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

Top 10 things to know
Welcome to Yellowstone. We're glad you're here.

As you enter the park, please become familiar with some of the rules and advisories that are important to a safe and enjoyable visit. More are described inside and online at www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/rules

1. **Give wildlife a brake.** Unless posted slower, the park speed limit is 45 mph (73 kph). You may encounter animals unexpectedly, please slow down to assure yourself enough stopping distance.

2. **Watch from pullouts.** If you see wildlife while driving, do not stop or block the safe and free flow of traffic along any portion of the roadway. Instead, find the next established pullout, park, and watch from a safe distance.

3. **Campfires** are allowed only in designated grills in park campgrounds, some picnic areas and specific backcountry campsites. Ask locally about current fire restrictions.

4. **Stay on designated trails and boardwalks.** Ground in hydrothermal areas is fragile and thin, and there is scalding water just below. Visitors have fallen through and died here. Keep your children close at hand.

5. **Avoid water hazards.** Park waters can be deceptively cold and swift. Do not take risks while fishing, wading, or crossing streams. Swimming is unsafe and prohibited in many areas. All boats and float tubes require permits.

6. **Do not approach wildlife.** You must stay at least 100 yards (91 m) from bears and wolves. A distance of 25 yards (23 m) is required from bison, elk, and other animals. Regardless of distance, if any animal changes its behavior due to your presence, you are too close.

7. **Do not feed any wild animals**, including birds, squirrels, and coyotes. Consuming human food is unhealthy and encourages aggressive behavior that may require the death of the animal. All food, trash, coolers, and cooking tools must be kept secure in a bear-proof container or vehicle unless in immediate use.

8. **As you enjoy trails, be bear aware.** You are safer hiking in a group. In areas of low visibility, make noise to avoid surprise encounters. Do not run from a bear under any circumstance. Carry bear spray and know how to use it safely.

9. **Control your pet.** Pets are not allowed on trails or boardwalks, in the backcountry or hydrothermal basins. Where allowed, pets must be leashed and remain within 100 feet (30.5 m) of a road or parking area. Do not leave a pet unattended or tied to an object. Owners must bag and dispose of pet waste.

10. **Cell phone service** may be available at Grant, Canyon, Mammoth Hot Springs, and Old Faithful. As a courtesy to others, please turn off your cellphone while enjoying Yellowstone’s natural features. Wi-Fi is not available in rustic settings, National Historic Landmarks, or historic lodging. The NPS does not provide Wi-Fi for visitor use at visitor centers. Concessioners may provide Wi-Fi to visitors for a fee.
Medical Services • Yellowstone is on 911 emergency service, including ambulances. Medical services are available year round at Mammoth Clinic (307-344-7965), except some holidays. Services are also offered at Lake Clinic (307-242-7241) May 24–September 22 and at Old Faithful Clinic (307-545-7325) May 17–October 4.

Lodging, dining, and activity reservations
Xanterra Parks & Resorts 866-439-7375 toll free or 307-344-7311. TTY 307-344-5395
www.YellowstoneNationalParkLodges.com

Lost and Found • Call 307-344-5387 to report or retrieve items lost in lodging facilities. To report or retrieve items lost in other parts of the park, call 307-344-2109.

Accessibility • A printed guide for visitors who use wheelchairs is available at all visitor centers. To arrange for an ASL interpreter for NPS ranger-led programs, call 307 344-2251 at least three weeks in advance.

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio • If you have a weather radio receiver, tune to 162.425 MHz (Mammoth area) or 162.450 MHz (Lake area) to receive hazardous weather alerts. You can also check for updates posted at www.crh.noaa.gov/riw/nwr/

Your Yellowstone experience has been more than 140 years in the making

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Have a safe visit and come back soon.

Superintendent Daniel N. Wenk

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

The term QR code is a registered trademark of Denso Wave, Inc.
Federal regulation requires you to stay at least 100 yards (91 m) away from bears and wolves, and at least 25 yards (23 m) away from all other wild animals, such as bison, elk, bighorn sheep, deer, moose, and coyotes.

