Welcome to the World’s First National Park

International Visitors
Le Parc national de Yellowstone présente des risques particuliers.
Regardez la page 2. Des renseignements en français sont disponibles aux centres des visiteurs dans le parc et aux kiosques d’entrée.


Existen peligros únicos en el Parque Nacional Yellowstone. Vea página 2. Se puede conseguir información en español en los Centros de Visitantes y las entradas.

Explore Yellowstone’s backcountry on a guided half-day hike with a park ranger. See page A for details.
They exist to protect you and to preserve the number of

**Backcountry Permits**

Permits are required for overnight backcountry use and may be obtained in person up to 48 hours in advance from any ranger station. Rangers will provide information on weather, trails and other conditions. See page 7 for more information.

**Bicycling**

Wear safety gear, including helmet and high visibility clothing. Park roads are narrow and winding with few shoulders, and no bicycle paths exist along them. Road elevations range from 5,300 to 8,860 feet (1,615–2,700 m); long distances exist between services and facilities. Bicycling is permitted on established public roads, parking areas, and designated routes. Bicycles are prohibited on backcountry trails and boardwalks.

Motorists frequently do not see bicyclists or fail to give them enough space on the road. Some drivers pass on hill crests and blind curves. Vehicles, especially motor homes or those towing trailers, may have wide mirrors, posing an additional hazard. For more information about bicycling in Yellowstone, inquire at a visitor center.

**Falling Trees**

Avoid areas with large numbers of dead trees (snags), which may suddenly fall—especially on windy days.

**High Altitude**

Most of the park is above 7,500 feet (2,275 m). Allow time to acclimate and drink plenty of liquids. Be aware of your physical limitations. Don’t overexert; drink plenty of water to forestall the dehydrating effects of the park’s dry climate. Stop and rest frequently.

**Lost & Found**

Call 307-344-2109 to report or retrieve lost items.

**Pets**

Pets must be leashless. They are prohibited on all trails, in the backcountry, and in hydrothermal basins. Pets are not allowed more than 100 feet from a road or parking area. Leaving a pet unattended and/or tied to an object is prohibited.

**Attention Anglers & Boaters**

The park’s general fishing season opens the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend (usually the last Saturday in May) and closes the first Sunday in November. Other dates apply for Yellowstone Lake and its tributaries; see page 6 or consult the park fishing regulations. Boats and float tubes require permits; see page 6.

**Recreational Vehicles**

**YARDS**

you must stay away from all wildlife—except . . .

**Picnic Areas**

Overnight camping is not allowed in picnic areas. Fires may be built only in fire grates available in picnic areas at Snake River, Grant Village, Bridge Bay, Yellowstone River, Norris Meadows, Cascade, Nez Perce, Spring Creek, and the east parking lot of Old Faithful. Liquid or gas fuel stoves or self-contained charcoal grills may be used for cooking at all locations. Most picnic areas have pit toilets, but none have drinking water.

**Stream Crossing**

If your plans include fishing or following trails that cross streams, check at local ranger stations for current stream conditions.

**Swimming**

Swimming is discouraged because Yellowstone’s natural waters are typically very hot or very cold, and immersion in extreme temperature water can be fatal. Where swimming is allowed, swim at your own risk. See “Caution: Scalding Water” at left.

**Traffic**

Yellowstone has more than 350 miles (564 km) of roads. Most are narrow, rough, and busy. Some sections are steep with sharp drop-offs. Drive cautiously and courteously; slow moving vehicles must use pullouts to observe wildlife or scenery and to allow other vehicles to pass. Watch for animals on the road, especially at night. Bicycles and motorcycles present special hazards. Drive defensively and wear seat belts.

**Weapons**

No firearms or weapons, including state-permitted concealed weapons, are allowed in Yellowstone. However, unloaded firearms may be transported in a vehicle when the weapon is cased, broken down or rendered inoperable, and kept out of sight. Ammunition must be placed in a separate compartment of the vehicle.

**AVOID These Illegal Situations**

- speeding (radar enforced)
- driving while intoxicated
- not removing detachable side mirrors when not pulling trailers
- improperly storing food
- violating camping regulations & rules
- having pets off leash or on trails and boardwalks
- littering
- swimming in hydrothermal pools
- traveling off-road by vehicle or bicycle
- calling in elk by using buglers or imitating their calls
- removing or possessing natural (flowers, antlers, etc.) or cultural (artifacts) features
- feeding or approaching wildlife
- spotlighting elk, deer, or other wildlife (viewing animals with artificial light)
- depredating wildlife

- driving off-boardwalks or trails
- spotlighting elk, deer, or other wildlife
- violating fishing regulations
- improperly storing food
- violating camping regulations & rules
- having pets off leash or on trails and boardwalks
- littering
- swimming in hydrothermal pools
- traveling off-road by vehicle or bicycle
- calling in elk by using buglers or imitating their calls

= the number of YARDS you must stay away from a bear
= the number of YARDS you must stay away from all wildlife—except . . .
= the speed limit in the park unless otherwise posted
= the number to call in an emergency

**Stay Away from Wildlife**

Yellowstone is not a zoo and the animals are not tame, even though they may seem calm. Do not approach any wildlife.

**Be Safe, Be Careful.**

- Be safe, be careful.
- Keep your distance and avoid staring—at animals too closely.
- Be alert for signs of aggressive behavior toward humans—especially bears and at least 25 yards (91 m) away from them. When they approach, animals may act defensively and attempt to injure you.
- Never touch your face—increases your risk of burns and sickness.
- Avoid areas with large numbers of dead trees (snags), which may suddenly fall—especially on windy days.
- Be aware of your physical limitations. Don’t overexert; drink plenty of water to forestall the dehydrating effects of the park’s dry climate. Stop and rest frequently.
- Be aware of other dangers that may be present in the park.
- Carry a bear spray, read all instructions, and keep it readily available. Pepper spray has been used. Become familiar with your pepper spray and how to use it.
- Keep your pets on a leash and at least 100 yards (91 m) away from bears. Bears live throughout the park. Be alert for tracks, do not approach carcasses, and avoid surprising bears in any location or situation.
Become Acquainted With the Park

Information

Albright Visitor Center, Mammoth
Daily, 9 AM–5 PM, through May 24; 8 AM–7 PM thereafter. Information, bookstore, and exhibits on wildlife and history. Films on the national park idea and artist Thomas Moran are shown throughout the day. Call 307-344-2263.

Grant Visitor Center

Canyon Visitor Center

Fishing Bridge Visitor Center
Daily beginning May 25, 8 AM–7 PM. Information, bookstore, and exhibits on the park’s birds and other wildlife. Call 307-242-2450.

Madison Information Station
Daily beginning May 25, 8 AM–7 PM; bookstore 9 AM–5 PM. Call 307-344-2821.

Museum of the National Park Ranger, Norris
Daily beginning May 25, 9 AM–6 PM. Exhibits at historic soldier station trace development of the park ranger profession; video shown. Chat with former National Park Service employees who volunteer at the museum.

Norris Geyser Basin Museum
Daily beginning May 25, 10 AM–5 PM; bookstore 9 AM–5 PM. Information and exhibits on the hydrothermal features of Yellowstone. Call 307-344-2812.

Old Faithful Visitor Center
Daily, 9 AM–5 PM, April 19–May 24; 8 AM–7 PM thereafter, plus information window open until 8 PM.

Information, bookstore, and geyser eruption predictions. New hydrothermal feature film premieres and is shown throughout the day. Call 307-545-2750.

