

# Yellowstone Today

Spring 1998

• Official newspaper of Yellowstone National Park  
• Information • Regulations • Safety • Activities



NPS file photo

**Emergency—dial 911**

Call a ranger—(307) 344-7381  
(long distance from some park locations)

## Ungulates & Bears

The Yellowstone ecosystem is unique among areas inhabited by grizzly bears in North America because of the substantial use of ungulates (hoofed mammals such as elk, bison, and moose) as a food source. In the Yellowstone ecosystem over 50% of the diet of grizzly bears is estimated to be animal life ranging in size from ants and moths to elk and bison. In comparison, in many other ecosystems, over 80% of grizzly bear diets may consist of vegetation. New data from hair isotope analysis indicates that approximately 45% of the diet of adult female and 79% of the diet of adult male grizzly bears in Yellowstone is meat. In contrast, over 90% of both adult male and female grizzly bear's diets in Glacier National Park is vegetation. Yellowstone contains some of the largest populations of ungulates in North America. (continued on page 7)

## Important road information for all visitors

### Spring Opening

Spring weather is unpredictable; roads may be closed temporarily by snow or other weather conditions. Snow tires or chains may be required. **Weather and snow conditions permitting, tentative road opening dates for automobiles are:**

Mammoth to Norris - April 17  
West Entrance - Norris - Canyon - April 17  
West Entrance to Old Faithful - April 17  
East and South Entrances - May 1  
Tower Junction to Canyon - by May 22;  
earlier if conditions permit  
Beartooth Pass - May 22

The scheduled opening dates in May are the earliest possible dates; some routes may actually open later. **Please call or check locally to verify openings tentatively scheduled throughout the month of May.** Some roads will also open as conditions allow for bicycle travel only, beginning the end of March.

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

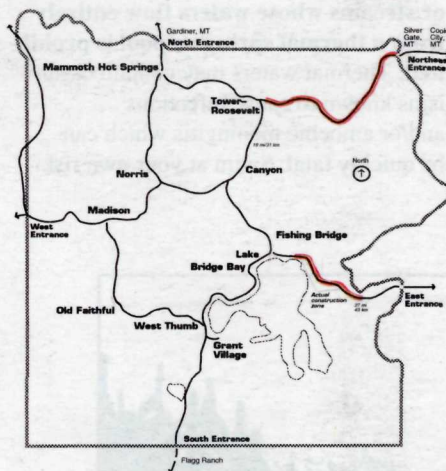
### Northeast Entrance

Major construction begins this year on the Tower to Cooke City road on the park's northeast side (see map). From March 15 through May 31 the road will be open with up to 30 minute delays. Beginning June 1, access may be more limited; see the map on the back page of this newspaper for the full 1998 construction schedule.

### East Entrance

Road construction on the East Entrance Road (see map) will continue this year. From road opening through June 16, the road will be open with up to 30 minute delays. Starting June 17, access will be more limited; see the map on the back page of this newspaper for the full 1998 construction schedule.

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



Non-Profit Organization  
U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
Permit No. 104  
Livingston, MT 59047



*Yellowstone Today*, which is distributed to visitors at park entrances, is published by the staff of Yellowstone National Park. As a member of the Yellowstone Association (YA), you have contributed to the production costs of this publication, a major source of information for millions of park visitors each year. YA operates book sales facilities in visitor centers and museums; YA staff provide information and assistance to park visitors. Ultimately, much of YA's revenue is returned to the park's educational, interpretive and research programs. As a YA member, you are a part of the team striving to preserve Yellowstone "For the Benefit and Enjoyment of Future Generations."

## What do you want to know about bears?

### HOW DO YOU TELL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BLACK & GRIZZLY BEARS?

Color is not a good way to distinguish between black and grizzly bears. Black bears AND grizzly bears both range in color from pure black to brown, cinnamon, or blonde. Grizzly bears frequently have white-tipped hairs giving them a grizzled or "silver-tipped" appearance. In the Yellowstone Ecosystem, many grizzly bears have a light brown girth band behind their shoulders.

Black bears have short, curved claws better

suited to climbing trees than digging. In contrast, grizzly bears have longer, less curved claws and a larger shoulder muscle mass better suited to digging than climbing.

The shoulder muscle mass or hump is one of the most distinguishing field characteristics of grizzly bears. Grizzly bears have a dish-shaped profile and a long ruff of fur on their necks. Black bears tend to have a straight profile and lack the ruff of fur. The rump of black bears is generally the highest point of its back, whereas on a grizzly bear the shoulder hump is the highest point of the back.

See page 7 for more frequently asked questions about bears!



Printed on recycled paper with soy ink

Internet enthusiasts can find our home page at the National Park Service's address: <http://www.nps.gov/yell>

### Index

Safety.....	2
Park concessioners.....	10, 11
Park map.....	12
More about Bears .....	7,8
Entrance Fees.....	4
Visitor Centers.....	3
Cascade Rejuvenates.....	3
Backcountry.....	5

# 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. **Keep a safe distance from all wildlife; view from your car. It is against the law to approach within 100 yards (91m) of bears or within 25 yards (23m) of other wildlife or any distance which causes disturbance or displacement of wildlife.** 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 problems:

- speeding (radar enforced)
- driving while intoxicated (open container law is enforced)
- improper food storage
- camping violations

- pets off leash or left unattended
- littering
- swimming in thermal pools
- eating or drinking in thermal areas
- removal or possession of natural (flowers, antlers, etc.) or cultural (artifact) features
- feeding or approaching wildlife
- spotlighting (viewing animals with artificial light)
- boating and fishing violations
- failure to remove detachable side mirrors when not pulling trailers.

## Scalding water can ruin vacations

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

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

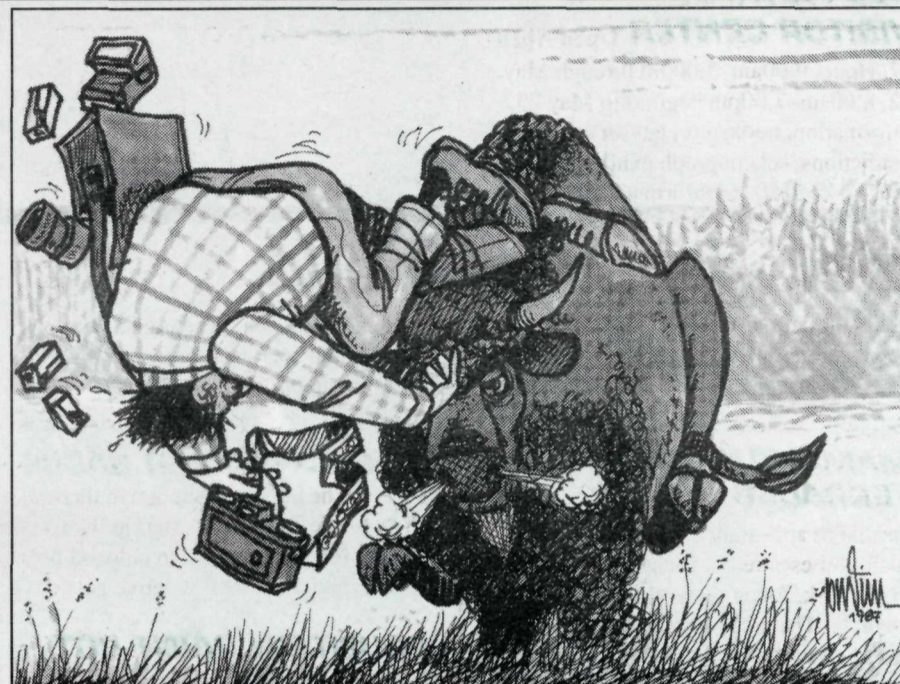
centuries of intricate natural processes. **It is illegal to throw objects into features, deface them or remove any natural features from the park.**

**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.



## Watch your children

**Your hand and your voice may be too far away if your child leaves your side...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 (91m)). Bears may appear tolerant of people but are known to attack without warning. **Feeding wildlife is unlawful.** Animals who are fed often become demanding and aggressive, cause personal injury, and must be destroyed.

**Odors attract bears!** Bears need your concern—not your food. **Never leave food or garbage unattended.** Dispose of garbage in bear-proofed trash or garbage cans. **To decrease the likelihood of personal injury, store all food and cooking utensils in a secure place** such as: the trunk of your car; suspended 10 feet (3m) above the ground and 4 feet (1.2m) horizontally from a tree or post; or in a food storage box, available in selected campground sites. See page 6 for more information.

The best way to avoid being injured by a bear is to take all necessary precautions to avoid surprise encounters with bears.

If precautionary measures fail and you are charged by a bear, your behavioral reactions can be used to defuse the situation in most cases. **Bear Pepper Spray** is a good last line of defense that has been effective in over 90% of the reported cases where it has been used. Take the time to become familiar with your bear spray and carefully read all instructions and **be aware of its limitations.** If you decide to carry bear pepper spray it must be immediately available, not in your pack. **Remember, carrying pepper spray is not a substitute for vigilance and good safety precautions.**

**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.

## Unpredictable Wildlife - Keep your distance!

**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 (900 kg) and sprint at 30 miles per hour (48 kmph), three times faster than you can run.

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

Vocalizing (howling) to **WOLVES** is illegal. Wolves should not be approached. It is illegal to approach feeding wolves or wolves at their dens for any reason.

**COYOTES** can quickly learn bad habits like roadside begging. This may lead to aggressive behavior toward humans.

**BEARS** may be seen in early and late winter. Be alert for tracks and signs. Never approach animal carcasses. Report all bear sightings to a ranger.

