

Yellowstone Today

A National Park Service Publication For Yellowstone Visitors

Spring 1991 * Information * Regulations & Safety * Activities



A message from Superintendent Bob Barbee

I welcome you to a special time of year in Yellowstone National Park.

Spring is a season of growth and renewal. Those of you venturing to Yellowstone, always memorable for its numerous thermal and other features, will find the park replete with newborn wildlife between April and June. But you will also find a winter season not entirely

willing to give way to spring, and indications of the timeless struggle for survival by wildlife.

Spring is a time of gentle beauty, but also a time for careful planning. Be prepared for cold weather, possible sudden storms and hazardous roads. Information to help you stay safe and to protect the park can be found elsewhere in this newspaper.

We benefit today from the care past generations have given Yellowstone. This is fitting, since it is for both preservation and use that national parks have been set aside. Our care now will help keep the park a priceless, wild gift for future generations.

My staff and I hope your spring adventure in Yellowstone is safe, fulfilling and unforgettable.

For international visitors

Yellowstone National Park has unique dangers; see page 5.

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 Besucherzentren 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

Happy anniversary, NPS!

Like snapshots in a family album, our national parks tell the story of America -- its wondrous places, momentous events, and unforgettable people...

For Americans and international visitors alike, our national parks offer splendid opportunities to explore this country's great beauty and to learn the rich lessons of our past... At the outset, the concept of a national park system was unique to our young country. Today we can take pride in knowing that this innovative idea -- this ethic of conservation -- has spread throughout the world.

Happy anniversary to the National Park Service and to all of us who share in the infinite pleasure of America's national parks.

--Barbara Bush
Honorary Chairman for the 75th Anniversary of the National Park Service



A number of events commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the National Park Service are planned throughout 1991 in Yellowstone. Events will include the following:

Imagine Yellowstone Arts Festival, including "Celebrating Our Parks" young people's art and creative writing exhibit and

Performing Arts Series drama and music
Dedication of the Children's Fire Trail
Yellowstone and Fire Exhibit (Canyon)
Bears: Imagination and Reality Exhibit (Grant Village)
Lake Hotel Centennial celebration and exhibit
Dedication of the National Park Ranger Museum (Norris)
Free park passes in recognition of NPS birthday (August 25)

For dates and more information about these events and the NPS Anniversary, ask at visitor centers. Please join us!

Road info

Spring weather is unpredictable; roads may be closed; snow tires or chains may be required. For current road and weather information, call (307) 344-7381 (long distance from some park locations).

Tentatively scheduled road opening dates, weather permitting, are as follows: Mammoth to Norris, March 16; West Entrance, April 15; East and South Entrances, May 1; Old Faithful to West Thumb, May 20; Beartooth Highway, May 25; Tower Junction to Canyon, June 1.

Throughout the spring and summer, crews will be resurfacing and patching roads throughout the park, but especially along the section between West Thumb and Fishing Bridge.

Hazardous trees, mainly from the fires of 1988, will also be removed from roadsides throughout the park.

You may experience brief delays as a result of this work. Please accept our apologies!

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Reading the landscape in Yellowstone

Mountain making

Things are not always as they seem. Yellowstone visitors gasp for breath in the rarefied air of the 8,000 foot high rims along the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River. The idea that much of Yellowstone Park was covered by shallow seas for nearly 500 million years and looked like the flat, steamy lowlands along the Gulf of Mexico seems ludicrous to them.

Jim Bridger himself would have hesitated to tell such a tale! The rocks, however, do not lie. Sandstones, shales, and limestones are rocks that form from sediments deposited on ocean floors, beaches, and tidal flats. Sedimentary rocks like these are found in the park to reach thicknesses of more than 10,000 feet!

Yet today nearly everywhere you look over the Yellowstone landscape, mountains and volcanic rocks greet your eye. Obviously, there have been many changes, and the story of these changes is one of Yellowstone's most fascinating tales.

Yellowstone began its metamorphosis from seacoast to mountain plateau about 75 million years ago. At that time, a major upheaval called the Laramide Orogeny (orogeny means mountain building) began to change the face of much of western North America and built what we now call the Rocky Mountains.

In Yellowstone, the earth's crust was compressed into upfolds (anticlines) and downfolds (synclines). Eventually, the folds collapsed under the pressure, and enormous reverse faults shoved older rocks over the younger ones. Forces continued bending the earth's crust for about 20 million years and led to another key episode in Yellowstone's geologic history.

Beginning about 55 million years ago, numerous large volcanoes began erupting in Yellowstone. Their combined activity produced a vast quantity of molten rock now called the Absaroka Volcanics. Much of the Absaroka and Washburn ranges and part of the Gallatin Mountains are formed of these volcanic rocks. Most of the lava, cinder, and ash produced during this period erupted from large vents, or volcanoes, that eventually covered the highlands built up by the Laramide Orogeny.

Between eruptions, long quiet periods allowed luxuriant forests to grow in the rich volcanic soil. Volcanic activity later buried some of these forests, and they were fossilized. These "petrified forests" are today exposed in several areas of the park.

The eruptions of the Absaroka Volcanics ended about 40 million years ago and were followed by a long calm. Little is known of this placid interval except that erosion removed much of the thousands of feet of volcanic rocks deposited earlier.

The Pliocene Epoch began about 10 million years ago and was another time of mountain-building activity. Poorly understood forces acting deep below the earth's crust produced a local uplift that accounts for the high elevation of the Yellowstone Plateau. The crust was torn in many places, with some blocks thrust upwards (the Gallatin Range, for example) and others dropped down. The higher, steeper terrain made quiet streams raging torrents, greatly increasing erosion in the area.

In spite of all this, Yellowstone would look radically different today if things had quieted after the Pliocene uplift. Indeed, the biggest changes were yet to come (see article at right).

Caldera catastrophes

Much of Yellowstone Park's present-day appearance was determined by three major volcanic explosions that occurred in the last two million years - a brief moment in geologic time. Unlike the relatively gentle eruptions that deposited the Absaroka volcanics, these were violent cataclysms that devastated vast areas. Characterized by sudden outpourings of hot gas, ash, pumice, and rock debris, these explosions left enormous depressions geologists call calderas. The final caldera explosion obliterated most of the physical evidence of the preceding two and became known as the Yellowstone Caldera.

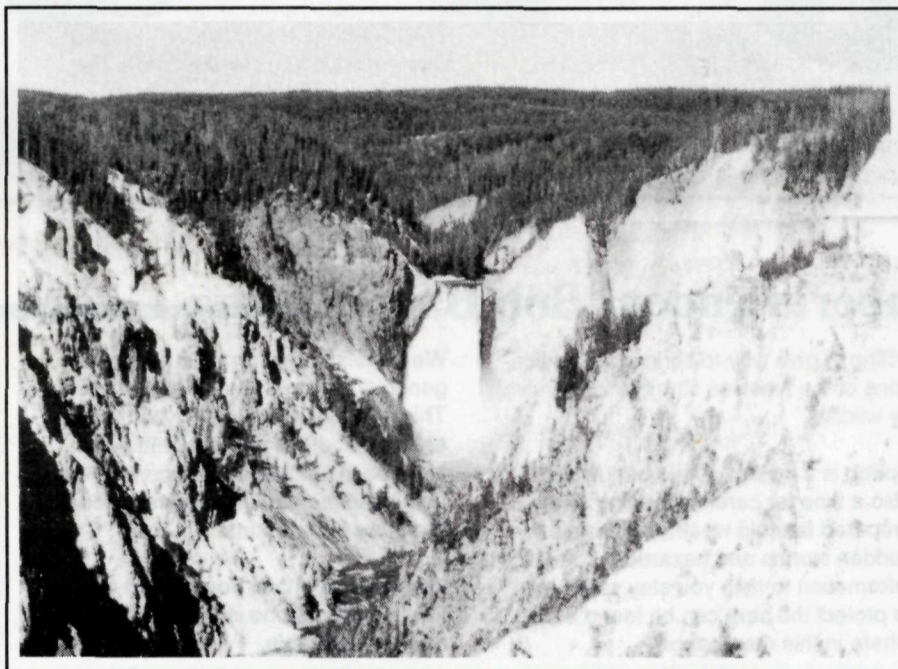
Magma, or molten rock, has been present beneath Yellowstone since the start of the Absaroka Volcanics, 55 million years ago. Prior to the Yellowstone Caldera eruption some 600,000 years ago, molten rock had built up in two large magma chambers beneath the park, and the magma pushed to within a few thousand feet of the surface. Under pressure from the magma, the ground began to bulge, stretch, and eventually crack. Small, surface lava flows soon gave way to enormous explosions from each of the magma chambers. Clouds of incandescent molten gas, traveling several hundred miles an hour, spread across the countryside incinerating everything. Winds carried lighter clouds of ash as far away as Mississippi and California.

Many of the canyons and valleys created during the Absaroka Volcanics and Pliocene uplift were buried under materials from the Yellowstone Caldera explosion. Higher peaks such as Mount Washburn and Bunsen Peak stood above the devastation that crowded their bases. The hot sheets of molten gas, pumice, and ash cooled in layers that fused together, forming welded tuff. Welded tuff is prominently exposed at Golden Gate, in the Lewis River Canyon, and along the north side of the Gibbon River Canyon at Gibbon Falls.

Once the magma chambers were empty they could no longer support the weight of the earth's crust, and a tremendous collapse resulted. The basin, or caldera, created by this collapse was probably thousands of feet deep and covered 1,000 square miles of the central portion of present day Yellowstone Park! By comparison, the 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens blew up less than one square mile, while the largest known historical eruption, that of Krakatoa in 1883, destroyed about 12 square miles.

