May 2-Oct. 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>may not fill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenny Lake</td>
<td>8:00 a.m.</td>
<td>May 16-Sept. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>restricted to tents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Mountain</td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>May 9-Oct. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colter Bay</td>
<td>12:00 noon</td>
<td>May 23-Sept. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard Creek</td>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>June 13-Sept. 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lodging—Several different lodging options are available in Grand Teton National Park. Please make your reservations directly with the service providers listed below:

Jenny Lake Lodge, (307) 733-4677
Colter Bay Cabins, (307) 543-2828
Flagg Ranch Village, (307) 543-2861 or (800) 443-2311
Jackson Lake Lodge, (307) 543-3100 or (307) 543-2811
Signal Mtn. Lodge, (307) 543-2831
Dornan's Spur Ranch, (307) 733-2522

Cabin rental can be found in Jackson and Dubois, Wyoming and in other areas surrounding Grand Teton.

Clinic—Grand Teton Clinic, located near Jackson Lake Lodge, is open 10:00am-6:00pm May 18-October 15. Call (307) 543-2514 or after hours (307) 733-8002.

Activities

Ranger-led Activities—A full schedule of ranger-led activities is available throughout the summer. These range from short talks at visitor centers to hikes, kids programs, and much more! To find out what is going on during your visit, stop at Colter Bay, Jenny Lake, or Moose Visitor Centers or Flagg Ranch Information Station, or pick up a copy of the Teewinot, Grand Teton’s park newspaper.

Other Activities—Summer visitor activities include hiking, sight-seeing, boating, floating the scenic Snake River, horseback riding, and fishing. High elevation hiking trails are usually snow-covered until July. Backcountry camping requires a free permit that can be obtained at the Moose Visitor Center year round. Boating requires a Grand Teton boating permit, sold at visitor centers. A Wyoming fishing license is required in Grand Teton National Park.
Endangered Species (continued)

Peregrine Falcons

Peregrine falcons reside in Yellowstone from April through October, nesting on large cliffs that overlook rivers or valleys where they prey on songbirds and waterfowl. The falcons have colonized far south as America; none spend the winter here. Young peregrines were reintroduced from 1984 through 1992, in hopes that they would depredation of reoccur. The species nesting sites in the park. All suitable habitat quickly appeared to be occupied, and peregrine nests or eyries, increased from 1984 to 1988 in 1997. A record 25 young falcons fledged from nests in 1997. Peregrines may be "downlisted" to threatened status if populations increase. For this endangered species, recovery is well underway. You may recognize the slate-colored bird by the distinctive "helmet" markings on its head as it makes a high-speed dive for prey.

Bald Eagles

Our national bird resides in Yellowstone throughout the year, nesting in large trees close to water. Adult birds are easily recognized by their dark bodies, white head and tail feathers; their wing span may reach 7 feet. During severe winters, some pairs move to lower elevations where food is more available. On the wintering areas, resident eagles are joined by migrant bald and golden eagles. An objective for the ecosystem is to have 62 breeding pairs produce an average of 53 young each year. By 1989, regional recovery plan objectives were met, and in July 1995, the bald eagle was reclassified as threatened. In 1997, 14 eaglets fledged from 21 active nests in the park, and we were meeting our goal of maintaining populations that are likely to persist. Even if removed from the endangered species list, eagles and their habitat will be monitored and protected in Yellowstone and elsewhere, as specified in the Bald Eagle Protection Act.

Whooping Cranes

Whooping cranes are one of the most endangered birds in North America. Standing more than 4 feet tall on their long, slender legs, the white birds with red facial markings are named for their trumpet-like call. Historical records show they were present in western Wyoming, and evidence that whooping cranes nested in Yellowstone does exist, but information is sketchy. One or 2 whoopers summer in the park, but the only wild nesting population is in Alberta and the Western Territories. These cranes migrate across the Great Plains between Canada and the Texas coast. In recent years the whooping cranes have grown to about 200, and in July 1995, the bold eagle was reclassified as threatened. In 1997, 14 eaglets fledged from 21 active nests in the park, and we were meeting our goal of maintaining populations that are likely to persist. Even if removed from the endangered species list, eagles and their habitat will be monitored and protected in Yellowstone and elsewhere, as specified in the Bald Eagle Protection Act.