## High Altitude

The altitude in Yellowstone ranges from 5300' to almost 11,000'. Due to the lessened atmospheric pressure at these altitudes, medical conditions may be exacerbated and the effects of physical exertion magnified. Heart and respiratory problems are especially prone to worsening

at high altitude.

**Be aware of your physical limitations, don't overexert, stop and rest frequently and drink plenty of fluids to forestall the dehydrating effects of the park's dry climate.**

# Visitor centers, museums, information stations

## ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER, MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

**Open year round.** Hours 9:00am–5:00pm through May 22; 8:00am–7:00pm beginning May 23. Information, bookstore and exhibits of the early history, exploration and establishment of Yellowstone National Park. "The Challenge of Yellowstone," a film on the national park idea, is shown throughout the day. Call (307) 344-2263 for information.

## OLD FAITHFUL VISITOR CENTER

**Open April 17.** Hours 9:00am–5:00pm through May 22; 8:00am–7:00pm beginning May 23. Information, bookstore, geyser eruption predictions, seismograph exhibit. Call (307) 545-2750 for information.

## CANYON VISITOR CENTER

**Open May 23.** 8:00am–7:00pm. Information, Bison Exhibit, bookstore. Call (307) 242-2550 for information.

## NORRIS GEYSER BASIN MUSEUM

**Open May 23.** Hours 8:00am–7:00pm. Information, bookstore, exhibits on the geothermal features of Yellowstone. Call (307) 344-2812 for information.

## MUSEUM OF THE NATIONAL PARK RANGER, NORRIS

**Open May 23.** Hours 9:00am–5:00pm. Exhibit at historic soldier station traces development of the park ranger profession; video shown.

## FISHING BRIDGE VISITOR CENTER

**Open May 23.** 8:00am–7:00pm beginning May 26. Information, bookstore, and exhibits of Yellowstone's birds and wildlife. Call (307) 242-2450 for information.

## GRANT VISITOR CENTER

**Open May 23.** Hours 8:00am–7:00pm. Information, bookstore, exhibits on the fires of 1988. "The Unfinished Song," a film about the fires is also shown. Call (307) 242-2650 for information.

## WEST THUMB INFORMATION STATION

**Open May 23.** Hours 8:00am–7:00pm. Information, bookstore.

## 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. Some trails traverse areas of thin earth crust, unstable ground and boiling water; others follow

steep-sided, deep canyons and drop-offs. For your safety and the protection of fragile formations and resources, please stay on boardwalks and trails. Trail guides are available at most locations for a donation of 25 cents.

## MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS TERRACES

Surreal in appearance, travertine terraces such as these are not found anywhere else in the park. As an early visitor described them: "...The hot springs fall over a lofty hill of snowy whiteness, resembling cascades." A walking trail through the main terraces and a one-way drive through the Upper Terraces offer views of these fascinating formations.

## UPPER GEYSER BASIN

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

## NORRIS GEYSER BASIN

Explore the hottest, most active thermal basin in the park. Trails start at the Geyser Basin Museum and lead to colorful hot springs and a number of active geysers.

## FOUNTAIN PAINT POT

Active, ever-changing mud pots make this area unique, as does the variety of thermal activity and color; located 8 miles (12.9 km) north of Old Faithful on the road to Madison Junction.

## WEST THUMB GEYSER BASIN

Situated on the shore of Yellowstone Lake, boiling springs meet icy lake water with a backdrop of the Absaroka Mountains.

## 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.

## MUD VOLCANO

Discover the intriguing and explosive mud pots including Mud Volcano and Dragon's Mouth. Explore Sulphur Cauldron from the overlook just north of the Mud Volcano area; located on the road between Lake and Canyon, 6 miles (9.6 km) north of Fishing Bridge Junction.

## ALL PERSON'S TRAIL

Located 7-1/2 miles (12.1 km) east of Mammoth Hot Springs, trailside exhibits designed for all ages explore the effects of fire and encourage independent discovery. After the fires of 1988, contributions from diverse organizations helped build this trail.

## Cascade Geyser Rejuvenates

An old tourist pleaser from the turn of the last century rejuvenated on January 9, 1998. Cascade Geyser, visible from Old Faithful, has been erupting 30 feet tall every ten minutes for two months.

It began several hours after a small earthquake (magnitude 2.2) just one mile away seemed to trigger the first "aborted" eruption of Giantess Geyser observed since the 1980s. A normal eruption for Giantess usually runs from 12 to 48 hours. When Giantess quit after just 3 1/2 hours, Cascade began.

The first eruptions dumped dirty chocolate

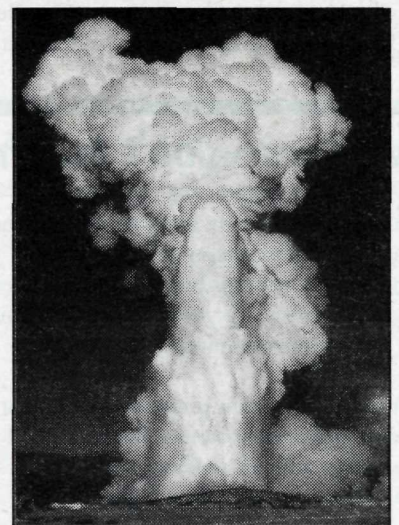
brown water into the Firehole River but the geyser quickly cleaned its throat and now throws a cascade of clear water down a small cliff into the river.

Cascade Geyser has a history of erupting for short periods of time, especially after earthquakes, but it had not been observed at all since 1992 when it "burped" once barely three feet tall. Eruptions to its full 30 foot height hadn't been seen since 1912.

It is impossible to predict how long this display will last. Take the opportunity to see it while you are in the Old Faithful area. Cascade Geyser is located downhill

from Anenome Geyser on Geyser Hill in the Lower Geyser Basin. It and its cascade of water can be seen clearly from the walk around Old Faithful, near the railings.

Ask a ranger about the latest news in the changing story of the thermal features elsewhere in the park!



Old Faithful Geyser

## The Yellowstone Association

Public appreciation and dedication have ensured Yellowstone's protection and preservation for the first 125 years of its history. The nonprofit Yellowstone Association has dedicated itself to fostering this critical public support through education since its founding in 1933 and, with the help of visitors like you, has provided funding of over \$5,600,000 to Yellowstone National Park in support of education, historical and scientific projects.

### How Can You Help?

**First, visit a Yellowstone Association educational bookstore,** located in all park visitor centers. **One hundred percent** of the profit from your purchase is returned directly to Yellowstone to fund critical education programs, scientific research, ranger-naturalist training and program supplies.

**Second, become a member of the Yellowstone Association** and provide substantial support to Yellowstone while receiving a year's subscription to *Wilderness Profile*, the Association's Yellowstone **newsletter** and to *Yellowstone Today*, the official park **newspaper**, both published quarterly. You will also receive a **15% discount** on your purchases in Association park bookstores and a discount on Yellowstone Institute **classes** (see page 10). A **book bag** is offered in appreciation of your contribution if you join while you are in the park.

For more information on Association membership or activities, ask one of our helpful staff members at any park visitor center, or write P.O. Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190; or call (307)344-2296. You can also visit our website at [www.YellowstoneAssociation.org](http://www.YellowstoneAssociation.org).

# YES!

I want to help preserve Yellowstone by educating those who visit the park.

To receive all the benefits of membership, complete and mail this form with your dues to: The Yellowstone Association, P.O. Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 (or bring to any park visitor center).

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

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

Make checks payable to "The Yellowstone Association"

Charge to ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ Discover # \_\_\_\_\_

Expiration date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

PNP

# 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 encompasses 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 (564 km) of paved road wind through the park, crossing the Continental Divide three times. Elevations range from approximately 5,300 feet (1,608 meters) at the North Entrance to almost 12,000 feet (3,640 m) at Eagle Peak on the park's east boundary; most roads lie at 7,500–8,000 feet (2,275–2,427 m).

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 (103 m), 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 (229 km). The distance around the Upper Loop is 70 miles (113 km); the Lower Loop, 96 miles (155 km). Actual driving time is difficult to

estimate because the maximum speed limit is 45 mph (73 km per hour) 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 & HOT SPRINGS

Yellowstone's volcanic past is evidenced 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 50 mile (81 km) road between Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful.

Areas of thermal activity include the Mammoth Hot Spring Terraces, Norris Geyser Basin, Fountain Paint Pot, 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 and Old Faithful.

## 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 northernmost extent of the canyon is visible from Tower Fall and Calcite Springs overlooks 19 miles (31 km) 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 (2,687 m). 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 (170 km) of shoreline and a 136 square mile (354 sq km) surface area, is North America's largest mountain lake. Its relatively high elevation (7,733 feet or 2,345 m) 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 23; June 1 on Yellowstone Lake (with restrictions; consult fishing regulations); July 15 on the lake's tributary streams including Yellowstone River). 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 more information. Please use pullouts when viewing wildlife, and remember that Yellowstone's animals are wild; use binoculars or telephoto lenses for your safety and to avoid disturbing them.

## HISTORY

Mammoth Hot Springs is the site of 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. A self-guided walking tour through the historic district is also offered. The Museum of the National Park Ranger is located at Norris.

## SERVICES AND FACILITIES

See page 11 for a directory of commercial services. All facilities, accommodations and services are available from approximately mid-June to late August. However, limited facilities and services are available 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, camping and activities such as bus tours, horse rides, boat rental, etc. may be made through Amfac Parks and Resorts company; 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.

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 (91 m) of bears or within 25 yards (23 m) of other wildlife. If you cause an animal to move or change its behavior, 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.

**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 close-up 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. Alert the bear to 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.