Today it is difficult to see much of the original Yellowstone Caldera. For one thing, it covers such an immense area. In addition, a series of subsequent lava flows, known collectively as the Plateau Rhyolite, filled in the caldera and concealed much of it. These post-caldera lava flows continued off and on for 500,000 years with the last occurring only 60,000 to 75,000 years ago. Many park landmarks such as Obsidian Cliff and the Pitchstone Plateau were formed during this period.

"Well, this is all very interesting," you say, "but surely this volcanic activity is over and couldn't possibly happen again." Not so fast! Geologists believe a sizeable body of partly molten magma still exists just a few miles beneath the surface of Yellowstone. Extensive thermal activity and frequent earth tremors in the area are direct evidence of molten rock that is still shifting and moving around beneath the park. Localized doming, or uplift, of several feet has occurred in the Hayden Valley near Le Hardy Rapids and may indicate pressure from magma underground. Another period of volcanic activity anytime soon is unlikely, but the possibility adds an extra element of adventure to a trip to the park!



Yellowstone's glacial epochs

Driving along Yellowstone's Tower-Cooke City Road, visitors often notice many rounded boulders strewn across the landscape, looking like herds of giant animals resting in the grass. People with a little geological knowledge realize these boulders are evidence that Yellowstone was once largely covered by glaciers.

A close look at the boulders (called glacial erratics) shows many of them are either granite or gneiss and very old. Yet all nearby rock layers are composed of relatively young volcanic rocks, indicating that the boulders have been moved a long way from similar rocks. Moving ice is the only natural force known to accomplish such feats.

Moving ice is a simple definition of a glacier, although a glacier's structure and properties are quite complex. A glacier forms anytime an area receives more snow in winter than is melted in summer. Though they take centuries to develop, glaciers begin as snow that gradually compacts to greater thicknesses of ice. When a glacier's size and weight are great enough, it begins to move, or flow, under the pressure. As it moves it gouges or scours everything in its path, eventually carrying vast quantities of debris. It is a glacier's movement (both advancing and retreating) and its rearrangement of huge masses of rock that account for many of the earth's most common landforms.

Yellowstone has experienced at least three glacial periods: pre-Bull Lake, Bull Lake, and Pinedale, from oldest to youngest. All three glacial episodes covered Yellowstone extensively, but we know very little of the older ice ages because the Pinedale period wiped out evidence of the earlier periods. Consequently, most of the glacial evidence in the park is attributed to the Pinedale Glaciation.

The ice of the Pinedale Glaciation started in the higher peaks of Yellowstone and eventually grew into one massive ice sheet covering roughly 90 percent of the park. In some places this ice was more than 3,000 feet deep. Only Yellowstone's western edge and the tops of its highest peaks remained ice-free.

Gradually the climate changed and the Pinedale ice sheet slowly retreated. As the ice melted, the rock and debris carried by the glaciers were dumped to form ridges called moraines. These can be seen in many places in the park.

Glacial debris blocked the Yellowstone River above the Upper Falls, creating a large lake in Hayden Valley. Eventually, this natural dam broke, draining the lake and bringing catastrophic floods that scoured the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone and the lower reaches of the Yellowstone River.

Glacial ice continued melting until glaciers disappeared from Yellowstone Park 8,500 years ago. The park has remained essentially glacier-free since then. Are the glaciers gone for good? Though no one can say for certain, many geologists and climatologists believe we are in a brief warm interlude between longer glacial epochs. Yellowstone Park, with its high elevation, long winters and heavy snows, would need only a small drop in average year-round temperature for the snow to begin piling up again.

The articles on this page have been reprinted from *Expedition Yellowstone!*, A Cooperative School Outreach Project of the National Park Service, World Wildlife Fund, National Park Foundation and Yellowstone Association. For ordering information, contact the Yellowstone Association, P.O. Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190, (307) 344-7381 ext. 2349.

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Visitor centers and museums

ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER, MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS
Open year round. Hours 9:00am-5:00 pm through June 9; check locally for summer hours. Information, exhibits of the park's natural and human history, publications. A movie "The Challenge of Yellowstone" and slide program "Winter in Yellowstone" are shown throughout the day. Call (307)344-7381, ext. 2357 for more information.

OLD FAITHFUL VISITOR CENTER
Open April 15. Hours 9:00am-4:30pm through June 1; check locally for summer hours. Information, publications, geyser eruption predictions. A nine minute movie, "Yellowstone: A Living Sculpture"

is shown throughout the day. Call (307) 344-7381, ext. 6001 for more information.

CANYON VISITOR CENTER
Open May 18. Hours 10:00am-5:00pm through May 24; 8:30am-5:00pm May 25-June 8; check locally for summer hours. Information, publications, *Yellowstone and Fire* special exhibit. A movie "Yellowstone: The Unfinished Song" is shown throughout the day. Call (307)344-7381, ext. 6205, for more information.

NORRIS MUSEUM
Open May 14. Hours 9:00am-5:00pm; check locally for summer hours. Information, publications, exhibits on geothermal

features and on the extraordinary life forms that live in the geyser basin. Call (307)344-7733 for more information.

FISHING BRIDGE VISITOR CENTER
Open May 24. Hours 8:30 am-5:00 pm; check locally for summer hours. Information, publications, and exhibits of Yellowstone's birds and wildlife. Call (307)344-7381, ext. 6150 for more information.

GRANT VILLAGE RANGER STATION
Open May 24. Check locally for hours. Information, publications. Call (307) 344-7381, ext. 6601 for more information.

COMING SOON...

RANGER LED ACTIVITIES
Ranger-led activities, offered from mid-June through Labor Day, are featured in *Discover Yellowstone*. Look for this publication at visitor centers, stores and gift shops starting in mid-June.

BEAR EXHIBIT
Bears: Imagination and Reality, a special exhibit at the Grant Village Visitor Center, will also open in mid-June.

Self-guiding trails

Many of Yellowstone's famous scenic splendors can be seen from these trails. Slow down, stretch your legs, and discover the sights, smells and sounds of wilderness.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS TERRACES
Unique among Yellowstone's thermal features, almost two tons of new rock are added to the terraces each day by hot spring waters. Paths wind through a hillside of active and inactive terraces. For your safety and the protection of fragile formations, please stay on boardwalks and trails.

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 a number of active geysers. In this area of thin crust, unstable ground and boiling water, please stay on designated paths and boardwalks.

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. To protect fragile formations and delicate thermal colors, and for your safety, please stay on boardwalks.

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 information. Avoid damaging thermal features or yourself by staying on designated boardwalks and trails.

WEST THUMB GEYSER BASIN
Situated on the shore of Yellowstone Lake, boiling springs meet icy lake water. Stay on boardwalks and paths to preserve features and avoid injury.

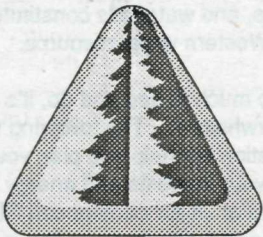
MUD VOLCANO TRAIL
Located approximately 6 miles north of Fishing Bridge Junction (approximately

10 miles south of Canyon Junction). Thermal features of unusual color and activity are found here -- Mud Volcano and Dragon's Mouth, to name a few. Thin crust and unstable ground overlie boiling water. Protect yourself and help preserve fragile formations by staying on designated trails and boardwalks.

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

CALCITE SPRINGS OVERLOOK AND TOWER FALL
Calcite Springs overlook is located approximately 1-1/2 miles south of Tower Junction. From the trail you can see Calcite Springs' activity plus unique

geological formations in the northernmost extent of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Two miles south of Tower Junction is the Tower Fall area. A short trail leads from the parking lot to an overlook of the 132 foot waterfall.



Fire roadside exhibits and/or auto or foot trails through burned areas are found where you see this symbol. Fire publications are available at visitor centers throughout Yellowstone.

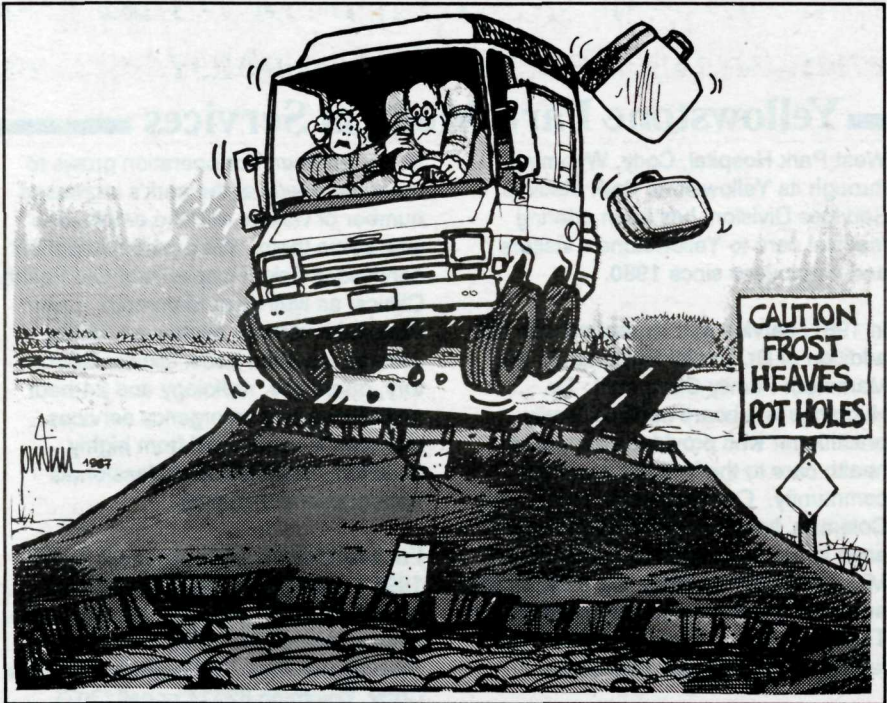
Entrance fees

Legislation passed by Congress in 1988 raised the ceiling on entrance fees charged at Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. Entrance fees are now \$10 for a private, noncommercial automobile, and \$4 for each visitor (ages 17 to 61, inclusive) entering by snowmobile, motorcycle, bus, bicycle or on foot. These fees are good for a seven day pass to both parks.