Gray Wolves

Wolves roam Yellowstone when it was first explored and made a park. But like many predators, they were labelled "bad", killers of deer, elk, and moose, and eliminated from the ecosystem by the 1930s. After years of debate and planning, 31 wolves were brought to the park from Canada in 1995 and 1996. As of April, 1998, about 800 of the inhabited grizzly bear population. Yellowstone. Well-established packs include several in the Lamar Valley, although wolves may occasionally be seen in other parts of the park, and some wolves live outside park boundaries. Another 40 - 50 pups could be born this season, generally at least 50% of the pups are likely to survive to adulthood.

Grizzly Bears

The grizzly is a subspecies of brown bear that still exists in only a few places in the lower 48 states. Grizzly bears are larger on average than black bears, and can usually be distinguished by their longer, curved claws, humped shoulders, and "dished-in" faces. Their name comes from the frequent presence of silver-tipped or "grizzled" hairs on their coats, which range from light brown to nearly black. However, both bears vary to much in color that it's the least reliable way to tell them apart. Although seeing a bear in never guaranteed, many park visitors see grizzlies in Yellowstone, particularly in spring and early summer when the bears graze on new, fresh vegetation and search for young elk calves to eat.

Female grizzlies typically weigh 250 - 350 pounds; males weigh 400 - 800 pounds. The distinctive hump over the grizzly's shoulders is a mass of muscle. That and the long claws enable grizzlies to dig for roots, bulbs, or small burrowing mammals, as well as on their size and aggressiveness to intimidate most other animals. It is said that grizzlies can't climb trees, but this is not entirely true. Though they appear to be lumbering slowpokes, they can swim the fast, cold waters of the Yellowstone River and sprint up at up to 35 miles an hour! A grizzly bear's home range must be large enough to contain adequate food, water, and cover (protection from the elements and other dangers) throughout the year. Female cubs often stay near their mothers for years, but male offspring must disperse further in search of a home. Grizzlies live an average of 15 - 20 years in the wild, although in recent years Yellowstone had several bears that lived to be nearly 30 years old.

As part of its program to restore and maintain natural, wild populations of grizzly and black bears, Yellowstone closed its pit gose grounds to hunting in 1984, and, since then, wolves that had developed strong ties to human foods were relocated or removed. Since 1975 we have emphasized more positive bear management objectives: increased public understanding of bear biology and habitat needs, intensified law enforcement to reduce poaching; better sanitation in both developed and backcountry areas, and educating Yellowstone visitors and residents about safe human use in bear country.

If greater Yellowstone maintains sufficient habitat and if bear mortalities are minimized, it should be possible to protect and recover this threatened population. Based on extensive research of Yellowstone grizzlies, population recovery goals are to have:

1. 15 females with cubs born each year, calculated as running six-year average, both inside and outside the recovery zone and within a 10 - mile area immediately surrounding it.
2. 16 of 18 Bear Management Units occupied by females with young during each 6-year period and no two adjacent BMU's unoccupied. Occupancy requires verified evidence (sightings or tracks) of at least one female with young at least once during the period.
3. Known human-caused mortality shall not exceed 4% of the minimum population estimate, and no more than 36% of the known, human-caused mortality shall be females.

The Yellowstone ecosystem grizzly population is close to achieving these goals. In 1997, 51 females had 62 cubs-of-the-year. Bear mortalities averaged at or below target levels from 1983 through 1993, but in recent years have been too high. In 1997, the ecosystem lost at least 10 grizzlies, including eight killed by hunters in self defense and one bear killed illegally.