## Yellowstone Entrance Fees

Entrance fees for Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks as of December 20, 1996, are as follows:

Private, noncommercial automobile	\$20 (7 days, both Yellowstone and Grand Teton)
Individual motorcycle	\$15 (7 days, both parks)
Single entry (foot, bike, ski, etc.)	\$10 (7 days, both parks)
Annual Permit, both parks	\$40 (one year from date of purchase)

**NOTE:** Remember to keep your admission receipt in order to re-enter the park.

The Golden Eagle Passport, valid for one year from the date of purchase and priced at \$50, allows the permit holder and accompanying passengers in a private, noncommercial vehicle to enter all federal parks which charge entrance fees. The Annual Permit is valid for entrance to both parks. These passports are available by mail to expedite entrance to the park. Mail check, made payable to the National Park Service,

to the Visitor Services Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

The Golden Age and Golden Access Passports remain the same (the Golden Age Passport has a onetime \$10 fee; the Golden Access Passport is still offered free of charge).

Yellowstone and Grand Teton are two of 100 National Park Service units selected to participate in the Congressionally-authorized Recreation Fee Demonstration Program. In the 1996 Appropriation Bill (Section 315), Congress mandated the Secretary of the Interior to implement a pilot fee program to demonstrate the feasibility of spreading some of the costs of managing public lands among those who use them.

Under the recent changes to the fee program, the parks will be allowed to keep 80 percent of fees collected; the remaining 20 percent will be deposited in a special account for use in other park units. (Yellowstone collected close to \$7 million in recreation fees between October 1, 1996 and September 30, 1997 [Fiscal Year 1996], while Grand Teton collected \$4.4 million).

Yellowstone anticipates an estimated \$6-7 million in additional revenue during Fiscal

Year 1998; Grand Teton anticipates an estimated \$2.5 million. Funds collected during the project will remain available to the park for a six-year period.

The additional funds generated by the fee increases will be used to accomplish projects the parks have been unable to fund through yearly Congressional allocations. Funded projects will increase the quality of the visitor experience and enhance the protection of park resources.

Some of the projects expected to be funded include the protection of the parks' road investment through overlays, patching, chipseal, drainage and erosion control; a major rehabilitation of the Canyon Visitor Center; removal of hazardous trees in campgrounds and along roads; upgrading of park campgrounds and amphitheaters; rehabilitation of historical park structures; and repair of failing elements in utility systems parkwide.

# Off the Beaten Track

Yellowstone National Park, with 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 (1,771 km) of trails are available for hiking. However, there are dangers inherent in wilderness—including unpredictable wildlife, changing weather conditions, remote thermal

areas, cold water lakes, turbulent streams, and rugged mountains with loose, "rotten" rock. Visiting wilderness means experiencing the land on its terms. If you choose to explore and enjoy the natural wonders of Yellowstone, 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** Yellowstone Park has a designated backcountry campsite system; **permits are required for some day hikes and all overnight trips.** Permits must be obtained at a ranger station and no more than 48 hours before your camping date. Advance reservations for some backcountry campsites may be made in writing or in person for a \$15 fee. To obtain the necessary forms, write the Backcountry Office, P.O. Box 168, YNP, WY 82190 or

check at a ranger station. 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. Due to bear activity, some hiking and camping restrictions may apply. Permits are also required for boating and fishing. Information and permits are available at ranger stations and some 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.

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

**SANITATION** Bury human waste 6 to 8 inches (15-20 cm) below the ground and a minimum of 100 feet (30 m) from a watercourse. Waste water should be disposed of at least 100 feet (30 m) from a watercourse or campsite. Do not pollute lakes, ponds, rivers, or streams by washing yourself, clothing or dishes in them.

### PACK IT IN—PACK IT OUT

All refuse must be carried out of the backcountry. This includes items partly burned in fire pits (foil, tin, glass etc).

### FIREARMS, PETS, MOTORIZED VEHICLES

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

**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 of your safety.** Minimize your risks by following the guidelines below.

### A FED BEAR IS A DEAD BEAR

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

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

### IF YOU ENCOUNTER A BEAR

**Do not run.** Bears can run over 30 miles per hour (48 km per hour), or 44 feet per second (13 meters per second), faster than Olympic sprinters. Running may elicit an attack from otherwise non-aggressive bears. If the bear is unaware of you, detour away from the bear. If the bear is aware of you and nearby, but has not acted aggressively, slowly back away.

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

### IF A BEAR APPROACHES OR CHARGES YOU

**Do not run.** Some bears will bluff their way out of a threatening situation by charging, then veering off or stopping abruptly at the last second. Bear experts generally recommend standing still until the bear stops and then slowly backing away. **If you are attacked, play dead.** Drop to the ground, lift your legs up to your chest, and clasp

your hands over the back of your neck. This technique has been especially successful with female bears that have cubs.

**WHEN CAMPING** Never camp in an area that has obvious evidence of bear activity such as digging, tracks, scat, or where animal carcasses are present.

Odors attract bears. Avoid carrying or cooking odorous foods. Keep a clean camp; do not cook or store food in your tent. All food, garbage, or other odorous items used for preparing or cooking food must be secured from bears. Hang all food, garbage, and odorous items at least 10 feet (3 m) above the ground and at least 4 feet (1.2 m) out from tree trunks. Treat all odorous products such as soap, deodorant, or toiletries in the same manner as food.

Sleep a minimum of 100 yards (91 m) from where you hang, cook, and eat your food. Keep your sleeping gear clean and free of food odor. Don't sleep in the same clothes worn while cooking and eating; hang clothing worn while cooking and eating in plastic bags.

### BEARS & MENSTRUATING WOMEN

Considering bears' highly developed sense of smell, it may seem logical that they could be attracted to odors associated with menstruation. Studies on this subject are few and inconclusive. If a woman chooses to hike or camp in bear country during menstruation, a basic precaution should be to wear internal tampons, not external pads. Used tampons should be double bagged in a zip-lock type bag and stored the same as trash.

### REPORT YOUR ENCOUNTER

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

### BEAR MANAGEMENT AREAS

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

## Non-native plants impact ecosystem

Yellowstone National Park is home to 1,050 species of plants. These species have evolved together over the last 10,000 years into the complex and interesting plant and animal communities that we see today. The park's native plant communities, and the wildlife populations they support, represent the core of the largest, nearly intact natural ecosystem in the earth's temperate zone.

However, the future of this natural ecosystem is uncertain. The park is now threatened by at least 164 non-native plant species that have invaded over the past hundred years. Some of the more aggressive exotic species have become permanently established and are displacing native species at an alarming rate. If this invasion is permitted to continue, the park's native plant communities, wildlife populations, and even geothermal areas could be seriously impacted.

To address this threat, park staff are working cooperatively with adjacent county, state and federal managers to help prevent the spread of non-native plants (noxious weeds) throughout the ecosystem. Major potential sources for the spread of non-native plant seeds include:

- muddy shoes and boots;
- vehicles, including ORVs, that have driven through "weedy" areas with seeds dropping off hundreds of miles from the weed source;
- dirty construction equipment;
- weed infested hay;
- and contaminated sand and gravel used in road projects.

Park staff are trained in weed identification to aid in the early detection of new "weed" patches which are then manually or chemically treated to eradicate the infestation before it spreads. Some of the non-native species of particular concern

include leafy spurge, dyers woad, purple loosestrife, sulfur cinquefoil, dalmation toadflax, musk thistle, ox-eye daisy, orange hawkweed, spotted, diffuse, and russian knapweed.

Mapping locations of these non-native plants is especially important. During your stay in Yellowstone, if you see any of these or other species you know are aggressive invaders, especially in the backcountry, please report it to a ranger at any visitor center or ranger station.

### GRIZZLY OR BLACK?

A small grizzly is often difficult to distinguish from a large black bear. The best way to tell them apart is by body shape, with the grizzly's "hump" being characteristic. Remember, all bears are dangerous; treat them with extreme caution. Sows with cubs to protect are especially ferocious. If you discover an animal carcass, be alert; bears will aggressively defend their food caches.

#### GRIZZLY BEAR

Hump



Rump lower than shoulders

#### BLACK BEAR

Hump absent



Rump higher than shoulders

# Regulations and other useful 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 (1,607–2,694 m); 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 (including float tubes) and must be obtained in person at any of the following locations: South Entrance, Lewis Lake Campground, Grant Village Visitor Center, Bridge Bay Marina and Lake Ranger Station. Non-motorized boating permits only are available at the Canyon and Mammoth Backcountry Offices, Bechler Ranger Station, and West and Northeast Entrances. The fee is \$20 (annual) or \$10 (10 day) for motorized vessels and \$10 (annual) or \$5 (10 day) for non-motorized vessels. **A Coast Guard approved “wearable” personal flotation device is now required for each person boating.** Float tubes are required to have a personal flotation device available. Inquire at a ranger station to validate Grand Teton National Park boat permits. 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 but chainsaws are prohibited.

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

**DISTURBING PARK FEATURES** Possessing or 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** All firearms, including state-permitted concealed weapons, 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, WY 82190.

**MEDICAL SERVICES** Outpatient medical services are offered at three park locations during the summer season—Lake, Mammoth, and Old Faithful (see pages 6, 19 for dates of operation). The Lake Hospital has ten inpatient beds, 24-hour ambulance and emergency service, and laboratory, pharmacy and radiology services. Yellowstone Park Medical Services works closely with National Park Service emergency medical personnel to provide prehospital care.

**In case of medical emergency while in the park, dial 911.**

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

**PERMITS** Permits are required for boating, fishing, overnight backcountry use, and transporting game or wildlife parts, such as antlers, through the park; ask at visitor centers or ranger stations. Please carefully read the regulations and safety information you receive with your permit.