Also available for \$15 is an annual calendar year pass to Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. The \$25

Golden Eagle Passport, also effective for a calendar year, allows the permit holder and accompanying passengers to enter all parks which charge entrance fees.

The Golden Age Passport (for those over 62) and Golden Access Passport (for the handicapped) are still offered free of charge to qualifying individuals. They entitle the holder and accompanying passengers in a private, noncommercial vehicle free admission to parks plus a 50 per cent reduction in user fees for camping.



Park road access may be limited by spring weather conditions. Ask for current information, watch for rough roads and please drive carefully in Yellowstone.

The Yellowstone Association

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. One of the Association's major activities is the operation of book sales outlets in park visitor centers. Proceeds from these sales and from membership revenues are used to:

- **Support expanded naturalist training and programs
- **Publish trail guides, books and pamphlets about Yellowstone
- **Sponsor the Yellowstone Institute (see page 10)
- **Purchase books for the park research library and employ part-time librarians
- **Contribute to funding of museum exhibits and research equipment.

You are invited to become a member of the Yellowstone Association. Benefits to Yellowstone Association members, aside from demonstrating interest and support in the organization's philosophy and projects, include:

- **Discounts on class fees
- **A 15% discount on books sold by The Yellowstone Association in visitor centers or by mail
- **An informative newsletter
- **Discounts on Institute programs
- **Invitations to special events
- **A family membership covering donor, spouse, and children through age 20
- **A tax deduction
- **Discounts at many association bookstores in other national parks

ANNUAL DUES:	
Associate.....	\$ 25
Contributing.....	50
Sustaining.....	100
Patron.....	250
Sponsor.....	500
Benefactor.....	1000

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Make checks payable to "The Yellowstone Association" or charge to () Visa () MasterCard

Number _____ Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

Mail to: The Yellowstone Association, P.O. Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY, 82190 or leave at the sales desk at any Visitor Center.

Exploring Yellowstone: getting started

"Now that I'm here, where do I go?" It's not an unusual question, especially for first time visitors. Consider the facts: 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 and spreads across the borders of three states - Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. Three hundred fifty miles of paved road 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, although 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.

With so much to see and do, it's easy to be overwhelmed. The following tips and information will help you plan your time to suit your interests and energy level. Rangers at visitor centers can fill in the details and help you make the most of your visit to Yellowstone.

The park's major scenic attractions are located along the Grand Loop Road, the roughly figure-eight shaped road in the center of the park. The total mileage around the Loop is 142 miles. The distance around the Upper Loop is 70 miles; the Lower Loop, 96 miles. Actual driving time is difficult to estimate because the maximum speed limit is 45 mph or lower where posted, roads are narrow, winding, and full of pot holes and frost heaves, and traffic may be heavy and slow moving. While it is possible to drive the Grand Loop in a day, major attractions like Old Faithful Geyser and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone can only be seen by driving to a parking area and walking to the feature.

If you have limited time, consider spending it at just one area instead of trying to "see the park" from the road. Many people believe that to fully appreciate just the major attractions in Yellowstone requires a minimum of three days.

Geysers and hot springs

Yellowstone's volcanic past is embodied in its geysers and hot springs. The world's greatest concentration of thermal features is located in Yellowstone: about 10,000 thermal features are known, of which 200 to 250 are geysers. Many of the most famous features can be found along the fifty mile road between Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful.

Areas of thermal activity 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. Visitor Centers along this road are located at Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, and Old Faithful. A self-guiding museum is located near Madison Junction.

Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone extends from Canyon Village north to Tower Junction. However, the most famous and spectacular section, including the Upper and Lower Falls of the Yellowstone River, is seen from overlooks along the North and South Rim Roads in the Canyon Village area. The northern-most extent of the canyon is visible from Tower Fall and Calcite Springs overlooks 19 miles north of Canyon Village.

The drive between Tower Junction and Canyon Village goes over Dunraven Pass, the highest road in the park at 8,859 feet. Along the way you will find spectacular views of the Absaroka Mountains, the Yellowstone caldera and, on a clear day, the Teton Mountains to the south. During June and July, wildflowers carpet the slopes of Mt. Washburn. A visitor center is located at Canyon Village.

Lake area

Yellowstone Lake, with 110 miles of shoreline and a 136 square mile surface area, is North America's largest mountain lake. Its relatively high elevation (7,733 feet) is one reason why the lake is ice-locked at least half of the year. The area is prime habitat for a variety of birds and mammals, and spectacular scenery plus fishing and boating have long made the area popular with visitors. Nearby, Mud Volcano and West Thumb Geyser Basin hint at a complex geologic history; present activity is unique and ever-changing.

Permits, required for fishing and boating, are available at Lake Ranger Station and

Grant Village Visitor Center (note that the general fishing season begins May 25; June 15 on Yellowstone Lake; July 15 on the lake's tributary streams). A museum is located at Fishing Bridge.

Wildlife viewing

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

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

History

Mammoth Hot Springs is park headquarters. It is also the site of Fort Yellowstone, built during the Army era (1886 to 1918) of park administration. The former Bachelor Officers' Quarters is now the Albright Visitor Center where the story of Yellowstone's colorful history is told.

Services and 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 opening and closing dates.

General park information is available by calling National Park Service headquarters at (307) 344-7381 (long distance from some park locations). Reservations for lodging and activities such as bus tours, horse rides, boat rental, etc. may be made through TW Recreational Services, Inc.; call (307) 344-7311.

These highlights will help you plan your visit to Yellowstone, but much is left for you to discover. If you supply the time and curiosity, Yellowstone's wonders will be revealed to you. May your visit be safe, rewarding and memorable.

Visitors: don't let this develop

Yellowstone inspires the photographer -- and the observer -- in all of us. Wildlife are particularly fascinating to observe and photograph, perhaps because there are few places where it is possible to see an animal in its natural environment. Nearly all the animals inhabiting Yellowstone when it was established in 1872 still roam this vast wilderness.

Unfortunately, their proximity to popular visitor use areas increases the likelihood that some animals will become habituated -- that is, used to people. Habituated wildlife are misleading -- they may appear to be highly tolerant of humans, but they are still wild, unpredictable and potentially dangerous. Females with young are especially protective and can be ferociously aggressive.

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. A simple way to know if you are disturbing wildlife is: if you cause an animal to move, you are too close.

Approaching wildlife at close range can cause the animals stress. Though you may not see the animals react, be observant -- many animals will show signs of increased alertness or fear. The animal(s) may move gradually or quickly away; heads may perk up or eyes widen and focus on nearby humans; the animal may flatten its ears, flare its nostrils, change body direction, stop eating, or rise from a resting stance.

Every year, the major cause of injury to visitors by wildlife is approaching animals too closely. As a rule, a camera lens of less than 200mm is inadequate for wildlife photography. If your camera is not equipped with telephoto lenses, do not attempt closeup photography. Instead, photograph the animal in its surroundings or purchase slides or books. Be especially alert when photographing bears. Look for signs of activity such as tracks, scat, or animal carcasses. Make the bear aware of your presence by making noise.

Animals in the wild behave differently than animals in zoos, and undisturbed space is among the greatest of their needs. Respect this, and you will be rewarded by seeing more of their natural activities and discovering how they live in the wild. You'll also expand your photo opportunities and have a safe, rewarding visit.

MAMMOTH FAMILY CLINIC

*Open year round - hours 8:30am to 5:00pm

*Full time board certified family practice physician
Dr. Daniel Hudgings

*Offers minor x-ray and clinical laboratory procedures
*Prompt, personal, family and emergency medical care

*For an appointment, call (307) 344-7965

*For 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

West Park Hospital, Cody, Wyoming, through its Yellowstone Park Medical Services Division, has been offering medical care to Yellowstone's visitors and employees since 1980.

In 1987, service was expanded with the addition of Dr. Daniel Hudgings to the Mammoth Family Clinic staff. Dr. Hudgings is a board certified family practitioner who provides year round health care to the Yellowstone Park community. Our Registered Nurse, Pat Coleman, brings over 20 years experience in her profession to the clinic and Michelle Kerns provides our patients with accurate, courteous accounting services. This team offers prompt, professional family and emergency medical care.

In the summer, our operation grows to meet the needs of the park's increased number of visitors and the employees who serve them. We provide outpatient services at Lake Hospital and Old Faithful Clinics, as well as at Mammoth. Lake Hospital is also an acute care facility with ten inpatient beds, clinical laboratory, pharmacy, radiology and 24-hour ambulance and emergency services. Our staff is assembled from highly qualified, experienced professionals from across the country.

For information on employment for the 1991 season (both professional and nonprofessional positions are available), send a resume to: Yellowstone Park Medical Services, 707 Sheridan Avenue, Cody, Wyoming 82414 or call (307) 527-7501.

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.** For your safety and the animals' welfare, 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. Law enforcement rangers **strictly** enforce park regulations to protect you and the park. Please help keep our contacts with you pleasant by paying special attention to park regulations and avoiding these common problems:

- speeding (radar enforced)
- driving while intoxicated

- improper food storage
- camping violations
- pets off leash
- littering
- swimming in thermal pools
- removal of natural features
- approaching wildlife too closely
- 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. 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. Boardwalks and trails protect you and preserve delicate formations.