West Thumb Information Station
Daily beginning May 25, 9 AM–5 PM. Information and bookstore.

West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce, Public Lands Desk
Daily, 8 AM–4 PM, through May 26; 8 AM–8 PM thereafter. Call 406-646-4403.

Yellowstone to Build New Visitor Education Center at Old Faithful

Old Faithful Geyser is a landmark of worldwide renown and is visited by more than 85 percent of the 3.1 million people who come to Yellowstone each year. On peak days during July and August, more than 25,000 visitors are awaiting eruptions of Old Faithful and exploring the geyser basin, which contains the world’s greatest concentration of active geysers. Unfortunately, visitor needs for information, orientation, and educational services at Old Faithful are not being met. The existing visitor center is too small, contains no interpretive exhibits, and the auditorium lacks sufficient seating for the numbers of visitors wanting to see films. As a result, visitors often leave the Upper Geyser Basin area without understanding its unique, fragile, and priceless natural resources.

For years the National Park Service has recognized the need for a new visitor center at Old Faithful, but more pressing problems (deteriorating roads, failing sewer systems) have taken precedence. Broad-based public support is bringing Yellowstone National Park closer to meeting its stewardship goal of enhancing the educational experience for all visitors to the park through the new visitor center.

A $1.25 million grant from Unilever to the Yellowstone Park Foundation began the funding initiative, and was soon followed by $2 million from Conoco and $4 million in private donations. The Yellowstone Park Foundation is leading this fundraising effort with assistance from the National Park Foundation and the Yellowstone Association. Other public-spirited corporations, foundations, and individuals have also joined this historic effort to raise at least $15 million for the new state-of-the-art center.

The new Visitor Education Center at Old Faithful will fit into the historic landscape, and will be fully accessible, energy efficient, of sustainable design, and built with environmentally friendly construction materials and techniques. In the approximately 10,000 square feet of exhibit space, visitors will discover a “window on the Earth” with interactive exhibits, computer animations and simulations, videos, and films.

If you wish to contribute to the Old Faithful Visitor Education Center initiative, please contact the Yellowstone Park Foundation: 406-586-6303; 222 East Main Street, Suite 301, Bozeman, MT 59715; www.ypf.org, or complete and mail the coupon on page 9.

Self-Guiding Trails

Slow down and stretch your legs on these self-guiding trails. Check at a nearby visitor center (see above) for current conditions and to purchase a trail guide with a map, photos, and information. The guides are also available at each trail.

Canyon Area
View the colorful Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River and the Upper and Lower Falls from overlooks that you can reach by car or foot. See for yourself why viewpoints are named Inspiration, Grandview, and Artist Point.

Fort Yellowstone
Enjoy a walking tour around this historic site at Mammoth Hot Springs. Most buildings were constructed during the time that the U.S. Army managed the park (1886–1918). They are now used by the National Park Service as its headquarters.

Fountain Paint Pot
Ever-changing mudpots; constant geysers; hissing fumaroles; and colorful, boiling hot springs await you on this trail. Located 8 miles (12.9 km) north of Old Faithful on the road to Madison Junction. (Nearby Firehole Lake Drive opens May 25.)

Mammoth Hot Springs
Hot spring activity is sculpting an ever-changing landscape of travertine terraces. Walk through active and inactive areas and enjoy a scenic drive through the Upper Terraces.

Mud Volcano Area
Discover turbulent and explosive mudpots, including Mud Volcano and Dragon’s Mouth. View—and smell—Sulphur Caldron. Located on the road between Lake and Canyon, 6 miles (9.6 km) north of Fishing Bridge Junction.

Old Faithful
The world’s largest concentration of geysers is located in the Upper Geyser Basin, including Old Faithful. View this famous feature, then walk the trails that wind past hundreds of geysers and hot springs. Names such as Beehive, Grotto, Castle, Riverside, and Morning Glory hint at the wonders you will see.

Norris Geyser Basin
Explore the hottest, most dynamic geyser basin in the park. Porcelain Basin features hundreds of hydrothermal features in an open area; Back Basin trail winds through forested terrain past a number of springs and geysers. Steamboat, the world’s tallest geyser, erupted in April 2002—its first eruption since May 2000.

West Thumb Geyser Basin
The boiling springs in this basin, including the famous Fishing Cone, discharge their waters into chilly Yellowstone Lake. The Absaroka Mountains provide a backdrop to this self-guiding trail.

In 1996, Congress authorized a pilot fee program to demonstrate the feasibility of spreading some of the costs of managing public lands among those who use them. Yellowstone and Grand Teton are two of more than 100 National Park Service units that participate in this pilot fee program. The additional funds generated by the fee increase are being used for projects that the parks have been unable to fund through yearly Congressional allocations. Entrance and camping fees are dedicated to projects that increase the quality of the visitor experience and enhance the protection of park resources. Examples of projects underway include a major renovation of Canyon Visitor Center including the development of new geology exhibits, campground and amphitheater upgrades, construction of a new accessible restroom at Mammoth Hot Springs, preservation of rare documents, and studies on bison.

Accessibility Guide Available
A free Visitors Guide to Accessible Features in Yellowstone National Park is available at all entrance stations and visitor centers in the park. This guide describes which facilities have been judged to be negotiable for wheelchair users. Additional facilities are being made accessible as quickly as possible within funding limitations.

For more information: Park Accessibility Coordinator P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 307-344-2017 TDD only (Telecommunications Device for the Deaf) 307-344-2386 www.nps.gov/yell
Tips for Getting Around

- Allow plenty of time to drive from place to place. Speed limits are 45 mph (73 km per hour) or lower; narrow, winding roads warrant slower speeds in many sections; and traffic is often heavy and slow.
- Allow extra time when passing through or detouring around road construction (see map on back page).
- Traffic is heaviest from mid June to mid September with daily peaks from mid-morning to late afternoon.
- Allow extra time for crossing mountain passes; Sylvan, Craig, and Dunraven are all over 8,000 ft (2427 m).
- Grand Loop Road provides access to major scenic attractions: 142 miles (229 km) total around; Upper Loop, 70 miles (113 km); Lower Loop, 96 miles (155 km).
- Driving time on the Grand Loop Road varies depending on road and weather conditions, road construction, and traffic conditions.

Only One Day Here?

Tips from Yellowstone’s Rangers

One day driving tours

1. Drive to the Old Faithful area and walk around the geyser basin; drive to the Canyon area—stop at several overlooks and walk along part of the rim.
2. Add Hayden Valley to the above route—especially at the beginning or end of the day—to look for some of the park’s large animals. (See map on page 8.)
3. Visit the Upper Geyser Basin (Old Faithful, Biscuit Basin, Black Sand Basin); drive to Fountain Paint Pot to view mudpots; drive to Canyon and visit Artist Point. End your day at Fishing Bridge Museum, which is on the shore of Yellowstone Lake.
4. Visit Old Faithful and one other hydrothermal area, such as Norris, West Thumb, or Mammoth Hot Springs.
5. Visit lesser-known features such as Artist Paint Pots, Natural Bridge near Bridge Bay, Roaring Mountain north of Norris, Terrace Springs near Madison Junction, or Firehole Lake Drive in the Lower Geyser Basin.

Consider one or two moderate day hikes.

Each major area of the park has several hikes suitable for brief excursions into the wilder side of Yellowstone. Consult the Dayhike Sampler, available for $2.50 at visitor centers.

Two or More Days?