**PETS** Pets must be leashed and are allowed only within 25 feet (7.6 m) of roads and parking areas. Leaving a pet unattended and/or tied to an object is prohibited. Pets are prohibited on trails, in the backcountry, on boardwalks and in thermal areas.

**PICNIC AREAS** Overnight camping is not allowed in any of the park’s picnic areas. Fires may be built only in fire grates available in picnic areas at Snake River, Grant Village, Bridge Bay, Cascade, Norris Meadows, Yellowstone River, Spring Creek, Nez Perce, and the east parking lot 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 include shivering, slurred speech, memory lapses, drowsiness, and exhaustion. Cold water is a special hazard to anglers 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 (564 km) of roads. Most are narrow, rough, and busy! **Some sections are steep with sharp drop offs.** Drive cautiously and courteously; slow moving vehicles must use pullouts to observe wildlife/scenery and to allow safe passing by other vehicles. Watch for animals on the road, especially at night.

Bicycles and motorcycles present special hazards. Drive defensively and wear seat belts. Yellowstone has a mandatory front passenger seat belt requirement. **Be especially cautious of ice and road damage;** cool temperatures may occur any time of the year. **The maximum speed limit is 45 mph (73 km per hour) unless otherwise posted.**

## Camping in Yellowstone National Park

**FIRST-COME FIRST-SERVED SITES** There are 12 campgrounds in Yellowstone National Park. Seven of these campgrounds are operated by the National Park Service at Indian Creek, Lewis Lake, Mammoth, Norris, Pebble Creek, Slough Creek, and Tower Fall. Sites at these campgrounds are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

**CAMPSITE RESERVATIONS** Amfac Parks and Resorts operates campgrounds at Bridge Bay, Canyon, Grant Village, Madison, and Fishing Bridge RV Park. Same-day reservations can be made by calling (307) 344-7311 or by checking at an Amfac operated campground

registration desk. Future reservations can be made by calling (307) 344-7311 or by writing Amfac Parks and Resorts, P.O. Box 165, YNP, WY 82190. **Fishing Bridge RV Park** is the only campground offering water, sewer, and electrical hookups, and is for **hard-sided vehicles only** (no tents or tent trailers are allowed).

**Please make your reservations early and/or plan on securing your campsite as early in the day as possible; campgrounds may fill by early morning, especially during peak season (early July-late August).**

**CAMPING RULES** 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, camping is often available in neighboring communities and forests outside the park. Camping is limited to 14 days between June 15 and September 15, and to 30 days the rest of the year; there is no limit at Fishing Bridge RV Park. Check out time for all campgrounds is 10:00 am.

**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 (10:00pm–7:00am at Fishing Bridge RV Park)** which will be strictly enforced. No generators, loud audio devices or other noise disturbances will be allowed during this time. Generators are only permitted in six campgrounds and the Fishing Bridge RV Park (see table at left).

**GOLDEN AGE/ACCESS DISCOUNT** Holders of Golden Age and Access permits will be given a 50% discount on camping fees; this discount does not apply to Fishing Bridge RV Park.

**GROUP CAMPING** Group camping areas are available at Madison, Grant, and Bridge Bay campgrounds from late May through closing date for large organized groups with a designated leader such as youth groups, educational groups, etc. The fees range from \$35–60 per night depending on the size of the group. Advance reservations are required and can be made beginning January 1 by writing Amfac Parks and Resorts, P.O. Box 165, YNP, WY 82190 or by phoning (307) 344-7311.

Campground	No. of Sites	Approx. Dates**	Fee	Elev (ft)	Toilet	Showers/ Laundry Nearby	Dump Station	Generators Permitted (8am-8pm)
Bridge Bay*	429	5/22-9/27	\$15.00	7800	Flush		X	X
Canyon*	271	6/5-9/6	15.00	8000	Flush	X	X	X
Grant Village*	425	6/21-10/4	15.00	7800	Flush	X	X	X
Madison*	280	5/1-11/1	15.00	6800	Flush		X	X
Mammoth	85	All Year	12.00	6200	Flush			X
Norris	116	5/15-9/28	12.00	7500	Flush			X
Indian Creek	75	6/12-9/21	10.00	7300	Vault			
Lewis Lake	85	6/12-11/1	10.00	7800	Vault			
Pebble Creek	32	6/12-9/28	10.00	6900	Vault			
Slough Creek	29	5/22-11/1	10.00	6250	Vault			
Tower Fall	32	5/15-9/28	10.00	6600	Vault			
Fishing Bridge RV*	340	5/15-9/27	27.00	7800	Flush	X	Sewer	X

\*Reserve through AmFac Parks and Resorts; call (307) 344-7311 or TDD (307) 344-5395.  
Dates are approximate and may depend on weather or resource management concerns.

# Bears and Ungulates (continued from page 1)

Elk and bison spend the winter in areas of the park that have low elevations or thermal influence. These areas generally have less snow cover and offer better feeding opportunities. However, some ungulates do not make it through the park's long, harsh winters. When Yellowstone grizzly bears emerge from hibernation around mid-March, there is still a lot of snow cover in many areas of the park and very little vegetation is available for forage. After den emergence, bears move to ungulate winter ranges and feed on the elk and bison that have died over the winter.

Ungulates are one of the highest sources of net digestible energy for grizzly bears in the Yellowstone ecosystem (see table). Ungulates are also important because they provide a high quality food source during early spring, before most vegetal foods become available. Since carcasses are such a significant food source to bears, they will sometimes defend carcasses from other bears or approaching people. Do not approach carcasses, a bear may be nearby.

Some people believe that allowing elk and bison to die during the winter is a waste of wildlife. However, many species make their living consuming the carcasses of other dead animals. Grizzly bears, black bears, wolves, coyotes, wolverine, badger, fox, eagles, ravens, magpies and carrion beetles all depend on the carcasses of winter-killed ungulates for their survival.

In addition to scavenging winter-killed ungulate carcasses, grizzly bears also obtain ungulate meat through predation on elk calves. Bears are highly successful at catching elk calves from late-May through early July. After early July most elk calves can outrun bears. However, some individual bears become proficient at catching and killing elk calves throughout the summer and fall seasons. During late summer and fall, adult ungulate carcasses again become an important food source although they are less available in lesser numbers than during spring. During the late-summer and fall, grizzly bears feed on the carcasses of adult bull elk and bison

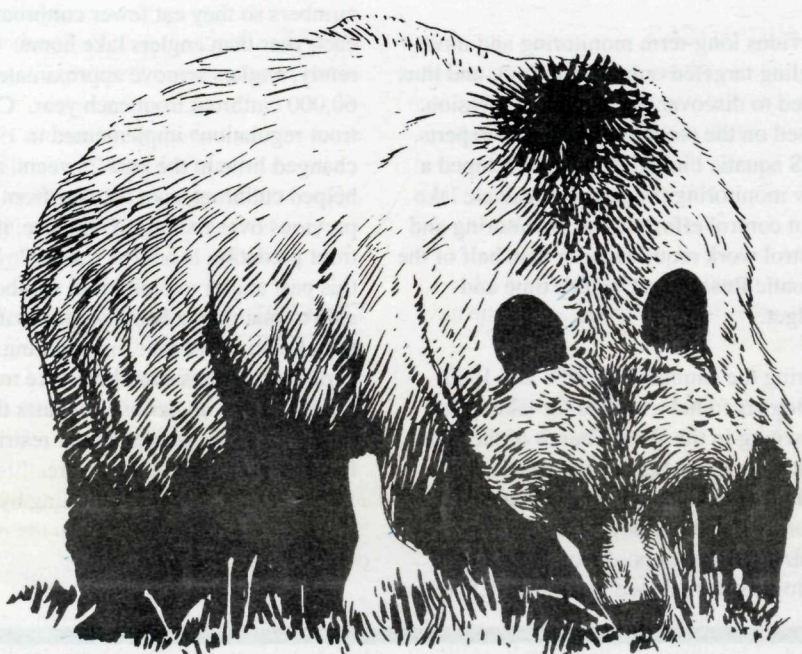
that sometimes gore and kill each other while competing for females during the breeding season. Adult bull elk and moose are also more susceptible to predation by grizzly bears during the fall rut due to a lack of awareness of their surroundings. In the Hayden Valley area it is not uncommon for the carcass of a single bull bison that has died during the breeding season to attract up to 7 or 8 different grizzly bears. Bears will readily leave plant food sources to scavenge bison carcasses at this time of year.

The reintroduction of wolves to the park also appears to have provided bears the opportunity to obtain more ungulate meat. During the first 3 years following release of wolves into the park, bears have been observed successfully taking wolf-killed ungulates away from wolf packs. This has provided bears with more ungulate carrion during the summer months than was available prior to wolf reintroduction.



**Caloric Value of Major Food Categories**

Food Category	Caloric Value (kcal/g)
Army Cutworm Moths	7.9
Ungulates	6.0
Cutthroat Trout	5.7
Whitebark Pine Seeds	4.0
Forb Roots	3.9
Grouse Whortleberry	3.5
Strawberry	3.0
Forbs	2.9
Ants	2.7
Grasses & Sedges	2.5



## More about bears (continued from page 1)

### HOW MANY BLACK BEARS AND GRIZZLY BEARS ARE THERE IN THE PARK?

Bears may live totally inside the park, partly inside and partially outside the park, or completely outside the park. Therefore bear researchers estimate the population for grizzly bears in the Yellowstone Ecosystem, which consists of Yellowstone National Park, six National Forests, and state and private land surrounding the park. The grizzly bear population within the Yellowstone ecosystem is estimated to be approximately 280-610 bears. The park does not have a current estimate of the black bear population; black bears are considered to be common in the park.