The grizzly bear population in the 9500 - square-mile ecosystem is estimated to be 250 - 500, and this population is increasing 1 - 5% per year for the past decade. Managers are preparing a Conservation Strategy to guide long-term management of grizzly bears and their habitat. Whether or not the bear is "delisted" as a threatened species, the National Park Service and other management agencies in greater Yellowstone will continue to emphasize long-term protection of a viable grizzly bear population that can safely coexist with people.

Planning for the Future: Visitor Use Issues

Although we intuitively understand why only a certain number of people can attend a concert or sporting event at the same time, the idea of there being "no seats left" in a national park is more difficult to accept.

Questions about visitor limitations are some of the toughest facing parks like Yellowstone. Human use of the park has skyrocketed in the past 20 years, yet human effects on park resources have not been adequately documented. Visitors also affect each other; the more people there are, the less each person can be assured of the quality outdoor experience for which Yellowstone is so famous.

Budget constraints have prevented the addition of staff and facilities to accommodate this situation. But even if funds were increasing, the park's capacity is not. Many types of park use have been restricted for hotel rooms, campground sites, and restaurant tables in the park are fixed at what are regarded as manageable levels. Closures have historically limited human access to some key habitat for grizzly bears, wolves, felidans, and other wildlife. Backcountry camping is limited to protect the wilderness and to make sure that those seeking solitude can find it.

Limits are rarely acceptable to everyone but they do represent a shared responsibility for Yellowstone's future. Winter use planning is underway, with research and workshops ongoing. Future options may include capping the number of day visitors, both winter and summer, and encouraging visitors to use alternatives to the private automobile. With these limitations, Yellowstone will become a diminished and less wondrous place than we know today.

Your Opinion Counts!

If you have comments or issues which affect the park please send them to Superintendent Mike Finley, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.
**Atop the Volcano: Protecting the Dynamic Earth**

**Thermal Features and Development**

Welling from a source of intense heat deep beneath us, the Yellowstone hot spot has powered some of the Earth’s most massive volcanic explosions. Today the heat from this magma fountain drives a spectacular array of hydrothermal (hot water) features. Nowhere else in the world can we find the array or number of geysers, hot springs, mud pots, and fumaroles found in Yellowstone. More than 75% of the world’s geysers, including the world’s largest are here in 7 major basins. Steamboat, the world’s tallest active geyser, is in the Norris Geyser Basin. Old Faithful, Grand, Castle, Giantess, Beehive, and Lion Geysers may be frequently observed in the Upper Geyser Basin. And each year something new happens to spark our interest, in 1998 the rejuvenation of Cascade Geyser, a 30-foot tall spouter seldom seen since 1912, provides visitors another opportunity to appreciate how Yellowstone changes, especially after earthquakes shake the ground.

The park’s thermal features lie in the only essentially undisturbed geyser basins left worldwide. In Iceland and New Zealand, geothermal drill holes and wells 6 miles distant have reduced geyser activity and hot spring discharge. Despite the proximity of roads and trails in the largest basins, few park features have ever been diverted for human use (such as bathing pools or energy). Why, we are often asked, do we let all that geothermal energy go to waste?

Beneath Yellowstone’s surface, rock fractures, thermal aquifers, and porous layers function much like the pipes, hot water heater, and holding tank serve to transfer water from your municipal water system or well to the faucets in your home. The difference is that natural plumbing systems are fragile, more intricate (and unmapped), and irreplaceable. Scientists do not yet understand how aquifers outside the park connect to Old Faithful and other park geysers, but the features are sensitive to changes in heat, water, or pressure. While geothermal facilities could generate electricity by pumping superheated water into steam turbines, once the delicate plumbing system is disrupted, no plumber or engineer can make it work again. Even other subsurface drilling, such as for oil and gas, may change the balance of fluids and pressure underground, causing subsidence and earthquakes, which inevitably affect the above-ground resources.

Legislative restrictions on geothermal development around Yellowstone, such as the Old Faithful Protection Act introduced in 1992, have failed to pass Congressional approval. In 1994, the NPS and the state of Montana agreed to monitor and control the use of hot, warm, and cold groundwater in areas just north of the park. Proponants of water use must show that proposed geothermal development will not adversely affect park features. This Water Rights Compact could serve as a model for agreements between the park and other states to ensure the continued flow of heat and water to Yellowstone’s famous geysers and hot springs.

