

Yellowstone Today

A National Park Service Publication For Yellowstone Visitors

Autumn 1994 * Information * Regulations & Safety * Activities

— Important road information —

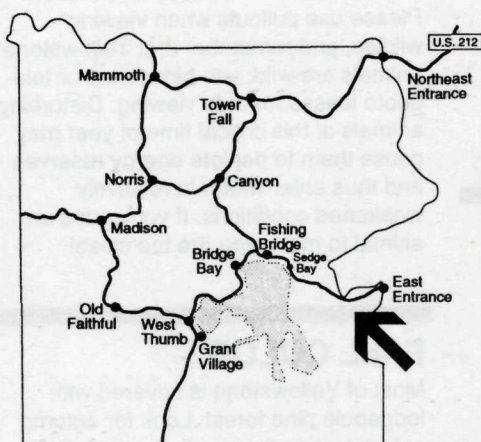
East Entrance travel limited; closes for season on October 1

Road construction on the East Entrance Road (see arrow at right) is scheduled this autumn, as follows:

Through Sept. 5	Open 9:00am-9:00pm with possible delays of no more than 30 minutes
September 6-30	Open 8:00-11:00am and 7:00-10:00pm with minimal delays
October 1	Road closes to all travel for the season.

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

Note: Construction will affect only the section from East Entrance to Sedge Bay. Lake Butte Overlook is closed for the year. Facilities at Fishing Bridge will operate as usual (see p. 11).



This road work is part of a 20-year, \$300 million Federal Lands Highway project to upgrade Yellowstone roads. Thank you for your patience.

For current road and weather information, call (307)344-7381 (long distance from some park locations).

Other road work

Madison-Old Faithful—Possible delays of no more than 30 minutes.

Beartooth Highway (U.S. 212, out the park's Northeast Entrance, towards Red Lodge, Montana)—Possible delays of no more than 30 minutes. Ask for up-to-date information if you plan to travel the Beartooth Highway this autumn.

Cyclists, walkers: Please beware!

Motorcyclists and bicyclists: Yellowstone roads can be very rough, with large potholes. Please ride with care!

Pedestrians: Be cautious when walking, especially near roadways and/or in congested areas. Please walk with care!

International visitors

Yellowstone National Park has unique dangers; see page 5. You can obtain information in Japanese, German, French or Spanish at visitor centers.

Le Parc national de Yellowstone présente des risques particuliers. Regardez la page 5. Des renseignements en français sont disponibles aux centres des visiteurs dans le parc.

Der Yellowstone National Park hat gewisse Gefahren. Sehen Sie Seite 5. Sie können Information auf Deutsch in den Besucher-zentren bekommen.

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

イエローストーン国立公園には、独特の注意事項があります。5ページを参照して下さい。公園来客センターには日本語の公園情報が用意されています。

Emergency -- dial 911
Contact a ranger 344-7381

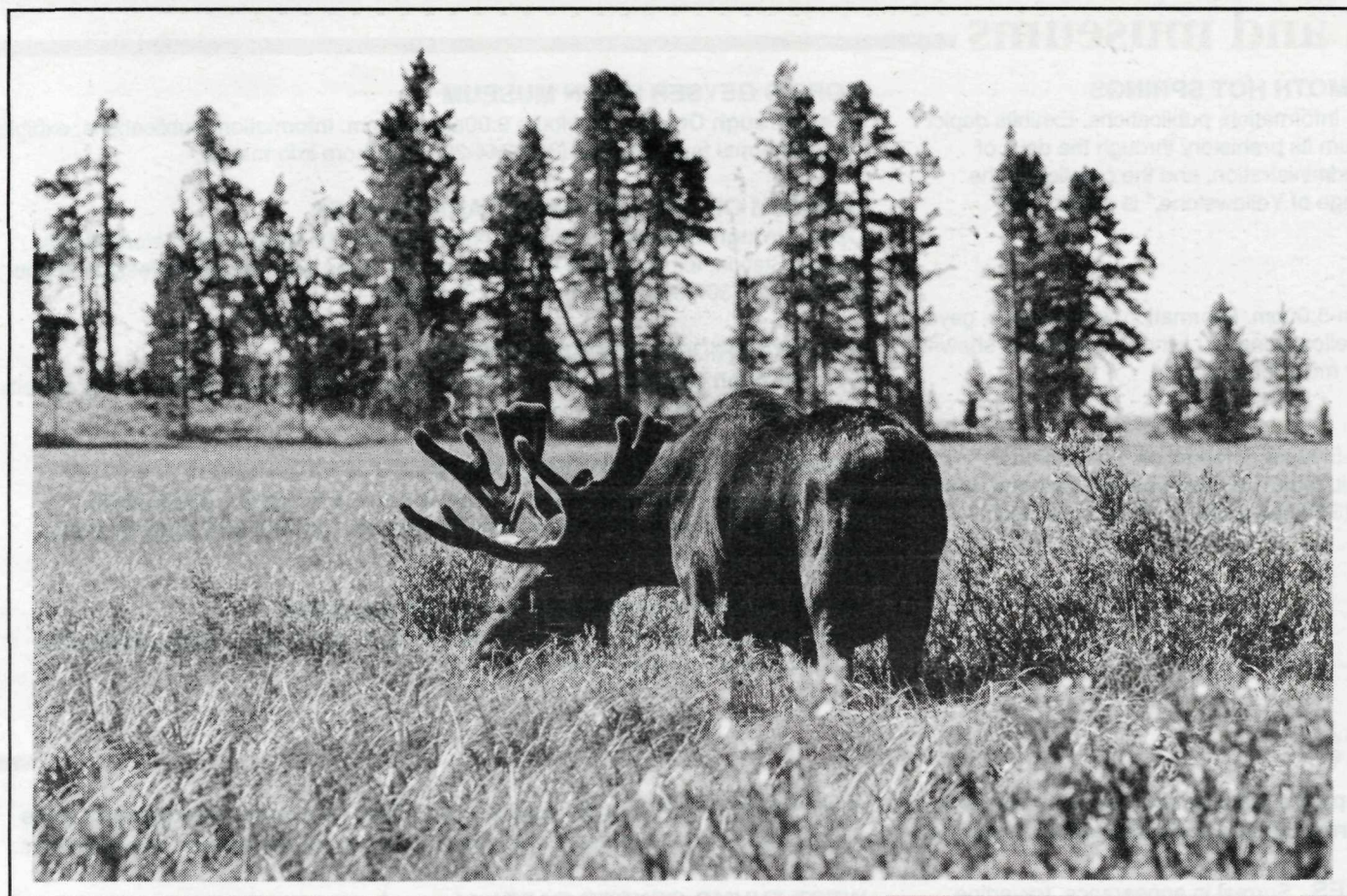
— Wildlife needs your help —

Needed: Park visitors who care about Yellowstone's wildlife enough to not disturb them.

The wildlife of Yellowstone is a special treasure—shared by every past, present, and future visitor to the park. In order to thrive—and in some cases, in order to survive—these animals need our respect. You can help by following the simple rule below, and by encouraging other park visitors to do likewise.

Do not approach wildlife at close range. Their most basic needs include space to graze and roam, free from the influences of humans. When denied this, they may become stressed. There's a simple way to know if you are disturbing wildlife: if you cause an animal to move, you are too close. For more information on wildlife and human safety, see pages 4 and 5.

A photo like this can only be obtained with a telephoto lens and much patient waiting.



— Fishing: new permit fees, now lead-free —

Beginning this fishing season, anglers 16 years of age and older are required to purchase a Special Use Permit to fish in the park.

The new permit system includes a \$5 seven-day permit and a \$10 season permit. Anglers 12-15 years of age are allowed to fish in the park free of charge but are required to obtain a non-fee permit; those 11 years and under may

fish without a permit. Permits are available at National Park Service ranger stations and visitor centers throughout the park. In addition, some sporting goods stores in surrounding communities offer the permits for sale.

Recent legislation authorized the National Park Service to issue such Special Use Permits for certain park activities and to charge and recover the

costs associated with those activities. During the 1993 fishing season, 161,058 non-fee permits were issued to potential park anglers. It is estimated that under this new program approximately 80,000 permits will be sold, which could generate revenue amounting to roughly \$425,000—all of which will remain in the park to support the management of fisheries. The park's fisheries program includes research, education, and enforcement (continued on page 9)

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Printed on recycled paper with soy ink

— Exploring Yellowstone: getting started —

"Now that I'm here, where do I go?" It's not an unusual question, especially for first time visitors. Yellowstone is the largest national park in the lower 48 states, encompassing 2.2 million acres or 3,472 square miles. It is larger than the states of Delaware and Rhode Island combined. Three hundred fifty miles of paved roads wind through the park, crossing the Continental Divide three times. Elevations range from approximately 5,300 feet at the North Entrance to almost 12,000 feet at Eagle Peak on the park's East boundary. Most roads lie at 7,500 to 8,000 feet.

Historically, visitors often referred to Yellowstone as "Wonderland," and that may be even more appropriate today. An unparalleled array of geothermal phenomena—geysers, hot springs, steam vents and mud pots—are preserved here, evidence of a volcanic past (and future?). The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone is famous for its colors, shapes, and waterfalls (the Lower Falls, at 308 feet, is the highest in the park). The park shelters a variety and abundance of wildlife found in few other places. Yellowstone Lake and numerous rivers, streams, and waterfalls constitute a major Western water resource.

Autumn is a special time to visit the park. As days grow shorter and cooler, all living things respond to these changes in the cycle of the seasons. Fall color and migrating wildlife are obvious examples of these responses but watch for subtle expressions of seasonal transition.

GEYSERS & HOT SPRINGS

The world's greatest concentration of thermal features is located in Yellowstone; most thermal basins can be found

along the fifty mile road between Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful. These include the Mammoth Hot Spring Terraces, Norris Geyser Basin, Fountain Paint Pots, Firehole Lake Drive, Midway Geyser Basin, Biscuit Basin, Black Sand Basin, and the Old Faithful area.

Thermal features are mostly unaffected by changing seasons. Water erupted by a geyser or flowing from a hot spring circulates at such great depths that it is unaffected by variations in surface precipitation. However, crisp autumn air gives an illusion of greater thermal activity. Each drop of water trails a steam arc of its path; entire geyser basins become mist-shrouded until the heat of day disperses the wisps. As temperatures fall nearer winter lows, steam and spray freeze on nearby objects, transforming the landscape.

GRAND CANYON

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone arcs from the Canyon Village to Tower Junction. However, the most famous and spectacular section is seen from overlooks along the North and South Rim Roads in the Canyon Village area. The northernmost extent of the canyon is visible from Tower Fall and Calcite Springs overlooks, 19 miles north of Canyon Village.

YELLOWSTONE LAKE

Yellowstone Lake's 110 miles of shoreline make it North America's largest mountain lake. The area is prime habitat for a variety of birds and animals, and draws anglers and boaters as well. Mud Volcano and West Thumb Geyser Basin offer hints of the area's complex geologic

history. Fishing and boating permits are available at several locations (see pages 1, 6). The fishing season will be open through the first Sunday of November.