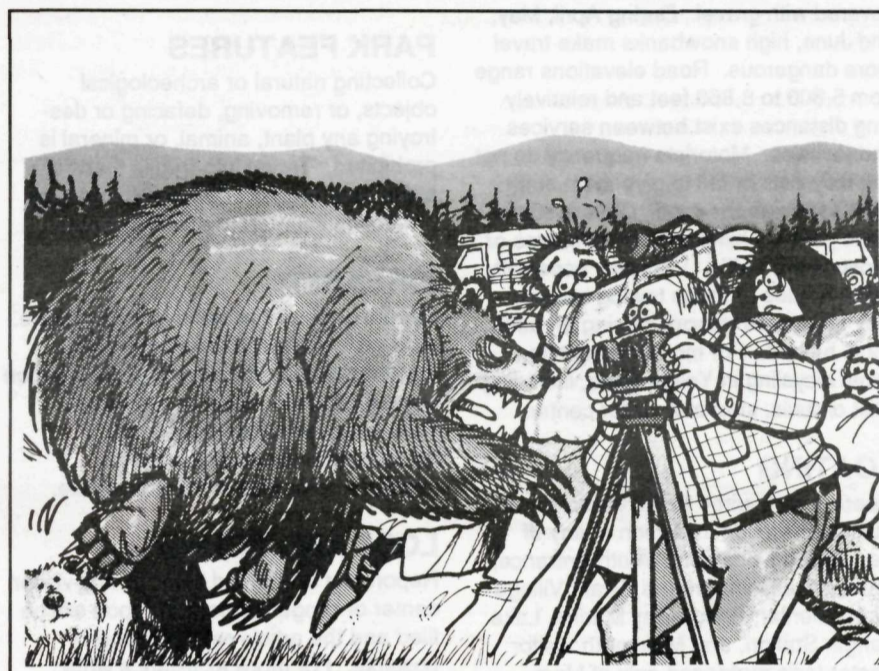
Pets are prohibited in thermal areas. Swimming or bathing in thermal pools or streams whose waters flow entirely from a thermal spring or pool is prohibited. Thermal waters may contain organisms known to cause infections

and/or amoebic meningitis which can be quickly fatal. Swim at your own risk; for more information, ask at visitor centers.

Yellowstone's extraordinary thermal features are fragile and easily damaged. Walking on them, carving or defacing them, or removing souvenir pieces of formation destroys decades or centuries of intricate natural processes. Throwing objects into thermal features clogs underground channels, affects water circulation, sometimes destroying geysers and hot springs. It is illegal to deface features, throw objects into them or remove natural features from the park.

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. **Store all food and cooking utensils in a secure place** such as:

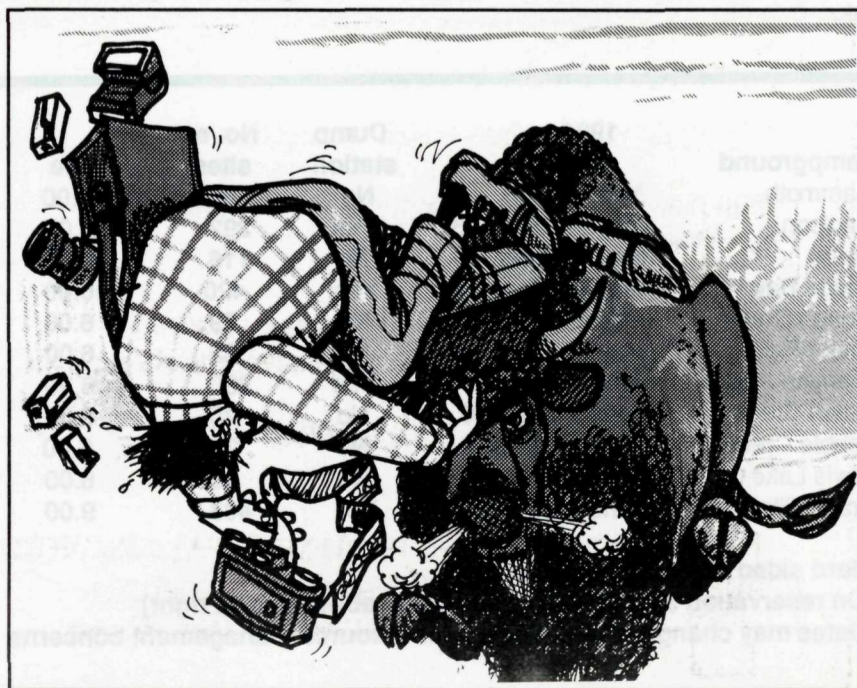
- the trunk of your car
- suspended 10 feet above the ground and 4 feet horizontally from a tree or post
- a food storage box is available in selected sites in campgrounds.

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. 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.



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.**

We strongly recommend that safety gear, including helmet and high visibility clothing, be worn by all bicyclists. Park roads are narrow and winding; most do not have a shoulder, or shoulders are covered with gravel. 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 in Yellowstone, including a list of trails, 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, Lake Ranger Station, and Mammoth Visitor Center (non-motorized only at Mammoth). The fee is \$10 for motorized vessels and \$5 for nonmotorized vessels.

To obtain a permit, you must present a Coast Guard approved personal flotation device for each person boating. Grand Teton National Park's boat permit will be honored; however, a free Yellowstone tag is required. 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.

PARK FEATURES

Collecting natural 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: Yellowstone National Park, Visitor Services Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 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 100 feet of roads and parking areas. They 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, Yellowstone River, Spring Creek, Nez Perce, and the east parking lot of Old Faithful. Liquid fuel stoves may be used for cooking at other locations. Most picnic areas have pit toilets, but none have drinking water.

SHOULD YOU DRINK THE WATER?

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

STORMS

Yellowstone's weather is unpredictable. A sunny warm day may become fiercely stormy with wind, rain, sleet and sometimes snow. Lightning storms are common; get off water or beaches and stay away from ridges, exposed places, and isolated trees. Without adequate clothing and gear, an easy day hike or boat trip can turn into a battle for survival. Exposure to wind, rain, or cold can result in hypothermia. This rapid loss of body heat can cause death if not treated.

Early warning signs: 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 is so cold that hypothermia is a serious possibility. Swimming is generally discouraged.

THEFT

Theft is a potential problem. To avoid becoming a victim:
---lock your vehicle.
---keep all valuables out of sight.
---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

Eleven campgrounds are operated by the National Park Service in Yellowstone. **All campsites are available on a first-come, first-served basis with the exception of Bridge Bay campground which has a partial reservation system operated by the nationwide Ticketron campground reservation system.**

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

Canyon Village campground is restricted to hard-sided camping units only -- no tents or tent trailers -- due to the frequency of bears. All camping is limited to 14 days between July 1 and Labor Day and to 30 days during the rest of the year. Check out time for all campgrounds is 10:00am.

RV park

A trailer village (no tents or tent trailers allowed) is operated by TW Recreational Services, Inc. at Fishing Bridge. Water, sewer, and electrical hookups are available for \$17.00 per day. For information and reservations, call TW Recreational

Services, Inc. at (307)344-7311 or write TW Recreational Services, Inc., Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 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. No generators, loud audio devices or other noise disturbances will be allowed during this time.

Group camping

Group camping areas are available for large organized groups with a designated leader such as youth groups, educational groups, etc. (family reunions or similar gatherings do not qualify). The nightly fee is \$2.00 per person.

Advance reservations are required and can be made beginning January 1 by contacting Yellowstone National Park, Attention: Visitor Services Office, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190, (307) 344-7381.

Ticketron reservations

Bridge Bay campground is on the nationwide Ticketron campground reservation system. This system is in effect mid-June to Labor Day.

Reservations for Bridge Bay campground may be made **no more than eight weeks in advance of the camping date** in person at any Ticketron outlet throughout the U.S., including Bridge Bay campground. Reservations may also be made by mail through Ticketron, Box 617516, Chicago, IL 60661-7516.

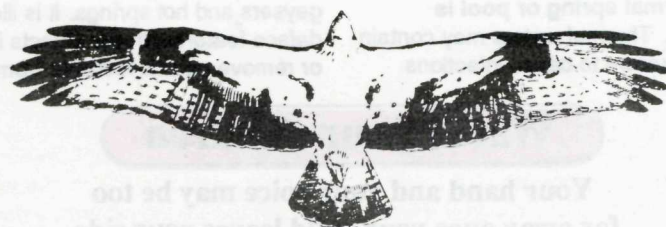
Phone reservations can be made in the U.S. by calling 1(800)452-1111 between 8:00 a.m. and midnight (Central time) seven days per week. A \$4.00 fee will be charged for handling each reservation. International callers, including those from Canada, should dial direct 1(312)902-1919.

Campground	1991 dates ²	Dump station	No. of sites	Fee
Mammoth	Year Round	No	85	\$8.00
Madison	May 3-October 31	Yes	292	8.00
Norris	May 17-Sept. 30	No	116	8.00
Bridge Bay ¹	May 24-Sept. 16	Yes	420	10.00
Slough Creek	May 24-October 31	No	29	6.00
Tower Fall	May 24-Sept. 16	No	32	6.00
*Canyon Village	June 7-Sept. 9	Yes	280	8.00
Indian Creek	June 7-Sept. 16	No	75	6.00
Pebble Creek	June 14-Sept. 9	No	36	6.00
Lewis Lake	June 14-Oct. 31	No	85	6.00
Grant Village	June 21-October 14	Yes	403	9.00

*Hard sided camping vehicles only

¹ On reservation system (see description above and at right)

² Dates may change due to weather or resource management concerns



Hiking information

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 1,100 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 and guidelines.

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 be completely extinguished before you leave.

PACK IT IN - PACK IT OUT

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

FIREARMS - PETS

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 Park is home to both grizzly and black bears. **Although the risk of an encounter with a bear is low, there are no guarantees.** Know how to minimize the risks.