If an animal moves closer to you, you should move to maintain the appropriate distance.

Do not surround, crowd, or disrupt an animal’s path of movement.

If other visitors put you or wildlife in danger, leave the scene and notify a park ranger.

Do not approach wildlife

**These activities are prohibited within Yellowstone**

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

- Imitating elk calls or using buglers. Imitating wolf howls
- Using electronic equipment capable of tracking wildlife

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

**Keep your food secure**

Do not feed any wildlife, including small mammals and birds. Consuming human food is unhealthy and encourages aggressive behavior that may require animals to be destroyed.

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

None of these items, even if clean and empty, may be left unattended at any time:

- Water and beverage containers
- Cooking or eating utensils
- Stoves and grills
- Coolers and ice chests
- Garbage, bagged or not
- Food, including condiments, even if in containers
- Cosmetics and toiletries
- Pet food and bowls
- Pails, buckets, and wash basins

**These activities require a permit**

- Fishing
- Boating or use of float tubes
- Overnight backcountry camping
- Travel with a service animal in the backcountry
- All commercial services
- Commercial filming and photography with props or models
- Stock entry into the park requires Coggins testing

**Firearms—know your responsibilities.**

Firearms are allowed in national parks pursuant to state and federal regulation. They are prohibited in facilities where signs are posted, such as visitor centers, government offices, and some concession operations. Discharge of firearms is prohibited. Possession and use of weapons, such as air guns, bows and arrows, spears and slingshots, is also prohibited. Details are available at [www.nps.gov/yell/parkmgmt/lawsandpolicies](http://www.nps.gov/yell/parkmgmt/lawsandpolicies)

**These advisories contribute to a safer visit**

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

**Stay on boardwalks**

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

- Imitating elk calls or using buglers. Imitating wolf howls
- Using electronic equipment capable of tracking wildlife

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

**Park Tip Line**

To report a crime or criminal activity please call 307-344-2132. Leave as much detail as you can. Remain anonymous, or leave a name and number.
Backcountry camping

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

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

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

Boating

Boating is allowed on most of Yellowstone Lake and on Lewis Lake. Only non-motorized boating is allowed on other lakes. Only one river is open to non-motorized boating, the Lewis River channel between Lewis and Shoshone lakes. Permissions are required for all boats and float tubes. Boaters must have a Coast Guard approved wearable flotation device for each person.

All boat permits (motorized & non-motorized) can be purchased at the South Entrance, Grant Village Backcountry Office, and Bridge Bay Ranger Station. Mammoth Backcountry Office, Lewis Lake Campground, and West Yellowstone Visitor Information Center sell only non-motorized permits. Northeast Entrance, Canyon and Old Faithful backcountry offices, and Bechler Ranger Station sell only float tube permits.

All boats will be inspected by NPS rangers for Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) when obtaining a permit. As a precaution, any type watercraft suspected of harboring AIS will be subject to a non-chemical decontamination treatment.

Clean • Inspect • Dry

Transporting water, or any aquatic plants and animals into park waters is illegal. Aquatic Invasive Species are nonnative plants and animals that can cause irreversible harm to the park ecosystem. New Zealand mudsnails, whirling disease, and lake trout have resulted in loss of native fish and closure of some areas. Watercraft users and anglers are asked to inspect all items that may come in contact with park waters, ensuring that they are clean and dry. If you witness a violation, contact a ranger or dial 307-344-7381.

Fishing season opens May 25

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

Anglers are responsible for knowing the difference between species. Native fish must be released unharmed back into the water immediately.

Visiting anglers asked to help wage invasive lake trout management

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

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

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

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

Wild lands and wildfire

Wildfire may affect your visit. Smoke may be visible from ongoing fires, and changing conditions could impact your travel plans.

Naturally occurring fires are an important part of the ecosystem. Vegetation has evolved in the presence of fire. Fire returns necessary nutrients to the soil and some species, like the lodgepole pine (pinus contorta), actually depend on fire.