WILDLIFE

Yellowstone's abundant and diverse wildlife are as famous as its geysers and scenery. However, where you see animals is, to a certain extent, a matter of luck and coincidence. Discovering an animal's habitat preferences and seasonal cycles of movement will offer clues to narrow the search. Check at visitor centers for detailed information. Please use pullouts when viewing wildlife, and remember that Yellowstone's animals are wild; use binoculars or telephoto lenses for safe viewing. Disturbing animals at this critical time of year may cause them to deplete energy reserves and thus enter winter in relatively weakened conditions. If you cause an animal to move you are too close!

FALL COLOR

Most of Yellowstone is covered with lodgepole pine forest. Look for autumn colors among the small plants carpeting the forest floor. Northern Yellowstone's forest includes deciduous trees among the evergreens; hillsides, stream and river banks are dotted with aspen, cottonwood and willow. Cooling temperatures and shorter days trigger pigment changes in leaves, producing brilliant golds, oranges and reds. Weather determines the beauty and longevity of color. A sudden hard frost quickly thwarts the display, whereas prolonged cool, damp conditions produce the most spectacular and long-lived colors.

WEATHER & ROADS

Autumn weather is unpredictable. Indian summer may linger far into November or winter may arrive on Labor Day! The average elevation of park roads is approximately 7,700 feet above sea level; autumn road conditions often seem winter-like. Typically, September snow storms may temporarily close roads or cause driving restrictions. October storms may be more frequent and intense. Park roads, with the exception of the year round auto road linking the North and Northeast Entrances, close for the season on or around October 31. For current road and weather information, call National Park Service headquarters at (307)344-7381.

Day time temperatures generally range in the cool 40s to 50s (degrees Fahrenheit). Nights are typically cold; temperatures drop below freezing, and occasionally, into the single digits. Be prepared for a variety of conditions, especially if you plan to camp.

SERVICES & FACILITIES

See page 11 for a directory of visitor services. All facilities, accommodations and services are available from approximately mid-June to late August. However, facilities and services are limited before and after that period. **Please note closing dates.**

General park information is available by calling National Park Service headquarters at (307)344-7381. Reservations for lodging may be made through TW Recreational Services; call (307)344-7311.

— Visitor centers and museums —

ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER, MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

Open year round. Hours 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications. Exhibits depict the history of Yellowstone National Park from its prehistory through the days of stagecoach touring, the Army era of park administration, and the creation of the National Park Service. A film, "The Challenge of Yellowstone," is shown. Call (307)344-2263 for more information.

OLD FAITHFUL VISITOR CENTER

Open through October 31. Hours 9:00 am-5:00pm. Information, publications, geyser eruption predictions. A nine minute film, "Yellowstone: A Living Sculpture," is shown throughout the day. Call (307)545-2750 for more information.

CANYON VISITOR CENTER

Open through October 2. Hours 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications. A retrospective *Imagine Yellowstone* exhibit, featuring young people's art and writing from the past six years, is on display. Call (307)242-2550 for more information.

NORRIS GEYSER BASIN MUSEUM

Open through October 2. Hours 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications, exhibits on geothermal features. Call (307)344-2812 for more information.

MUSEUM OF THE NATIONAL PARK RANGER

Open through October 2. Hours 9:00am-5:00pm. Located in the historic Norris Soldier Station, exhibits trace the development of the park ranger profession. Video shown. Call (307)344-7353 for more information.

FISHING BRIDGE VISITOR CENTER

Open through October 2. Hours 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications, exhibits. Call (307)242-2450 for more information.

GRANT VILLAGE VISITOR CENTER

Open through October 2. Hours 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications, slide program or film, *Yellowstone and Fire* exhibit. Call (307)242-2650 for more information.

WEST THUMB RANGER NATURALIST STATION

Open through October 2. Hours 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications. Call (307)242-2652 for more information.

— Self-guiding trails —

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

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS TERRACES Surreal in appearance, travertine terraces such as these are not found anywhere else in the park. A walking trail through the Lower Terraces and a one-way drive through the Upper Terraces offer views of these fascinating formations.

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

FOUNTAIN PAINT POT NATURE TRAIL Located 8 miles north of Old Faithful on the road to Madison Junction. Active, ever-changing mud pots make this area unique, as does the variety of thermal activity and color.

NORRIS GEYSER BASIN Explore the hottest, most active thermal basin in the park. Trails start at the museum and lead to colorful hot springs and active geysers.

WEST THUMB GEYSER BASIN Situated on the shore of Yellowstone Lake, boiling springs meet icy lake water. View West Thumb Bay, a volcanic explosion crater (caldera).

MUD VOLCANO TRAIL Located approximately 6 miles north of Fishing Bridge Junction (approximately 10 miles south of Canyon Junction). Intriguing and explosive mud pots such as Mud Volcano and Dragon's Mouth have captured the imagination of park visitors through the years.

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

From the Superintendent

We welcome you to a special season in Yellowstone, when evidence of change is everywhere. Elk, deer, and other wildlife are moving to their winter ranges, the leaves of aspen and cottonwood are turning glorious yellows and golds, and the first hint of cold weather fills the geyser basins with shifting columns of steam. Crisp mornings remind us that soon the park will be locked away in another mountain winter.

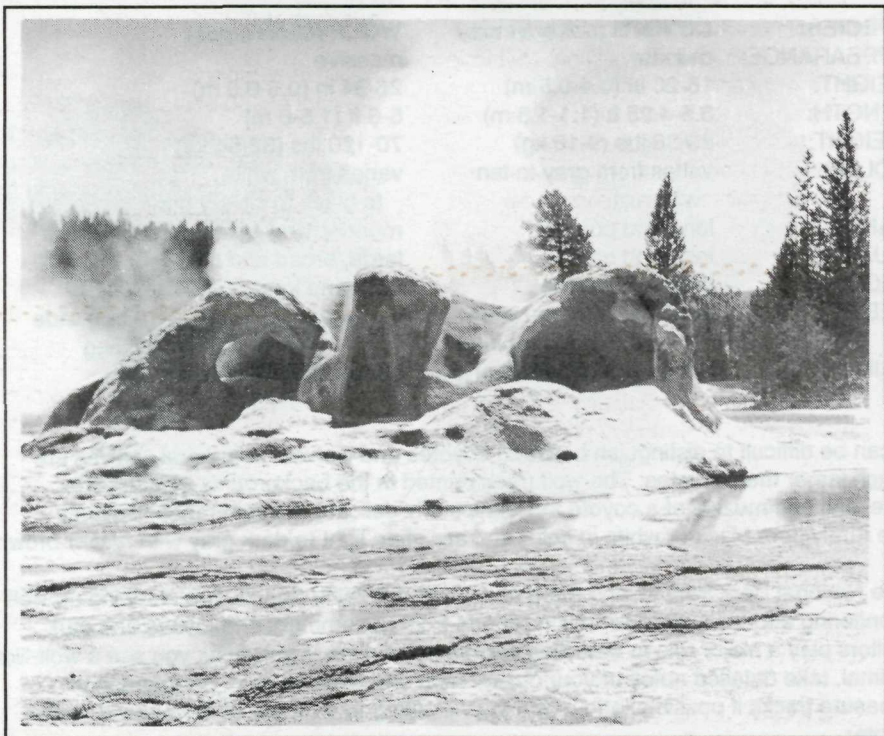
This issue of *Yellowstone Today* is specially prepared to help you plan an enjoyable autumn visit to the park. We're sure that you'll find much enrichment and enjoyment here, as have more than 100

million people since the park was established more than 120 years ago.

Yellowstone Today will also introduce you to important safety advice and park regulations that may be unfamiliar to you; please read these carefully.

And please, don't forget the needs of the resource. Enjoying the wildlife and thermal features safely and with minimal disturbance helps ensure that tomorrow's Yellowstone will be as wild and magical as it is today.

Our best wishes to you in your Yellowstone adventure. --Supt. Bob Barbee



How are we doing?

Did you find this park newspaper useful? Which sections were the most helpful? Please rate below, add comments as appropriate, and return to any visitor center or via mail to Division of Interpretation, Yellowstone NP, WY 82190. Thank you!

Page	Topic	Good	Fair	Poor	Didn't read
1-12	Overall park newspaper	—	—	—	—
12	Park map	—	—	—	—
5	Safety information	—	—	—	—
1,11,12	Roads, facilities	—	—	—	—
2	Visitor centers	—	—	—	—
6	Regulations, camping	—	—	—	—
7	Hiking, bear information	—	—	—	—
1, 8, 9	Fishing, resource issues	—	—	—	—
9,10,11	Concession services	—	—	—	—
Other comments _____		—	—	—	—



Parkwide Backcountry Tours

For a list of certified outfitters offering backcountry tours from June through September, write to Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call the National Park Service at (307)344-7381.

Recycle... Recycle... Recycle!!!

Aluminum cans can be recycled in gray campground receptacles. Cans with a Yellowstone deposit code can be redeemed at any Hamilton Store. Park service stations will also accept some recyclables (see page 9). Start a good habit... recycle here and at home!

Autumn, winter courses to be offered by the Yellowstone Institute

In 1976, the Yellowstone Association expanded its educational role in the park by launching sponsorship of the Yellowstone Institute. Conceived to offer in-depth educational programs for the public, the Institute has grown from the first year's schedule of a dozen or so courses to the 85 courses offered in 1994. The Institute is based at the historic Lamar Valley Buffalo Ranch, but courses are conducted throughout the park.

Among the topics you can explore are wildflowers, grizzly bear ecology, birds, geology, nature photography, writing, art, fly fishing, lake canoeing, and Native American and mountain man history. The Institute program also includes a variety of backcountry experiences in alpine flowers, photography, bear safety, and history. Horses and llamas are used for

many of these backcountry courses. Winter courses are offered in snow ecology, wildlife ecology, photography, and winter backcountry camping.

Families and children can participate in courses designed especially for them. About one third of the Institute's courses are offered for college credit. All Institute courses are limited in size to ensure personal and individualized instruction. The Institute takes pride in its tradition of conducting high quality, yet informal and relaxed, courses.

For more information or to receive a free catalog of Institute courses, call (307) 344-2294 or write: Yellowstone Institute, P.O. Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

The Yellowstone Association aids visitors, park programs

The Yellowstone Association was founded in 1933 to assist with educational, historical and scientific programs for the benefit of Yellowstone National Park and its visitors. Among the Association's past and present projects are:

Operation of bookstores in all park visitor centers with proceeds going to fund interpretive programs and exhibits for visitors, as well as research projects and equipment in Yellowstone.

Sponsorship of the Yellowstone Institute (see article to the left).

Sponsorship of scientific conferences relating to Yellowstone resource management issues.

Publication of books, pamphlets and leaflets about Yellowstone for the visitor.

Maintenance of park research library.

You are invited to become a member of the Yellowstone Association. Membership benefits include:

- A way for visitors to support educational, historic and scientific programs in Yellowstone.
- An informative newsletter and a subscription to *Yellowstone Today*, the park newspaper.
- A 15% discount on books sold by the Yellowstone Association in all visitor centers; discounts at many association bookstores in other national parks.
- Discounts on Yellowstone Institute class tuition.
- Memberships are tax-deductible to the extent allowable by law.

For more information about the Yellowstone Association, write P.O. Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call (307)344-2296.

Figuring out entrance fees

Entrance fees are \$10 for a private, noncommercial automobile, or \$4 for each visitor (ages 17-61, inclusive) entering by snowmobile, motorcycle, bus, bicycle, or on foot. Fees purchase a seven day pass to Yellowstone and Grand Teton parks. A \$15 annual calendar pass to both parks is also available.

