Welcome to your Yellowstone adventure.

Yellowstone is a special place, very different from your home. Like any grand adventure, your Yellowstone journey will take you to impressive new locations and introduce you to new experiences. That means there are different risks here than you may have faced before. You are responsible for your own safety.

We need your help to preserve the wildlife, natural features, and cultural treasures that bring so many visitors to Yellowstone. The park rules protect you and also protect the park. Follow the park rules for a safe and enjoyable visit. Please be a positive part of the Yellowstone experience. More guidance is described inside and online at www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/rules.htm

Road Safety
Traffic-related accidents are the most common cause of injury and death in the park.
• Drive cautiously. The park speed limit is 45 mph (73 kph), except where posted slower.
• Watch out for wildlife on or near roadways.
• Use pullouts. If you need to stop for any reason, use a road pullout and let faster traffic pass.
• Keep the road clear at all times; even when you are watching wildlife.
• Stopping a vehicle, standing, or walking in the road is dangerous to everyone—drivers, pedestrians, and animals.

Thermal Area Safety
• Stay on boardwalks and designated trails. The ground is unstable in hydrothermal areas.
• Do not push or shove other people.
• Water in geysers and hot springs can severely burn you. Keep hands out.
• Keep litter out of the pools. Do not throw any objects into hydrothermal features.

Wildlife Safety
• Animals in Yellowstone are wild and dangerous.
• Bison, bears, and elk injure and kill visitors. Keep back and give them space to be wild.
• Stay 100 yards (91 m) away from bears and wolves.
• Stay 25 yards (23 m) away from all other animals. If the animal moves closer—you must back away.
• Store food securely.
• Do not feed any animals, even birds and squirrels.

Bear Country Safety
• Carry bear spray and know how to use it.
• Hike in groups of three or more people.
• Make noise to avoid surprise encounters.
• Never run from a bear, they have an instinct to chase.

Translations available
• Vítejte • Bienvenue • Willkommen • Benvenuti • 你好 • 환영합니다 • Добро пожаловать • Bienvenido

Unmanned aircraft prohibited. Launching, landing, or operating unmanned aircraft (drones) on lands and waters administered by the National Park Service is prohibited. Check at a visitor center or ranger station for further information.

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Inserts: Summer Ranger Programs; NPS Centennial

Yellowstone Live!
Get real-time road status for Yellowstone National Park at http://go.nps.gov/yellroads
In-park Reservations

Yellowstone National Park Lodges—Xanterra As one of Yellowstone’s official concession companies, Xanterra offers lodging, camping, dining, and a variety of tours and activities. In summer, visitors can enjoy photo safaris, partial or full-day tours, horseback and stagecoach rides, and boating and fishing adventures. In winter, there are partial or full-day tours by heated snowcoach, skiing, and snowshoe adventures. Reservations and information are available at park hotels and at:

307-344-7311
TDD: 307-344-5395

www.YellowstoneNationalParkLodges.com
Reserve_YNP@Xanterra.com

P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone WY 82190

Control your pet. Pets are not allowed on trails or boardwalks, in the backcountry, or in 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, tied to an object, or without adequate food, water, shade, ventilation, or other basic needs. Owners must bag and dispose of pet waste. We recommend that someone in your group remain with your pet to personally ensure their well-being.

Pets

Accessibility

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

Qualified service animals are welcome throughout the park and in all park facilities. However, they must be leashed and under your control at all times. A permit is required for a service animal to enter the backcountry due to potential wildlife conflict and safety issues.

Cell phone service

Cell phone service is limited in the park and surrounding areas. Cell service may be accessible in some developed areas and at the North and West Entrances. Cell tower locations are identified on the park map (back cover). Check with your provider to confirm coverage areas. As a courtesy to others, please silence your mobile device while enjoying Yellowstone’s natural features.

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.

Wi-Fi

Wi-Fi is available to visitors at the Mammoth Hotel lounge, the Old Faithful Snow Lodge, Lake Lodge cafeteria, and the Canyon and Grant Lodges for a fee. Connectivity is very limited and may not be available at all times.

The Horace M. Albright Visitor Center in Mammoth Hot Springs has free wi-fi.