Fire promotes habitat diversity by removing the forest overstory, allowing different plant communities to become established, and preventing trees from taking over grassland.

Periodic, patchy fires also reduce the amount of fuel available, and thereby help prevent larger, more expansive blazes across the landscape.

Campfires are allowed only in designated grills in park campgrounds, some picnic areas, and specific backcountry campsites. Ask locally about current fire restrictions.
The National Park Service anticipates that climate change will create significant challenges to the preservation of park resources, infrastructure, and visitor experience. Within Yellowstone specifically, scientists expect ecosystems to change due to increased temperatures and changing rain and snow patterns. Some observed and expected effects of climate change are:

- The alpine zone, which currently begins at 9500 feet, may shift higher, decreasing or eliminating species that live in this important habitat.
- Wildland fire in the western states is expected to intensify. In Yellowstone, fires may be more frequent, but smaller and less intense.
- Increased insect infestations in trees. Currently, four types of pine bark beetles and a spruce budworm are at work.
- Declining wetlands will decrease essential habitat for frogs, salamanders, and many birds and insects.
- Wildlife predictions vary. Grassland animals should be able to find suitable habitat. Grizzly bears may have less of their most nutritious foods such as whitebark pine nuts, and army cutworm moths.
- Native plants may be lost and replaced with non-native invasive exotic plants more adapted to dryer conditions.

Wildlife scientists note that there is an average of one bear attack in the park each year. In 2011, in separate incidents, two visitors were killed by bears inside the park. Your safety cannot be guaranteed.

Hiking in bear country takes appropriate preparation. Before you set out, be sure to learn what to do if you ever encounter a bear unexpectedly.

**You are most likely to encounter bears at park roadsides**

If you see a bear while driving, do not stop and do not block any portion of the road. Regardless of what other people do, keep moving to the next paved pullout and park safely. If the bear is within 100 yards, watch and take photographs from inside your car.

**Store all food, trash, and scented items properly**

All food, trash, scented items, coolers, and cooking tools must be kept secure in a bear-proof container or vehicle. Tents, truck beds, unattended packs, and picnic tables are not secure.

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

**Changing climate, new challenges**

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

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**Be prepared for bear country**

**Hiking in bear habitat**

- **BE ALERT for bears,** watch for fresh tracks or scat.
- **MAKE NOISE in areas with limited visibility.**
- **CARRY BEAR SPRAY** and know how to use it.
- **AVOID HIKING ALONE—hike with three or more people.**
- **DO NOT RUN.**

**Bear encounters**

Remember to check at local visitor centers or ranger stations for recent bear activity before hiking, and respect all bear management closure areas. Bears and other wildlife rely on carcasses for food and will protect a food source aggressively. Bears with cubs are especially dangerous.

If you have a surprise encounter with a bear—DO NOT RUN. Back away slowly.

- If a bear charges you, stand your ground. Use your bear spray.
- If a bear charges and makes contact with you, fall onto your stomach and “play dead.”
- If a bear persistently stalks you, then attacks—fight back.
- If a bear attacks you in your tent—fight back.

**Bear spray**

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

Bear spray is sold at gift shops, outdoor stores, and bookstores inside the park, as well as in many stores in the surrounding communities.

Once discharged, bear spray should not be reused. Bear spray canisters can be dropped off for recycling at most hotels and stores, or any visitor center or ranger station.

If a bear charges at you:

- Remove the safety clip.
- Aim slightly downward and adjust for crosswind.
- Begin spraying when the charging bear is 30–60 feet (10–20 yards) away.
- Spray at the charging bear so that the bear must pass through a cloud of spray.

If the bear continues to charge:

- Spray into the bear’s face.

**Scan this QR code with a free app for your smartphone to link directly to information about bears on the park website.**

http://go.nps.gov/ynp-bear

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- Native plants may be lost and replaced with non-native invasive exotic plants more adapted to dryer conditions.