The \$25 Golden Eagle Passport, valid for one year from date of purchase, allows the permit holder and accompanying

passengers in a private noncommercial vehicle to enter all federal parks which charge entrance fees. The Golden Age Passport (for those over 62) can be obtained for a one-time \$10 fee. The Golden Access Passport (for the disabled) is still offered free of charge. The Golden Age and Access Passport admits the holder and accompanying passengers in a private, noncommercial vehicle to national parks, plus provides a 50 percent reduction in camping fees.



YES! I want to help educate people about the natural wonders of Yellowstone.

To receive all the benefits of membership, complete and mail this form with your dues to: The Yellowstone Association, P.O. Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 (or leave at any Visitor Center sales desk).

Name ^{Mr.} ^{Mrs.} ^{Ms.} _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

Annual Dues: Associate . . . \$25 ☐ Patron . . . \$250 ☐
Contributing . . . \$50 ☐ Sponsor . . . \$500 ☐
Sustaining . . . \$100 ☐ Benefactor . . . \$1000 ☐

Make checks payable to "The Yellowstone Association"

Charge to Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ # _____

Expiration date _____ Signature _____ PNP

Wolves and Yellowstone

Before the 1880s, wolves ranged throughout the Greater Yellowstone area. However, predator control programs in the West extended into the park and decimated wolf populations. The last known Yellowstone den was destroyed in 1923 near Tower Fall. Today, all wildlife in the park is protected.

Although there is no indication that breeding packs live in the park, lone wolves can be in the Greater Yellowstone Area. Wolf packs live in northwestern Montana, and so wolves could naturally disperse from this or other regions into the Yellowstone area. Reports of observations by government personnel and visitors are a very important first step in our wolf observation reporting system for the park; we need your help (see article to the right).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) emphasizes that wolf sightings or reports do not preclude the need to continue the recovery process.

In November 1991, Congress directed the USFWS, in consultation with the Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service, to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on wolf reintroduction in Yellowstone and central Idaho.

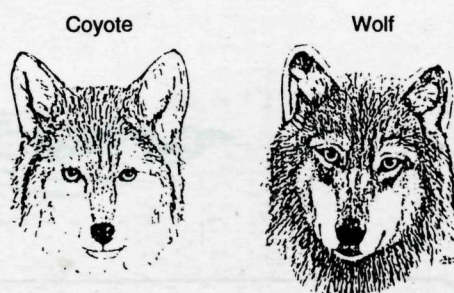
The final EIS was released by the USFWS May 4, 1994, and recommended reintroducing wild wolves from Canada to Yellowstone as an experimental population. The Secretary of the Interior approved the proposal June 15. Rules for

managing the experimental population were published in the Federal Register in August. Copies of the summary of the final EIS, "The Reintroduction of Gray Wolves to Yellowstone National Park and Central Idaho," are available from the Yellowstone Center for Resources, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone NP, WY 82190, or from Gray Wolf EIS, P.O. Box 8017, Helena, MT 59601.

Possibly by late November, up to 15 breeding adult wolves and their pups

are to be captured in southwestern Canada and translocated to Yellowstone. They will be held at three sites in the park for several weeks, then released. This process will be repeated for several years until the goal of wolf population recovery is met: restoring ten breeding pairs and their pups, or about 100 wolves, for three succeeding years in Yellowstone National Park and surrounding areas by the year 2002.

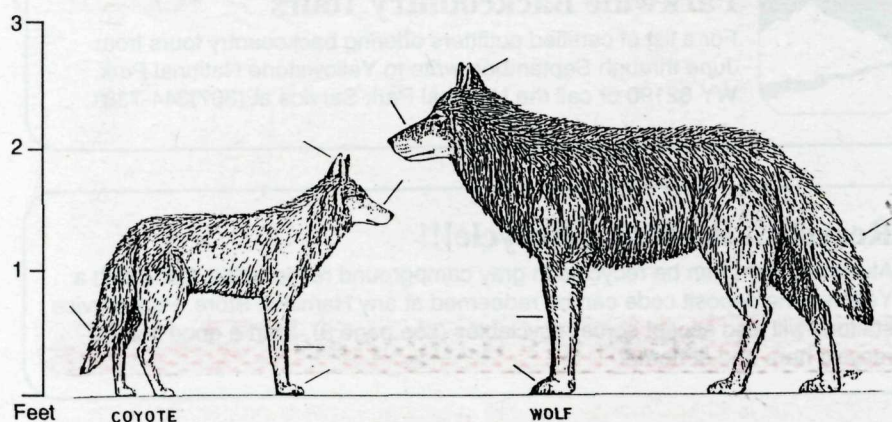
Coyote or wolf?: identification facts



SPECIES:	COYOTE (<i>Canis latrans</i>)	WOLF (<i>Canis lupus</i>)
APPEARANCE:	delicate	massive
HEIGHT:	16-20 in (0.4-0.5 m)	26-34 in (0.6-0.9 m)
LENGTH:	3.5-4.25 ft (1.1-1.3 m)	5-6 ft (1.5-6 m)
WEIGHT:	20-35 lbs (9-16 kg)	70-120 lbs (32-54 kg)
COLOR:	varies from gray to tan with rust	varies from white to black to silvery gray
EARS:	long and pointed	rounded and relatively short
MUZZLE:	long and narrow	large, broad and blocky
LEGS:	thin and delicate	thick and long
FEET:	small - 2 in (5 cm) wide 2.5 in (6 cm) long	very large - 3.5-4 in (9-10 cm) wide 4-5 in (10-13 cm) long
TAIL:	hangs straight down or out	hangs straight down or out

It can be difficult to distinguish between coyotes and wolves. In general, wolves are much larger than coyotes. The wolf track printed in the background is actual size. The legs and muzzle of a coyote are particularly delicate in appearance. Coyotes are rarely pure black or white in color and are often light to dark gray with rust or brown.

The National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are stepping up wolf monitoring efforts. Wolf observation reports from government employees and park visitors play a major role in detecting wolves in the area. If you think you see a wolf-like animal, take detailed notes of your observation and your location, photograph or measure tracks if possible, and report your sighting to a ranger at the nearest visitor center.



Autumn elk—docile or dangerous?

When autumn settles into Yellowstone, the rut, or breeding period, of Rocky Mountain elk is as much a part of the season as the chilling air. Elk generally breed from the end of August until the third week of September. Fall visitors have excellent and exciting opportunities to witness these breeding animals. But the rut can also present dangers to spectators.

As autumn progresses, elk usually move down to lower elevations from the high plateaus, making them more visible. The rut begins with bulls attempting to gather a harem of cows. In remote forests and on groomed lawns, these bulls bugle loudly and vigorously to proclaim their dominance. In their excitement, they may challenge trees and bushes in mock battle.

Other bulls will often bugle in defiance or challenge. If the challenge is strong enough, the two bulls may lock horns, jousting in violent battle. The loser of the battle is chased away, possibly injured. The winning bull claims the harem and continues to assert his dominance.



From your car or on the roadside, you can also watch interesting interactions between bulls and cows. Cows tend to gather in harems as they graze. If any stray, the tending bull will guide them back into the group. Smaller bulls often

loiter around the edges of the harem, far enough away to avoid the dominant bull, yet close enough to claim any wandering cow. The dominant bull is watchful of these competitors and frequently attempts to chase them off.

The rut can be strenuous for bull elk. Because they eat less and are more active, bulls lose weight in the fall, affecting their ability to endure the long winter ahead. During mating battles, bulls may be injured or killed. And in all the excitement of the rut, the distracted bulls can be more vulnerable to predators, such as bears.

The enthusiasm and excitement of bull elk in rut are not only directed toward trees, bushes, and other elk. If you get too close, the bull may charge you. The same applies to your pet dog. Because bull elk are on the defensive and looking for a challenge, they can be dangerous. They outweigh you by five times and they can run three times faster.

When watching elk, obey park regulations and keep a distance of at least 75 feet. During the rut, it is especially wise to watch from inside your car and to exercise extra caution when driving or walking, especially around blind corners. Please caution your children.

More about Yellowstone elk

Elk, *Cervus elaphus*, or "wapiti," meaning "white rump" in Shawnee, used to live across most of what is now the United States and southwestern Canada. They were eliminated from most places east of the Rocky Mountains as settlers killed or displaced them. Paleontological evidence shows elk have been in the Yellowstone National Park area continuously for several thousand years. The Crow Indian name for what we call the Yellowstone River was Elk River.

About 25,000-31,000 elk from eight herds summer in Yellowstone National Park,

and about 18,500 winter in the park, on average. When some of them migrate in spring and fall depends upon that season's weather. Outside the park, migratory elk are hunted in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. The largest elk herd in Yellowstone is called the northern herd. It has numbered 12,000-22,000 elk in the last decade, changing in response to winter severity and hunting harvests.

Elk stand 4-5 feet at the shoulder, and males may weigh 700-1,000 pounds. Record antlers may spread wider than six

feet. Only males (bulls) have antlers, that are shed in late winter, and begin to grow again almost immediately. Antlers are covered with velvet until late summer, when the bulls rub it off, and polish their antlers on shrubs and small trees. Bred in September-October, elk females, or cows, give birth, usually to one calf, in May or June. Calves have spots and can walk minutes after they are born. During their first two weeks, elk calves can't outrun predators such as grizzly bears, so they spend much of their time hiding close to the ground.

Bulls bugle and grunt; cows and calves squeal to call each other, or may bark or snort in alarm. Bulls seldom live beyond about eight years, cows closer to 12. Grizzly bears, black bears, coyotes, mountain lions, and golden eagles all prey on elk in Yellowstone. Besides hunting, winter weather regulates the numbers of elk and other large grazing animals in Yellowstone. The winter range of the northern Yellowstone elk herd is, along with Africa's Serengeti, one of the most studied wildlife ranges in the world.

WARNING!

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

Emergency -- dial 911

Contact a ranger 344-7381

Yellowstone is a wilderness filled with natural wonders that are also potential hazards. **There is no guarantee of your safety.** Regulations are strictly enforced to protect you and the park's wonders. All wildlife, especially bison and bears, are unpredictable and dangerous. View animals at a distance or from your car. **Keep a safe distance from all wildlife. It is against the law to approach within 100 yards of bears or within 25 yards of other wildlife** or within any distance where harassment occurs. Avoid all wildlife with young.

Beware of falling trees

Following the fires of 1988, thousands of dead trees, known as snags, were left standing in Yellowstone. These snags may fall with very little warning.