- Explore one area of the park in depth.
- Explore one theme, such as geology, in depth.
- For example, visit Mammoth Hot Springs to see travertine formations and view the sedimentary layers of Mount Everts, drive through glaciated terrain to Tower Fall or the Lower Valley, climb Mount Washburn to view the Yellowstone Caldera and evidence of glaciers, visit the Grant Canyon of the Yellowstone.

For more information, consult the official map and guide— it includes mileage between major areas and detailed maps of these areas—or consult interpretive rangers at the park’s visitor centers.

A Way to Save On Park Entrance Fees

The National Parks Pass

The National Parks Pass provides a way to save money when visiting national parks. For one annual fee of $50, you can enter all National Park System areas. You receive a great value and you also support your favorite national parks. A full 70% of the proceeds from the sales of passes at Yellowstone will go directly to projects that help visitors experience the area. The remaining proceeds go to a national fund that supports projects at any of the national parks in the system. To obtain your pass, stop by one of Yellowstone’s entrance stations, or purchase the pass online at www.national-parks.org or call toll-free: 1-888-GO-PARKS (1-888-467-2757). For an additional $15, you can upgrade your National Park Pass to a Golden Eagle Pass, which provides admission to all national parks, national wildlife refuges, and other federal fee areas. (Neither pass is good for user or parking fees, such as at Mount Rushmore.)

Highlights

Geyser & Hot Springs

Yellowstone’s unparalleled array of hydrothermal features—geysers, hot springs, mudpots, and steam vents—provide evidence of the active volcano beneath our feet. In the 50 miles between Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful, you’ll see the travertine terraces of Mammoth Hot Springs, the acidic features of Norris Geyser Basin, mudpots and geysers at Fountain Paint Pot, the giant hot springs of Midway Geyser Basin, plus Biscuit and Black Sand basins near Old Faithful. West Thumb Geyser Basin is 17 miles east of Old Faithful. Mud Volcano is north of Yellowstone Lake.

Grande Canyon

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River extends from just south of Canyon Village north to Tower Junction. The most famous and spectacular section, including the Upper and Lower Falls of the Yellowstone River, is seen from overlooks along the North and South Rim roads near the Canyon Village area. The northermost extent of the canyon is visible from Tower Fall and Calcite Springs overlooks, south of Tower Junction.

The road between Tower Junction and Canyon Village (which opens June 21 or sooner if conditions allow) goes over Dunraven Pass, the highest road in the park at 8,860 feet (2700 m). Along the way you will find spectacular views of the Absaroka Mountains, the Yellowstone Caldera, and, on a clear day, the Teton Range to the north. This road travels through areas where bighorn sheep, elk, and bears (black and grizzly) are often seen. Dunraven Pass may close in early September for road construction.

Lake Area

Yellowstone Lake is the largest high elevation lake (above 7,000 feet) in the Western Hemisphere. It has 110 miles of shoreline and is approximately 390 feet deep at its deepest point. With the Absaroka Mountains as a stunning backdrop, this area offers boating, fishing, hiking, and wildlife viewing, and hydrothermal features. (Fishing and boating require permits; see page 6.) You can visit several historic buildings, view a variety of hydrothermal activity, and see the Yellowstone River flow from the lake on its long journey. Four visitor areas lie along the lake’s shores: Fishing Bridge, Bridge Bay, Lake, and Grant/West Thumb.

History

People have been visiting Yellowstone for more than 11,000 years. As recently as the 1800s, Native American tribes traversed the Yellowstone Plateau in search of buffalo, medicinal plants, and other resources. Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872—before any surrounding territories had become states. You can visit a number of historic sites, such as Fishing Bridge Museum, Norris Geyser Basin Museum, Obsidian Cliff, Old Faithful Inn and Historic District, Roosevelt Lodge Historic District, and Fort Yellowstone (Mammoth Hot Springs; a self-guiding tour takes you around the fort).

Wildlife

Yellowstone is home to a variety and abundance of wildlife unparalleled in the lower 48 states. The numbers and variety of animals you see are largely a matter of luck and coincidence. Please use pullouts when viewing wildlife and remember that Yellowstone’s animals are wild. Undisturbed space is among the greatest of their needs. Respect this, and you will be rewarded by seeing more of their natural activities and discovering how they live in the wild.
Old Faithful Facts

- Its eruption length and height, and the time between eruptions varies from day to day and year to year.
- As of March 2002, the eruption length ranges from 1-1/2 to 5 minutes; the average interval between eruptions is 92 minutes.
- Old Faithful’s height ranges from 106 feet to more than 180 feet, averaging 130 feet.
- Its average eruption length, height, and interval will change again—often as a result of an earthquake.
- 3,700 to 8,400 gallons of water expelled per eruption, depending on the length of eruption.
- Just prior to eruption, water temperature at the vent is 204°F (95.6°C).
- One of more than 300 geysers in Yellowstone.
- Old Faithful is a cone geyser, which erupts in a narrow jet of water, usually from a cone. Fountain geysers, such as Grand (also in the Upper Geyser Basin), generally shoot water out in various directions, most often from a pool.

Old Faithful Myths

- It erupts every hour on the hour.
- It is so predictable, you can set your watch by its eruption.
- It is the only geyser in the park that can be predicted.
- It is the most predictable geyser.
- Its eruption is not as high as it used to be.
- Its eruption lasts less time than it used to.
- Park rangers can directly affect the eruption of Old Faithful.
- No one can predict Old Faithful any more.

Old Faithful Changes—Naturally & Constantly

Geyser are dynamic and constantly evolving—and Old Faithful is no exception. They evolve in response to small, natural changes in their plumbing systems, water temperature, dissolved gas and mineral content of the thermal water, amount of water, amount of heat, changes in pressure, and other factors. Geyser are also affected by natural events in Yellowstone such as frequent earthquakes.

Predicting any geyser’s eruption can be difficult because of the complex interactions of these constantly changing factors. To predict a geyser’s next eruption, observers analyze past information such as intervals between eruptions, length of eruption, and the character of an eruption.

Old Faithful is perhaps the most studied and predicted geyser. Mathematicians, statisticians, and dedicated observers have analyzed it for many years. For example, a direct relationship exists between the duration of Old Faithful’s eruption and the length of the following interval. Short eruptions (around 2 minutes) lead to short intervals (about 65 minutes); long eruptions (4 minutes or so) lead to long intervals (92 minutes or longer). During a short eruption, less water and heat are discharged; thus, they rebuild again in a short time. Longer eruptions mean more water and heat are discharged and they require more time to rebuild. As of March 2002, the average interval was 92 minutes.

Over time, the average interval between Old Faithful’s eruptions increases, in part due to ongoing processes within its plumbing. Changes also result from earthquakes. Prior to the 1959 Hebgen Lake Earthquake, averaged slightly more than one hour. Its intervals increased after that earthquake and again after the 1983 Borah Peak Earthquake, centered 12 miles northwest of the park’s west entrance, the interval between Old Faithful’s eruptions averaged slightly more than one hour. Its intervals increased after that earthquake and again after the 1983 Borah Peak Earthquake, centered in Idaho. In 1998, an earthquake near Old Faithful lengthened the interval again; then another swarm of earthquakes further increased intervals.

Between long intervals and other variables, waiting for Old Faithful’s eruptions can stretch beyond the predicted time. Think of it this way: you’ve got time now to meet other visitors, read up on the park, or take a much-needed rest. So relax, be flexible, and enjoy the time you spend with the world’s most famous geyser.
You must have a permit to fish in Yellowstone.