Climate change poses a major threat to sensitive species like the American pika (Ochotona princeps). Learn more about how pikas are helping scientists understand the impacts of climate change through the Pikas in Peril Project: http://go.usa.gov/TTSh

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<th>Services</th>
<th>Canyon Village</th>
<th>Fishing Bridge</th>
<th>Grant &amp; West Thumb</th>
<th>Lake &amp; Bridge Bay</th>
<th>Mammoth Hot Springs</th>
<th>Norris</th>
<th>Old Faithful</th>
<th>Tower &amp; Roosevelt</th>
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Camping makes memories for a lifetime

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Campgrounds close for season at 11 AM of last date listed
Famously hot features

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**Visitor centers**

- **Albright Visitor Center**
  Located at Mammoth Hot Springs and open daily, year round, the center offers information, a bookstore, exhibits on wildlife and history, and films about the park and the national park idea.
  - 5/25–9/30 8 am–7 pm
  - 10/1–winter 9 am–5 pm
  - Call 307-344-2263

- **Canyon Visitor Education Center**
  Explore Yellowstone’s supervolcano and other aspects of its geology through interactive exhibits, including a Kugel globe and relief map of Yellowstone.
  - 5/25–9/2 8 am–8 pm
  - 9/3–9/30 8 am–6 pm
  - 10/1–10/14 9 am–5 pm
  - Call 307-344-2550

- **Fishing Bridge Museum and Visitor Center**
  Offers exhibits about the park’s birds and other wildlife, and Yellowstone Lake’s geology, including a relief map of its bottom.
  - 5/25–9/30 8 am–7 pm
  - Call 307-344-2450

- **Grant Visitor Center**
  Exhibits describe the park’s historic fires of 1988.
  - 5/25–9/30 8 am–7 pm
  - Call 307-344-2650

- **Madison Information Station**
  - 5/25–9/30 9 am–6 pm

- **Junior Ranger Station**
  - 5/25–9/2 9 am–6 pm
  - Call 307-344-2876

- **Museum of the National Park Ranger**
  Located one mile north of Norris, the museum presents the history of the park ranger profession through exhibits and videos, and through the stories of the volunteer retired rangers who staff the center.
  - 5/25–9/22 9 am–5 pm
  - Call 307-344-7353

- **Norris Geyser Basin Museum and Information Station**
  Features exhibits about the hydrothermal features of Yellowstone.
  - 5/25–9/30 9 am–6 pm
  - Bookstore 10 am–6 pm
  - Call 307-344-2812

- **Old Faithful Visitor Education Center**
  Yellowstone’s newest visitor center offers dynamic exhibits about hydrothermal features. Geyser eruption predictions are posted, or call ahead.
  - 4/26–5/24 9 am–6 pm
  - 5/25–9/30 8 am–8 pm
  - 10/1–11/3 9 am–5 pm
  - Call 307-344-2751

- **West Thumb Information Station**
  Offers information about the adjacent geyser basin on the shore of Yellowstone Lake.
  - 5/25–9/30 9 am–5 pm
  - Call 307-344-2650

- **West Yellowstone Visitor Information Center**
  Inside the West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce
  - Weekdays 10/1–4/30 8 am–5 pm
  - Daily
  - 5/1–5/23 8 am–6 pm
  - 5/24–9/2 8 am–8 pm
  - 9/3–9/30 8 am–6 pm
  - NPS Desk–Open daily
  - 4/26–5/23 8 am–4 pm
  - 5/24–9/2 8 am–8 pm
  - 9/3–11/3 8 am–4 pm
  - Call 307-344-2876
Grand Canyon
The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River extends from south of Canyon Village north to Tower Junction. The most famous and spectacular section, including the Upper and Lower Falls, is seen from overlooks in the Canyon Village area.

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

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

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

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

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

Programs for young people

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

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

Youth Conservation Corps
Since 1984, Yellowstone’s summer Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) Program has recruited youth (ages 15–18) from all social, economic, ethnic, and racial backgrounds.