HIKING

Make your presence known; do not surprise a bear. Hike in groups and make noise. Many experienced hikers wear bells, whistle, talk loudly, or sing. If you see a bear, give it plenty of room. Do not make abrupt moves or noises that might startle it. If you cannot detour, wait until the bear moves away from your route. Do not try to approach it for a better look or a picture. Sows with young or bears defending a carcass are especially dangerous -- be alert!

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.

—Food and garbage must be secured from bears. Hang all food at least 10 feet above the ground and at least 4 feet horizontally from any post or tree trunk.

—Sleep a minimum of 100 yards from where you hang your food, garbage, and prepare your meals.
—Keep your sleeping gear clean and free of food odor.
—Do not sleep in the clothes you cook in.
—Hang the clothing you wore while cooking and eating in plastic bags.
—There is evidence that menstruation, sexual intercourse, cosmetic odors and sweet smelling substances may attract bears.

IF YOU ENCOUNTER A BEAR

Even if you have taken all precautions, you may still encounter a bear. If you do:
—Stay calm; it will probably leave you alone. Do not make abrupt moves or noises that might startle the bear.
—Give the bear plenty of room. Slowly detour, keeping upwind so it will get your scent and know you are there. If you cannot detour, look for a climbable tree while waiting for the bear to move away from your route.

—If a grizzly charges, your options are:

- *drop a pack or jacket to distract the bear
- *climb at least 12 feet up a stout tree
- *as a last resort, assume a "cannon ball" position to protect your head and stomach while playing dead.

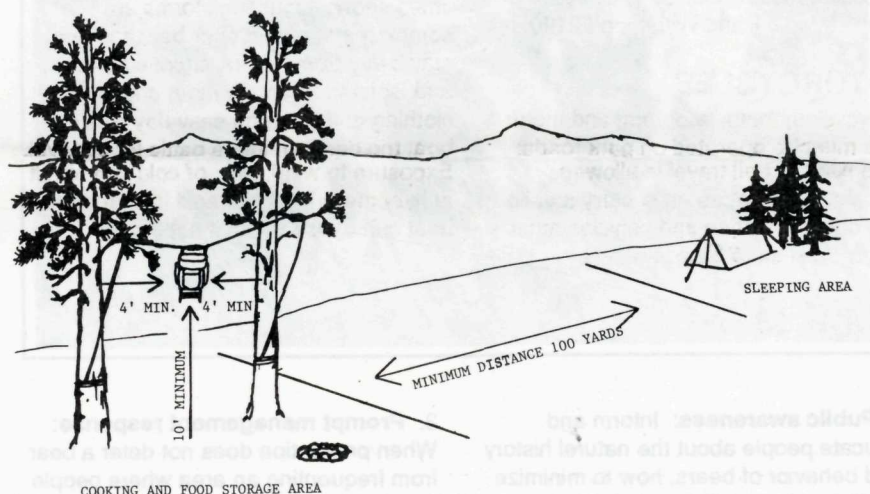
Because grizzlies can attain short bursts of speed up to 40 mph, running away is a poor option.

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

BEAR MANAGEMENT AREAS

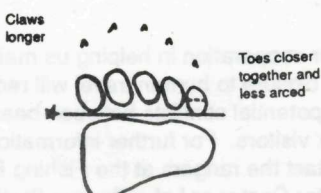
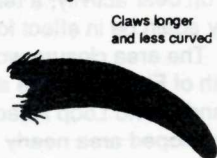
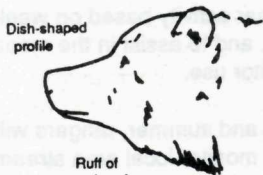
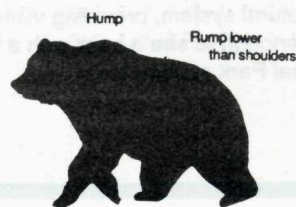
Exceptional combinations of food, shelter and space draw grizzlies to some parts of Yellowstone more than others.

In these BEAR MANAGEMENT AREAS, human access is restricted to reduce impacts on the bears and their habitat. Information about these areas and their restrictions is available at ranger stations and visitor centers.

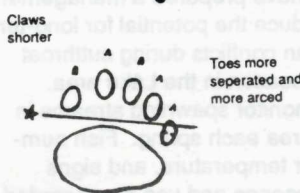
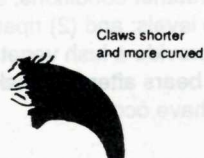
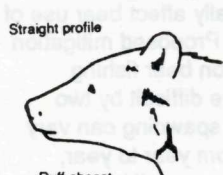
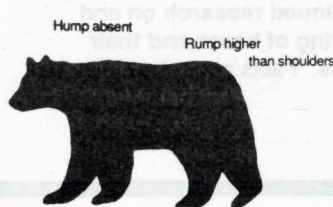


Bear facts: characteristics of grizzly & black bears

GRIZZLY



BLACK



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 average 350 lbs. Some weigh 650 to 700 lbs and, rarely, 800 lbs or more. Females are generally smaller than males.

HOME RANGE SIZE: Males: 73 to 1059 square miles; Females: 11 to 486 square miles.

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 125 to over 500 lbs. Females are generally smaller than males.

HOME RANGE SIZE: Males: 2 to 76 square miles; Females: 1 to 19 square miles.

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

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.

Resource Management news

When bison leave the park...

Bison are an important animal in the Yellowstone ecosystem. Along with elk, they are the major grazers of vegetation in the non-forested areas of the park. Those that die often serve as important food items in the diets of grizzly bears, coyotes and other meat eating species.

In recent years, as the park's bison population has increased, some bison have moved during the winter months to historic range outside the park. The bison's natural gregariousness and increased numbers, combined with weather conditions and human activity, are factors in their movement to winter range outside Yellowstone.

Unfortunately, much of the bison's traditional historic range is no longer available or they are no longer wanted outside park boundaries. Numerous

measures to keep bison from leaving the park have met with only limited success. Since 1984, 771 bison that emigrated outside the northern and western boundaries into Montana have been removed by Montana game wardens or by warden-supervised public hunters.

In response to increasing public interest and to 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 that will address these problems.

The primary concerns in managing bison are (1) possible conflicts between bison and people and property outside the park, (2) the possible transmission of the disease brucellosis to cattle, (3) insuring opportunities to view free-ranging bison

in the park, and (4) insuring a viable bison population in the park.

While a long-range plan and environmental impact statement are being prepared, an interim plan has been developed to facilitate the cooperative management of bison exiting the park into Montana. Interim measures will likely entail the removal of bison which cannot be kept inside the park. Such control measures do not threaten the longterm survival of Yellowstone's bison herds.

The planning process and alternative solutions are complex and controversial at best. If you want to know more about bison management and/or would like to comment on the plan, please contact the Superintendent's Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

Resource briefs

Trumpeter swan fund

The Trumpeter Swan Recovery Fund continues to need your help. Public donations to date have been used to place nine trumpeter swans at the Call of the Wild Ranch, south of Livingston, Montana during 1989 and 1990. Send donations to: Trumpeter Swan Recovery Fund, Yellowstone Association, Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

Thermal area vandalism

During the past year both front- and backcountry thermal areas have been vandalized in Yellowstone. Information about these or any other vandalistic acts in the park should be reported directly to a park ranger, or by calling (307)344-7381 ext. 2241. Vandalism of natural features is punishable by fines up to \$500 and up to six months in jail.

Where are the bears?

In the past, bears were a common sight in Yellowstone National Park — along the roads, in campgrounds and developed areas.

Massive traffic "bear jams," personal property damages and injuries caused by bears were also common. As visitation to the park increased so did the number of bear incidents. From 1931 through 1969, bears, both black and grizzly, caused an average of 148 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 problem? Bears were associating people with mealtime. Ninety-five percent of the injuries to people by bears were related to bears seeking human foods and garbage. 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 people's food and garbage as a substitute for their natural diet.

How did we correct this problem? During the late 1960s and early 1970s, 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 when visiting or living in bear country and the importance of eliminating unnatural food sources -- human food and garbage.

2. Eliminate unnatural food attractions: All human food and garbage is secured and made unavailable to bears. Bearproofed garbage cans, strict food security regulations, prohibitions on

feeding wildlife, frequent garbage pick-ups, and hauling of 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 concentrations of people is the most common method used. If attempts fail and the bear continues to pose a threat to people, it is removed from the population.

4. Continued research on and monitoring of bears and their activities: Facts about bear distribu-

tion, 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 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 at preventing problems from developing.

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.

Bears, fish and people

The Lake/Fishing Bridge developed area, located on the north shore of Yellowstone Lake, offers some of the best bear habitat in Yellowstone. It has long been a site of bear activity, and unfortunately, of bear mortality associated with human activities.

Yellowstone Lake supports the largest inland population of cutthroat trout in the world. From May to July mature cutthroat trout ascend 60 of 126 known tributaries of Yellowstone Lake to spawn. Seven of these streams are located between Fishing Bridge and Bridge Bay.

The presence of spawning fish in the streams located in and around the Lake/Bridge Bay and Fishing Bridge developed areas presents a long-term conflict situation for the management of humans and bears. Spawners have become an important spring food source, especially

for grizzly bears. Not only are there more fish and larger fish in the streams now than in the past, but these fish are more widely distributed in the streams as a result of current fisheries management.

The spawn season coincides with the opening of Lake/Bridge Bay Area visitor facilities in mid- to late-May. In the first and second weeks of June, Bridge Bay Campground and Marina, located two miles south of the Lake developed area, open for business. This brings campers, boaters and other visitors in close proximity to spawning streams and to the shoreline where bears often travel between streams.

A study was initiated in 1985 to investigate grizzly bear use of trout. Results suggest that bears will continue or even increase their spring use of spawning areas.