### Fishing Season

Yellowstone’s fishing season generally begins on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend (usually the last Saturday of May) and continues through the first Sunday of Memorial Day weekend (usually the last Sunday of October). Fishing is not allowed for a 60-day period between November 1 and May 1.

### Fishing Permits

Anglers 16 years of age and older are required to purchase a permit; those 11 years and younger may fish without a permit but must be supervised by an adult who knows the regulations. Permits are available at all ranger stations, visitor centers, and Hamilton General Stores. State fishing licenses are not valid in Yellowstone National Park.

**Permits and Fees**

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**Discounts**

Holders of Golden Age and Golden Access passes receive a 50% discount on camping fees, except at Fishing Bridge RV Park, where no discounts apply.

**Group Camping**

Group camping is available at Madison, Grant, and Bridge Bay from late May through closing date for organized groups with a designated leader such as youth or educational groups. Fees range from $40–75 per night, depending on group size. Reservations are required and can be made by writing Xanterra Parks and Resorts, P.O. Box 165, YNP, WY 82190 or by calling 307-344-7311.

### Fishing Regulations

In Yellowstone, wildlife takes precedence over humans as consumers of fish. All fish are wild (there is no stocking), so sufficient adult fish must remain to reproduce and maintain populations and to assure genetic diversity. These facts require both a philosophical and literal distinction between recreational angling and consuming fish. In Yellowstone, angling is based on fishing for native species of wild trout in a natural setting.

Fishing regulations in Yellowstone National Park have evolved as ongoing research reveals population trends and interrelationships with the rest of the Yellowstone ecosystem. Increasing numbers of anglers have also influenced the development of regulations by their impact on certain species and aquatic habitats. As of 2001, you must release all native sport fish: cutthroat trout, Arctic grayling, and mountain whitefish. Non-toxic fishing is now the norm. All fishing is catch and release except for certain species and aquatic habitats, including grayling and mountain whitefish.

### Non-Toxic Fishing

Yellowstone National Park has implemented a fishing program using non-toxic tackle. Fishing tackle such as leaded split-shot sinkers, weighted jigs (lead molded to a hook), and soft lead-weighted ribbons for nymph fishing, are no longer allowed. Only non-toxic alternatives are allowed to accompany these types of fishing tackle. For more information, contact the Yellowstone Center for Resources, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

**In summer, make your reservations early and/or plan on securing your campsite as early in the day as possible; campgrounds may fill by early morning.**

### Quiet Hours

Each visitor deserves the opportunity to hear the wildlife and streams in this beautiful environment. Respect the right of other campers and comply with the law by adhering to quiet hours, 8 PM to 8 AM (10 PM to 7 AM at Fishing Bridge RV Park). No generators, loud audio devices, or other noise disturbances will be allowed during this time. Generators are only permitted in six campgrounds (see chart at left) and the Fishing Bridge RV Park.
To preserve Yellowstone's backcountry and enhance your wilderness experience, the National Park Service has established the following regulations and guidelines. Contact a park ranger before you begin an overnight trip.

Permits & Reservations
Permits are not required for day hiking, but hikers are encouraged to check in at a ranger station for vital safety information. Backcountry use permits are required for all overnight trips and must be obtained in person at a ranger station not more than 48 hours in advance of the first date of the trip. Campers may reserve campsites for future trips in person or by mail for a $20 fee. To make reservations, check in at a ranger station or write the Backcountry Office, P.O. Box 168, YNP, WY 82190.

For safety and resource concerns, especially regarding bears, camping is allowed in designated campsites only. Each campsite has limits for the number of people and stock allowed. The maximum stay at any single campsite varies from 1 to 3 nights. To obtain detailed information, check at a ranger station.

Fallen Trees
When hiking, watch for large numbers of dead trees (snags), which may suddenly fall—especially on windy days.

Weather
Yellowstone’s weather is unpredictable. A sunny warm day may become fiercely stormy with wind, rain, sleet, and, sometimes snow. Lighting is 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 rapid loss of body heat 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. Get into dry clothes and drink warm fluids at the first signs of hypothermia.

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Weather
Yellowstone’s weather is unpredictable. A sunny warm day may become fiercely stormy with wind, rain, sleet, and, sometimes snow. Lighting is 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 rapid loss of body heat 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. Get into dry clothes and drink warm fluids at the first signs of hypothermia.

Permits are not required for day hiking, but hikers are encouraged to check in at a ranger station for vital safety information. Backcountry use permits are required for all overnight trips and must be obtained in person at a ranger station not more than 48 hours in advance of the first date of the trip.

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

Pack It In—Pack It Out
You must not refuse out of the backcountry, including items partly burned in fire pits (foil, tin, glass, etc).

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

Should You Drink the Water?
Even though clear lake and stream water may look, smell, and taste good, Giardia and other bacterial contaminants may be present. Drinking untreated water may lead to intestinal infection. Before drinking water from lakes and streams, either filter it with a good commercial filter, treat it with a chemical treatment such as iodine or chlorine, or boil it at least one minute.

Although the risk of an encounter with a bear is low, your safety is not guaranteed. Minimize your risks by following the guidelines below.

A Fed Bear Is a Dead Bear
Do not leave packs containing food unattended, even for a few minutes. Allowing a bear to obtain human food even once often results in the bear becoming aggressive about obtaining such food in the future. Aggressive bears present a threat to human safety and eventually may be destroyed or removed from the park.

When Hiking
Make bears aware of your presence on trails by making loud noises, shouting, or singing. Hike in groups and use caution where vision is obstructed. Do not hike after dark. Avoid carcasses; bears often defend this source of food.

If You Encounter a Bear
Do not run. Bears can run 30 mph (48 kph), or 44 feet/second (13 m/second), which is faster than Olympic sprinters. Running may elicit an attack from an otherwise non-aggressive bear. If the bear is unaware of you, keep out of sight and detour behind and downwind of the bear. If the bear is aware of you and is nearby but has not acted aggressively, slowly back away.

Tree climbing to avoid bears is popular advice, but not practical in many circumstances. All black bears, all grizzly cubs, and some adult grizzlies can climb trees. Plus, running to a tree may provoke an otherwise uncertain bear to chase you.

Electric Peak dominates the northwest corner of the park, an area of challenging trails and abundant wildlife—including grizzlies. For a safe hike in this area, your group should include four or more people, should inquire about conditions at the Mammoth Hot Springs Backcountry Office, and follow the precautions below.

Hiking & Backpacking
More than 900 miles (1,460 km) of trails are available for hiking in Yellowstone's backcountry. Visiting wilderness means experiencing the land on its terms. If you choose to explore and enjoy the natural wonders of Yellowstone, be prepared for any situation. Read these rules and guidelines and consult a backcountry ranger before your trip. Your safety is not guaranteed.
You Are a Guest
In the Home of Wildlife

- Stay at least 100 yards (91 m) away from bears and at least 25 yards (23 m) from all other animals.
- Never stop in the middle of the road; use the pullouts. Be safe and legal.
- Turn off your engine.
- Talk quietly.
- To find out what people are seeing, get out of your car, approach them, and speak quietly. Never call or shout from your car.