Corps members work together under adult leadership to learn about environmental and conservation issues while completing projects such as trail rehabilitation and campground restoration. Young people develop job and leadership skills and explore opportunities for future NPS careers. Corps members also enjoy hiking, rafting, and field trips. Contact YELL_YCC_Office@nps.gov

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

Let someone else drive
From June 4 to September 30, 2013, Yellowstone Park visitors can travel between West Yellowstone and Gardiner, Montana, and to most “in park” destinations on buses operated by the Linx Regional Transportation Cooperative. Park guests may also travel to and from Idaho Falls, Bozeman, Red Lodge, Cody, Riverton/Lander, Dubois, and Jackson Hole on buses operated by Linx providers.

A Linx day pass costs $25.00 for travel inside Yellowstone, with bike carriers available on a first-come, first-served basis. To explore a list of stops, schedules and prices, call 877-454-5469, or scan this QR code with a free app for your smartphone to link directly to www.linx.coop.

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

Bicycling is permitted on established public roads, parking areas, and designated routes. Bicycles are subject to the same traffic rules as automobiles and are prohibited on back-country trails and boardwalks.

Regulations require that cyclists ride single file and we strongly recommend wearing a helmet and high visibility clothing. Park roads are narrow and winding with few shoulders. Road elevations range from 5,300 to 8,860 feet (1615 to 2700 meters), and services and facilities are relatively far apart. Be wary of over-exertion, and heat stroke in the peak of summer temperatures. Please remember to carry enough water.

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

Walking trails

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An inside look at park heritage

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

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

Tours are available Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10 AM, May 28 through Sept. 5, and are limited to 15 people. For reservations call 307-344-2662 or sign up in the lobby, and arrive 15 minutes prior to departure.

Truly short on time?

- Visit the Museum of the National Park Ranger at Norris. Staffed by retired park rangers who volunteer their time and share their wealth of experience
- Tour the Upper Geyser Basin (Old Faithful, Biscuit Basin, Black Sand Basin).
- Visit some less well-known features, such as Terrace Spring near Madison Junction.
- View some of the cascades and waterfalls, like Rustic Falls near the Golden Gate, or Firehole Falls along the Firehole Canyon Drive.
- Take a five-mile scenic drive, slightly off the beaten path, on the (one-way, dirt) Blacktail Plateau Drive.
- Make plans to visit again soon.

Stretch your legs on self-guiding trails. Most offer wayside exhibits and a printed trail guide, available for 50 cents at trailheads and visitor centers.

Canyon Area
View the colorful Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River and the Upper and Lower Falls from overlooks and walkways.

Forces of the Northern Range
Eight miles east of Mammoth, exhibits describe how volcanoes, glaciers, and fire shaped the landscape, as well as identify the area’s plants and animals.

Fort Yellowstone
Enjoy a walking tour of historic sites at Mammoth Hot Springs, from the time of U.S. Army, 1886–1918.

Fountain Paint Pot
View four types of hydrothermal features—geysers, hot springs, fumaroles, and mudpots—all in one place. Eight miles (12.9 km) north of Old Faithful.

 Truly short on time?

- Explore the terraces at Mammoth Hot Springs.
- Take a stroll through Yellowstone’s military past with a walking tour of Historic Fort Yellowstone.
- Visit Lamar Valley to look for wildlife, especially at the beginning or end of the day.
- Consider taking a hike. Many areas of the park have short or moderate day hikes. Consult a “Dayhike Sampler,” available at visitor centers. Be sure to ask for updates on area wildlife closures.
- Attend a ranger talk. From 15 minute presentations to 2-hour tours, programs are available throughout the park. See the Ranger Program supplement for times and locations.
How do geysers work?

The Upper Geyser Basin of Yellowstone National Park has the largest concentration of geysers in the world. Geysers are hot springs with narrow spaces in their plumbing, usually near the surface. These constrictions prevent water from circulating freely to the surface where heat would escape. The deepest circulating water can exceed the surface boiling point (199°F/93°C).

The surrounding pressure also increases with depth, similar to the ocean. Increased pressure exerted by the enormous weight of the underlying rock and water prevents the water from boiling.