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Health concerns

• 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.
• Drink plenty of liquids to avoid dehydration.
• Be aware of your physical limitations and don’t overexert. Strenuous activities are not recommended for visitors with heart, lung, or other health conditions.
Federal regulations require 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 must 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 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

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.

You may be safer on designated trails and boardwalks, however wildlife can still approach you. On trails, boardwalks, and sidewalks, maintain the minimum distance from animals at all times. This might require you to turn back the way you came, or find a safe detour.

Safe selfies

- Be aware of your surroundings.
- Stay behind fences and guard rails.
- Do not turn your back on wild animals.
- Keep children close to you at all times.

Stay on boardwalks

- Watch from pullouts if you see wildlife while driving.
- Do not stop your vehicle in the road or block the safe and free flow of traffic along any portion of the roadway.
- Be certain that all four tires are off the road when pulling over.
- Stay inside your vehicle if wildlife are nearby.
- Keep arms, cameras, and children inside while the vehicle is moving.
- Keep all doors closed while the vehicle is in motion.
- Do not stand in the roadway or block any portion of the road with tripods, chairs, or other objects.

Safe roadside viewing
Day Hiking

In addition to boardwalks and sidewalks, more than 1,000 miles of hiking trails criss-cross Yellowstone. Whether you hike for half a mile or more than ten, stepping into Yellowstone’s backcountry can be an escape from the crowds and a chance to get in touch with the wilderness that Yellowstone preserves.

Ask at any visitor center for brochures describing day hikes near your lodging and throughout the park. Remember to ask about any seasonal closures, trail conditions, or wildlife sightings when you plan your hike. Be prepared for wildlife encounters and carry bear spray on all hikes. A few short hikes are described below to get you started.

Forces of the Northern Range
This boardwalk trail is located eight miles (12.9 km) east of Mammoth. Exhibits describe how volcanoes, glaciers, and fire shaped the landscape, as well as identify the area’s plants and animals.

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.

Harlequin Lake
Park at the third pullout 1.5 miles (2.4 km) west of Madison Junction on the West Entrance Road. Follow the gentle, uphill trail to a small lake.

Pelican Creek
Starting at the west end of Pelican Creek bridge, 1.0 mile (1.6 km) east of the Fishing Bridge Visitor Center, this easy trail travels through forest and along the lakeshore.

Hiking in bear habitat

- **BE ALERT** watch for bears, fresh tracks, or scat.
- **MAKE NOISE** in areas with limited visibility.
- **CARRY BEAR SPRAY** and know how to use it.
- **HIKE WITH THREE** or more people.
- **DO NOT RUN** Bears have an instinct to chase.

Be prepared to encounter bears

Safety For Bears, Safety For People

Hiking in bear country has inherent risks. There is an average of one bear attack in the park each year. You are likely to be safer if you stay on roads and trails but **your safety cannot be guaranteed**.

Bear encounters

Check at local visitor centers or ranger stations for recent bear activity before hiking, and respect all bear management closure areas.

- If you encounter a bear (most common)—**slowly back away**.
- If the bear charges at you (rare)—**stand your ground and use bear spray**.
- If a bear charges and makes contact with you (very rare)—**fall onto your stomach and “play dead.”**
- If a bear stalks you, then attacks (extremely rare)—**fight back**.
- If a bear attacks you in your tent (extremely rare)—**fight back**.

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, scented items, coolers, and cooking tools in a bear-resistant container or your vehicle. Tents, truck beds, unattended packs, and picnic tables are not safe from bears.

For more information about your safety in bear country visit [http://go.nps.gov/bearsafe](http://go.nps.gov/bearsafe).

Bear spray works, know how to use it

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

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. Once discharged, it is difficult to tell how much spray remains in the canister. Follow manufacturer’s recommendations for canister replacement.

Bear Spray Recycling

Bear spray cannot be taken on airplanes and should not be thrown in the trash. However, canisters can be recycled at park hotels, stores, visitor centers, backcountry offices, and ranger stations, as well as area camping stores, and the Bozeman airport.