This is a general guide to where you MIGHT see some of the big mammals that live in Yellowstone. Watch for wildlife wherever you drive or walk in the park. Time of day, weather, and other factors make it impossible to know exactly where animals will be at any given time. For more information, ask at a visitor center for site bulletins #287, “Where Can I See Big Mammals?” and #259, “Yellowstone Mammal Checklist.”
Scientists have been studying fire’s role in Yellowstone since the mid-20th century and they continue to discover new information. The history of fire in this park and its benefits explain why Yellowstone’s managers believe fire is an essential natural force.

The National Fire Plan

During 2000 fire season in the United States, almost 93,000 wildland fires burned close to 7.4 million acres and destroyed numerous structures. President Clinton asked his staff to develop recommendations on how to reduce the impacts of fire on rural communities and ensure sufficient firefighting resources for the future. That report, now known as the “National Fire Plan,” identified five key points that continue to emphasize interagency approaches:

• Firefighting: Continue to fight fires and be adequately prepared for the next year.
• Rehabilitation and Restoration: Restore landscapes and rebuild communities damaged by the wildfires of 2000.
• Hazardous Fuel Reduction: Invest in projects to reduce fire risk.
• Community Assistance: Work directly with communities to ensure adequate protection.
• Accountability: Be accountable and establish adequate oversight, coordination, program development, and monitoring for performance.

The House and Senate approved an appropriations bill that included $101 million for National Park Service projects and activities identified in the National Fire Plan, including those in Yellowstone.

The Yellowstone Fires of 1988

Facts

• The summer of 1988 was the driest in the park’s recorded history
• More than 793,000 acres (36% of the park) were affected by fire
• Fires began outside of the park burned more than half of the total acreage
• Humans caused 9 fires; lightning caused 42 fires
• About 300 large mammals, primarily elk, perished
• $120 million was spent and 25,000 people participated in this fire-fighting effort, the largest in U.S. history
• This huge effort saved human life and property, but had little impact on the fires themselves
• Rain and snow finally stopped the advance of the fires in September

Aftermath

The 1988 fires created a mosaic of burns, partial burns, and unburned areas that provided new habitats for plants and animals and new realms for research.

• Fertile soils with good water-holding capacity and dense, diverse vegetation before the fire recovered quickly.
• Grasslands returned to their pre-fire appearance within a few years.
• Many of the burned forests were mature lodgepole, and this species is now recolonizing most of the burned areas.
• The first seedlings of Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, Douglas-fir, and whitebark pine have emerged.
• Aspen reproduction has increased because fire stimulated the growth of suckers from the aspen’s underground root system and left behind bare mineral soil that provides good conditions for aspen seedlings.

• Some of the grasses that elk eat were more nutritious after the fires.
• Bears grazed more frequently at burned than unburned sites.
• The fires have had no observable impact on the number of grizzly bears in greater Yellowstone.
• Cavity-nesting birds, such as bluebirds, had more dead trees for their nests; birds dependent on mature forests, such as boreal owls, lost habitat.
• No fire-related effects have been observed in the fish populations or the angling experience in the six rivers that have been monitored regularly since 1988.
• Vegetation growth has slowed erosion in watersheds that had erosion and mudslides after the fires, such as the Gibbon River.

Fire Facts

• Large fires burn through forests of Yellowstone every 250–400 years
• Large fires burn the park’s grasslands every 25–60 years
• Plants in the park, such as lodgepole pine and aspen, are adapted to fire
• Lightning starts an average of 22 fires each year
• 80% of naturally started fires go out by themselves
• Suppressing fires reduces the number and variety of plant and animal species
• Until the 1970s, park managers believed they had to extinguish fires to preserve park resources
• Scientific research changed these beliefs and in 1972, Yellowstone began allowing most natural fires to burn
• Between 1972 and 1987, 234 fires burned nearly 35,000 acres—most in two dry years, 1979 and 1981
• The 1988 fires brought management changes and new opportunities for research (see at left)
• Yellowstone now follows the National Fire Plan, described above
The Northern Range

Yellowstone’s northern range is traversed by the road from the North Entrance to the Northeast Entrance—the only park road open year-round. The road passes through prime wildlife habitat such as the Lamar Valley, shown below.

The “northern range” refers to the low-elevation sagebrush grassland that borders the Yellowstone and Lamar rivers in the northern part of the park. (See map above right.) This area sustains one of the largest and most diverse populations of free-roaming large animals seen anywhere on earth. Many of the park’s elk and bison spend the winter here because wind and sunny days usually keep south-facing slopes free of snow, which makes grasses and other food easier to find.

Facts About the Northern Range

• Lowest elevation in the park
• Driest area of the park, with less than 15 inches precipitation each year
• Formed by different geology than most of the park—it’s underlain by older volcanic rocks that are exposed on hillsides and buried in valleys by deep layers of glacial soil

• The older volcanic rock (called andesite) and the glacial sediment provide prime growing conditions for grasses, sagebrush, and shrubs
• Pockets of trees—mostly Douglas-fir and aspen—grow where the geology and soil allow moisture to collect, such as on north-facing slopes
• Fire sweeps the northern range every 25–60 years; plants here are well-adapted to survive and even thrive with fire
• Elk and bison grazing enhances nutrition value of grasses, yearly growth of big sagebrush, and seedling establishment of sagebrush
• In addition to elk and bison, the northern range is home for big horn sheep, mule deer, badgers, red foxes, coyotes, and wolves
• The Lamar Valley is one of the best places in the park to see wolves

• Birds include bald and golden eagles, prairie falcons, Swainson’s hawks, trumpeter swans, sandhill cranes, mountain bluebirds, Barrow’s goldeneye, and dippers
• Abundant wildflowers and flowering shrubs provide one of the best places in the park to see butterflies; sometimes dozens feed on one rabbitbrush
• Contains many prime fishing areas such as Slough Creek and Pebble Creek
• Layers of petrified trees are visible from the road near Specimen Ridge and Barronette Peak
• Mountain goats can occasionally be seen on the slopes of Barronette Peak
• The northern range is the focus of a long-running controversy about whether or not it is over-grazed and over-populated by deer, elk, and bison. For more on this controversy, visit www.nps.gov/yell

Winter Use Plan

Yellowstone’s winter use plan is designed to provide a range of winter experiences and settings that do not harm sensitive natural resources, wildlife, cultural areas, or detract from the experiences of other park visitors. The plan’s development involved surrounding states, communities, and federal agencies; more than 50,000 public comments were received. The resulting plan would have prohibited recreational use of snowmobiles in Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway. However, as a result of a lawsuit, the National Park Service has prepared a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS), which includes new information and provides the public another opportunity to comment on the winter use plan. Comments on the draft SEIS are being accepted until May 29. The existing rule will remain in effect during the SEIS process. The SEIS process will be completed in late 2002 and the final plan will be announced and implemented.

The Greening of Yellowstone

Greening Yellowstone

Transportation: The Park fleet runs on a variety of alternative fuels; one even uses 100% biodiesel. These fuels substantially reduce exhaust emissions. A ride-share program is available for park employees living in neighboring communities. The Park also supports research on reducing snowmobile emissions and encourages the use of cleaner lube oils.

Plastic Lumber: Decaying wood boardwalks are being replaced with lumber made from recycled plastic, which lasts twice as long as wood.

Recycling: The Park recycles 400 tons of paper, aluminum, glass, steel, and cardboard each year, which saves thousands of dollars in landfill fees and expands collection and marketing opportunities with neighboring counties.

Cleaning: The Park eliminated cleaning products that could be harmful to employees or the environment and replaced them with equally effective, environment-friendly products.

Energy Conservation: The Park has retrofitted many buildings to be more energy efficient. Photovoltaics, or cells converting sunlight into electricity, have been installed at some remote locations.