Humans unequivocally affect bear use of spawning streams. Proposed mitigation of human influence on bear fishing activity is made more difficult by two facts: (1) peak trout spawning can vary by several weeks from year to year, depending on weather conditions, spring runoff, and lake levels; and (2) riparian creek bottoms provide a lush vegetative food source for bears after the peak spawning runs have occurred.

Park staff have prepared a management plan to reduce the potential for long-term bear-human conflicts during cutthroat spawning season in the Lake area. Rangers monitor spawning streams in the Lake area each spring. Fish numbers, water temperature, and signs of bear presence and use are recorded weekly by visual counts. The program was designed to predict and evaluate

potential bear activity based on weekly fish counts, and to assist in the management of visitor use.

This spring and summer, rangers will continue to monitor local area streams. Depending on bear activity, a temporary closure may again be in effect for the Lake Area. The area closure would be posted south of Fishing Bridge along the lakeshore and Grand Loop Road through the Lake developed area nearly to Bridge Bay.

Your cooperation in helping us maintain this closure to human travel will reduce the potential conflicts between bears and park visitors. For further information, contact the rangers at the Fishing Bridge Visitor Center or Lake Ranger Station.



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, groceries and food, hot coffee and other beverages.

We are also pleased to be of assistance should you have any questions regarding road conditions or general information about the park.

The Directory of Visitor Services can be of great assistance while in Yellowstone. This directory is found on page 11 of the newspaper.

Yellowstone Park Service Stations open for spring travelers

In Yellowstone, spring arrives behind a fleet of snow plows that, each year, engage in one of the largest plowing operations in the country.

Opening over 175 miles of park road for the summer season is a challenging task, and the progress of snow crews is very much related to the condition of the snow pack and weather. Roads open stretch by stretch over a period of several weeks.

The front page of the newspaper gives a tentative schedule of opening dates but check at visitor centers for current information or call park headquarters at (307) 344-7381.

Yellowstone Park Service Stations operates the service stations and automotive repair shops in Yellowstone. Elsewhere in this publication -- see page 11 -- you will find a list of opening and closing dates for our locations.

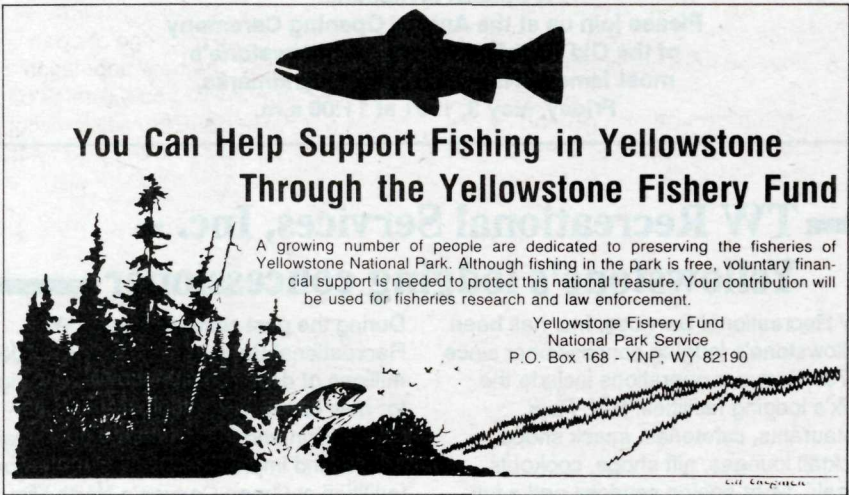
The opening dates of our service stations could be affected if weather conditions create changes in the opening of park roads. Call park headquarters for information regarding availability of gas and hours of operation.

Spring is a wonderful time to visit Yellowstone. There is little traffic, a lot of wildlife, beautiful snow-covered vistas and plenty of time for our employees to serve you. Please stop in to see us.

Info on nearby national parks

Information about roads and facilities in Grand Teton and Glacier National Parks is available by calling these numbers:

Grand Teton National Park
(307) 733-2880
Glacier National Park
(406) 888-5441



You Can Help Support Fishing in Yellowstone Through the Yellowstone Fishery Fund

A growing number of people are dedicated to preserving the fisheries of Yellowstone National Park. Although fishing in the park is free, voluntary financial support is needed to protect this national treasure. Your contribution will be used for fisheries research and law enforcement.

Yellowstone Fishery Fund
National Park Service
P.O. Box 168 - YNP, WY 82190

Get your permit before you fish

The 1991 fishing season in Yellowstone National Park will open in some waters on Saturday, May 25. However, Yellowstone Lake and its tributaries do not open until June 15 and parts of the Yellowstone River from the lake to Canyon open July 15.

All persons ages 12 and older must possess a valid permit while fishing. Regulations and permits can be obtained at ranger stations, visitor centers and Hamilton general stores throughout the park. Carefully read all regulations to

determine specific requirements for each species of fish and each stream, river or lake in the park. Yellowstone's waters provide high quality fishing opportunities for park visitors. More importantly, the outstanding fisheries resource is a critical part of the natural system, providing a valuable food source for grizzly bears, osprey, bald eagles, pelicans, and other wildlife. The National Park Service manages fisheries to maintain the integrity of the ecosystem while continuing to provide visitor fishing opportunities.

Hamilton Stores, oldest park concessioner

Hamilton Stores takes great pride in being the oldest concessioner under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service and a family owned, third generation business. In 1915, Charles Ashworth Hamilton established Hamilton Stores, Inc. with the purchase of the old Klammer General Store in the Upper Geyser Basin of the Old Faithful area. Pictures of the facility, complete with horses and buggies parked in front, still exist. Very quickly after those pictures were taken, Hamilton Stores, Yellowstone Park, and most definitely, the entire nation, moved into the automobile age. Hay barns were replaced by service stations and we all moved into a new era.

The wonders of Yellowstone are now accessible to all who wish to explore and enjoy them. To those who prefer a leisurely pace, much of this great park can be viewed by car. To those who desire a more personal experience, nature walks, backcountry hiking and backpacking, by permit, are options.

Hamilton Stores also takes pride in its many years of serving the traveling public with its many facilities within Yellowstone. Comprised of eight general stores, two photo shops, two mini-convenience stores, a Christmas and Photo Shop in the Mammoth area, and a tackle shop located in the Bridge Bay Marina, we carry and provide a broad range of products and services needed by visitors during their stay in Yellowstone.

From food products, home decor and gifts, apparel, souvenirs, fishing, camping and photo supplies, right down to on-site photo processing in select locations, we try to offer the various conveniences necessary and desirable to assist in making your Yellowstone stay as pleasant and memorable an experience as possible.

Hamilton Stores invites you to visit its locations and share a bit of our history. Welcome to Yellowstone... and our best wishes for an enjoyable stay in your National Park.

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 opening dates of our stations.

Tires - Batteries - Automobile Accessories

LP Gas is available at Fishing Bridge beginning May 18

Towing service is available at Old Faithful and Canyon Village beginning May 15

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

Expedition Yellowstone -- an exciting learning experience

The National Park Service announces a curriculum for upper elementary grades called *Expedition Yellowstone!* Students are now able to learn about the park either by studying it at their school or by combining classroom work with a trip (an "Expedition!") to Yellowstone.

Aimed at the 4th, 5th and 6th grade levels, the curriculum materials consist of a teacher's workbook and a storybook, tied together by shared concepts. Teachers registering to participate in the program will also receive information for

planning an "Expedition!" to the park. Rustic cabins at the Lamar Buffalo Ranch may be reserved and school groups are assigned a park ranger to help plan and prepare their trip.

For more information, mail this coupon to the address below or leave it at any visitor center.

Expedition Yellowstone
National Park Service
P.O. Box 168
Yellowstone National Park,
Wyoming 82190

Please send me more information about the *Expedition Yellowstone!* program

Name _____
School _____
Address _____
City, State, Zip _____
(Area Code) Phone _____

Study nature with Yellowstone Institute

Exploring Yellowstone to understand and appreciate its natural wonders is the purpose of the Yellowstone Institute. Through the Institute you can explore the secrets of Yellowstone, learn about the wonders of the land and its life forms, enjoy a distinctive experience, meet people with similar interests, and learn from top-notch instructors.

The Yellowstone Institute features outdoor courses for all age groups on topics such as wildlife photography, grizzly bears, wildflowers, geysers, birds of prey, ecology, art, astronomy, animal tracks, Indians, fly fishing, and Yellowstone history. There are also courses especially for women, families, and children.

During this year's session, which extends from May 30 through October 27, over sixty classes are offered. Courses run from two to five days.