Bear Spray Rental—Canyon

Bear Aware LLC rents bear spray from a kiosk near the Canyon Visitor Education Center from May 21 to September 18. The kiosk is located at the north end of the visitor center plaza. Rentals can be returned at the kiosk or at gas stations at Mammoth, Tower, Fishing Bridge, Grant, and Old Faithful.

Rentals include holster and belt, hiking safety information, and instructions on proper use of bear spray. Cost is $9.25 per day or $28.00 per week (3–7 days). Prices do not include tax. For more information visit [www.bearaware.com](http://www.bearaware.com).

Bears and other wildlife rely on carcasses for food and will protect a food source aggressively. Bears with cubs are especially dangerous.
**Park Highlights**

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

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

3. **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.

4. **Madison**
   The Madison River is formed at the junction of the Gibbon and Firehole rivers. The Information Station dates from 1929-30 and is a National Historic Landmark.

5. **Midway Geyser Basin**
   Midway hosts two of the largest hydrothermal features of their types found anywhere in the world. Grand Prismatic is a huge hot spring and Excelsior Geyser is one of the largest geysers.

6. **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.

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

8. **Grant Village**
   The Grant visitor center interprets fire’s role in the environment, using the fires of 1988 as the example.

9. **Lake Village**
   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.

10. **Fishing Bridge**
    A popular place to observe fish, shore birds and other wildlife.

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

12. **Tower Fall**
    Overlook the 132-foot drop of Tower Creek, framed by eroded volcanic pinnacles.

13. **Lamar Valley**
    The Lamar Valley has been a wolf watching mecca since the wolves were reintroduced in 1995.
Fishing season opens May 28

General fishing season opens May 28. Some areas remain closed until July 15. Fishing regulations in Yellowstone protect the unique values of the park ecosystem and conserve native fish species. Fishing permits are required in Yellowstone, state-issued fishing permits are not valid within the park. Anglers 16 years or older need a permit in the park. Younger children can fish for free under certain conditions.

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

- Arctic grayling
- cutthroat trout
- mountain whitefish

Special tackle restrictions are also in effect for park waters:

- Hooks must be barbless.
- Tackle and lures must be non-toxic. Leaded split-shot sinkers, soft lead-weighted ribbon, and other toxic tackle are not allowed.
- Bait is not allowed. Organic bait (worms, minnows, etc.) and inorganic bait (rubber worms, scented attractant, etc.) are both prohibited.

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

Backcountry camping

Overnight backcountry camping is allowed in designated sites and requires a permit. Permits can be obtained up to two days before the start of your trip at any backcountry office. Permits are free prior to Memorial Day. From Memorial Day through September 10, a per-person, per-night fee applies.

- Backpackers and boaters: $3 per-person per-night (group maximum $15 per night).
- Groups with stock animals: $5 per-person per-night.

Detailed information on backcountry permit fees and making advanced reservations is available online at www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/backcountryhiking.htm

These activities require a permit

- Fishing
- Boating or use of float tubes
- Overnight backcountry camping
- Travel with a service animal in the backcountry
- Stock entry into the park requires Coggins testing.

Backcountry Offices are located at:
- Albright Visitor Center
- Tower Ranger Station
- Canyon Visitor Education Center
- Bridge Bay Marina/Ranger Station
- Grant Village Visitor Center
- South Entrance
- Bechler Ranger Station
- Old Faithful Ranger Station
- West Yellowstone Visitor Information Center

Boating

Motorized boating is allowed on most of Yellowstone Lake and on Lewis Lake. Only non-motorized boating is allowed on most other lakes. Only one river is open to non-motorized boating, the Lewis River channel between Lewis and Shoshone lakes. Permits 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, and float tubes) can be purchased at the South Entrance, Grant Village Backcountry Office, and Bridge Bay Ranger Station.

Float tube permits are available for anglers at Mammoth, Canyon, and Old Faithful backcountry offices, Northeast Entrance, and Bechler Ranger Station.

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

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, call 307-344-7381 or contact a ranger.

Park waters are swift and cold

- Swimming in park rivers is not recommended. Currents can be strong and fast.
- Swimming in hot springs is prohibited.
- There is no lifeguard on duty at the Firehole Canyon Drive swimming area. Cliff jumping is prohibited and parking is limited.