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

Water is expelled faster than it can enter the geyser’s plumbing system, and the heat and pressure gradually decrease. The eruption stops when the water reservoir is exhausted or when the system cools.

Yellowstone’s geyser basins contain fountain-type geysers and cone-type geysers. Fountain-type geysers shoot water out in various directions from a pool of water. Cone-type geysers, like Lonestar Geyser (photo left) erupt in a concentrated jet of water from inside a rock formation.

Where biology and geology thrive

Among the first life forms to evolve on earth were microbes whose descendants now live in extreme high-temperature, sometimes acidic, habitats like those in and around thermal features. The heat-loving microorganisms called thermophiles—“thermo” for heat, “phile” for lover—survive and thrive in Yellowstone’s active volcanic environment.

Nourished by energy and chemical building blocks available in the hot springs, the microbes construct vividly colored communities. Community shapes, colors, and locations vary depending on the types of microbes, the pH (acidity or alkalinity), and the temperature of the feature.

Millions of individual microbes can connect into long strands called filaments. Some filaments tangle, forming mats. Flowing water brings other microbes, organic matter, and minerals that add to the mat. Mats can be thin as tissue paper or thick as lasagna. Due to their fragility, they must not be touched.

Dozens of types of microbes from all three domains of life can exist in these mats, from Archea in the hottest, most acidic features to the more widespread bacteria and eukarya.

Microorganisms thrive in the shallow pools around the Old Faithful Geyser cone.

Thermophiles and their environments provide a living laboratory for scientist who continue to study the many mysteries of Yellowstone’s extreme habitats.

Digital Yellowstone

Yellowstone’s digital presence brings the park to you online. Get started on the park website at www.nps.gov/yell/photosmultimedia

Webcams • Stay connected to Yellowstone’s dynamic landscape through a network of park webcams located at Old Faithful, Mammoth Hot Springs, and the Mount Washburn Fire Lookout: www.nps.gov/yell/photosmultimedia/webcams.htm


Follow Old faithful with @GeyserNPS on Twitter. This feed offers predictions for the eruption of Old Faithful Geyser ± 10 minutes through out the day.

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

• Visiting Yellowstone: A series of orientation videos.
• Exploring Yellowstone: Park Ranger Orville Bach takes you on a tour of the Upper Geyser Basin, home to Old Faithful Geyser.
• Inside Yellowstone: Short ranger talks on park features and processes.
• Yellowstone InDepth: Major park questions and issues discussed by park rangers, scientists, historians, and visitors.


Old Faithful Virtual Visitor Center is for explorers of all ages, from young children to their great grandparents. Watch animations of a geyser eruption, volcano eruption, travertine terrace growth, and color changes in microbial mats. You’ll find maps, along with a fly-over of Yellowstone.

GEOLOGY, DIGITAL YELLOWSTONE
DIP INTO YELLOWSTONE
with the Yellowstone Association

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

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

VISIT ANY OF OUR 10 PARK STORE LOCATIONS
Mammoth Hot Springs, Canyon, Fishing Bridge, Grant Village, West Thumb, Old Faithful, Madison, Norris, Bozeman Yellowstone International Airport, Gardiner (YA Headquarters)

Food and beverage services offer a variety of selections to satisfy any wilderness hunger. Relax to a cup of coffee, scoop of ice cream, or trail ready snacks while taking in the wonders of Yellowstone. Discover volumes of books and explore the wide spectrum of collectibles and novelties in our souvenir areas; take away more than just a memory of America’s first National Park. Our apparel departments provide a variety of items relating to the different areas of the Park. We offer supplies for a cookout, a night of camping, a day of fishing, hiking, boating, and wildlife watching. Visit Old Faithful, Grant, Fishing Bridge and Canyon Stores to experience our Pathways to Yellowstone program and meet talented local artists and authors. Through our stewardship initiatives, we protect the natural, cultural, and historic resources for future generations. Our award winning Environmental Management System, GreenPath, is recognized according to international standards, ISO 14001. Our goal is to provide stewardship and hospitality services to our guests while simultaneously preserving the natural wonders where we operate.