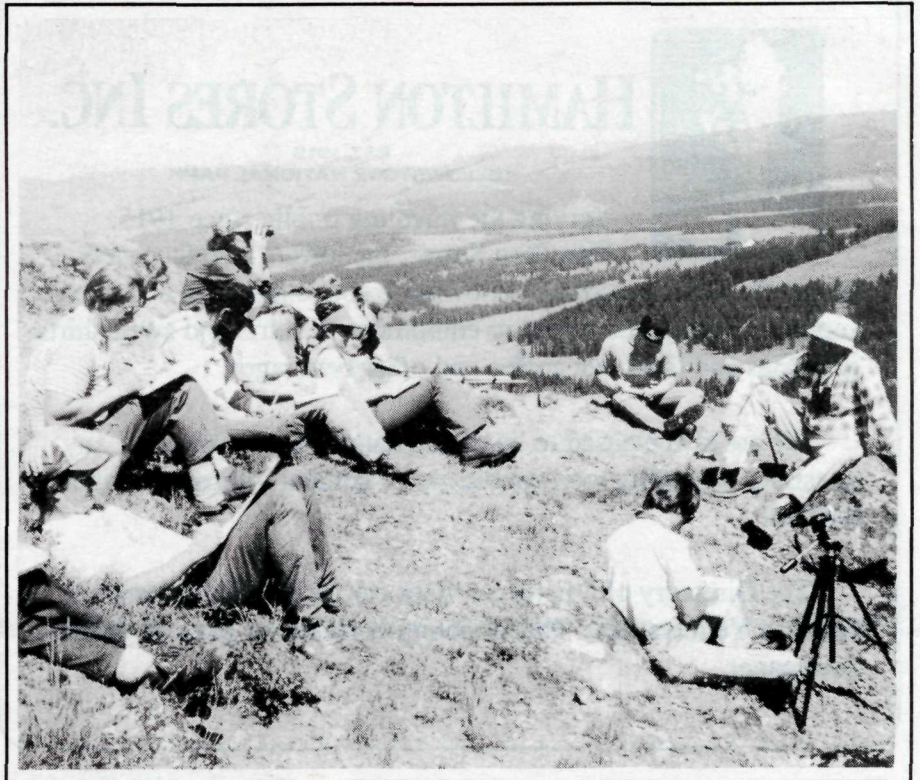
The Institute is headquartered at the old "Buffalo Ranch" where the park's bison recovery project was centered early in the century. Rustic cabins overlook the beautiful Lamar Valley, a haven for elk,

bison, mule deer, bighorn sheep, and other large mammals.

From this magnificent setting, participants get close to nature and see Yellowstone with the experts. Field work may take place at locations throughout the park. Since much class time will be spent outdoors, students should be prepared for a variety of mountain weather conditions.

Academic credit is available for designated courses. Information detailing number of credits, registration costs, and the address of the accrediting institution will be sent to registrants who indicate they are enrolling for credit.

The Institute is sponsored by the Yellowstone Association, a non-profit, educational entity, so prices are reasonable. There are discounts for current members of the Yellowstone Association or those who join when they enroll. Memberships are tax deductible (see page 3). To obtain information or a free course catalog, write to Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call (307) 344-7381 ext. 2384.



Wildlife observation and study are integral parts of Yellowstone Institute experiences.

Wolf study directed by Congress

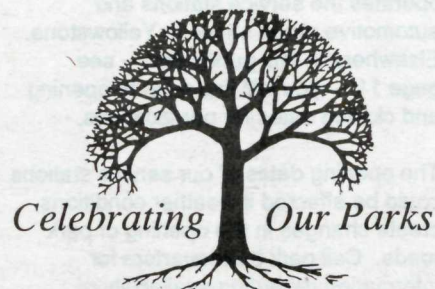
Wolves for Yellowstone? A Report to the U.S. Congress was given to Congress in May 1990. The report addressed questions related to wolf restoration about wolf control, recovery zones, effects on prey species, hunting and grizzly bears. Digests of the report are available from the Superintendent's Office, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

Another report on ten other study topics will be released in the near future.

On October 26, 1990, Congress amended a funding bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a ten member Wolf Management Committee. This committee will develop wolf reintroduction plans for Yellowstone National Park and the Central Idaho Wilderness Area.

The committee's plan and recommendations are due to Congress by May 15, 1991.

iMAGiNE YELLOWSTONE



Imagine a park... a national park, a neighborhood park, real or your own creation... what happens there? What is special about it and why is it important to you and the other people who visit?

Young artists from across the country responded to these questions as part of the 1991 iMAGiNE YELLOWSTONE Arts Festival, *Celebrating Our Parks*. Through colors, shapes and words, these 5th through 12th graders shared their personal visions of parks. Showing at

the Mammoth Visitor Center from May 7th through October 7th, *Celebrating Our Parks* celebrates the most outstanding of these creations.

Parks refurbish, inspire and educate. Like paintings and novels they preserve beautiful scenes and great ideas. They are themselves celebrations of life. Let your imagination soar and join us in the celebration!

iMAGiNE YELLOWSTONE encourages lifelong appreciation of natural areas and involvement in preserving the values parks represent. *Celebrating Our Parks* and the 1990 traveling exhibit, *The Wolf*, are available for display at other parks, museums and conferences.

For more information on these exhibits or on the 1992 Arts Festival, *Wild Things Are Welcome Here*, write iMAGiNE YELLOWSTONE, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call (307)344-7381 ext. 2105.

USWEST COMMUNICATIONS

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



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

A Special Invitation...
Please join us at the Annual Opening Ceremony of the Old Faithful Inn, one of Yellowstone's most famous National Historic Landmarks, Friday, May 3, 1991 at 11:00 a.m.



TW RECREATIONAL SERVICES, INC.
CANTEEN CORPORATION

TW Recreational Services, Inc., operates hotels and lodges throughout the park as well as gift shops, restaurants and snack shops. Other services and activities include horse rides, cookouts, stagecoach outings, lake cruises and boat rentals, and bus tours. Reservations for accommodations and activities are suggested. Call (307) 344-7311.

For locations of accommodations and activities, and dates of operation, consult the Directory of Visitor Services on page 11.

For information on Yellowstone's winter season, please stop by one of the TW Recreational Services Activity desks located throughout the park.

TW Recreational Services, Inc. -- Yellowstone's lodging concessioner

TW Recreational Services, Inc. has been Yellowstone's lodging concessioner since 1979. Summer operations include the park's lodging facilities, R.V. Park, restaurants, cafeterias, snack shops, cocktail lounges, gift shops, cookouts, corrals, sight-seeing services and a full service marina on Yellowstone Lake. Winter operations include lodging, restaurants, lounges, ski shops, snowcoach tours and snowmobile rental.

TW Recreational Services, Inc. has decades of experience in providing lodging, food, gift shops and other visitor services at national parks, state parks, state lodges and recreational areas. The company operates visitor facilities at Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks in Utah, North Rim - Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona, Everglades National Park in Florida, and Scotty's Castle, Death Valley National Monument in California.

During the past several years, TW Recreational Services, Inc. has provided millions of dollars in investment funding for new concession facilities at Yellowstone, Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, and improvements in concession facilities at Grand Canyon's North Rim and Everglades National Parks.

The staff and management extend a warm welcome to Yellowstone visitors. We invite your questions and comments and will do our utmost to assure your visit to Yellowstone is a memorable experience. Contact TW Recreational Services, Inc., Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190. Phone (307)344-7311 for information and reservations.

TW Recreational Services, Inc. hires more than 2000 seasonal employees in Yellowstone National Park. For employment information and applications, please contact the above address.

Directory of Visitor Services

Facilities & Services offered by

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

Yellowstone Park Medical Services

Reservations are suggested for lodging & activities; call TW Recreational Services (307) 344-7311

National Park Service information (307) 344-7381 (long distance from some park locations); Emergency dial 911



Accommodations

OLD FAITHFUL INN - Rooms. May 3-October 13
OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE - Rooms and cabins. May 18-October 20
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE - Cabins. May 24-September 15
GRANT VILLAGE - Rooms. June 3-September 29
LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL - Rooms, cabins. May 22-September 22
LAKE LODGE - Cabins. June 10-September 15
CANYON LODGE - Cabins. June 14-Sept. 2
ROOSEVELT LODGE - Cabins. June 8-September 2
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL - Rooms, cabins. May 25-September 15



Restaurants, Cafeterias

- * **OLD FAITHFUL INN DINING ROOM** - May 3-October 13
- OLD FAITHFUL INN, PONY EXPRESS SNACK SHOP** - May 23-September 23
- OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE FAMILY RESTAURANT** - May 18-October 20
- OLD FAITHFUL LODGE SNACK SHOP** - May 24-September 15
- OLD FAITHFUL LODGE CAFETERIA** - May 24-September 15
- OLD FAITHFUL FOUR SEASONS SNACK SHOP** - May 24-September 3; reopens October 20-27
- * **GRANT VILLAGE RESTAURANT** - June 3-Sept. 29
- GRANT VILLAGE STEAK HOUSE** - June 3-September 29
- * **LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL DINING ROOM** - May 22-September 22
- LAKE LODGE CAFETERIA** - June 10-September 15
- CANYON LODGE SNACK BAR** - June 14-Sept. 2
- CANYON LODGE CAFETERIA** - June 14-Sept. 2
- CANYON LODGE DINING ROOM** - June 15-Sept. 2
- ROOSEVELT LODGE DINING ROOM** - June 8-September 2
- ROOSEVELT DINNER LODGE COOKOUT** - June 9-September 1
- * **MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL DINING ROOM** - May 25-September 15
- MAMMOTH FAST FOODS** - May 11-September 29

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



Hotel & Lodge Gift Shops

OLD FAITHFUL INN - May 3-October 13
OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE - May 18-Oct. 20
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE - May 24-September 15
GRANT VILLAGE - June 3-September 29
LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL - May 22-Sept. 22
LAKE LODGE - June 10-September 15
CANYON LODGE - June 14-Sept. 2
ROOSEVELT LODGE - June 8-September 2
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL - May 25-September 15



Public Showers

OLD FAITHFUL LODGE - Showers. May 24-Sept. 15
GRANT VILLAGE CAMPGROUND - Showers and laundry. June 21-October 14
LAKE LODGE - Laundry. June 10-September 15
FISHING BRIDGE RV PARK - Showers and laundry. May 24-September 8
CANYON VILLAGE CAMPGROUND - Showers and laundry. June 7-September 9



Light Meals, Fast Foods

OLD FAITHFUL PHOTO SHOP - April 18-October 20
OLD FAITHFUL BASIN STORE - May 4-October 13
OLD FAITHFUL BAC STORE - May 11-September 12
GRANT VILLAGE GENERAL STORE - June 8-September 16
BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE - May 30-Sept. 15
LAKE GENERAL STORE - May 19-September 22
FISHING BRIDGE GENERAL STORE - May 18-Sept. 8
CANYON PHOTO SHOP - April 25-Sept. 3; reopens Sept. 24-October 14
CANYON GENERAL STORE - May 24-Sept. 23
TOWER FALL STORE - May 25-September 17
ROOSEVELT STORE - June 8-September 4
MAMMOTH GENERAL STORE - Open year-round