Bicycle safely

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 backcountry trails and boardwalks.

Regulations require that cyclists ride single file and we strongly recommend wearing a helmet and high visibility clothing. Park roads are narrow and winding with few shoulders. During April, May, and June, high snowbanks may make travel more dangerous. Road elevations range from 5,300 to 8,860 feet (1,615 to 2,700 meters), and services and facilities are relatively far apart. Be wary of over-exertion.

Some gravel roads are open to both bicycle and automotive traffic. Find information on routes and safety on the park website or pick up the Bicycling in Yellowstone brochure at a visitor center or ranger station.
Programs for young people

Junior Ranger Program
If you are age 4 or older, you can become a Yellowstone Junior Ranger. Stop by any visitor center to purchase a new Junior Ranger activity booklet for $3. To earn your official Yellowstone Junior Ranger patch, you need to:

• Hike on a park trail or boardwalk.
• Complete the age-appropriate activities on geyser, wildlife, and park habitats.
• Attend a ranger-led activity—such as a talk, guided walk, or evening campfire program—and get the ranger's signature.

Children and adults benefit by learning more about the natural wonders of the park and sharing the fun of becoming a Junior Ranger.

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 older) or Old Faithful Visitor Education Center (ages 5 and older). 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.

Every Kid in a Park 4th Grade Pass
Every Kid in a Park invites 4th graders and their families to visit and enjoy America’s unparalleled outdoors. The Every Kid in a Park 4th Grade Pass is free for U.S. 4th grade students and covers entrance fees on federally managed lands and waters. The pass is valid for 12 months beginning September of the year that the student begins 4th grade. Qualifying students must present a valid paper voucher printed from the Every Kid in a Park website (http://everykidinapark.gov) to be exchanged for the pass. We are unable to issue refunds for fees paid before presentation of the voucher.

Free NPS Yellowstone Geysers app

Discover the natural wonder of the most famous geyser of all, Old Faithful, and other geysers with this free app that you can use during your visit to the park and at home. App access in the park is limited by cellular network availability.

Tours and activities

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

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

Any commercial activity in the park requires a permit.
• Commercial filming, regardless of equipment, and photography with props or models, require permits.

Visitor Centers and Museums

Albright Visitor Center
Located at Mammoth Hot Springs and open year round.
5/28–9/30 8 AM–7 PM
Call 307-344-2263

Canyon Visitor Education Center
Explore Yellowstone’s supervolcano and geology.
5/28–9/5 8 AM–8 PM
9/6–9/30 8 AM–6 PM
Call 307-344-2550

Fishing Bridge Museum and Visitor Center
Exhibits about the park’s birds and other wildlife, and Yellowstone Lake’s geology.
5/27–9/30 8 AM–7 PM
Call 307-344-2450

Grant Visitor Center
Exhibits describe the park’s historic fires of 1988.
5/27–9/30 8 AM–7 PM
Call 307-344-2650

Madison Information and Junior Ranger Station
5/27–9/30 9 AM–6 PM
Call 307-344-2271

Museum of the National Park Ranger
Located one mile north of Norris, the museum presents the history of the park ranger profession. Retired rangers volunteer to staff the center.
5/28–9/25 9 AM–5 PM
Call 307-344-7353

Norris Geyser Basin Museum and Information Station
Exhibits about the hydrothermal features of Yellowstone.
5/21–9/30 9 AM–6 PM
Call 307-344-2821

Old Faithful Visitor Education Center
Dynamic exhibits about hydrothermal features. Call ahead for Geyser eruption predictions.
5/28–9/30 8 AM–8 PM
Call 307-344-2751

West Thumb Information Station
Information about the adjacent geyser basin on the shore of Yellowstone Lake.
5/27–9/30 9 AM–5 PM
Call 307-344-2650

West Yellowstone Visitor Information Center
West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce
5/22–9/5 8 AM–8 PM
9/6–9/30 8 AM–6 PM
NPS Desk
5/28–9/5 8 AM–8 PM
9/6–9/30 8 AM–4 PM
Call 307-344-2876

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http://twitter.com/GeyserNPS
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www.youtube.com/YellowstoneNPS
www.flickr.com/photos/YellowstoneNPS
instagram.com/YellowstoneNPS
Camping makes memories for a lifetime

First-come, first-served
Campsites are first-come, first-served at the NPS-operated campgrounds: Mammoth, Norris, Indian Creek, Lewis Lake, Pebble Creek, Slough Creek, and Tower Fall. Arrive early to obtain a site, campgrounds may fill quickly.