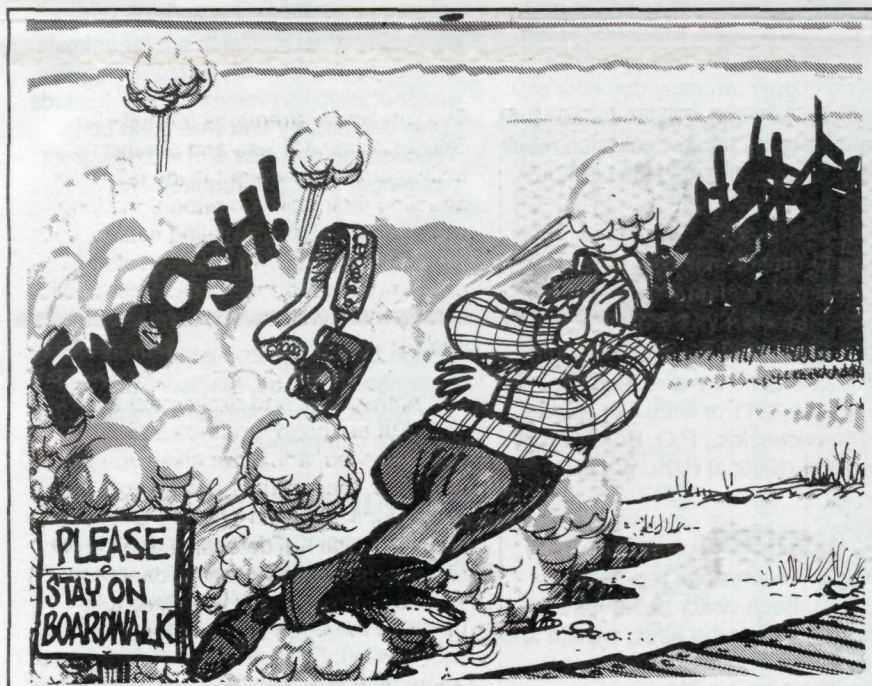
Be cautious and alert for falling snags along trails and roadways, and in campsites and picnic areas. Avoid areas with large numbers of dead trees. Again, there is no guarantee of your safety.

Avoid these situations

Your visit may be marred by tragedy if you violate park rules. Park rangers **strictly** enforce park regulations to protect you and the park. Please pay special attention to park regulations and avoid these problems:

- speeding (radar enforced)
- driving while intoxicated (open container law enforced)
- driving off established roadways
- improper food storage

- camping violations
- pets off leash
- littering
- swimming in thermal pools
- removal of natural features
- approaching wildlife too closely
- spotlighting (viewing animals with artificial light)
- boating and fishing violations
- failure to remove detachable side mirrors when not pulling trailers.



Scalding water can ruin your vacation

Stay on boardwalks and designated trails; watch for frosty and icy trails and boardwalks, especially in the morning. Scalding water underlies thin, breakable crusts; pools are near or above boiling temperatures. Each year, visitors off trail in thermal areas have been seriously burned, and people have died in the scalding water.

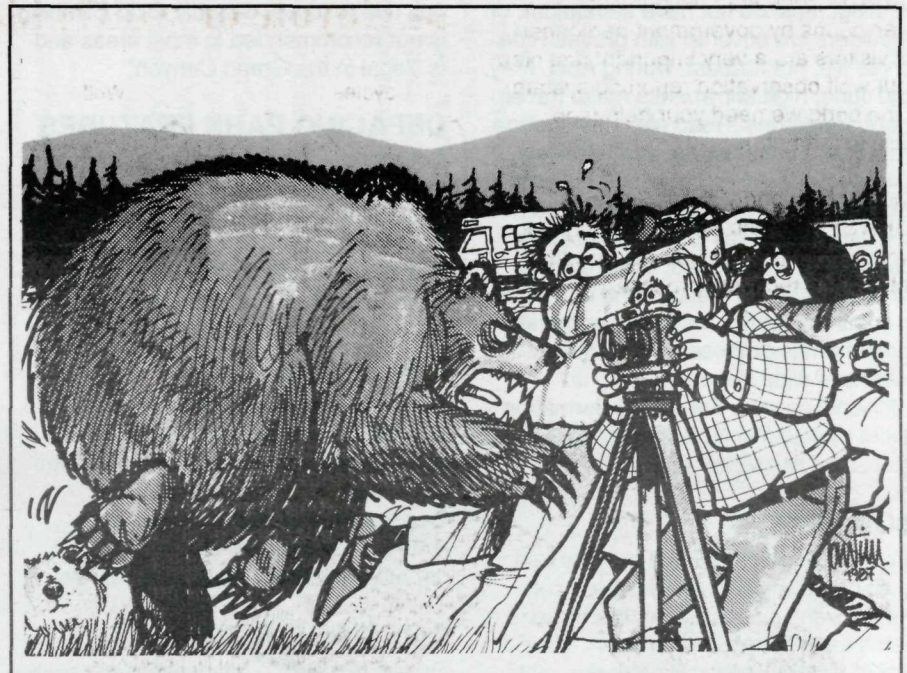
Thermal features are easily destroyed. Visitors throwing objects into these features have damaged a number of geysers and hot springs. Walking on them, carving or defacing them, or removing souvenir pieces of formation

destroys decades or centuries of intricate natural processes. **It is illegal to throw objects into features, deface them or remove natural features from the park.** Yellowstone's thermal features are extraordinary natural wonders. Please help us to keep them that way.

Pets are prohibited in thermal areas. Swimming or bathing in thermal pools or streams whose waters flow entirely from a thermal spring or pool is prohibited. Thermal waters may contain organisms known to cause infections and/or amoebic meningitis which can be quickly fatal. Swim at your own risk; for more information, ask at visitor centers.

Watch your children

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



Bears are dangerous

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

Odors attract bears! Bears need your concern—not your food. **Never leave food or garbage unattended.** Dispose

of garbage in bear-proofed trash or garbage cans. **To decrease the likelihood of personal injury, store all food and cooking utensils in a secure place such as:**

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

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

Animals are unpredictable

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

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



Emergency - dial 911
Contact a ranger - 344-7381

Important information

ACCIDENTS

Report all accidents or injuries to a park ranger.

BICYCLING

Bicycling is permitted on established public roads, parking areas, and designated routes. There are no bicycle paths along roadways. **Bikes are prohibited on backcountry trails and boardwalks.**

Safety gear, including helmet and high visibility clothing, are recommended for all bicyclists. Park roads are narrow and winding; most do not have a shoulder, or shoulders are covered with gravel. Ride single file, not abreast. During April, May, and June, high snowbanks make travel more dangerous. Road elevations range from 5,300 to 8,860 feet and relatively long distances exist between services and facilities. Motorists frequently do not see bicyclists or fail to give them sufficient space on the road. Drivers sometimes pass on hill crests, blind curves or in oncoming traffic. Vehicles, especially motor homes or those towing trailers, may have wide mirrors, posing an additional hazard. For more information about bicycling and hiker/biker campsites, stop at a visitor center.

BOATING

A permit is required for all vessels and must be obtained in person at any of the following locations: South Entrance, Lewis Lake Campground, Grant Village Visitor Center, Bridge Bay Marina, and Lake Ranger Station (non-motorized only at the Mammoth Visitor Center, Canyon Visitor Center, Northeast Entrance, and Bechler Ranger Station). The fee is \$20 (annual) or \$10 (7 day) for motorized vessels and \$10 (annual) or \$5 (7 day) for nonmotorized vessels. A Coast Guard approved personal flotation device is required for each person boating. Grand Teton National Park's boat permit will be honored as a one-time 7 day permit or can be applied toward a Yellowstone annual permit. All vessels are prohibited on park rivers and streams except the

channel between Lewis and Shoshone Lakes, where only hand propelled vessels are permitted.

CAMPFIRES

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

CLIMBING

Rock climbing in Yellowstone is dangerous due to loose, crumbly rock. Climbing is not recommended in most areas and is illegal in the Grand Canyon.

DEFACING PARK FEATURES

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

FIREARMS

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

LOST AND FOUND

Report lost and found items to any visitor center or ranger station. A report will be filed and the article returned when possible. For more assistance write: Visitor Services Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

MOTORCYCLES

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

PERMITS

Permits are required for **boating, fishing, and overnight backcountry use.** Carefully read the regulations and safety information you receive with your permit.

PETS

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

PICNIC AREAS

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

SHOULD YOU DRINK THE WATER?

Intestinal infections from drinking untreated water are increasingly common. Waters may be polluted by animal and/or human wastes. When possible, carry a supply of water from a domestic source. If you drink water from lakes and streams bring it to a rolling boil to reduce the chance of infection before drinking.

STORMS

Yellowstone's weather is unpredictable. A sunny warm day may become fiercely stormy with wind, rain, sleet and sometimes snow. Lightning storms are common; get off water or beaches and stay away from ridges, exposed places, and isolated trees. Without adequate clothing and gear, an easy day hike or boat trip can turn into a battle for survival. Exposure to wind, rain, or cold can result in hypothermia. This rapid loss of body

heat can cause death if not treated. Early warning signs are shivering, slurred speech, memory lapses, drowsiness, and exhaustion. Cold water is a special hazard to fishermen and boaters.

STREAM CROSSING

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

SWIMMING

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

THEFT

Theft is a potential problem. To avoid becoming a victim:
—lock your vehicle;
—keep all valuables out of sight;
—put your name, address, or identification number on all valuable property;
—report theft or vandalism to a ranger immediately.

TRAFFIC

Yellowstone has over 350 miles of roads. Most are narrow, rough, and busy! **Some sections are steep with sharp drop offs. Drive cautiously and courteously; use pullouts to observe wildlife and scenery and to allow other traffic to safely pass.**

Be especially cautious of frost heaves and road damage; cool temperatures may occur any time of the year. The maximum speed limit is 45 mph unless otherwise posted. Watch out for animals on the road, especially at night. Bicycles and motorcycles present special hazards. Drive defensively and wear seat belts. Yellowstone now has a mandatory front passenger seat belt requirement.

Camping in Yellowstone National Park

There are 12 campgrounds in Yellowstone; seven are operated by the Park Service and five (including an RV Park) are operated by TW Recreational Services.

This autumn, all campsites are available on a first-come, first-served basis except for the Fishing Bridge RV Park (see listing below). Campground closing dates, fees and other features are highlighted in the table below. **Please plan on getting your campsites as early in the day as possible.**

Camping or overnight vehicle parking in pullouts, parking areas, picnic grounds, or any place other than a designated campground is not permitted; there are no overflow camping facilities. However, camping is usually available in communities and forests outside the park.

available for \$21.20 (including tax) per day. For information and reservations, call (307)344-7311 or write TW Recreational Services, Inc., P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

All camping is limited to 14 days between June 15 and Sept. 15 and to 30 days during the rest of the year. Check out time is 10:00am. *Campsite Occupied* signs are available for 25¢ at most campground offices or from campground hosts.

RV PARK

A trailer village (no tents or tent trailers allowed) is available at Fishing Bridge from May 20 to September 19. Water, sewer, and electrical hookups are

available for \$21.20 (including tax) per day. For information and reservations, call (307)344-7311 or write TW Recreational Services, Inc., P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

QUIET HOURS

Camping in Yellowstone is a special experience. Each visitor deserves the opportunity to hear the birds, wildlife and streams in this beautiful environment. Respect the rights of other campers and comply with the law by adhering to quiet hours, **8:00 pm to 8:00 am**, which will be strictly enforced. Generators are permitted at the following campgrounds:

Bridge Bay, Canyon, Fishing Bridge RV Park, Grant Village, Madison, Mammoth and Norris. Generators are prohibited at all other campgrounds.

GROUP CAMPING

Group camping areas are available for large organized groups with a designated leader such as youth groups, etc. (family reunions or similar gatherings do not qualify). Fees range from \$20-50 per night depending on the size of the group. Advance reservations are required and can be made beginning January 1 by contacting TW Recreational Services at (307)344-7311.

Fishing Bridge campsite replacement

In 1989, the 310-site, National Park Service-owned campground at Fishing Bridge was closed to reduce human/bear conflicts in the Fishing Bridge area and to contribute to grizzly bear recovery. Replacing the campsites was deferred until occupancy reached 95 percent at twelve remaining park campgrounds during the peak summer season (June 25-August 20) for three years out of a running five year period.