General Stores

OLD FAITHFUL BASIN STORE - May 4-October 13
OLD FAITHFUL BAC STORE - May 11-September 12
GRANT VILLAGE MINI STORE - May 10-October 9
****GRANT VILLAGE GENERAL STORE** - June 8-September 16; one hour film processing - approx. June 8-September 16
BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE - May 30-Sept. 15
LAKE GENERAL STORE - May 19-September 22
****FISHING BRIDGE GENERAL STORE** - May 18-Sept. 8
One hour film processing - approx. May 18-Sept. 8
CANYON GENERAL STORE - May 24-Sept. 23
TOWER FALL STORE - May 25-September 17
ROOSEVELT STORE - June 8-September 4
MAMMOTH GENERAL STORE - Open year round
**** This location offers one hour film processing**



Photo Shops Gifts, Souvenirs

****OLD FAITHFUL PHOTO SHOP** - April 18-October 20
One hour film processing - approx. April 18-October 20
BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE - May 30-Sept. 15
****CANYON PHOTO SHOP** - April 25-Sept. 3; reopens September 24-October 14
One hour film processing - approx. April 25-Sept. 3
****MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS CHRISTMAS AND PHOTO SHOP** - May 30-September 2; one hour film processing - approx. May 30-September 2
**** This location offers one hour film processing**



Service Stations

OLD FAITHFUL, Lower Station - April 26-November 3
OLD FAITHFUL, Upper Station - May 24-August 30
GRANT VILLAGE - June 1-September 23
FISHING BRIDGE - May 18-November 3
CANYON VILLAGE - May 3-September 2
TOWER JUNCTION - June 7-September 3
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS - May 10-October 14
OLD FAITHFUL REPAIR SERVICE - May 24-August 30. Wrecker service will be provided from the Old Faithful stations May 15-October 12.
GRANT VILLAGE REPAIR SERVICE - June 7-Sept. 15
FISHING BRIDGE REPAIR SERVICE - May 24-September 9. Wrecker service will be provided from Fishing Bridge stations May 24-November 3.
CANYON REPAIR SERVICE - May 24-September 2
OLD FAITHFUL LP GAS PLANT - May 24-Sept. 15
GRANT VILLAGE LP GAS PLANT - June 7-Sept. 15
FISHING BRIDGE LP GAS PLANT - May 18-Oct. 25



CIRRUS Automatic Banking

24-hour cash available at the Old Faithful Inn lobby. CIRRUS and PLUS automatic network machine will be in service during the Inn's season for cash anytime.



Marina

BRIDGE BAY MARINA - Dock rental June 1-September 21; Scenicruiers excursions June 3-September 21; Boat rental, guided fishing trips June 15-September 21.



Horse Operations

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS - Trail rides. May 25-September 14
CANYON LODGE - Trail rides. June 14-Sept. 1
ROOSEVELT LODGE - Trail rides, June 8-September 1; Stagecoach Outing, June 8-Sept. 1; Old West Dinner Cookouts: June 9-September 1



Medical Services

LAKE HOSPITAL - May 27-September 15
Phone (307) 242-7241
OLD FAITHFUL CLINIC - May 27-October 13
Phone (307) 545-7325
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS CLINIC - Open year-round, weekdays; phone (307) 344-7965



Campgrounds

Operated by the National Park Service. First come, first served except for Bridge Bay. Select sites early. Dates subject to change.

- * **MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS** - Open year-round
- * **MADISON** - May 3-October 31
- * **BRIDGE BAY** - May 24-September 16
On reservation system; see page 6.
- * **NORRIS** - May 17-September 30
- SLOUGH CREEK** - May 24-October 31
- TOWER FALL** - May 24-September 16
- FISHING BRIDGE RV PARK** - Utility hookups. Hard-sided camping vehicles only. Maximum length 40 feet. Operated by TW Recreational Services, Inc. Call (307)344-7311 for reservations. May 24-September 8
- * **CANYON VILLAGE** - Hard-sided camping vehicles only. June 7-September 9
- * **GRANT VILLAGE** - June 21-October 14
- * **INDIAN CREEK** - June 7-September 16
- PEBBLE CREEK** - June 14-September 9
- LEWIS LAKE** - June 14-October 31
- * Firewood is available for sale at these campgrounds

Chambers of Commerce

Services are available in communities near the park.

For information, contact the Chambers of Commerce in:

Billings, Montana (406)245-4111	Cooke City-Silver Gate, Montana (406)838-2265
Cody, Wyoming (307)587-2297	Jackson, Wyoming (307)733-3316
Gardiner, Montana (406)848-7971	Red Lodge, Montana (406)446-1718
Livingston, Montana (406)222-0850	Dubois, Wyoming (307)455-2556
West Yellowstone, Montana (406)646-7701	Idaho Falls, Idaho (208) 523-1010
Bozeman, Montana (406)586-5421	

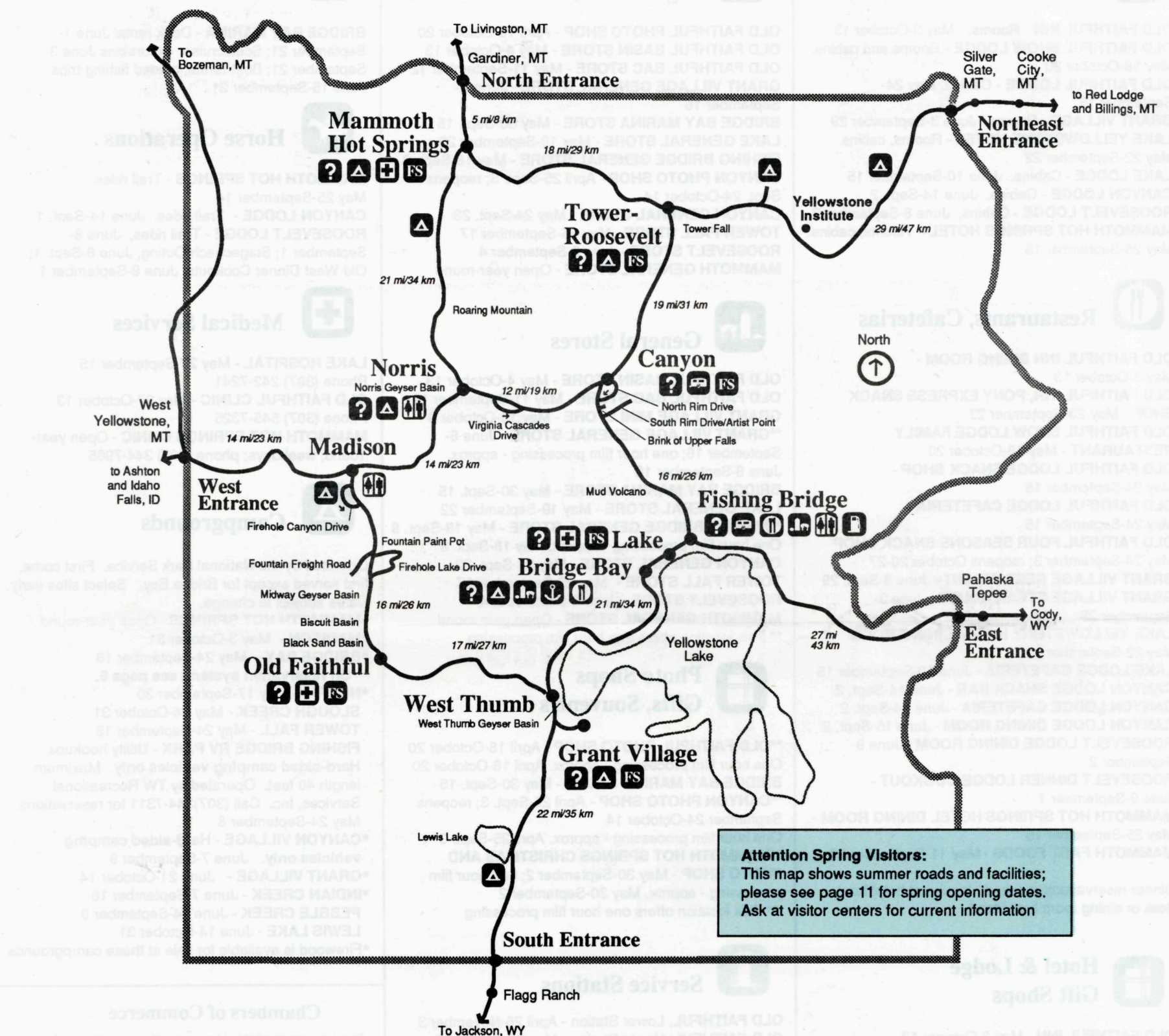
Adjacent National Forests

Shoshone National Forest Cody, Wyoming (307) 527-6241	Bridger-Teton National Forest Jackson, Wyoming (307) 733-2752
Gallatin National Forest Bozeman, Montana (406) 587-6701	Targhee National Forest St. Anthony, Idaho (208) 624-3151

Yellowstone summer roads and facilities

Emergency: dial 911

Contact a ranger: (307) 344-7381



Visitor Center or Ranger Station

Campground

Campground - Hard-sided vehicles only

Food Service

General Store

Marina

Hospital or Clinic

Gasoline

Rest Rooms

Full Services*

A listing of park facilities and services, with opening and closing dates for the 1991 season, is on page 11.

A more complete park map can be obtained at any entrance station, visitor center or service station.

*Full services indicates lodging, food service, general store, gasoline, 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.