Greening Your Home

➔ Bike, walk and car pool whenever possible. Keep your automobile properly tuned to reduce air pollution. Purchase ethanol-blended fuels. (Now available in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks!)

➔ Recycle plastics and help your community develop a plastics recovery program. Buy plastic lumber for your deck project.

➔ Encourage businesses, schools, and your community to develop other recycling programs; buy recycled products and products that you can recycle; buy large quantities to reduce package waste.

➔ Read and understand labels. Purchase only products that protect human health and are safe for the environment.

➔ List home energy-savers (such as turning down thermostat) and put these into action.
Grand Teton National Park

Make time for a visit to our neighbor to the south, Grand Teton National Park. This park offers spectacular scenery and its own campgrounds, exhibits, and activities. Consult the park newspaper, the Tetonator, for complete information. Newspapers are available at Grand Teton visitor centers and entrance stations.

Campgrounds—First come, first served; camping fee is $12 per night. Advanced reservations are not accepted. Campgrounds fill to capacity during July and August. For current status of campgrounds, ask at entrance stations or visitor centers in Grand Teton National Park. Approximate filling times and operating dates are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campground</th>
<th>Filling Time</th>
<th>Operating Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gros Ventre</td>
<td>Evening or may not fill</td>
<td>4/29–10/17 (noon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenny Lake</td>
<td>8 AM</td>
<td>5/13–9/20 (noon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Mountain</td>
<td>10 AM</td>
<td>5/10–10/14 (noon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colter Bay</td>
<td>12 noon</td>
<td>5/20–9/20 (noon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard Creek</td>
<td>2 PM</td>
<td>6/10–9/3 (noon)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jenny Lake is open to tents only. Other campgrounds accommodate tents, trailers, and recreational vehicles (28-foot restriction at Signal Mt.). All campgrounds have modern comfort stations, but none have utility hookups. The maximum length of stay is 7 days at Jenny Lake and 14 days at all other NPS campgrounds.

Lodging—Make your reservations directly, using these phone numbers:

- Jenny Lake Lodge (June 1–Oct. 6) 307-733-4647
- Colter Bay Cabins & RV Park (May 24–Sept. 29) 800-628-9988
- Flagg Ranch Village (May 24–Sept. 29) 307-543-2861 or 800-443-2311
- Jackson Lake Lodge (May 19–Oct. 9) 800-628-9988
- Signal M. Lodge (May 11–Oct. 13) 800-672-6012
- Dornan’s Cabins (all year) 307-733-2522

Lodging can also be found in communities surrounding Grand Teton.

Colter Bay Visitor Center & Indian Arts Museum—May 11–24, 8 AM–5 PM; May 25–June 2, 8 AM–7 PM; June 3–Sept. 2, 8 AM–8 PM; Sept. 2–29, 8 AM–5 PM. Information, audiovisual programs, permits, and publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3594. TDD: 307-739-3544.

Flagg Ranch Information Station—June 3–September 2, 9 AM–5:30 PM.

Jenny Lake Ranger Station—May 19 through June, 8 AM–4:30 PM; then 8 AM–6 PM. September 3–22, 8 AM–4:30 PM. Backcountry permits and climbing information. Phone: 307-739-3343.

Jenny Lake Visitor Center—June 3–Sept. 2, 8 AM–7 PM. Information, publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3392.


Emergency: dial 911

Hiking, sightseeing, boating, floating the Snake River, horseback riding, and fishing are available depending on seasonal conditions. Backcountry camping requires a free permit from the Moose and Colter Bay visitor centers and the Jenny Lake Ranger Station. Boating requires a Grand Teton boating permit, sold at visitor centers. A Wyoming fishing license is required to fish in Grand Teton National Park.

Nearby Public Lands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Land</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Big Hole National Battlefield</td>
<td>406-689-3155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area</td>
<td>406-666-2412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridger–Teton National Forest</td>
<td>307-739-5500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribou–Targhee National Forest</td>
<td>208-624-3151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallatin National Park</td>
<td>406-587-6701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glacier National Park</td>
<td>406-888-7800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Teton National Park</td>
<td>307-739-3300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant–Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</td>
<td>406-846-3388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument</td>
<td>406-638-2621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoshone National Forest</td>
<td>307-527-6241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia City National Historic Site</td>
<td>406-843-5247</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Area Communities

Services are available in communities near Yellowstone. For information, contact these Chambers of Commerce:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Sky</td>
<td>406-995-3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billings</td>
<td>406-245-4111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bozeman</td>
<td>406-586-5421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooke City–Silver Gate</td>
<td>406-838-2495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardiner</td>
<td>406-848-7971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>406-222-0850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Lodge</td>
<td>406-446-1718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Yellowstone</td>
<td>406-646-7701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodging only</td>
<td>406-646-9488</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Community</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cody</td>
<td>307-587-2297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubois</td>
<td>307-455-2556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Yellowstone/Wapiti Valley</td>
<td>307-587-9595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>307-733-3316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho Falls</td>
<td>208-523-1010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Idaho Visitor Info Center</td>
<td>800-634-3246</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In our increasingly crowded and developed world, Yellowstone National Park provides a source of refuge and renewal for those who enter its quiet places. The park’s magnificent wilderness areas offer a glimpse of what our continent was like when humans first gazed in wonder upon its steaming geysers, thundering waterfalls, and abundant wildlife. However, Yellowstone exists today only because generations who came before us understood its value and made its preservation a priority.

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 and the Yellowstone Association work in partnership with the National Park Service and each other to provide a means for visitors to contribute to Yellowstone’s preservation. Please help us do the very best we can to protect and preserve this national treasure. Your contribution to either organization will designate you as a true friend of Yellowstone; contributors of $1,000 or more will have their names displayed on the park’s Honor Wall at Old Faithful, receiving special recognition as stewards and benefactors 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.

The Yellowstone Park Foundation

The Yellowstone Park Foundation is a non-profit organization dedicated exclusively to funding projects that protect, preserve, and enhance Yellowstone National Park. Shrinking federal budgets over the years have created a $600–700 million operating and infrastructure backlog for the park. The Foundation’s mission is to raise money for important projects and programs in Yellowstone that otherwise would go unfunded.

Since January 1997 the Foundation has raised in excess of $12.6 million to fund more than 50 projects for Yellowstone, including the restoration of native west slope cutthroat trout and the relocation of the Pelican Valley Trail out of prime grizzly bear habitat. Current projects that the Foundation has committed to fund include new interpretive exhibits for the museum at Fishing Bridge, restoration of the popular Fan Creek Trail, and efforts to conserve the threatened lynx.

The Foundation also supports several important ongoing projects, including:

- The Yellowstone Wolf Project, which tracks and monitors the habits, habitat needs, and ecological impacts of Yellowstone’s new wolf packs;
- A new Visitor Education Center to replace the current visitor center at Old Faithful, which is too small to accommodate the more than three million people who visit Yellowstone each year.

The Yellowstone Park Foundation receives no funding from the National Park Service. 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 help, now more than ever. Donors of $25 or more to the Yellowstone Park Foundation are listed in Yellowstone’s Honor Book at Old Faithful for one year. Donors of $1,000 or more receive special recognition on the Honor Wall for one year. Please help protect the wildlife and wonders of the park by becoming a Friend of Yellowstone.

Yes, make me a Friend of Yellowstone National Park!