Planning for campsite replacement was to begin after the second season of 95

percent occupancy. That trigger was reached in 1990, planning began in early 1991, and a draft environmental impact statement (EIS) will be available in fall of 1994.

The primary goal of the plan is to continue the park's effort toward overall grizzly bear recovery, while providing appropriate visitor services and facilities in Yellowstone National Park. For more information or to receive a draft EIS, write the Planning Office, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call (307) 344-2021.

Campground	1994 dates ²	Dump station	No. of sites	Fee
Bridge Bay * ¹	May 27-Sept. 26	Yes	420	\$10.00
Canyon Village *	June 10-Sept. 6	Yes	280	8.00
Grant Village *	June 22-Oct. 11	Yes	403	8.00
Madison *	May 1-Oct. 31	Yes	292	8.00
Mammoth	Year Round	No	85	8.00
Norris	May 20-Sept. 26	No	116	8.00
Indian Creek	June 10-Sept. 12	No	75	6.00
Lewis Lake	June 10-Oct. 31	No	85	6.00
Pebble Creek	June 10-Sept. 6	No	36	6.00
Slough Creek	May 20-Oct. 31	No	29	6.00
Tower Fall	May 20-Sept. 12	No	32	6.00

¹ On Mistix reservation system during summer months

² Dates may change due to weather or resource management concerns

* Firewood is available for sale at these campgrounds

Hiking in Yellowstone country

Yellowstone National Park, encompassing 2.2 million acres, is one of America's premier wilderness areas. Most of the park is backcountry and managed as wilderness. Over 1,200 miles of trails are available for hiking. However, there are dangers inherent in wilderness: unpredictable wildlife, changing weather conditions, remote

thermal areas, cold water lakes, turbulent streams, and rugged mountains with loose, "rotten" rock are among them. Visiting wilderness means experiencing the land on its terms. You have chosen to explore and enjoy the natural wonders of Yellowstone, but there is no guarantee of your safety. Be prepared for any situation! Carefully read all backcountry guidelines and regulations.

Backcountry rules

To preserve Yellowstone's backcountry and enhance your wilderness experience, the National Park Service has established the following regulations. **Contact a park ranger before you begin a day hike or overnight trip.**

PERMITS

Permits are required for some day hikes and all overnight trips. Yellowstone Park has a designated backcountry campsite system and a non-fee permit is required for overnight stays. Permits can be obtained only in person and no more than 48 hours in advance. Each designated campsite has a maximum limit for the number of people and stock allowed per

night. The maximum stay per campsite varies from 1 to 3 nights per trip. A day-use permit is required for some areas.

Bear activity sometimes require hiking and camping restrictions. Permits are also required for boating and fishing. Information and permits are available at ranger stations and visitor centers.

CAMPFIRES

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

PACK IT IN—PACK IT OUT

All refuse must be carried out of the back country. This includes items partly burned in the fire pit such as foil, tin or glass.

STOCK USE

Overnight stock (horses, mules, burros, and llamas) use is **not permitted prior to July 1**, due to range readiness and/or wet trail conditions. Horses are not allowed in frontcountry campgrounds.

PROHIBITED IN BACKCOUNTRY

Firearms, pets, motorized equipment, and wheeled vehicles are prohibited in the backcountry.

SANITATION

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

PROTECTING NATURAL FEATURES

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

Hiking and camping in bear country

Yellowstone National Park is home to both grizzly and black bears. **Although the risk of an encounter with a bear is low, there are no guarantees of your safety.** Minimize your risks by following the guidelines below.

A FED BEAR IS A DEAD BEAR

Do not leave packs containing food unattended, even for a few minutes. Allowing a bear to obtain human food even once often results in the bear becoming aggressive about obtaining such food in the future. Aggressive bears present a threat to human safety and eventually must be destroyed or removed from the park. Please obey the law and do not allow bears or other wildlife to obtain human food.

WHILE HIKING

Make bears aware of your presence on trails by making loud noises such as shouting or singing. This lessens the chance of sudden encounters, which are the cause of most bear-caused human injuries in the park. Hike in groups and use caution where vision is obstructed. Do not hike after dark. Avoid carcasses; bears often defend this source of food.

IF YOU ENCOUNTER A BEAR

Do not run. Bears can run over 30 miles per hour, or 44 feet per second—faster than Olympic sprinters. Running may elicit an attack from otherwise non-aggressive bears. If the bear is unaware of you, detour away from the bear. If the bear is aware of you and nearby, but has not acted aggressively, slowly back away.

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

IF A BEAR APPROACHES OR CHARGES YOU

Do not run. Some bears will bluff their way out of a threatening situation by charging, then veering off or stopping abruptly at the last second. Bear experts generally recommend standing still until the bear stops and then slowly backing away. **If you are attacked, play dead.** Drop to the ground, lift your legs up to your chest, and clasp your hands over the back of your neck. This technique has been especially successful with female bears that have cubs.

WHEN CAMPING

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

Odors attract bears. Avoid carrying or cooking odorous foods. Keep a clean camp; do not cook or store food in your tent. All food, garbage, or other odorous items used for preparing or cooking food must be secured from bears. Hang all food, garbage, and odorous items at least 10 feet above the ground and at least 4 feet out from tree trunks. Treat all odorous products such as soap, deodorant, or other toiletries in the same manner as food.

Sleep a minimum of 100 yards from where you hang, cook, and eat your food. Keep your sleeping gear clean and free of food odor. Don't sleep in the same clothes worn while cooking and eating; hang clothing worn while cooking and eating in plastic bags.

BEARS AND MENSTRUATING WOMEN

Considering bears' highly developed sense of smell, it may seem logical that they could be attracted to odors associated with menstruation. Studies on this subject are

few and inconclusive. If a woman chooses to hike or camp in bear country during menstruation, a basic precaution should be to wear internal tampons, not external pads. Used tampons should be double bagged in a zip-lock type bag and stored the same as trash.

REPORT YOUR ENCOUNTER

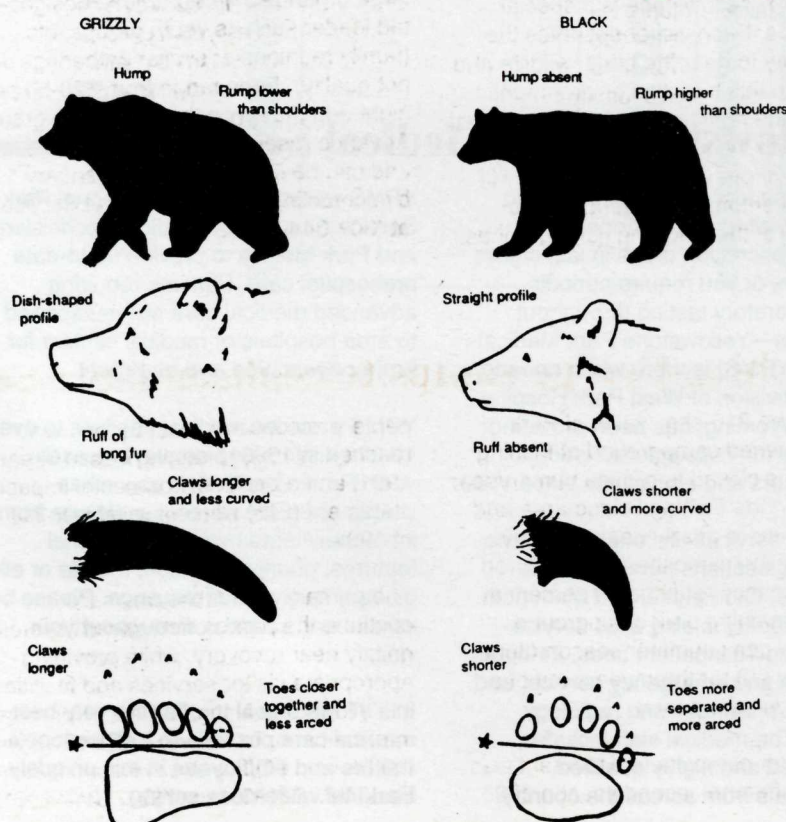
If you are involved in a conflict with a bear, regardless of how minor, report it to a park ranger as soon as possible. Another's safety may depend on it.

BEAR MANAGEMENT AREAS

Exceptional combinations of food, shelter and space draw grizzlies to some parts of Yellowstone more than others. In these Bear Management Areas, human access is restricted to reduce impacts on the bears and their habitat. Ask at ranger stations and visitor centers for more information.



Bear facts: characteristics of grizzly & black bears



A line drawn under big toe across top of pad runs through top 1/2 of little toe on black bear tracks and through or below bottom 1/2 of little toe on grizzly tracks.

GRIZZLY BEAR

(Ursus arctos horribilis Ord)

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

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

WEIGHT: Adults range from 200 to 700 lbs. and average 350 lbs. Females are generally smaller than males.

HOME RANGE SIZE: Males: 821-2,096 sq. mi. (2,106-5,374 sq. km.); Females: 211-542 sq. km (541-1,391 sq. km.).

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

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

BLACK BEAR

(Ursus americanus pallas)

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

HEIGHT: About three feet at the shoulder.

WEIGHT: Adults range from 135 to over 300 lbs. Females are generally smaller than males.

HOME RANGE SIZE: Males: 6-124 sq. mi. (15-318 sq. km.); Females: 2-45 sq. mi. (5-115 sq. km.).

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

Resource management news

When bison leave the park...

Free-ranging bison have been a part of the Yellowstone environment since prehistoric times. Primarily because of poaching, the bison population declined until just after the turn of this century when less than 50 bison were known to exist in Yellowstone National Park.

In this century, bison populations have made a remarkable recovery, now numbering over 150,000 animals in private and public herds nationwide. In Yellowstone, the bison population has increased to about 3,500 animals. The park herd is one of the last free-ranging (unfenced) herds in the country.

Maintaining a wild, free-ranging bison herd presents problems. Increased numbers of bison, weather conditions, and human activities all affect distribution of animals; attempts to control bison movements have met with only limited success.

Beyond the park boundaries, bison are not always welcome. These 2,000 pound wild animals can be a safety hazard when found in your front yard or on the highway at night. Private property can be damaged, and ranchers have concerns about the possibility of disease transmission from bison to cattle.

In response to increasing public interest and management concerns, the State of Montana, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Forest Service are working together to formulate a cooperative long-range Bison Management Plan which will attempt to minimize conflicts outside of Yellowstone while maintaining a self-supporting, free-ranging bison herd within the park.

An interim plan has been developed to facilitate cooperative management of the bison population while the long range Plan and Environmental Impact Statement are prepared.

Interim measures involve park personnel assisting the State of Montana in the removal of bison which cannot be kept inside the park. Between 1984 and 1993, nearly 1,100 bison have been killed to protect private property. These removals have not threatened the long term survival of the Yellowstone bison.

For more information about the Bison Management Planning process, ask at any visitor Center or contact the Superintendent's Office, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

Where are the bears?

Until about 20 years ago, bears were a common sight in Yellowstone—along the roads, in campgrounds and developed areas.

Massive traffic "bear jams," personal property damages, and injuries caused by bears were also common. From 1931 through 1969, bears, both black and grizzly, caused an average of 138 property damages and 48 personal injuries per year. Some roadside beggar bears were accidentally killed by motor vehicles, and aggressive bears involved in personal property damage or injuries had to be destroyed. The situation was not good for either people or bears, and the National Park Service sought to correct it.