### WHY DON'T YOU SEE BEARS BY THE ROAD ANYMORE?

Bears were once commonly observed along roadside and within developed areas of Yellowstone National Park. Bears were attracted to these areas by the availability of human foods in the form of handouts and unsecured camp groceries and garbage. Although having bears readily visible along roadside and within developed areas was very popular with the visitors, it was considered to be the primary cause of an average of 48 bear-caused human injuries per year from 1930 through 1969.

In 1970, Yellowstone initiated an intensive bear management program with the objectives of restoring the grizzly bear and black bear populations to subsistence on natural forage and reducing bear-caused human injuries. As part of the 1970 bear management program, regulations prohibit-

ing the feeding of bears were strictly enforced, as were regulations requiring human food be kept secured from bears. In addition, garbage cans were bear-proofed and garbage dumps within the park were closed.

Although bears are less frequently observed along roadside and within developed areas today than in the past, many people still see bears each year. From 1979 through 1997 over 25,000 bear sightings have been reported to park managers.

### WHERE ARE THE BEARS?

Grizzly bears are active primarily during nocturnal (night time) and crepuscular (dawn and dusk) time periods. Look for grizzly bears with a high power spotting scope in open meadows just after sunrise and just before sunset. Grizzly bears are most commonly observed along the road corridor from Tower south through Canyon, Lake, and Fishing Bridge, to the East Entrance of the park. Grizzly bears are also commonly observed in the area south and east of Yellowstone Lake and in the Gallatin Mountains in the northwest corner of the park. Black bears are active primarily during crepuscular and diurnal (daylight) time periods. Look for black bears in small openings within or near forested areas. Black bears are most commonly observed on the northern range along the road corridor from Mammoth east through Tower to the Northeast Entrance of the park. Black bears are also commonly observed in the Old Faithful, Madison, and Canyon areas as well as the Bechler region in the southwest corner of the park.

## Yellowstone Park Foundation

Yellowstone National Park is one of America's greatest treasures. Every year, millions of people like you come to visit and experience the beauty and mystery of the world's first national park. During the last 20 years over 50 million people have visited Yellowstone. Unfortunately, shrinking federal budgets make it more and more difficult each year to protect and care for Yellowstone in perpetuity.

The Yellowstone Park Foundation is the only non-profit organization dedicated exclusively to raising money for projects that protect, preserve, and enhance Yellowstone National Park. The goal of the Foundation is to alleviate the environmental and financial pressures that Yellowstone faces by raising money for projects that would otherwise go unfunded. The Foundation supports many important projects, including:

The Wolf Restoration Project which tracks and monitors the habits, habitat needs, and ecological impacts of Yellowstone's new wolf packs;

A beaver population survey to determine the range and impact of beavers on the biological diversity of Yellowstone's aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems;

A self-guiding trail through Fort Yellowstone that interprets the role of the U.S. Army in protecting Yellowstone during its early years;

A landmark effort to restore the Park's native Westslope Cutthroat Trout population.

The Yellowstone Park Foundation receives no government support. It relies solely on the generous contributions of private individuals, foundations, and corporations to help protect and preserve Yellowstone for our enjoyment and that of future generations. Yellowstone needs your support now more than ever. Please help to preserve the beauty and wonder of Yellowstone by becoming a Friend of Yellowstone. With a donation of \$100 or more you will receive Yellowstone's limited edition 125th anniversary pin while supplies last. If you make a donation of \$1,000 or more, your name will be displayed on the Park's Honor Wall at Old Faithful where you will receive special recognition as a Yellowstone National Park Steward.

Yes, I want to become a Friend of Yellowstone National Park and help to preserve, protect, and enhance the Park's natural wonders!

**I want to become a Friend of Yellowstone National Park and help to preserve, protect and enhance the park's natural wonders.**

☐ Contributor \$25 ☐ Supporter \$50 ☐ Guardian \$100 ☐ Steward \$1,000 ☐ Other

Enclosed is a tax deductible gift of \_\_\_\_\_

Credit Card Number \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip code \_\_\_\_\_ Phone (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

**The Yellowstone Park Foundation**

109 East Main Street, Suite 2  
Bozeman, MT 59715 (406) 586-6303



## Fishing permits and fees

### FISHING PERMITS

A current Yellowstone fishing permit is required. Anglers 16 years of age and older are required to purchase either a \$10 ten-day or a \$20 season permit. Anglers 12-15 years of age are required to obtain a non-fee permit; those 11 years and younger may fish without a permit but should be supervised by an adult who knows the regulations. Permits are available at all ranger stations, visitor centers, and Hamilton General Stores. **No state fishing license is required in Yellowstone National Park.**

### FISHING SEASON

With some exceptions, Yellowstone's fishing season begins on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend and continues through the first Sunday of November. Major exceptions are Yellowstone Lake, where fishing season opens June 15 (with restrictions), and Yellowstone Lake's tributary streams, which open July 15. The Yellowstone River and its tributaries between Canyon and Yellowstone Lake open for fishing on July 15. Please refer to park fishing regulations for additional special information.

### EXOTIC ORGANISMS

Yellowstone fisheries are threatened by two potentially damaging exotic organisms. Whirling disease has been implicated in the decline of wild trout in the Madison River in Montana outside the park. The New Zealand Mud Snail, which occurs in the Firehole and Madison Rivers, may impact aquatic insect communities within the park. Please help prevent further spread of these invaders by thoroughly cleaning mud, plants, and debris from your fishing equipment, and by inspecting footwear before leaving your angling site. Drain livewells and only clean fish near the body of water where

they were caught. Reports sightings of the tiny 1/4 inch snails to a park ranger.

### NON-TOXIC FISHING

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

### FISHING REGULATIONS

In Yellowstone, bald eagles, osprey, pelicans, otters, grizzly bears and other wildlife take precedence over humans as consumers of fish. Additionally, all fish are wild (there is no stocking), so there must be sufficient adult fish to reproduce and maintain populations and to assure genetic diversity. These facts require both a philosophical and literal distinction between recreational angling and consuming fish. In Yellowstone, angling is based on fishing for native species of wild trout in a natural setting.

Fishing regulations in Yellowstone National Park have evolved as ongoing research reveals population trends and interrelationships with the rest of the Yellowstone ecosystem. Increasing numbers of anglers have also influenced the development of regulations by their impact on certain species and aquatic habitats.

**Park fishing regulations are available at any ranger station, visitor center, or Hamilton Store.** For more information on lake trout in Yellowstone Lake, see article at right.

## Are grizzlies nearing recovery?

On July 28, 1975, under the authority of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed the grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos horribilis*) as a threatened species.

A primary goal of the Endangered Species Act is to recover populations of species listed as threatened or endangered to self-sustaining, viable populations that no longer need protection under the Act. As part of this goal, recovery parameters for the grizzly bear were established in the 1993 Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan.

Under this plan, three population recovery goals must be achieved before the grizzly bear population is considered recovered. In addition to these three biological goals, there must be a demonstration that "adequate regulatory mechanisms" are in place to insure conservation of the species if and when it should be removed from the special protection granted by the ESA. When all these goals have been met, the grizzly bear may be considered for "delisting" from its threatened status.

**In 1994, the Yellowstone ecosystem grizzly bear population met all three population recovery parameters for the first time.** The three recovery goals achieved in 1994 are:

**1. Females with cubs**—To have an average of 15 adult females with cubs of the year on a six-year running average both inside the recovery zone and within a 10 mile area

immediately surrounding the recovery zone.

**2. Distribution of females with cubs**—To have 16 of 18 recovery zone Bear Management Units occupied by females with young from a running six-year sum of observations, and no two adjacent Bear Management Units shall be unoccupied.

**3. Mortality**—The known human-caused mortality shall not exceed four percent of the population estimate based on the most recent three year sum of females with cubs minus known, adult female deaths. Note: Since 1995, this goal has NOT been met in Yellowstone.

A Conservation Strategy is currently being written for the Yellowstone ecosystem grizzly population in order to meet the fourth goal. This document will detail the habitat and population management and monitoring methods that will be used to perpetuate the population if and when it is removed from the threatened species list. The conservation strategy will also contain population triggers that will initiate relisting if the grizzly bear population falls below certain threshold levels.

If the three population parameters are still being achieved after the conservation strategy has been completed and signed by all cooperating agencies, then the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may consider delisting grizzly bears.

## Lake trout threaten cutthroats

In 1994, a visitor caught a big, non-native fish in Yellowstone Lake. Subsequent investigations confirmed the presence of a lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) population, which poses a significant threat to native Yellowstone cutthroat trout (*Onchorynchus clarki bouvieri*) and to the associated food web.

Yellowstone cutthroat trout are already reduced to about 10 percent of their original range in North America. In Yellowstone National Park, at least 42 species - including threatened grizzly bears and bald eagles, ospreys, pelicans, otters, black bears, and numerous waterfowl - prey or scavenge on native trout because the native trout spawn in small, shallow tributaries and frequent the surface water. The larger, piscivorous (fish eating) lake trout live and spawn in deeper water, making them less available to most animals, including anglers. A decline in the native fishery would also have serious negative consequences for the regional economy.

Previous long-term monitoring and most angling targeted only native trout, and thus failed to discover the lake trout invasion. Based on the recommendation of experts, NPS aquatic biologists have developed a new monitoring program to evaluate lake trout control efforts. This monitoring and control work requires more than half of the Aquatic Resources Center's time and budget.