**Bioprospecting for Life at the Extremes**

Yellowstone offers visitors an opportunity to appreciate thermal features in their natural state. It also presents an unparalleled opportunity for scientists to work in a natural laboratory. Although the park prohibits extractive industries like mining, energy development, hunting, and commercial fishing, the controlled collection and removal of research specimens has long been permitted. Since the 1960s, scientists have increasingly discovered that thriving in Yellowstone’s hot springs and mud pots, withstanding temperatures and chemistry once thought inhospitable to life, are communities of heat-loving (thermophilic) bacteria. These organisms represent Earth’s most elemental life forms and can be seen as dense layers of brightly colored bacterial mats at the edges of geyser runoff channels.

Researchers realized that thermophiles contained “environmentally friendly” enzymes that are stable under high temperature and pressure, and could be used in place of more dangerous chemicals used in industrial applications or “biotechnology.” For example, making wine, beer, cheese, and leavened bread requires yeast, a single-celled fungus with enzymes that convert sugar into alcohol. Enzymes are protein molecules that carry out photosynthesis and digestion within a cell; most cells contain thousands of them. However, because enzymes may be destroyed by subtle changes in temperature or pH, they are often a weak link in biochemical reactions.

Then a private researcher in the 1980s, using a copy of an enzyme from an organism called Thermus aquaticus or Taq YT-1, a research specimen collected from the park and deposited into a non-profit repository of microbiological organisms, invented the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) process. PCR has become the cornerstone of modern medical diagnostic tools such as the most accurate test for HIV, and has revolutionized forensics through use of DNA fingerprinting technology. Annual sales of Taq polymerase since 1991 have grown to $500 million. Other heat-stable enzymes from the park’s thermal basins have been used to convert waste products for use as gasohol and aid in bio-leaching of gold ore, removal of paint from military aircraft, and food processing. None of the revenues from commercial patents of this “intellectual property” have benefited Yellowstone National Park and its resources.

**Lake Trout Netting Helping Native Species**

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

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

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

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

Although biologists have had a good deal of success removing large lake trout, total eradication is unlikely. Small lake trout are found throughout the lake and are probably much more numerous than large fish. A 1997 survey with sonar-type scientific fish finders counted more than 7,000 lake trout in the western portion of the lake. Many of these fish were between 13 and 18 inches— a size anglers have had a good deal of success catching recently because they inhabit shallow, near-shore water early in the year. Biologists are therefore asking for your help in removing these lake trout by fishing for them during June and early July.

The long-term goal for the lake trout control program is to limit lake trout numbers to the same order of magnitude as the year than anglers take home. Currently, anglers remove approximately 40 - 50,000 cutthroat trout each year. Currently, the current control program implemented in 1975 has changed little in the past 25 years, and have helped cutthroat trout recovery in the past by keeping lake trout population numbers down. The biologists are hoping that the removal of lake trout will reduce the angler kill rate by maintaining a healthy cutthroat trout population. However, maintaining current exploitation rates from both lake trout predation and angler use suggests there may need to be greater angler restrictions for cutthroat trout in the future.
New Snow Lodge to Open at Old Faithful

Please note the map below for traffic information to avoid delays due to the construction in the Old Faithful area.

Construction began in 1997 to construct a guest lodge to replace the Snow Lodge at Old Faithful. The existing lodge was originally constructed as an employee dormitory and does not meet the National Park Service standards or guest expectations. The Snow Lodge is the only facility which is also open in the park’s interior during the winter to accommodate visitors.

The new lodge will allow the National Park Service to remove many substandard facilities that are not compatible with the Old Faithful Historic District. The lodge will include 100 guest rooms, a dining room, lounge, fast food operation, gift shop and ski shop but will not result in an increase in guest accommodations in the Old Faithful area.