SUMMER ADVENTURE PACKAGES

- THE TOTAL YELLOWSTONE PACKAGE
  5 nights
  Offered June 1 – August 25, 2013
  $1,199 per person

- YELLOWSTONE COUPLES ADVENTURE PACKAGE
  5 nights
  Offered June 1 – October 3, 2013
  $779 per person

- WILD ABOUT YELLOWSTONE
  4 nights
  Offered June 9 – August 25, 2013
  $1,159 per person

- TRAILS THROUGH YELLOWSTONE
  2 nights
  Offered May 27 – August 23, 2013
  $869 per person

- FALL WOLF AND ELK DISCOVERY
  4 nights
  Offered August 23 – October 1, 2013
  $699 per person

- ESSENTIAL YELLOWSTONE
  5 Nights
  Offered May 25 – September 21, 2013
  $1,189 per person

- OLD TIMES ON THE GRAND TOUR
  2 nights
  Offered August 23 – October 1, 2013
  $1,659 per person

SUMMER LODGING & LEARNING PACKAGES

- SUMMER ADVENTURE PACKAGES
- SUMMER LODGING & LEARNING PACKAGES
  Naturalist-Guided daily adventures. Lodging and most meals included.

- TRAILS THROUGH YELLOWSTONE
  2 nights
  Offered May 27 – September 23, 2013
  $869 per person

- FALL WOLF AND BEAR DISCOVERY
  4 nights
  Offered August 23 – October 1, 2013
  $669 per person

- ROOSEVELT RENDEZVOUS
  4 nights
  Offered September 6, 10, 14, 2013
  $739 per person

- SPRING WOLF AND BEAR DISCOVERY
  4 nights
  Offered May 11 – May 29, 2013
  $669 per person

- ESSENTIAL YELLOWSTONE
  5 nights
  Offered May 25 – September 21, 2013
  $5,296 per family

- OLD TIMES ON THE GRAND TOUR
  2 nights
  Offered August 23 – October 1, 2013
  $1,659 per person

Yellowstone. Don’t just see it, experience it.
Partners in sustainability

The National Park Service mission

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

Yellowstone and partners take action

As an integral part of our mission, Yellowstone National Park, park concessionaires, and partners are committed to reducing the ecological footprint of park operations and decreasing consumption of natural resources through sustainable business practices.

• In 2012, more than 59% of the park’s total waste was diverted from landfills through recycling and composting.
• The park’s vehicle fleet now includes 26 hybrid vehicles that have significantly lower emissions.
• High-tech tires on park trucks provide 3% fuel savings and emission reductions of more than eight metric tons of the greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide (CO2), annually.
• Xanterra’s environmental management program, Ecologix, helps to incorporate sustainable practices in all aspects of their operations, from locally sourced food options to visitor education.

Visitors contribute to preservation

• Consider using a reusable water bottle and filling up at special filling stations in General Stores at Mammoth, Tower, Canyon, Grant, and the upper store at Old Faithful.
• Visitors safely recycle approximately 5,000 small propane cylinders in the park each year.
• Bear spray canisters can be dropped off for recycling at most hotels and stores, or any visitor center or ranger station.
• Recycling is available in all lodging and food and beverage operations, including in-room containers for plastic, cans, glass, paper and cardboard. In 2012, nearly 2.9 million pounds of materials were recycled parkwide.
• Delaware North Companies and Xanterra are committed to providing gift shop items that are made in the USA.