Reservable sites
Reserve sites at Canyon, Bridge Bay, Madison, Grant Village, and Fishing Bridge RV Park through Yellowstone National Park Lodges. Hookups at Fishing Bridge RV Park include water, sewer, and 50 amp electrical service. Fishing Bridge is closed to tents and tent trailers. Only hard-sided camping units are allowed. There are no picnic tables or fire grates.

Overflow camping
There are no overflow camping areas available in 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
Registration desks at reservable 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 a 50 percent discount on camping fees, except at Fishing Bridge, where no discounts apply.

Know your vehicle, tent, and tow sizes
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 combined length of your vehicle and trailer to determine which campground can best accommodate your rig.

Quiet hours
From 10 PM to 6 AM, no loud audio devices or other noise disturbances are allowed.

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  4/29–10/16  $23.50  278  6,800  A, F, DS, G  Call for availability and reservations
Fishing Bridge RV  5/6–9/18  $47.50  346  7,800  F, S/L, 2S, DS, G  Call for availability and reservations
Norris  5/20–9/26  $20  >100  7,500  A, F, G  2 sites are 50 ft (signed), 5 sites are 30 ft
Tower Fall  5/27–9/26  $15  31  6,600  V  All sites are 30 ft or less. Has hairpin curve
Bridge Bay  5/20–9/5  $23.50  432  7,800  A, F, DS, G  Call for availability and reservations
Canyon  5/27–9/11  $28  273  7,900  A, F, S/L, 2S, DS, G  Call for availability and reservations
Indian Creek  6/10–9/12  $15  70  7,300  A, V  10 sites are 35 ft, 35 sites are 30 ft
Pebble Creek  6/15–9/26  $15  27  6,900  V  Some long pull-throughs
Slough Creek  6/15–10/7  $15  23  6,250  V  14 sites at 30 ft – walk first to assess sites
Lewis Lake  6/15–11/6  $15  85  7,800  V  All sites are 25 ft or less
Grant Village  6/19–9/18  $28  430  7,800  A, F, S/L, 2S, DS, G  Call for availability and reservations

*Campgrounds open at 8 AM of first date listed and close for the season at 11 AM of last date listed.

Group camping
Group camping (tents only) is available at Madison, Grant, and Bridge Bay for organized groups with a designated leader. Fees range from $110 to $335 (plus tax and utilities) per night, depending on group size. Advance reservations are required.

Food storage boxes
Food storage boxes are available at all of the campsites at Indian Creek, Pebble Creek, Slough Creek, and Tower Fall campgrounds. Many campsites in other campgrounds are also equipped with bear-proof storage boxes.

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

Campfires are allowed only in designated grills in park campgrounds, some picnic areas and specific backcountry campsites. Campfires must be extinguished before leaving them unattended.
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<td>Mammoth Hotel lounge.</td>
<td>Old Faithful Inn</td>
<td>Snow Lodge</td>
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<td>Madison Information Station</td>
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### Medical clinic
- Gas: 4/22–10/23
- Repairs: 5/27–9/5
- Wrecker: 4/29–10/16
- LP gas available
- 406-848-7548

- Gas: 5/6–9/18
- Repairs: 5/27–9/5
- Wrecker: 4/29–9/5
- LP gas available
- 406-848-7548

- Gas (Grant): 5/27–9/25
- Repairs: 5/27–9/5
- LP gas available
- 406-848-7548

- Service stations
- snacks, drinks, ice
- All have credit card service at pumps 24 hrs/day
- 6/22–9/4
- 4/29–10/9
- Lower: 4/29–10/9
- Upper: 5/20–9/16
- 5/27–9/25: 9 AM–6 PM