What caused this situation? Bears were associating people with mealtime. The presence of open garbage dumps and the willingness of travellers to stop and feed bears along the roadsides only encouraged this situation. Simply put, bears had come to depend on peoples' food and garbage as a substitute for their natural diet.

During the late 1960s, an intensive bear management program began with the goals of restoring and maintaining natural populations of grizzly and black bears as part of the park's native fauna, and providing for visitor safety. The following objectives were designed to accomplish these goals:

1. Public awareness: Inform and educate people about the natural history and behavior of bears, how to minimize conflicts, and the importance of eliminating unnatural food sources.



As garbage was eliminated from bears' diets, most bears switched to natural foods. As the program progressed, the numbers of property damages and injuries were reduced, and the need to remove problem bears declined.

Today, bear management is no longer focused on correcting a problem but on preventing problems from developing.

2. Eliminate unnatural food attractants: All human food and garbage is secured and made unavailable to bears. Bearproof garbage cans, strict food security regulations, prohibitions on feeding wildlife, frequent garbage pick-ups, and hauling all garbage out of the park daily are measures taken to prevent bear-human conflicts from developing.

3. Prompt management response: When prevention does not deter a bear from frequenting an area where people congregate, we try to modify the bear's behavior. Trapping and relocation to an area away from people is the most common method used. If attempts fail and the bear continues to pose a threat to people, it may be removed from the population.

4. Continued research on and monitoring of bears and their activities: Facts about bear distribution, population dynamics, behaviors, and the ecology of bear-human interactions are essential for evaluating the effectiveness of management programs.

To insure the safety of people and the protection of bears, areas with high levels of bear activity are patrolled by rangers and posted with warning signs or restricted. Most information about bear activity comes from people who report sighting bears or signs of a bear, such as tracks or scat. Anyone who sees a bear, or is involved in a bear incident, should report it to a park ranger. The welfare of the bear and safety of other park visitors may be at stake.

As of 1992, there was an estimated minimum of 250 grizzly bears in the Greater Yellowstone area, and this population is believed to be stable or slightly increasing, compared to its declining state 10 years ago.

Bears continue to be observed in Yellowstone, many from the roadways. Most bear observations occur during early morning or evening hours near tree cover along the edge of open areas.

Today, the bear population in Yellowstone is wild and exists as part of a natural system, providing visitors lucky enough to see a bear with a true National Park experience.

COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL CARE IN A WILDERNESS SETTING...

Lake Clinic, Pharmacy & Hospital
Emergency Room, 24-hour service
Clinic hours: 8:30 am-8:30 pm, daily
May 23 - September 15
Phone (307) 242-7241

Old Faithful Clinic
Hours: 8:30 am-5:00 pm, daily
May 6 - October 16
Phone (307) 545-7325

Mammoth Family Clinic
Hours: 8:30 am-5:00 pm
Monday - Friday, year round
Phone (307) 344-7965

EMERGENCIES -- DIAL 911



YELLOWSTONE PARK MEDICAL SERVICES

We're there when you need us!

A division of West Park Hospital—Cody, Wyoming

Yellowstone Park Medical Services

If injury or sudden illness threatens to spoil your visit to Yellowstone, or you left your prescription drugs in last night's motel room, or you require periodic clinical laboratory testing throughout your travels—Yellowstone Park Medical Services (YPMS) is there when needed. YPMS, a division of West Park Hospital in Cody, Wyoming, has been providing health care for Yellowstone National Park's visitors and employees since 1980.

Outpatient services are offered at three convenient locations throughout the park—Lake, Old Faithful and Mammoth. The Lake facility is also a full service hospital with 10 inpatient beds, 24-hour ambulance and emergency service, and laboratory, pharmacy and radiology services. The medical staff includes experienced and highly qualified professionals from across the country.

YPMS works closely with National Park Service Emergency Medical Technicians and Park Medics to provide up-to-date prehospital care. Patients requiring advanced medical care are transported to area hospitals or medical centers for further evaluation and treatment.

YPMS provides medical services to over 10,000 visitors and employees each year. Routine problems as well as unique ones are treated: scaldings from the super-heated waters of thermal features; gorings by bison, moose or elk; or, very rarely, bear maulings. Please be careful and cautious throughout your visit.

It is YPMS's goal to offer the very best medical care possible to Yellowstone's visitors and employees in this uniquely beautiful wilderness setting.

Yellowstone Park Service Stations cares about the environment

We at Yellowstone Park Service Stations (YPSS) are committed to being responsible citizens of the Park. In addition to efforts to reduce and recycle waste, YPSS is working with suppliers to locate products that are less hazardous and less wasteful.

The fuels sold in Yellowstone are refined by Conoco. These are specially formulated to reduce hydrocarbon emissions. In 1994 YPSS is also providing recycled antifreeze and re-refined motor oil. With the Montana State University Extension Service, we are working on a Pollution Prevention Demonstration Project, hoping to learn more ways to improve methods and share that knowledge with others in the business.

Please do your part to get the most efficient performance out of your car. Make sure that your engine is properly tuned, that your tires have the correct pressure, and that your filters are clean. Also keep in mind, the worst possible mileage you can get is zero miles per gallon—we all do it every time our car is idling.

To help you do your part in the Park, YPSS will gladly accept your recyclables at our service stations. Newspaper, glass, aluminum, #2 plastic, and cardboard are accepted.

YPSS hopes you enjoy your time in Yellowstone. Safe journey!

YPSS YELLOWSTONE PARK SERVICE STATIONS



Yellowstone Park Service Stations has been serving visitors to Yellowstone Park since 1947. We offer quality petroleum products at seven full-service stations located throughout Yellowstone. See page 11 for operating dates of our stations.

Tires - Batteries - Automobile Accessories
LP Gas is available at Fishing Bridge, Old Faithful and Grant Village

Diesel fuel is available at Mammoth, Canyon, Fishing Bridge and Old Faithful

Towing service is available at Old Faithful, Canyon, Fishing Bridge and Grant Village

Conoco, MasterCard, Visa, American Express, and Discover credit cards are accepted

EXPLORE YELLOWSTONE This Winter Season



As you drive through the world's first national park today, imagine it quieted by a thick blanket of snow. A winter visit to Yellowstone will provide you with an unforgettable vacation where cross-country skiing and snowcoach touring are without equal. Enjoy all that Yellowstone has to offer during this quiet season...wildlife in abundance, frozen lakes, icy waterfalls, the Old Faithful Geyser, thousands of other thermal features, and much, much more.

For more information, contact any hotel front desk or activity desk, or call (307) 344-7311.



TW RECREATIONAL SERVICES
Authorized Concessioner of the
National Park Service AA/EOE

TW Recreational Services, Inc.— committed to hospitality excellence

TW Recreational Services, Inc. has been Yellowstone's principal concessioner since 1979. We operate the Park's lodging, RV park, four campgrounds, restaurants, cafeterias, snack shops, cocktail lounges, gift shops, dinner cookouts, horse corrals, sightseeing tours, and a full service marina. For details on our **Winter in Yellowstone!** operation, see our advertisement on this page.

TW Recreational Services is committed to hospitality excellence. We will do our utmost to assure that your visit to this park is a memorable experience and we invite your comments about our operation.

Reservations for lodging, activities, and dinner at five of our hotel dining rooms are strongly recommended. Please inquire at any lodging front desk or

activities desk as soon as your plans are made. We advise park visitors to **carry along a jacket, sweatshirt, and/or rain gear** when participating in any outdoor activity.

TWRS also operates visitor facilities at Zion and Bryce Canyon, North Rim-Grand Canyon, and Everglades National Parks; Mount Rushmore National Memorial; and Scotty's Castle at Death Valley National Monument. TWRS reinvests millions of dollars into improvements and new concession facilities at these locations as well as in Yellowstone.

Our employees are one of our greatest assets. TWRS hires more than 3,700 seasonal employees in Yellowstone alone. If you would like to receive an application to join our team, please call (307)344-5324.



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

USWEST COMMUNICATIONS

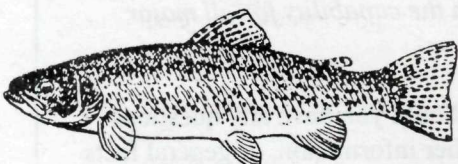
As provider of telephone service to Yellowstone, the world's first National Park, we wish you a safe and enjoyable visit.

Fishing (from page 1) Lead-free fishing implemented

programs to manage aquatic systems as an integral part of the park ecosystem, preserve and restore native species and aquatic habitats, and provide recreational fishing opportunities for the enjoyment of park visitors.

In a separate policy change this season, Yellowstone has implemented lead-free fishing (see article to the right).

The 1994 fishing season in Yellowstone National Park will be open through the first Sunday of November. The 1995 Yellowstone fishing season will open on some waters the Saturday preceding Memorial Day.



Beginning this year, Yellowstone National Park is implementing a lead-free fishing program. Fishing tackle such as leaded split-shot sinkers, weighted jigs (lead molded to a hook), and soft lead-weighted ribbon for nymph fishing will not be allowed. Only non-lead alternatives will be allowed to accompany these types of fishing tackle.

Lead is a severe environmental contaminant and a toxic substance that has no known beneficial biological function. Wildlife such as loons, waterfowl, cranes, and shorebirds are vulnerable to lead poisoning. Of particular concern in Yellowstone is the alarmingly low population of trumpeter swans and loons. While there is little we can do about natural hazards, we can minimize the effects of lead on these species. Your cooperation and understanding in this conservation venture is greatly appreciated. If you have comments or questions, write the Chief Ranger's Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

WANTED—Lake (Mackinaw) Trout

Non-native lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) have recently been discovered in Yellowstone Lake, where they pose a serious threat to the native Yellowstone cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri*). As of August 11, 1994, fishing regulations on Yellowstone Lake were modified to require the killing of all lake trout of any size caught by anglers from Yellowstone Lake. This means we want your help to remove these fish from the lake. Regulations for native cutthroat trout have not changed. Regulations for lake trout on other park waters also have not changed.

If the lake trout succeeds in spreading throughout Yellowstone Lake, it could replace the native cutthroat trout, with grave effects on the many animals that depend on the cutthroat for their survival. Grizzly bears, bald eagles, pelicans, osprey, cormorants, otters, and many other animals are all at risk in this situation.

Please help us prevent further ecological harm. Keep and kill any lake trout you catch in Yellowstone Lake. Then, help us learn more about this invasion. Present any lake trout caught in Yellowstone Lake to the ranger stations at Grant Village, Bridge Bay, or Lake for examination. Anglers may be asked to turn in fish for additional study, but may keep the fish if they prefer. For more information, ask at any ranger station or visitor center, or contact the Superintendent, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

The National Park Service is offering a \$10,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of person(s) responsible for introducing lake trout into the waters of Yellowstone Lake. Please contact the office of the Chief Ranger at the above address or call (307) 344-2120.