Text YELLOWSTONE to 85944 to donate $10*.
**Foreign language translations**

歡迎光臨 • 欢迎光临 • Vitejte • Bienvenue
Willkommen • Benvenuti • ようこそ
환영합니다 • Добро пожаловать • Bienvenido

Scan this QR code with a free app for your smartphone to link directly to foreign language translations on the park website. [http://go.nps.gov/translate-ynp](http://go.nps.gov/translate-ynp)

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

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**Park entrance fees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private, noncommercial automobile, valid for seven days at both Yellowstone and Grand Teton</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual motorcycle, valid for seven days, both parks</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single entry (foot, bike, ski, etc) seven days, both parks</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowstone and Grand Teton Annual Pass, valid for one year from month of purchase for entrance to both parks</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America the Beautiful: National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass, valid for one year from month of purchase for entrance fees to federal fee areas</td>
<td>$80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Pass, U.S. Citizens or permanent residents age 62 or older</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Pass, U.S. Citizens or permanent residents with documentation of permanent disability</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**America the Beautiful: National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass**

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

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

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

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**Chambers of Commerce**

**Idaho**

Idaho Falls
866-365-6943

Eastern Idaho Visitor Information Center
800-634-3246

**Montana**

Big Sky
406-995-3000

Billings
800-735-2635

Bozeman
800-228-4224

Cooke City–Silver Gate
406-838-2495

**Wyoming**

Cody
800-393-2639

Dubois
307-455-2556

East Yellowstone/ Wapiti Valley
307-587-9595

Jackson
307-733-3316

**National Park Service**

**Idaho NPS units**

Craters of the Moon NM&P
Idaho Falls, ID 83213
800-888-7800

Hagerman, ID 83332
208-933-4100

Nampa, ID 83685
208-469-3084

**Minidoka Internment NM**
Hagerman, ID 83332
208-933-4127

[www.nps.gov/flow](http://www.nps.gov/flow)

**Nez Perce NHP**
Spalding, ID 83332
208-843-7020

[www.nps.gov/nepe](http://www.nps.gov/nepe)

**Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS**
Deer Lodge, MT 59722
406-846-2070, ext. 250

[www.nps.gov/grko](http://www.nps.gov/grko)

**Beaverhead–Deer Lodge NF**
Eight SW MT counties
406-683-3913

[www.fs.usda.gov/bdnf](http://www.fs.usda.gov/bdnf)

**Bridger–Teton NF**
Jackson, WY 83001
307-739-5500

[www.fs.usda.gov/btnf](http://www.fs.usda.gov/btnf)

**Caribou–Targhee NF**
Idaho Falls, ID 83401
208-624-3151

[www.fs.usda.gov/ctnf](http://www.fs.usda.gov/ctnf)

**Shoshone NF**
Cody, WY 82414
307-527-6241


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**Area National Forests**

**Beaverhead–Deer Lodge NF**
Eight SW MT counties
406-683-3913

[www.fs.usda.gov/bdnf](http://www.fs.usda.gov/bdnf)

**Bridger–Teton NF**
Jackson, WY 83001
307-739-5500

[www.fs.usda.gov/btnf](http://www.fs.usda.gov/btnf)

**Caribou–Targhee NF**
Idaho Falls, ID 83401
208-624-3151

[www.fs.usda.gov/ctnf](http://www.fs.usda.gov/ctnf)

**Custer NF**
Billings, MT 59105
406-657-6200

[www.fs.fed.us/r1/custer/](http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/custer/)

**Gallatin NF**
Bozeman, MT 59771
406-587-6701

[www.fs.fed.us/r1/gallatin](http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/gallatin)

**Shoshone NF**
Cody, WY 82414
307-527-6241

Grand Teton National Park offers spectacular scenery, campgrounds, exhibits, and an abundance of outdoor activities. Hiking, sightseeing, boating, floating the Snake River, horseback riding, and fishing are all available depending on seasonal conditions.

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

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

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

### Campgrounds

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

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

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

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

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

### Lodging

- **Colter Bay Cabins** 800-628-9988
- **Colter Bay RV Park** 800-628-9988
- **Dornan's Spur Ranch Cabins** 307-733-2522
- **Headwaters Lodge & Cabins at Flagg Ranch** 307-543-2861, 800-443-2311
- **Jackson Lake Lodge** 800-628-9988
- **Jenny Lake Lodge** 307-733-4647
- **Signal Mountain Lodge** 800-672-6012