### General stores
- groceries, ice cream, restaurant, souvenirs, apparel
- 5/13–9/25
- has water bottle filling station
- 5/6–10/2
- has water bottle filling station
- lower: 5/20–9/21
- have water bottle filling station
- Tower 5/27–9/18

### Specialty/Mini stores
- recreation gear, snacks, fast food souvenirs
- Yellowstone Adventures
- 4/15–11/6
- Camping and outdoor gear, footwear, fishing supplies
- Grant 5/27–9/18
- Bridge Bay 5/27–9/18
- Camping and outdoor gear, fishing supplies
- Roosevelt 6/10–9/4

### Gift shops
- Canyon Lodge 5/28–9/18
- Grant Village 5/27–10/2
- Lake Hotel 5/14–10/9
- Lake Lodge 6/10–9/25
- Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel 4/29–10/10
- Old Faithful Inn 5/6–10/9
- OF Snow Lodge 4/15–11/6
- Old Faithful Lodge 5/20–10/5
- Roosevelt Lodge 6/10–9/5

### Hotel
- Canyon Lodge 6/3–9/25
- Grant Village 5/27–10/2
- Lake Hotel 5/14–10/9
- Lake Lodge 6/10–9/25
- Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel 4/29–10/10
- Old Faithful Inn 5/6–10/9
- Old Faithful Snow Lodge 4/29–10/16
- Old Faithful Lodge 6/10–9/5
- Old Faithful Snow Lodge 6/10–9/5

### Cabins
- Canyon Lodge 6/3–9/25
- Lake Hotel 5/14–10/9
- Lake Lodge 6/10–9/25
- Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel 4/29–10/10
- OF Snow Lodge 4/29–10/16
- Old Faithful Lodge 5/20–10/5
- Roosevelt Lodge 6/10–9/5

### Restaurants
- Canyon Lodge 6/3–9/25
- Grant Village 5/27–10/2
- Lake House at Grant 5/27–9/25
- Lake Hotel 5/14–10/9
- Lake Lodge 6/10–9/25
- Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel 4/29–10/10
- Old Faithful Inn 5/6–10/9
- Old Faithful Lodge 6/10–9/5
- Roosevelt Lodge 6/10–9/5

### Cafeteria
- Canyon Lodge 5/28–9/18
- Lake Lodge 6/6–9/25
- Terrace Grill 4/29–10/16
- Old Faithful Lodge 5/6–10/9

### Snacks
- light meals, fast food
- Picnic Shop 5/28–9/18
- Lake Lodge 6/5–9/25
- Old Faithful Inn, Bear Paw Deli: 5/6–10/9
- Old Faithful Snow Lodge, Geyser Grill: 4/15–11/6
- Old Faithful Lodge Bake Shop 5/20–10/5

### Showers
- Canyon Campground 5/27–9/11
- RV park 5/6–9/18
- Grant Campground 6/19–9/18
- Mammoth Hotel 4/29–10/10
- Old Faithful Inn 5/6–10/9
- Roosevelt Lodge 6/10–9/5

### Laundry
- Canyon Campground 5/27–9/11
- RV park 5/6–9/18
- Grant Campground 6/19–9/18
- Lake Lodge 6/10–9/25
- Snow Lodge 4/29–10/16

### Marina, boat tours, trail rides
- Trail Rides 6/22–9/4
- Bridge Bay Dock rental 5/20–9/11
- Scentic Cruser Boat Tours 6/13–9/11
- Trail & Stagecoach Rides 6/5–9/14
- Cookout 6/4–9/10

### Wi-Fi connectivity is limited. May not be available at all times.
- Canyon Lodge: $ 
- Grant Lodge: $ 
- Lake Lodge Cafeteria: $ 
- Albright Visitor Center: Free 
- Mammoth Hotel lounge: $ 
- OF Snow Lodge: $
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 overlying rock and water prevents the water from boiling as it heats up.

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 Lone Star Geyser (photo left) erupt in a concentrated jet of water from inside a rock formation.

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 tremendous 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.

Geysers erupt with steaming hot water. They are hot springs with narrow spaces in their plumbing, usually near the surface. The 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).

Famously hot features

The bubbling mudpots of Fountain Paint Pots vary in thickness and satisfying plopping noises as local precipitation changes.