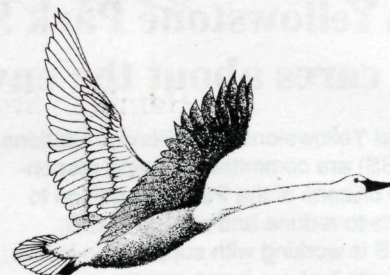
Accessibility guide available



A free *Guide to Accessibility for the Handicapped Visitor* is available at all visitor centers in the park. This guide describes which facilities have been judged to be negotiable by wheelchair users. Additional facilities are being made accessible as quickly as possible within funding limitations. For more information, write the Park Accessibility Coordinator, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190; TDD (Telecommunications device for the deaf only) (307)344-2386).

Glacier national park info

Information about roads and facilities in Glacier National Park is available by calling (406)888-5441 and asking for "Information."



Grand Teton National Park information

To the south of Yellowstone, Grand Teton National Park provides spectacular scenery, numerous hiking opportunities, and other activities. Pick up a copy of the park newspaper, the *Teewinot*, for complete information about services and facilities, and a more detailed map of Grand Teton National Park. Newspapers are available at the Colter Bay and Moose Visitor Centers, and at the Moran and Moose entrance stations.

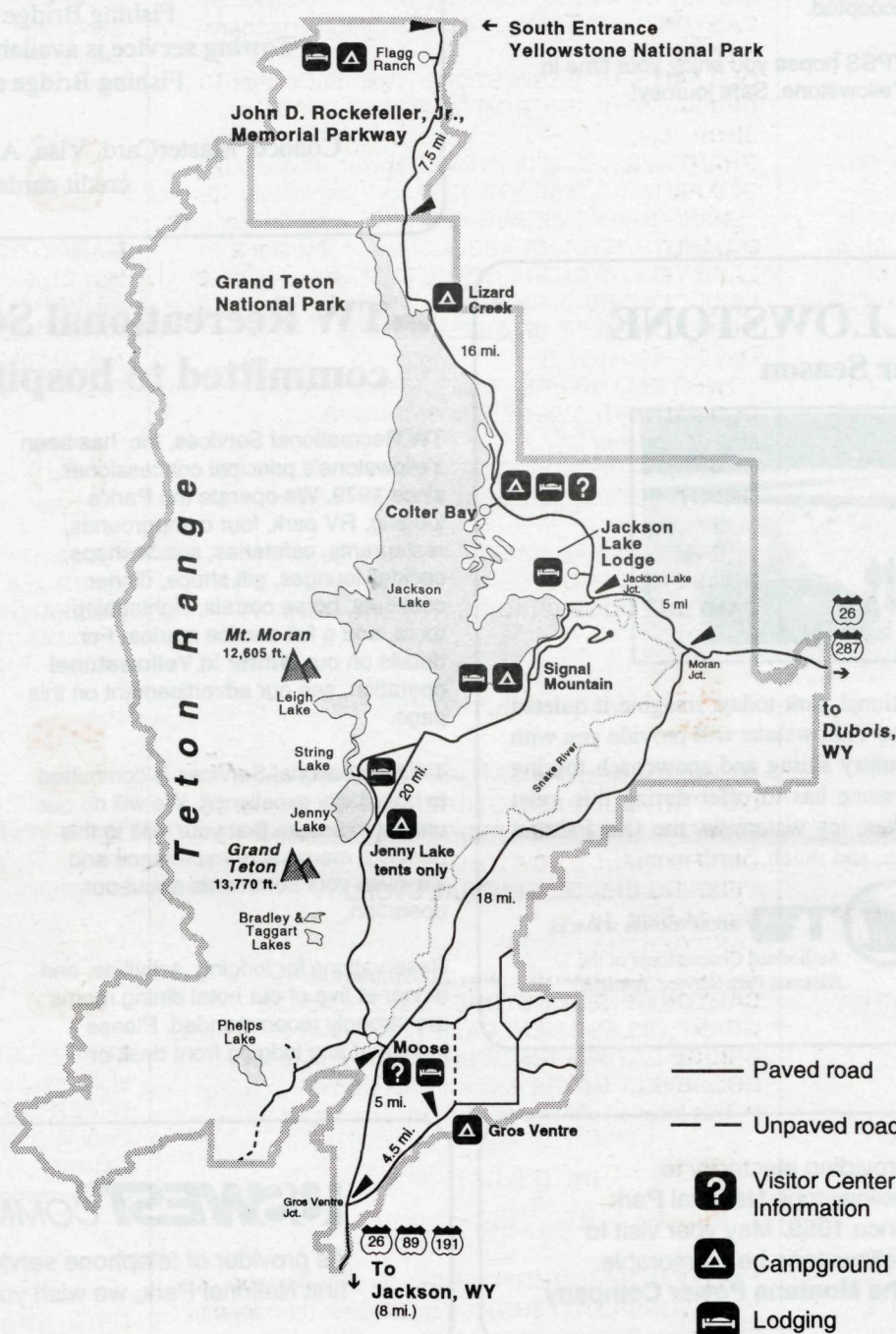
Camping

Five National Park Service campgrounds are available in Grand Teton National Park. The camping fee is \$8.00 per night per site. **NPS campgrounds operate on a first-come, first-served basis. Advanced reservations are not accepted.** For current status of campgrounds, ask at entrance stations or visitor centers in Grand Teton National Park. **Camping is not permitted along roadsides, in overlooks, or in parking areas.** Doubling up in campsites is not permitted; there are no overflow facilities.

Campground	Closing date
Gros Ventre 360 sites; trailer dumping station	October 7
Jenny Lake 49 sites; restricted to tents	Sept. 26
Signal Mountain 86 sites; trailer dumping station	October 10
Colter Bay 310 sites; showers, laundry, trailer dumping station, propane	Sept. 26
Lizard Creek 60 sites	Sept. 6

Trailer Villages: Colter Bay and Flagg Ranch Trailer Villages are concessioner-operated facilities with full utility hookups, showers and laundry. Tent sites are also available at Flagg Ranch. Flagg Ranch closes Sept. 30; Colter Bay closes Sept. 24. Call (307)543-2861 for Flagg Ranch; call (307)543-2811 for Colter Bay.

Grand Teton National Park info (307) 739-3600 Emergency dial 911 or 739-3300



- Paved road
- - Unpaved road
- ? Visitor Center Information
- △ Campground
- 🛏 Lodging

Visitor Centers

Moose Visitor Center—Open year round. Hours 8:00am-7:00pm through Sept. 5; 8:00am-5:00pm for the remainder of the autumn and winter. Information, audiovisual programs, exhibits, permits, publication sales. Park orientation video shown throughout the day. Telecommunications device for the deaf only (TDD): (307)739-3400. Phone (307)739-3600 for more information.

Colter Bay Visitor Center—Open May 8-October 2. Hours 8:00am-8:00pm through Sept. 5; 8:00am-5:00pm Sept. 6-October 2. Information, audiovisual programs, permits and publication sales. The Indian Arts Museum features the David T. Vernon collection of Indian Art. Phone (307)739-3594 for more information.

Lodging

Several different lodging options are available in Grand Teton National Park. Please make your reservations directly by calling the numbers listed below:

Lodging	Closing date	Telephone
Jenny Lake Lodge	Oct. 5	(307)733-4647
Colter Bay Cabins	Sept. 24	(307)543-2855 or (307)543-2811
Flagg Ranch Village	Oct. 15	(307)543-2861 or (800)443-2311
Jackson Lake Lodge	Oct. 8	(307)543-2855 or (307)543-2811
Signal Mtn. Lodge	Oct. 16	(307)543-2831 or (307)733-5470
Dorman's Spur Ranch Cabins	Open all year	(307)733-2522

Lodging can also be found in Jackson, Wyoming and other nearby communities. For more information, call the Jackson Chamber of Commerce (307)733-3316.

Other

Roads Watch for migrating animals on roads, especially at night.

Medical Facilities Grand Teton Clinic, located near Jackson Lake Lodge, is open until Oct. 8. Call (307)543-2514 or the 24-hour number (307)733-8002.

Hamilton Stores—oldest concessioner

Before Yellowstone was established as a National Park in 1872, few people knew about it or could visit this remote, wild country. However, as word spread, people were eager to see this new "Wonderland." Vacationers in those days didn't lightheartedly pack a sandwich and a thermos of coffee, then mount saddle horses or drive buggies to the park; it would have taken the entire summer just to reach their destination. Trains covered the distance faster. Once at park borders, though, passengers reverted to horse-drawn transportation.

The 1872 Act that set aside Yellowstone for the "benefit and enjoyment of the people" also granted leases for the various concessioners who served the public. In 1882, Henry E. Klammer applied for and received permits to provide fresh meat to camps and hotels, pasture and slaughter beef cattle, operate a dairy herd, and operate a general store at the Upper Geyser Basin in the Old Faithful area of the park. In 1915, Charles

Ashworth Hamilton, a true entrepreneur, marked his first year as storekeeper after his purchase of the old Klammer General Store. This was the start of what was to become the oldest privately owned and family run concession in the National Park system. That original store is still in use in the Old Faithful area; though updated into the 20th century, it still represents an important segment of Yellowstone history.

Hamilton Stores takes pride in its many years of service to the traveler with its fourteen facilities in Yellowstone. From food products, home decor and gifts, apparel, souvenirs, fishing, camping and photo supplies down to a good hot cup of coffee, Hamilton Stores endeavors to offer the various conveniences necessary and desirable to assist in making your Yellowstone stay as pleasant and memorable as possible. Locations and dates of operation appear on page 11 of this newspaper. Welcome to Yellowstone and our best wishes for an enjoyable stay in your National Park.



HAMILTON STORES INC.

EST. 1915
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

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

*At our Old Faithful and Canyon Village Photo Shops we offer **expanded on-site one-hour photo processing** with the capability for all major print sizes including **panorama**.*

We will be pleased to be of assistance should you have any questions regarding road conditions, current weather information, or general facts and information about the park. Stop by and see us. We'd love to visit.

Directory of Commercial Services

Facilities & Services offered by

Hamilton Stores, Inc. * TW Recreational Services, Inc. * Yellowstone Park Service Stations

Yellowstone Park Medical Services

Dates may be subject to change

Reservations are suggested for dining, lodging & activities; inquire at any lodging front desk or activities desk, or call TW Recreational Services (307) 344-7311.

Park Info (307) 344-7381; TDD (Telecommunications Device for the Deaf only) (307) 344-2386; Emergency 911



Accommodations

OLD FAITHFUL INN - Rooms. May 6-October 16
OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE - Rooms and cabins. May 13-October 9
LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL - Rooms, cabins. May 14-October 2
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE - Cabins. May 20-September 18
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL - Rooms, cabins. May 20-September 25
GRANT VILLAGE - Rooms. May 27-September 25
CANYON LODGE - Rooms, cabins. June 4-Aug. 29
LAKE LODGE - Cabins. June 10-September 19
ROOSEVELT LODGE - Cabins. June 11-August 29



Restaurants, Cafeterias

* Dinner reservations required. Inquire at any lodging front desk or dining room host stand.