A two year, two phase construction program is planned for the Snow Lodge with no disruption in visitor services anticipated. Phase one is constructed directly behind the existing lodge with the second phase including demolition of the existing facility. Preliminary work included removal of several small cabins used for storage, employee housing, and a ski shop. Within the next year the Four Seasons Snack Shop, located across from the Upper Hamilton Store at Old Faithful, will be removed.

The building design places special emphasis on compatibility with the Old Faithful Historic District. Style, sustainability, scale, material textures, and continuity with other buildings in the District were key elements in designing the new lodge.

The new Snow Lodge is just one of several major concessioner improvement projects underway in Yellowstone resulting from the contract between the National Park Service and Amfac Parks and Resorts. The concession contract requires an annual investment by Amfac of over 20% of its annual gross revenue. The funds are used to improve and maintain government owned facilities assigned to them for park operations.

Yellowstone Park Service Stations open for summer travelers

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

Over the last few seasons, on average, the following numbers of wildlife have been killed annually by vehicles: antelope 2, beaver 2, bighorn sheep 1, bison 10, black bear 1, bobcat 1, coyote 8, elk 47, grizzly bear 1, moose 10, mule deer 36, raccoon 1, whitetail deer 1, wolf 2. Please drive defensively in the park, lower your speed, and anticipate animals appearing in the roadway. Hit your brakes, not the bison. Keep your eyes on the road and avoid eradicating an elk. Ease up on the accelerator and extend the days of a mule deer. Yellowstone will benefit; so will you.

Yellowstone Park Service Stations (YPSS) operates the service stations and automotive repair shops in Yellowstone. Elsewhere in this publication—see page 19—you will find a list of opening and closing dates.

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

Summer is a wonderful time to visit Yellowstone. An abundance of wildlife, beautiful snow-covered vistas, and plenty of time for YPSS employees to serve you should make your visit a good one. Enjoy!

Yellowstone Park Medical Services

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

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

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

Comprehensive Medical Care in a Wilderness Setting...

Lake Clinic, Pharmacy & Hospital
Emergency Room, 24-hour service
Clinic hours: 8:00am-8:00pm, daily, May 18-September 15;
Phone (307) 242-2741.
EMERGENCIES—DIAL 911

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

Providing electricity to Yellowstone National Park since 1959. May your visit to Yellowstone be memorable.

The Montana Power Company

YPSS
YELLOWSTONE PARK
SERVICE STATIONS

Yellowstone Park Service Stations has been serving visitors to Yellowstone National Park since 1947. We offer quality petroleum products at seven service stations located throughout Yellowstone.

See page 19 for opening dates of YPSS stations.

Tires - Batteries - Automobile Accessories
LP Gas is available at Fishing Bridge beginning May 18.

Towing service is available at Old Faithful beginning April 17.

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

Yellowstone Today
is produced by the Division of Interpretation, National Park Service, Yellowstone National Park, in cooperation with the Yellowstone Association and park concessioners.

For more information, call (307) 344-2258.
Hamilton Stores, Inc.
EST. 1915
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

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

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

The Directory of Visitor Services, found on page 19, can be of great assistance while in Yellowstone. We also invite you to visit our on-line catalogue at: http://www.hamiltonstores.com.

AMFAC Parks & Resorts to Open New Snow Lodge

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

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

As Yellowstone's largest concessioner, Amfac Parks & Resorts operates the Park's lodging, restaurants, cafeterias, snack shops, RV Park, four campgrounds, cocktail lounges, and variety of adventure activities including stagecoaches, horses, tours and a marina. Amfac's mission is to be recognized as the leader in park and resort hospitality. Amfac pursues this mission in Yellowstone and other locations such as Zion, Bryce Canyon, Grand Canyon, Denali, Valley, and Everglades National Parks, Mt. Roshombale National Memorial, and other State Parks and Resorts. For further information and reservations for Amfac's Yellowstone services, please call (307) 344-7901. Our World website address is www.amfac.com. For those interested in joining our team of dedicated employees, call (307) 344-5524.