$25 $50 $100 $1,000 Other

Enclosed is a tax-deductible gift of ____________

Name ____________________________

Address ____________________________

City _____________________ State Zip ____________

Phone ( ) E-mail ____________________________

Charge to: MC Visa

Credit Card # ____________ Exp. Date ____________

Make checks payable to The Yellowstone Park Foundation.

The Yellowstone Park Foundation

222 East Main, Sixth Floor
Bozeman, MT 59715 406-586-6303

or visit our website at www.ypf.org

Join us!

as a partner in preserving and protecting Yellowstone through education!

Join us!

in any Yellowstone Association bookstore in park visitor centers and receive a free wildlife checklist!

You and your family will be able to easily identify many of the park’s animals with this informative checklist. Just stop in at any Yellowstone Association bookstore located in visitor centers throughout the park and request your checklist from our helpful staff. (Limit two per family)

Join us!

in the Old Faithful Visitor Center to view a spectacular new film provided to visitors by the Yellowstone Association!

Learn about the massive volcanic hotspot just under your feet which shaped Yellowstone and fuels hot springs and geysers today!

Join us!

in a Yellowstone Association Institute class!

Yellowstone is the teacher. Mother Nature supplies the classroom materials, and the Yellowstone Association Institute provides an experienced and capable instructor.

Join us!

to receive many benefits available only to members!

Benefits include educational quarterly Yellowstone Association newsletters, plus discounts on your Association purchases, Institute classes, and selected park lodging. Proceeds from your Yellowstone Association purchase and membership fund a wide range of educational and preservation programs. A beautiful Yellowstone bookbag is free to all who join in park visitor centers.

Join us! and join the thousands who are already helping preserve and protect Yellowstone National Park through education.

Yellowstone Association

P.O. Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 (307) 344-2293

www.YellowstoneAssociation.org ya@YellowstoneAssociation.org

You Can Help Preserve and Protect Yellowstone

It relies solely on the

Threatened lynx.

Fan Creek Trail, and efforts to conserve the

Fishing Bridge, restoration of the popular

new interpretive exhibits for the museum at

Yellowstone's new wolf packs;

receive special recognition on the Honor

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Friends of Yellowstone

Summer 2002

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www.YellowstoneAssociation.org ya@YellowstoneAssociation.org
Comprehensive Medical Care in a Wilderness Setting...

Lake Clinic, Pharmacy, & Hospital
May 20–September 15
Emergency Room: 24-hour service
Clinic hours: 8:30 AM–8:30 PM, daily
Phone: 307-242-7241

Old Faithful Clinic
May 10–October 13
Hours: 8:30 AM–5 PM
Phone: 307-545-7325

Mammoth Clinic
Open year-round
8:30 AM–1 PM; 2 PM–5 PM,
Monday–Friday; closed Wednesday afternoons
Phone: 307-344-7965

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

Yellowstone Park Medical Services Division of West Park Hospital in Cody, Wyoming, has offered medical care to Yellowstone’s visitors, employees, and residents since 1980. At the Mammoth Clinic, a board-certified physician provides 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. Outpatient services are provided at Lake Hospital and Old Faithful Clinic as well as at Mammoth Clinic.

Lake Hospital is also an acute-care facility with ten inpatient beds, clinical laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, and 24-hour ambulance and emergency services. The staff is assembled from highly qualified, experienced professionals from across the country.

For information on employment for the 2002 season (both professional and nonprofessional positions are available), send a resume to Yellowstone Park Medical Services, 707 Sheridan Avenue, Cody, WY 82414 or call 800-654-9447, ext. 462.

Yellowstone Credit Card Will Benefit the Park

The nonprofit Yellowstone Park Foundation is working with U.S. Bank, through Elan Financial Services, to create a Yellowstone Visa credit card. The card, set for a July 2002 launch, will give individuals who love Yellowstone the opportunity to help protect and preserve the park. U.S. Bank will donate a percentage of every purchase made with the Yellowstone Visa to the Yellowstone Park Foundation—at no additional cost to the cardholder. The money raised from the credit card program will help fund projects in Yellowstone that are beyond the financial capacity of the National Park Service. The Yellowstone Visa will feature a low introductory APR and a beautiful Yellowstone photograph on the card. For more information about the new Yellowstone Visa Card from Elan, or about the projects it will help to fund, call the Foundation at 406-586-6303 or log onto www.yellowstonefoundation.org.

Hamilton Stores—Oldest Park Concessioner

Serving the traveling public since 1915, Hamilton Stores, Inc., offers a wide variety of merchandise, including Yellowstone souvenirs, gifts, film and photo supplies, souvenir T-shirts and sweatshirts, winter accessories, groceries, and food, including hot and cold beverages, beer, and liquor.

Mammoth General Store is open year-round to serve the traveling public, and, for your convenience, is an authorized UPS shipping agent.

The 1872 Act that set the park aside “for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and the protection of the natural and scenic treasures therein” also granted leases for the various concessioners who served the public. For the first decade of the park’s official existence, no lease to sell general store merchandise was issued. Then, in 1882, Henry E. Klamer applied for and received permits to provide fresh meat to camps and hotels, to pasture and slaughter beef cattle, operate a dairy herd, and to open a general store in the Old Faithful area of the park.

In 1915, a year after the Klamer General Store was purchased by Charles Ashworth Hamilton, horse transportation in Yellowstone reached its zenith. Three thousand “hayburners” pulled Yellowstone wagons, coaches, surreys, freight wagons, and—grandest of all—double-decker 26-passenger Tallyhoys or stagecoaches. However, autos were allowed into the park for the first time that year, and Charles Hamilton quickly spotted the tire marks in the dirt. In the next five years he acquired store concessions at Lake and Fishing Bridge, and he built filling stations at each location. This was the start of what was to become the oldest, privately owned family concession in the National Park system, serving the traveling public for more than 75 years.

Hamilton Stores invites you to visit its locations during the summer season for a bit of that history—most especially, the original store at Old Faithful (the Lower Basin Store) and the General Store in the Lake area. The upper store at Old Faithful and the Fishing Bridge General Store also convey rustic charm. The newest store, Grant Village General Store, was built and decorated with the crafts of many Montana artisans. The general store at Mammoth Hot Springs, open year-round, can also be seen in historic photos from around the turn-of-the-century with horse-drawn stagecoaches and people in period dress in front of the store.
This summer, make a deeper connection with Yellowstone by joining a Yellowstone Association Institute naturalist for four days of guided discovery in the world’s first national park. These “Lodging and Learning” programs, offered through a unique partnership between Xanterra Parks and Resorts and the Yellowstone Association Institute, are multi-day packages that include four nights of lodging, breakfasts and lunches, in-park transportation, daily naturalist-led adventures, and optional evening programs. Choose between “Trails Through Yellowstone,” and our newest programs, “Roosevelt Rendezvous,” and “Yellowstone for Families.”

Trails Through Yellowstone offers four days of naturalist-led hiking, wildlife viewing, and discovery in areas like Mammoth Hot Springs, the Old Faithful and Norris Geyser Basins, Lamar Valley, the Canyon area and Hayden Valley. Comfortable accommodations and excellent meals will be provided at the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel and Grant Village. Rates start at $523 per person, double occupancy, plus tax. Offered each week from May 26 through September 26.

As part of the Roosevelt Rendezvous program, you’ll experience the sights and sounds of Yellowstone in autumn. Daily guided adventures include birding, hiking and wildlife watching. This package also includes dinner served in the historic Roosevelt Lodge, and private accommodations in Roosevelt’s rustic cabins. Rates start at $458 per person, double occupancy, plus tax. This program is offered September 5 to September 29.