During the summers of 1996 and 1997, biologists found a hotbed for lake trout spawning in the West Thumb of the lake. Fish were radio-tagged and released so biologists could track them to gain information about how and where to control the invaders. Since 1994, biologists have netted more than 1,500 lake

trout and anglers have caught nearly 500 more. In 1997 alone, biologists removed about 800 lake trout weighing a total of over 3,000 lbs. Because up to 80 percent of the lake trout's diet consists of cutthroat trout, the removal of these predators has saved nearly 150,000 cutthroat since 1995.

Although biologists have had a good deal of success removing large lake trout, total eradication is unlikely. Small lake trout are found throughout the lake and are probably much more numerous than large fish. A 1997 survey with scientific fish finders counted more than 7,000 lake trout in the western portion of the lake. Many of these fish were between 10 and 18 inches - a size anglers have had a good deal of success catching recently because they inhabit shallow, near-shore water early in the year. Biologists are therefore, asking for your help in removing these lake trout by fishing for them during June and early July.

The long-term goal for the lake trout control program is to limit lake trout numbers so they eat fewer cutthroat trout each year than anglers take home. Currently, anglers remove approximately 55-60,000 cutthroat trout each year. Cutthroat trout regulations implemented in 1975 have changed little in the past 23 years, and have helped cutthroat trout recover from previous over fishing. Therefore, if lake trout predation is held at similar levels as this past angler exploitation, we should be able to maintain a healthy cutthroat trout population. However, maintaining current exploitation rates from both lake trout predation and angler use suggests there may need to be greater angler restrictions for cutthroat trout in the future.

## Accessibility guide available

A free *Guide to Accessibility for the Handicapped Visitor* is available at all visitor centers in the park. This guide describes which facilities have been judged to be negotiable by wheelchair users. Additional facilities are being made accessible as quickly as possible within funding limitations.

For more information, write the Park Accessibility Coordinator, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190; TDD (Telecommunications Device for the Deaf only) (307)344-2386.

### Recycle... Recycle... Recycle

Deposit your aluminum and glass in specially marked cans located in campgrounds. Return cans with codes to Hamilton Stores for 5 cent deposits. Use the recycling bins in food service areas. Do your part to help reduce Yellowstone's waste. Make recycling a habit... here and at home!





## 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, outdoor gear, groceries and food, hot coffee and other beverages.

You are cordially invited to visit the *Yellowstone Nature Shop at Canyon*, opening April 24th, and the *Yellowstone Nature Shop at Mammoth*, opening May 29th. Both are devoted to representing the many natural facets of Yellowstone National Park and its surrounding ecosystem. The Canyon shop, in an effort to better serve the Yellowstone traveler, also presents a selection of food and groceries.

The Directory of Visitor Services, found on page 11, can be of great assistance while in Yellowstone. We also invite you to visit our on-line catalogue at: <http://www.hamiltonstores.com>.

## Yellowstone Park Service Stations open for spring travelers

Each season large mammals are killed by vehicles in Yellowstone. These accidents cause damage to vehicles and personal injury to vehicle occupants. Vehicle speed is the most significant factor influencing the frequency of vehicle/wildlife encounters in the park.

Over the last few seasons, on average, the following numbers of wildlife have been killed annually by vehicles: antelope 2, beaver 2, bighorn sheep 1, bison 10, black bear 1, bobcat 1, coyote 8, elk 47, grizzly bear 1, moose 10, mule deer 36, raccoon 1, whitetail deer 1, wolf 2.

Please drive defensively in the park, lower your speed and anticipate animals appearing in the roadway. Hit your brakes, not the bison. Keep your eyes on the road and avoid eradicating an elk. Ease up on the

accelerator and extend the days of a mule deer. Yellowstone will benefit; so will you.

Yellowstone Park Service Stations (YPSS) 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.

The opening dates of 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, an abundance of wildlife, beautiful snow-covered vistas, and plenty of time for YPSS employees to serve you. Enjoy!



Providing electricity to Yellowstone National Park since 1959. May your visit to Yellowstone be memorable.

The Montana Power Company

## Comprehensive Medical Care in a Wilderness Setting...

**Lake Clinic, Pharmacy & Hospital**  
Emergency Room, 24-hour service  
Clinic hours: 8:30am–8:30pm, daily,  
May 18–September 15;  
Phone (307) 242-7241.

**EMERGENCIES—DIAL 911**



## Yellowstone Park Medical Services

A Division of West Park Hospital—Cody, Wyoming  
We're there when you need us!

**Old Faithful Clinic**  
Hours: 8:30am–5:00pm, May 1–Oct. 18,  
closed for lunch; closed Monday and  
Tuesday prior to May 30 and after Sept. 14;  
phone (307) 545-7325.

**Mammoth Family Clinic**  
Winter, spring, and autumn hours:  
8:30am–5:00pm, Monday–Friday, closed  
for lunch and on Wednesday afternoons.  
Summer hours (June 1–August 31):  
8:30am–5:00pm daily, closed for lunch,  
phone (307) 344-7965.

## Hamilton Stores, oldest park concessioner

The first of two nature shops devoted to Yellowstone National Park and its surrounding ecosystem will open its doors to the public on April 24th of this year. Located in the Canyon area of the park, it will be joined on May 29th by the second Yellowstone Nature Shop, this one located at the Mammoth Terrace area in the northern portion of the park. In concentrating on the many natural facets of the Yellowstone ecosystem, specifically those aspects which make it unique, the Nature Shops strive to build understanding, promote knowledge, and endeavor to assist and encourage each visitor to enjoy their Yellowstone visit to the fullest.

The shops showcase the science and beauty which is evident in this precise combination nowhere else in the northern hemisphere by accenting the many forms of wildlife found in Yellowstone, with special emphasis on elk, buffalo, bear, moose, and of particular public interest,

wolves. Plants and other aspects of nature native to this ecosystem, such as geology, will also be highlighted. Nature Shop features include:

- Educational, interactive "Kiddie Areas," where children, as well as adults who enjoy the world with a childlike perspective, can explore Yellowstone.
- Small "Participatory Areas" featuring items to facilitate prepared, informed hiking and other visitor experiences.
- Assistance for photographers encountering picture taking opportunities available nowhere else in the world.
- Informed, enthusiastic employees.

A visit to these Yellowstone Nature Shops will promote discovery and enjoyment of the unique natural experience that is Yellowstone National Park.

# YPSS

YELLOWSTONE PARK  
SERVICE STATIONS



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

Tires - Batteries - Automobile Accessories

LP Gas is available at Fishing Bridge beginning May 18

Towing service is available at Old Faithful beginning April 17

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

# USWEST<sup>®</sup> COMMUNICATIONS

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

## Yellowstone Park Medical Services

West Park Hospital, Cody, Wyoming, through its Yellowstone Park Medical Services (YPMS) Division, has offered medical care to Yellowstone's visitors, employees and residents since 1980.

Michael Kimbro, M.D., took over the Mammoth Clinic practice in the winter of 1994-95. Dr. Kimbro is a board certified family practitioner providing year-round health care to the Yellowstone Park community. Experienced registered nurses and office staff complete the team offering courteous, professional family and emergency medical care.

In the summer, the operation grows to meet the needs of the park's increased number of visitors and the employees who serve them.

YPMS provides outpatient services at Lake Hospital and Old Faithful Clinic, 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. The staff is assembled from highly qualified, experienced professionals from across the country.

For information on employment for the current season (both professional and nonprofessional positions are available), send a resume to: Yellowstone Park Medical Services, 707 Sheridan Avenue, Cody, WY 82414 or call (307) 578-2461.

## AMFAC Parks & Resorts to Open New Snow Lodge

As Spring 1998 unveils its colorful secrets through blossoms and spouts, Amfac Parks & Resorts is poised to present its latest accomplishment. The new Old Faithful Snow Lodge promises to become an icon of National Park accommodations, and Phase I is scheduled to begin welcoming guests in July.

The new multimillion dollar hotel is a collaborative effort between Amfac and the National Park Service. Here the comfort and convenience of modern design merges with the art and craftsmanship of the great lodges of the early 1900's. The Snow Lodge features heavy timber construction, hand-wrought iron accents, a center piece stone fireplace and an open cathedral ceiling in the Obsidian Dining Room. Specially designed furniture combines comfort and historic style in the rooms and common areas. This first phase includes 52 guests rooms, restaurant and lounge. Phase II, scheduled to open in

1999, will add another 48 rooms, a quick-service food outlet and a gift shop.

As Yellowstone's largest concessioner, Amfac Park & Resorts operates the Park's lodging, restaurants, cafeterias, snack shops, RV Park, four campgrounds, cocktail lounges and variety of adventures activities including stagecoaches, horses, tours and a marina. Amfac's mission is to be recognized as the leader in park and resort hospitality. Amfac pursues this mission in Yellowstone and other locations such as Zion, Bryce Canyon, Grand Canyon, Death Valley, and Everglades National Parks, Mt. Rushmore National Memorial and other State Parks and Resorts. For further information and reservations for Amfac's Yellowstone services, please call 307-344-7901. Our Website address is ([www.amfac.com](http://www.amfac.com)). For those interested in joining our team of dedicated employees, call 307-344-5324.

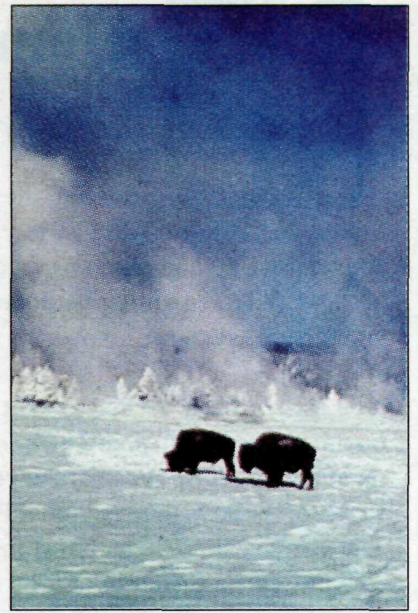
## There's no place like it on earth!