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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 hydrothermal 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 a geyser cone.

Thermophiles and their environments provide a living laboratory for scientists who continue to study the many mysteries of Yellowstone’s extreme habitats.
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 here 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 can alter habitat diversity by removing the forest overstory, allowing different plant communities to become established, or shifting boundaries between trees and grassland.

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

**Within the herd**

Bison are iconic animals of the American West. They eat primarily grasses and sedges and are well-suited to both prairies and forests. With adult males weighing up to 2000 pounds (907 kg), the bison is the largest land mammal in North America.

The herd is comprised of cows, calves, and some younger bulls. Mature bulls spend most of the year alone or with other bulls—except during the rut, or mating season. During the rut in July and August, mature males display their dominance by bellowing, wallowing, and engaging in fights with other bulls. The winners earn the right to mate with receptive females.

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

**Invasive lake trout**

Yellowstone Lake’s native cutthroat trout are severely threatened by lake trout, voracious predators that were introduced illegally to the lake. Adult cutthroat trout are a critical food source for a variety of wildlife such as ospreys, pelicans, cormorants, gulls, and otters.

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.

Each year, an individual lake trout can prey upon as many as 41 cutthroat trout. Differences in spawning and swimming depths mean that lake trout do not fulfill the same ecological functions as cutthroat trout.

**Wild lands and wildfire**

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 9,500 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 or disease infestations in trees. Currently, five types of insect pest and one nonnative fungus are attacking regional forests.
- 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 nonnative invasive exotic plants more adapted to dryer conditions.

**Changing climate, new challenges**

The Heritage and Research Center is located just beyond the North Entrance in Gardiner, Montana. This facility is home to Yellowstone’s museum collection, archives, research library, archeology lab, and herbarium. The temporary exhibit: “The Hayden Survey Through the Eyes of the Artists” chronicles the work of Henry Wood Elliott, Thomas Moran, and William Henry Jackson.

Although primarily a storage and research facility, tours provide an inside look at some of the collections. Tours are available Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8:30 AM, May 31 through September 8, and are limited to 15 people.

For reservations, call 307-344-2264.
The Yellowstone Association, in partnership with the National Park Service, connects people to Yellowstone National Park and our natural world through education.

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.

EXPERIENCE Yellowstone your way with the Yellowstone Association Institute. We offer a variety of fun and affordable learning adventures that help foster lifelong connections to Yellowstone and the natural world.

VISIT any of our 11 Park Store locations:
- Mammoth Hot Springs
- Canyon
- Fishing Bridge
- Grant Village
- West Thumb
- Old Faithful
- Norris
- Bozeman
- Yellowstone International Airport
- Gardiner (YA Headquarters)

Yellowstone Association
YellowstoneAssociation.org • 406.848.2400

Happy Birthday
Lake Yellowstone Hotel!
The Grand Old Lady of the Lake is looking good for 125 years old

As the authorized concessioner for lodging in Yellowstone, we're proud to be caretakers of many of the park's historic and iconic buildings. Working with the National Park Service, we intend to keep these treasures available for many generations to come.

For information and reservations visit YellowstoneNationalParkLodges.com or call 307-344-7311.
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.

Our commitment to environmental stewardship extends to sustainable operations and facilities. Yellowstone National Park, park concessioners, and partners work together to reduce the park’s ecological footprint from our operations and the services we provide, preserving natural resources through sustainable practices and extending the benefits of resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

During your time in Yellowstone and beyond, we encourage you to do your part by practicing the following:

- Minimize waste and properly dispose of all waste items. Recycling bins are located throughout the park for plastic, glass, metal, paper, cardboard, propane canisters, bear spray, batteries, and more.
- Yellowstone National Park encourages you to stay hydrated during your visit. Beginning this year, Yellowstone concessioners will phase out the sale of bottled water in favor of cans or boxes. However, we encourage all visitors to please use a reusable water bottle and fill it up for free at our many water filling locations. All Yellowstone tap water is clean and ready to drink.
- In an effort to reduce harmful emissions from idling, turn your vehicle off while you are parked or stopped for more than 30 seconds. Emissions can also be reduced by carpooling and utilizing transportation services to tour the park.
- Reduce energy use by turning off lights, heat, and electrical devices when you leave your rooms.
- Help reduce water consumption by being aware of your water use. Turn water off while brushing your teeth, shorten showers, and participate in towel and linen reuse programs if you are staying in park lodging.