* **OLD FAITHFUL INN DINING ROOM** - May 6-October 16
OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE RESTAURANT - May 13-October 9
* **LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL DINING ROOM** - May 14-October 2
* **MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL DINING ROOM** - May 20-September 25
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE CAFETERIA - May 20-September 18
* **GRANT VILLAGE RESTAURANT** - May 27-Sept. 25
GRANT VILLAGE STEAKHOUSE - May 27-September 25
CANYON LODGE CAFETERIA - June 4-August 29
* **CANYON LODGE DINING ROOM** - June 4-Sept. 11
LAKE LODGE CAFETERIA - June 10-September 19
ROOSEVELT LODGE DINING ROOM - June 11-August 29
ROOSEVELT LODGE DINNER COOKOUT - June 12-August 28



Hotel & Lodge Gift Shops

OLD FAITHFUL INN - May 6-October 16
OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE - May 13-Oct. 9
LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL - May 14-Oct. 2
FISHING BRIDGE RV PARK - May 20-Sept. 19
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL - May 20-September 25
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE - May 20-October 2
GRANT VILLAGE - May 27-September 25
CANYON LODGE - June 4-Sept. 11
LAKE LODGE - June 10-September 19
ROOSEVELT LODGE - June 11-August 29



Public Showers & Laundry

FISHING BRIDGE RV PARK - Showers and laundry. May 20-September 19
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE - Showers. May 20-Sept. 18
CANYON VILLAGE CAMPGROUND - Showers and laundry. June 10-September 6
LAKE LODGE - Laundry. June 10-September 19
GRANT VILLAGE CAMPGROUND - Showers and laundry. June 22-October 11



Automatic Banking

24-hour cash available at the Old Faithful Inn, Lake Yellowstone Hotel, and Canyon Lodge. CIRRUS and PLUS automatic network machines will be in service during these facilities' seasons for cash anytime.



Light Meals, Fast Foods

MAMMOTH GENERAL STORE - Open year round
OLD FAITHFUL PHOTO SHOP - April 15-October 23
CANYON PHOTO SHOP - April 22-Sept. 11; reopens Sept. 23-October 17
OLD FAITHFUL BASIN STORE - April 30-October 16
OLD FAITHFUL INN, PONY EXPRESS SNACK SHOP - May 6-October 15
GRANT VILLAGE MINI STORE - May 6-October 13
OLD FAITHFUL BAC STORE - May 7-September 15
FISHING BRIDGE GENERAL STORE - May 14-Sept. 18
MAMMOTH TERRACE GRILL - May 14-October 2
LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL DELI - May 14-Oct. 2
LAKE GENERAL STORE - May 15-October 2
OLD FAITHFUL FOUR SEASONS DELI - May 20-September 5
TOWER FALL STORE - May 20-September 19
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE SNACK SHOPS - May 20-October 2
CANYON GENERAL STORE - May 21-Sept. 22
GRANT VILLAGE GENERAL STORE - May 28-September 25
BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE - June 3-Sept. 14
ROOSEVELT STORE - June 11-August 29
CANYON LODGE SNACK BAR - June 4-Sept. 11



General Stores

MAMMOTH GENERAL STORE - Open year round
OLD FAITHFUL BASIN STORE - April 30-October 16
GRANT VILLAGE MINI STORE - May 6-October 13
OLD FAITHFUL BAC STORE - May 7-September 15
****FISHING BRIDGE GENERAL STORE** - May 14-Sept. 18
LAKE GENERAL STORE - May 15-October 2
TOWER FALL STORE - May 20-September 19
CANYON GENERAL STORE - May 21-Sept. 22
GRANT VILLAGE GENERAL STORE - May 28-Sept. 25
BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE - June 3-Sept. 14
ROOSEVELT STORE - June 11-August 29
** This location offers one hour film processing



Photo Shops Gifts, Souvenirs

****OLD FAITHFUL PHOTO SHOP** - April 15-October 23
****CANYON PHOTO SHOP** - April 22-Sept. 11; reopens September 23-October 17
****MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS CHRISTMAS AND PHOTO SHOP** - May 26-September 7
BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE - June 3-Sept. 14
** This location offers one hour film processing



Service Stations

*****OLD FAITHFUL, Lower Station** - April 23-October 31
*****CANYON VILLAGE** - May 1-October 31
*****MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS** - May 9-October 9
*****FISHING BRIDGE** - May 14-September 25
OLD FAITHFUL, Upper Station - May 28-August 28
GRANT VILLAGE - May 28-October 10
TOWER JUNCTION - June 11-September 1
*****Diesel fuel is available at these stations.**
OLD FAITHFUL REPAIR SERVICE - May 28-August 28. Wrecker service will be provided from the Old Faithful stations May 20-October 8.
FISHING BRIDGE REPAIR SERVICE - May 28-September 10. Wrecker service will be provided from Fishing Bridge station May 28-September 10.
CANYON REPAIR SERVICE - May 28-September 10. Wrecker service will be provided from Canyon station May 20-October 8.
GRANT VILLAGE REPAIR AND WRECKER SERVICE - June 7-Sept. 5

FISHING BRIDGE LP GAS PLANT - May 16-Sept. 25
OLD FAITHFUL LP GAS PLANT - May 28-Sept. 5
GRANT VILLAGE LP GAS PLANT - June 10-Oct. 7



Marina

BRIDGE BAY MARINA - Dock rental May 30-September 25; Store and tackle rental June 3-September 14; Scenicruiers excursions June 4-September 25; Boat rental, guided fishing trips June 15-September 18



Horse Operations

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS - Trail rides. May 21-September 24
CANYON LODGE - Trail rides. June 10-Sept. 10
ROOSEVELT LODGE - Trail rides, June 11-August 28; Stagecoach Rides, June 11-August 28; Old West Dinner Cookouts: June 12-August 28



Medical Services

MAMMOTH CLINIC - Open year round, weekdays; June 3-August 28, daily; (307) 344-7965
OLD FAITHFUL CLINIC - May 6-October 16; (307) 545-7325
LAKE HOSPITAL - May 23-Sept. 15; (307) 242-7241



Campgrounds

First come, first served except for Bridge Bay and Fishing Bridge RV Park. Arrive at campsites early; see page 6.



Motorcoach Tours

LOWER LOOP TOUR - Departs from locations along the Lower Loop only.
UPPER LOOP TOUR - Departs from Lake Hotel, Fishing Bridge RV Park, and Canyon Lodge.
GRAND LOOP TOUR - Departs from Gardiner, MT and Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel.

Chambers of Commerce

For services available in communities near the park:

Billings, MT (406) 245-4111	Red Lodge, MT (406) 446-1718
Cody, WY (307) 587-2297	Cooke City-Silver Gate, MT (406) 838-2265
Gardiner, MT (406) 848-7971	Jackson, WY (307) 733-3316
Livingston, MT (406) 222-0850	Dubois, WY (307) 455-2556
West Yellowstone, MT (406) 646-7701	Idaho Falls, ID(208) 523-1010 Yellowstone-Teton Territory (800) 634-3246
Bozeman, MT (406) 586-5421	East Yellowstone (Wapiti Valley) (307) 587-9595

Adjacent Parks & Forests

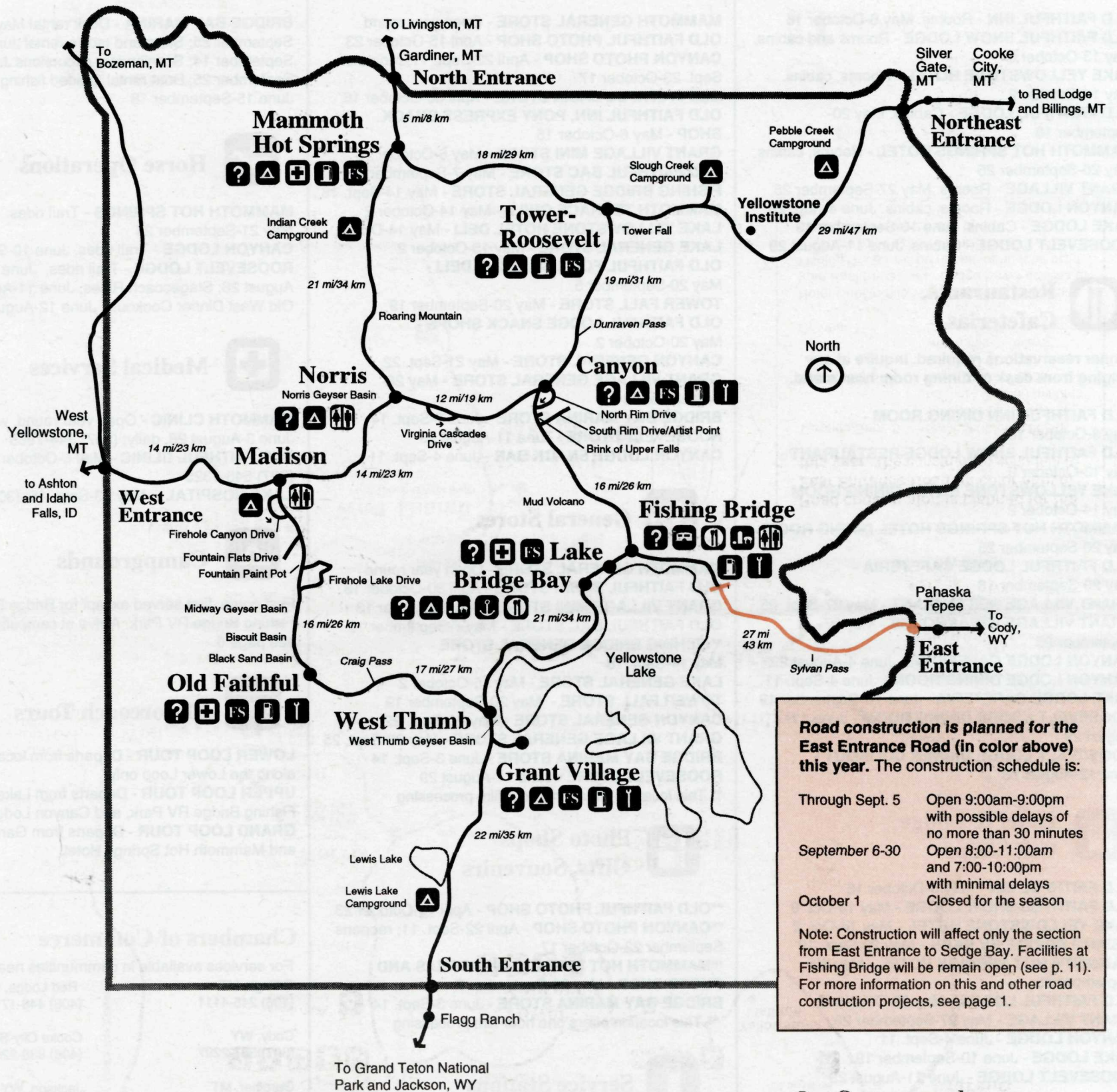
Grand Teton National Park Moose, Wyoming 83012 (307) 739-3600	Bridger-Teton National Forest Jackson, Wyoming (307) 739-5500
Shoshone National Forest Cody, Wyoming 82414 (307) 527-6241	Targhee National Forest St. Anthony, Idaho (208) 624-3151
Gallatin National Forest Bozeman, Montana 59715 (406) 587-6701	

Yellowstone roads and facilities

This map shows roads and facilities open in the summer. Throughout the autumn, many park facilities will close; please consult page 11.

Emergency: dial 911

Contact a ranger: (307) 344-7381



A listing of commercial facilities and services, with opening and closing dates for the 1994 season, is on page 11.

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

Other telephones are located throughout the park.



This map courtesy of Conoco -- providing petroleum products since 1917... All service stations in Yellowstone offer environmentally sensitive fuels, specially formulated by Conoco to reduce hydrocarbon emissions and decrease other pollution-related problems. Conoco is also a major contributor to the Museum of the National Park Ranger.