The snowscape seems to be one with the sky, while through the "cloud-lands" emerges the soft shadowy images of bison and elk.

At this very moment your spirit is released from its real-worldy confines, and you begin your journey to a higher level.

It's Yellowstone in winter...a Nordic Heaven!

For more information on winter lodging and snow-bound adventures, please visit any hotel front desk or activity desk, or call (307-344-5359).



Authorized Concessioner of the National Park Service  
AA/EEO

## Grand Teton National Park information

To the south of Yellowstone, Grand Teton National Park offers spectacular scenery, numerous hiking opportunities, and its own set of campgrounds, exhibits, and other activities. Pick up a copy of the park newspaper, the *Teewinot*, for complete information about services and facilities, and a more detailed map. Newspapers are available at visitor centers and entrance stations.

**Campgrounds**—First come, first served; camping fee is \$10 per night. Campgrounds close in autumn as follows: Lizard Creek, Sept. 7; Colter Bay, Sept. 22; Jenny Lake, Sept. 22; Gros Ventre, October 10; and Signal Mountain, October 5.

**Lodging**—Make your reservations directly, using the following phone numbers:

Jenny Lake Lodge (307) 733-4647  
Colter Bay Cabins (307) 543-2855  
or (307) 543-2811  
Flagg Ranch Village (307) 543-2861  
or (800) 443-2311  
Jackson Lake Lodge (307) 543-2855  
or (307) 543-2811  
Signal Mtn. Lodge (307) 543-2831  
Dornan's Cabins (307) 733-2522  
Lodging can also be found in Jackson and Dubois, Wyoming, and in other areas surrounding Grand Teton.

**Moose Visitor Center**—Open year round. Hours 8:00am–7:00pm through Sept. 1; 8:00am–5:00pm beginning Sept. 2. Information, audiovisual programs, exhibits, permits, publication sales. Telecommunications device for the deaf only (TDD): (307) 739-3400. Phone: (307) 739-3399.

**Colter Bay Visitor Center**—Open through Sept. 29. 8:00am–8:00pm through Sept. 1; 8:00am–5:00pm Sept. 2–29. Information, audiovisual programs, permits and publication sales. TDD: (307) 739-3544. Phone: (307) 739-3594.

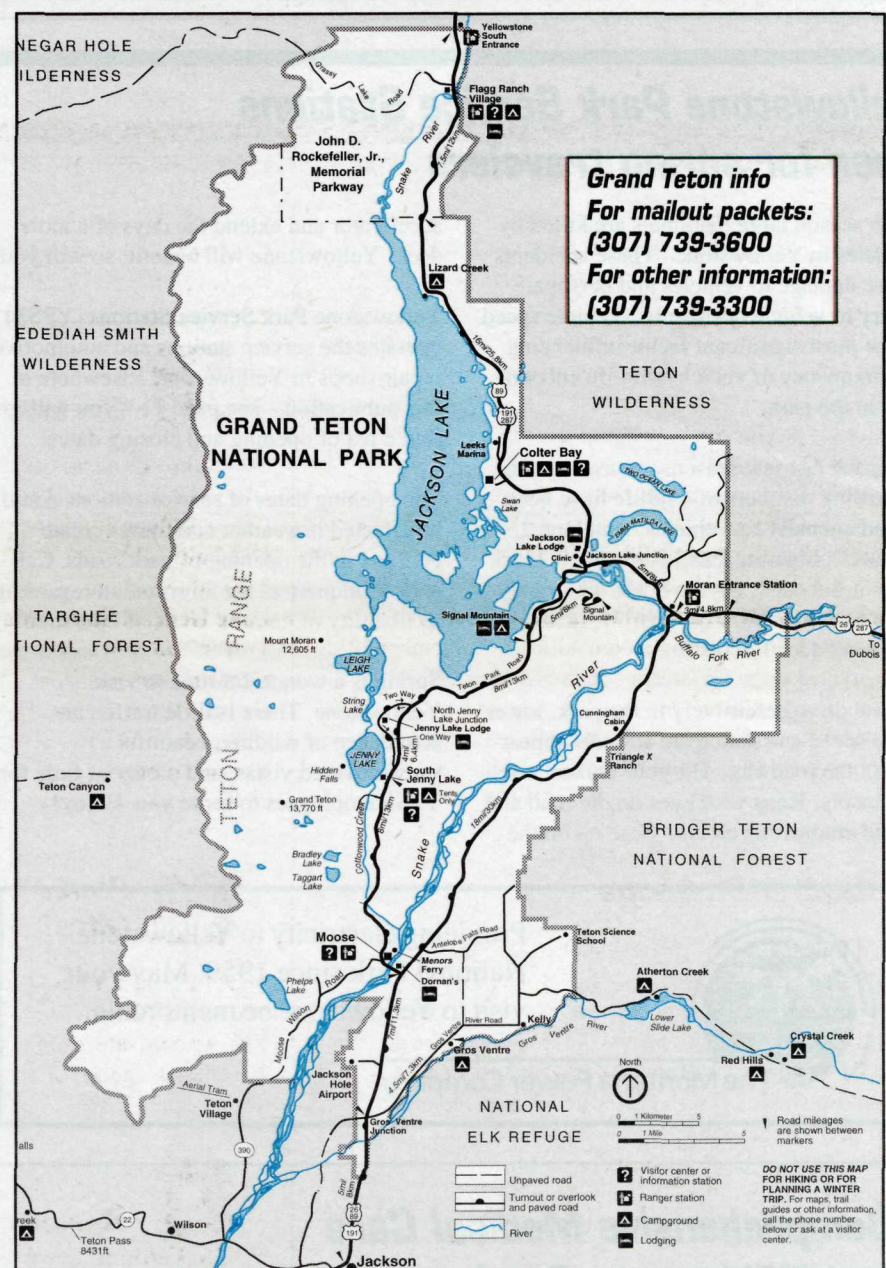
**Clinic**—Grand Teton Clinic, located near Jackson Lake Lodge, is open 10:00am–6:00pm through October 13. Call (307) 543-2514 or after hours (307) 733-8002.

Hiking, sightseeing, boating, floating the scenic Snake River, horseback riding, and fishing are available. Backcountry camping requires a free permit that can be obtained at the Moose Visitor Center year round. Boating requires a Grand Teton boating permit, sold at visitor centers. A Wyoming fishing license is required in Grand Teton National Park. Hunting occurs in Grand Teton and the Rockefeller Parkway during the fall. Check at Grand Teton visitor centers for more information.

## Phones for other nearby parks and forests

Glacier National Park (406) 888-5441  
Shoshone National Forest (307) 527-6241  
Gallatin National Forest (406) 587-6701

Bridger-Teton Nat. Forest (307) 739-5500  
Targhee National Forest (208) 624-3151



## Study nature with the 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, animal tracks, Native Americans, fly fishing, writing, and Yellowstone history. There are also some courses especially for families and children.

The current catalog includes 93 courses offered throughout the park in all seasons. Most courses last from two to five days, and class size is limited to 10-15 students in order to ensure high quality instruction.

Many courses are offered for graduate and/or undergraduate credit.

The Institute is headquartered at the old "Buffalo Ranch," where the park's bison recovery project was centered early in the century. Cozy log cabins overlook the beautiful Lamar Valley, a haven for elk, bison, mule deer, bighorn sheep, and other large mammals.

In 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.

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



An Institute class meets in one of the park's many "outdoor classrooms." —Yellowstone Institute photo

when they enroll. Memberships are tax deductible to the extent allowable by law (see page 3).

To obtain information or a free course catalog, write to Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call (307) 344-2294.

# Directory of Commercial Services

Facilities & Services offered in Yellowstone National Park by

**Hamilton Stores, Inc. \* AmFac Parks and Resorts \* Yellowstone Park Service Stations \* Yellowstone Park Medical Services**

**Dates may be subject to change**

Reservations are suggested for dining, lodging & activities; inquire at any lodging front desk or activities desk, or call AmFac Parks and Resorts at (307) 344-7311 or TDD (307) 344-5395.



## Accommodations

Old Faithful Inn - Rooms. May 1–October 18  
Old Faithful Snow Lodge - Rooms and cabins. July 1–October 12  
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel - Rooms and cabins. May 8–October 12  
Old Faithful Lodge - Cabins. May 15–September 20  
Lake Yellowstone Hotel - Rooms, cabins. May 15–October 4  
Grant Village - Rooms. May 22–September 27  
Canyon Lodge - Rooms, cabins. June 5–September 13;  
Lake Lodge - Cabins. June 10–September 14  
Roosevelt Lodge - Cabins. June 12–September 7



## Restaurants, Cafeterias

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

\* Old Faithful Inn Dining Room - May 1–October 18  
Old Faithful Snow Lodge Restaurant - July 1–October 12  
\* Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Dining Room - May 8–October 12  
\* Lake Yellowstone Hotel Dining Room - May 15–October 4  
Old Faithful Lodge Cafeteria - May 15–September 27  
\* Grant Village Restaurant - May 22–September 27  
Lake House at Grant - May 22–September 27  
\* Canyon Lodge Dining Room - June 5–September 13  
Canyon Lodge Cafeteria - June 5–August 31  
Lake Lodge Cafeteria - June 10–September 14  
Roosevelt Lodge Dining Room - June 12–Sept. 7  
Roosevelt Lodge Dinner Cookout - June 13–Sept. 6