This sustainability message is brought to you by the Yellowstone Environmental Coordinating Committee (YECC), a team of National Park Service employees, park concessioners, and non-profit partners combining efforts to realize sustainability achievements in Yellowstone National Park. The YECC is comprised of representatives from Delaware North Companies, Medcor Inc., National Park Service, Xanterra Parks & Resorts, Yellowstone Association, Yellowstone Park Foundation, and Yellowstone Park Service Stations.
The Interagency Annual Pass is valid at federal recreation sites, including national parks and wildlife refuges, where entrance fees are charged. You can purchase it at Yellowstone's entrance stations, at Yellowstone Association stores, or visit 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.

Already paid?
Apply the cost of your Yellowstone entrance fee to the purchase of this pass at Yellowstone Association stores located in visitor centers, at the Bozeman Yellowstone International Airport, and Gardiner.

Avoid the crowds

Tour early in the day
Visitors can avoid crowds by traveling early in the day. Park gates are open 24-hours. Most people tour the park from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM. Wildlife are most active at sunrise and sunset, arriving before 8 AM helps to optimize your chances of observing animals during their active periods.

Visit an off-the-beaten-path destination
Try taking a day hike, or one of our historic walking tours at Fort Yellowstone or Old Faithful historic districts.

Explore other national park units, national forests, state forests, and state parks in the area. The entire Yellowstone region offers an amazing variety of public lands for recreation and enjoyment.

Visit during the “shoulder seasons”
Peak season in Yellowstone is between Memorial Day and Labor Day. Over 90 percent of our visitors arrive in the park during this time. Maximum visitation is from mid-July to mid-August.

Weather in the “shoulder seasons” of April–May and October–November may be less predictable; but those months can be some of the best times to see the park’s wildlife and hydrothermal features.
Park campgrounds are run by park concessionaires and are first come, first served. Operating seasons and prices 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 in effect at Signal Mountain and Lizard Creek. All of the park’s campgrounds have modern comfort stations. There are RV sites with full hookups at Colter Bay RV park and at Headwaters Campground and RV park. Hookups are also available at Gros Ventre, Colter Bay, and Signal Mountain campgrounds.

- Colter Bay, 335 sites, usually fills by evening
- Gros Ventre, 300 sites, rarely fills
- Headwaters, 175 sites, usually fills by evening
- Jenny Lake, 49 sites, usually fills by 9 AM
- Lizard Creek, 60 sites, usually fills by evening
- Signal Mountain, 81 sites, usually fills by noon.

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Due to construction, parking at South Jenny Lake is extremely limited. Call 307-739-3614 for construction updates.
**Road opening 2016**

Changes and delays are always possible. For road updates, call 307-344-2117 or check locally and at www.nps.gov/YELL for current road information.

1. **Open**
   - May 27
   - Tower to Canyon Junction (Dunraven Pass), Beartooth Highway

2. **Red**
   - Road closed 10 pm to 7 am, June 1–September 11.
   - Road closed. Detour via Dunraven Pass.

3. **Orange**
   - Road closed. Detour via Dunraven Pass.

4. **Green**
   - Road closed. Detour via Dunraven Pass.

**Construction delays and closures**

1. **Gardiner Gateway**
   - Expect construction delays until the end of August.

2. **Norris to Golden Gate**
   - Expect 30-minute delays.

3. **Canyon Area Overlooks**
   - Inspiration Point and Brink of the Upper Falls: Closed for the season.

4. **Fountain Freight Road/Fairy Falls Parking Lot**
   - From the Fairy Falls Trail junction, south to the Grand Loop Road: Closed for the season.

**Share the road.** Cyclists must ride single file. Drivers should pass no closer than three feet (1.0 m) to bicycles and roadside pedestrians.

**Give wildlife a brake.** Unless posted slower, top speed throughout the park is 45 mph (73 kph). To assure yourself enough stopping distance if you encounter animals unexpectedly, please slow down.