With Yellowstone for Families, the latest addition to the Lodging and Learning programs, enjoy family activities together, including animal tracking, wildlife watching, photography, educational videos, painting, and hiking. This program is designed for families with children ages 8–12. This program includes lodging at the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, and is offered this summer through August 26. Rates start at $523 per adult, double occupancy and $316 per child age 12 and younger, plus tax. Call 307-344-5566 for information and reservations. Yellowstone. Don’t just see it, experience it!

In the 1850s, late spring snows thwarted the efforts of Captain William F. Raynolds of the Corps of Topographical Engineers to cross the Yellowstone Plateau. Lamenting his circumstances, Capt. Raynolds wrote:

We were compelled to content ourselves with listening to marvelous tales of burning plains, immense lakes, and boiling springs without being able to verify these wonders. I know of but two white men who claim to have visited this part of the Yellowstone valley—James Bridger and Robert Meldrum. The narratives of both of these men are very remarkable, and Bridger in one of his recitals describes an immense boiling spring that is the very counterpart of the geysers of Iceland. . . . I have little doubt that he spoke of what he had actually seen. The burning plains described by these men may be volcanic, or more probably beds of lignite, similar to those on Powder River, which are known to be in a state of ignition. Bridger also insisted that immediately west [north] of the point at which we made our final effort to penetrate this singular valley, there is a stream of considerable size, which divides and flows down either side of the watershed, thus discharging its waters into both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Having seen this phenomenon on a small scale in the highlands of Maine, where a rivulet discharges a portion of its waters into the Atlantic and the remainder into the St. Lawrence, I am prepared to concede that Bridger’s “Two Ocean River” may be a verity.

We trust your exploration of Yellowstone will satisfy your desire to see and experience all of the things Capt. Raynolds only heard about.
**Bridge Bay**

**Lodging**
- Canyon Lodge—Rooms: May 31–September 15; Western cabins: May 31–September 8; Pioneer/ Frontier cabins: May 31–August 26

**Food Services**
- Canyon Lodge Dining Room: May 31–September 15
- Canyon Lodge Cafeteria: May 31–August 26
- Canyon Picnic Shop—(light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 31–September 15

**Stores**
- Canyon Nature Store (light meals, snacks, fast foods, photo shop, gifts, & souvenirs): April 26–October 20
- Canyon General Store (light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 18–September 29
- Canyon Lodge Gift Shop: May 31–September 15

**Service Stations**
- **Canyon Village**: May 3–November 3
- Canyon Repair Service: May 24–September 2
- Wrecker service: May 3–November 3

**Other Services**
- Canyon Village Camper Services—Showers and laundry: May 31–September 8
- Trail rides: June 22–August 31

**Fishing Bridge**

**Stores**
- Fishing Bridge RV Park Gift Shop: May 17–September 29
- **Fishing Bridge General Store** (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 11–September 22

**Service Stations**
- **Fishing Bridge Service Station**: May 10–October 13
- Fishing Bridge Repair Service: May 24–September 22
- Wrecker service: May 24–September 22
- Fishing Bridge LP Gas Plant: May 10–September 16

**Other Services**
- Fishing Bridge RV Park—Showers and laundry: May 17–September 29

**Grant Village**

**Lodging**
- Grant Village—Rooms: May 24–September 29
- Lake House at Grant: May 24–September 22

**Food Services**
- Grant Village Ministore (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 10–September 20
- Grant Village General Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 23–September 24
- Grant Village Gift Shop: May 24–September 29

**Service Stations**
- **Grant Village Service Station**: May 17–September 28
- Grant Village Repair Service: May 24–September 22
- Wrecker service: May 24–September 22
- Grant Village LP Gas Plant: May 17–September 28

**Other Services**
- Grant Village Camper Services—Showers and laundry: June 21–September 29

**Lake Yellowstone**

**Lodging**
- Lake Yellowstone Hotel—Rooms, cabins: May 17–October 7
- Lake Cabins: June 10–September 22

**Food Services**
- Lake Yellowstone Hotel Dining Room: May 17–October 7
- Lake Lodge Cafeteria: June 10–September 22
- Lake Yellowstone Hotel Deli: May 17–October 7

**Stores**
- Lake General Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 17–October 6
- Lake Yellowstone Hotel Gift Shop: May 17–October 7
- Lake Lodge Gift Shop: June 10–September 22

**Other Services**
- Lake Hospital, Clinic, and Pharmacy: May 20–September 15; 307-242-7241
- Lake Lodge—Laundry: June 10–September 22

**Mammoth Hot Springs**

**Lodging**
- Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel—Rooms and cabins: May 3–October 7

**Food Services**
- Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Dining Room: May 3–October 7
- Mammoth Terrace Grill: May 3–October 13

**Stores**
- Mammoth General Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): Open year-round
- Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Gift Shop: May 3–October 7

**Service Stations**
- **Mammoth Hot Springs Service Station**: May 8–October 7

**Other Services**
- Trail rides: May 18–September 15

**Roosevelt/Tower**

**Lodging**
- Roosevelt Lodge—Cabins: June 7–September 2

**Food Services**
- Roosevelt Lodge Dining Room: June 7–September 2
- Roosevelt Lodge Dinner Cookout: June 8–September 1

**Stores**
- Roosevelt Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): June 7–September 1
- Roosevelt Lodge Gift Shop: June 7–September 2

**Service Stations**
- **Tower Junction Service Station**: June 7–September 2

**Other Services**
- Stagecoach Rides: June 7–September 1
- Roosevelt Lodge—Showers: June 7–September 2

**Automatic Banking**
- 24-hour cash available at the Fishing Bridge General Store, Grant Village General Store, Lake Yellowstone Hotel, Mammoth General Store, Mammoth Hotel, Old Faithful Inn, Old Faithful Snow Lodge, Old Faithful Upper Store, Canyon General Store, and Canyon Lodge. CIRRUS and PLUS automatic network machines will be in service for cash anytime during the lodging facilities’ seasons.

**Medical Services**
- Lake Hospital, Clinic, and Pharmacy—May 20–September 15; daily, 8:30 AM–8:30 PM; 307-242-7241
- Mammoth Clinic: Open year-round; five days a week, 8:30 AM–5:30 PM, closed 1–2 PM; closed Wednesday afternoons in spring, 307-344-7965
- Old Faithful Clinic—May 10–October 13; 8:30 AM–5:30 PM; 307-545-7325

**Campgrounds**
- See page 6 for camping information; call for reservations or plan to select sites early.

**Guided Tours**
- The Yellowstone Association Institute and Xanterra Parks and Resorts offer a variety of guided tours throughout the park. See page H of the center program section for descriptions.

**Backcountry Tours**
- Write to Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call the National Park Service, 307-344-7381, for a list of certified outfitters.
For a more detailed map, and more wildlife and area information, consult the Yellowstone Official Map & Guide.

This map shows roads/facilities; see the previous page for dates of operation.

Visitor center or information station
General store
Food service
Full Services (includes lodging, food service, store, rest rooms, phone)
Gasoline/ fuel
Marina
Clinic or hospital
Restrooms
Lodging
Telephones
Campground
Camping: hard-sided units only

Road Construction Locations & schedules can change. Obtain updates at visitor centers.

SPEED KILLS
more than 100 large mammals each year
SLOW DOWN and save a life

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.