Yellowstone's Trails of Time

Many Native American tribes have had a long relationship with the Yellowstone National Park area. The Bannock Trail which runs across the northern part of the park was used for over 11,000 years by tribes hunting bison and other animals. The Nez Perce national Historic Trail follows the route that Chief Joseph and his band took in 1877 when they crossed through the park. Many other Native American Indian trails followed routes around the geysier basins, in some of the same locations as our current road system. This helps disprove an old myth that said Native Americans were afraid of Yellowstone's geysiers. In fact, Sheepeater Indians used the geysiers to help soften bighorn sheep horns so they could be made into bows. Descendants of the Sheepeaters, a Shosone group, now live in the Wind River Shoshone reservation in Fort Washakie, Wyoming, and the Shosone - Bannock reservation at Fort Hall, Idaho.

Current evidence indicates that in the past 1,000 years, the Sheepeaters were the only group known to have lived here year-round; however, other historic tribes have used the area on a seasonal basis. Those tribes that Blackfoot, Crow, Eastern Shoshone, Nez Perce, Northern Arapaho, Northern Cheyenne, Confederated Salish and Kootenai, and Shosone - Bannock are affiliated to the park, and are regularly consulted about issues which might affect the park's resources. Other tribes, such as the Lakota and Gros Ventre - Assiniboine are also included in consultations regarding Yellowstone's bison herd.

During the summer of 1998 you may see representatives from the Shoshone-Bannock tribes working on a survey near the Obsidian Cliff National Historic Landmark. They will inventory the area for ethnographic resources, and their recommendations will be included in a management program to balance cultural and natural resource objectives for Obsidian Cliff. Obsidian Cliff has been a primary source of obsidian for Native Americans who collected, used, and traded it across the continent from approximately 8,800 B.C. Long considered a sacred site by Native Americans affiliated with Yellowstone, it was designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior in 1996.

and other aspects of nature native to this ecosystem, such as geology, will also be highlighted. Nature Shop features include:

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

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

Phones for other nearby parks and forests

For information and reservations, contact a lodging front desk or activities desk.

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Yellowstone National Park Services

Authorized Concessionaire of the National Park Service

There's no place like it on earth!

The snowscape seems to be one with the sky, while through the "cloud-lands" emerges the soft shadowy images of bison and elk.

At this very moment your spirit is released from its real-world confines, and you begin your journey to a higher level.

In Yellowstone in winter...a Nordic Heaven!

For more information on winter lodging and snow-bound adventures, please visit any hotel front desk or activity desk, or call (307) 344-5359.

Yellowstone Park Activities - Capture the Adventure!

- Guided Horseback Rides at Roosevelt, Canyon and Mammoth.
- Old West Dinner Cookouts at Roosevelt. Stagecoach Rides at Roosevelt Lake Cruises, Breat Rentals, Guided Fishing Trips at Bridge Bay Marina on Yellowstone Lake; Sightseeing Tours from all major locations; Self-guided auto tours rentals.

For information and reservations, contact a lodging front desk or activities desk located throughout the Park or call (307) 344-7311.

It is illegal to collect natural or cultural objects in Yellowstone National Park. If you find something please leave it as you find it and report it to a park ranger.
This map shows summer roads/facilities. Yellow Dome is a striking rock formation. It can be seen from a distance of several kilometers. The map also indicates the presence of a visitor center, ranger station, or info station, general store, food service, restroom, and several campgrounds. Important numbers include the Yellowstone info line at (307) 344-7381, lodging info at (307) 344-7311, and the Yellowstone home page at http://www.nps.gov/yell/index.htm. Entrance fees information is also included, with details provided on page 3. This map is courtesy of Conoco—providing petroleum products since 1917. All service stations in Yellowstone offer environmentally sensitive fuels, specially formulated by Conoco to reduce hydrocarbon emissions and decrease other pollution-related problems. Conoco is also a major contributor to the Museum of the National Park Ranger.