## Hotel & Lodge Gift Shops

Old Faithful Inn - May 1–October 18  
Old Faithful Snow Lodge - July 1–October 12  
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel - May 8–October 12  
Old Faithful Lodge - May 15–September 27  
Lake Yellowstone Hotel - May 15–October 4  
Fishing Bridge RV Park - May 15–September 27  
Grant Village - May 22–September 27  
Lake Lodge - June 10–September 14  
Canyon Lodge - June 5–September 13  
Roosevelt Lodge - June 12–September 7



## Public Showers & Laundry

Fishing Bridge RV Park - Showers and laundry. May 15–September 27  
Old Faithful Lodge - Showers. May 15–September 27  
Canyon Village Campground - Showers and laundry. June 5–September 6  
Lake Lodge - Laundry. June 10–September 14  
Grant Village Campground - Showers and laundry. June 21–October 4



## Automatic Banking

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



## Light Meals & Fast Foods

Mammoth General Store - Open year round  
Old Faithful Photo Shop - April 17–October 26  
Canyon Nature Store - April 24–October 25  
Old Faithful Basin (Lower) Store - May 2–October 18  
Old Faithful Inn, Pony Express Snack Shop - May 1–October 18  
Grant Village Ministore - May 1–October 5  
Old Faithful Upper Store - May 9–September 22  
Fishing Bridge General Store - May 24–Sept. 28  
Mammoth Terrace Grill - May 8–October 12  
Lake Yellowstone Hotel Deli - May 15–October 4  
Lake General Store - May 15–October 4  
Old Faithful Four Seasons Deli - May 15–November 1  
Tower Fall Store - May 30–September 30  
Old Faithful Lodge Snack Shops - May 15–September 27  
Canyon General Store - May 16–September 24  
Grant Village General Store - May 23–September 27  
Bridge Bay Marina Store - June 5–September 23  
Canyon Glacier Pit Snack Bar - June 5–September 12  
Roosevelt Store - June 12–September 7



## General Stores

Mammoth General Store - Open year round  
Old Faithful Basin (Lower) Store - May 2–October 18  
Grant Village Ministore - May 1–October 5  
Old Faithful Upper Store - May 9–September 22  
\*\*Fishing Bridge General Store - May 24–September 28  
Lake General Store - May 15–October 4  
Tower Fall Store - May 30–September 30  
Canyon General Store - May 16–September 24  
Grant Village General Store - May 23–September 27  
Bridge Bay Marina Store - June 5–September 23  
Roosevelt Store - June 12–September 7  
\*\* This location offers one hour film processing



## Photo Shops, Gifts, Souvenirs

\*\*Old Faithful Photo Shop - April 17–October 26  
\*\*Canyon Nature Store - April 24–October 25  
Yellowstone Nature Store, Mammoth - May 29–September 21  
\*\* These locations offers one hour film processing.



## Service Stations

\*\*\*Old Faithful, Lower Station - April 17–November 1  
\*\*\*Canyon Village - April 17–November 1  
Grant Village - May 16–October 5  
\*\*\*Mammoth Hot Springs - May 8–October 12  
\*\*\*Fishing Bridge - May 15–September 25  
Tower Junction - June 6–September 7  
Old Faithful, Upper Station - May 23–August 23  
\*\*\*Diesel fuel is available at these stations.

Old Faithful Repair Service - May 23–August 23  
Wrecker service will be provided from the Old Faithful stations April 18–November 2.  
Fishing Bridge Repair Service - May 23–September 6.  
Wrecker service will be provided from Fishing Bridge station May 23–September 6.  
Canyon Repair Service - May 23–September 6.  
Wrecker service will be provided from Canyon station April 17 - November 1.  
Grant Village Repair Service - May 23–September 7.  
Wrecker service will be provided from the Grant Village station May 16–September 27.

Fishing Bridge LP Gas Plant - May 18–September 25  
Grant Village LP Gas Plant - May 23–October 5



## Marina

Bridge Bay Marina - Dock rental May 25–September 20;  
Scenicruiser excursions June 6–September 27;  
Boat rental, guided fishing trips June 15–September 13



## Horse Operations

Mammoth Hot Springs - Trail rides. May 16–September 20  
Canyon Lodge - Trail rides. June 20–September 12  
Roosevelt Lodge - Trail rides. June 12–September 6;  
Stagecoach Rides, June 12–September 6;  
Old West Dinner Cookouts: June 13–September 6  
Parkwide - Backcountry tours, June–September;  
write to Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190  
or call the National Park Service, (307) 344-7381  
for a list of certified outfitters.



## Medical Services

Mammoth Clinic - Open September 1–May 31 weekdays  
(closed Wed. afternoons); June 1–August 31, daily;  
(307) 344-7965  
Old Faithful Clinic - May 1–October 18; (307) 545-7325  
Lake Hospital - May 18–September 15; (307) 242-7241



## Campgrounds

See page 4 for camping information; call for reservations and/or plan to select sites early.



## Motorcoach Tours

Lower Loop Tour - Departs from locations along the Lower Loop only.  
Upper Loop Tour - Departs from Lake Hotel, Fishing Bridge RV Park, and Canyon Lodge.  
Grand Loop Tour - Departs from Gardiner, MT and Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel.

## Nearby Parks and Forests

For more information on national parks and forests located in the Yellowstone region, please contact:

Grand Teton National Park (307)739-3600  
Glacier National Park (406)888-7800

Shoshone National Forest (307)527-6241  
Gallatin National Forest (406)587-6701  
Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest (307)733-2752  
Targhee National Forest (208)624-3151

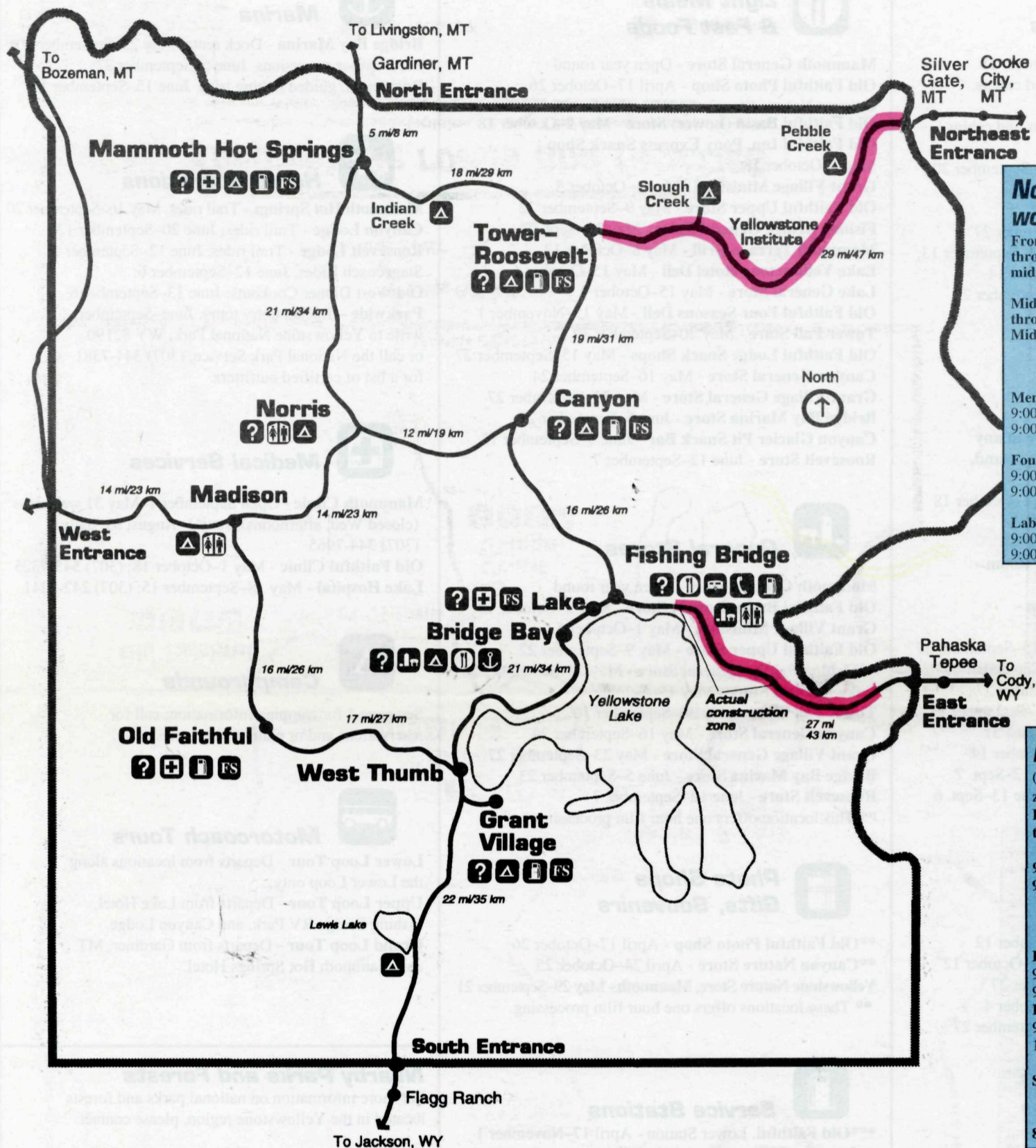
## Area Chambers of Commerce

Services are available in communities near the park.  
For information, contact the Chambers of Commerce in:

Montana		Wyoming	
Billings	(406)245-4111	Cody	(307)587-2297
Bozeman	(406)586-5421	Jackson	(307)733-3316
Gardiner	(406)848-7971	Dubois	(307)455-2556
Livingston	(406)222-0850	East Yellowstone/Wapiti Valley	(307)587-9595
West Yellowstone	(406)646-7701		
Lodging only	(406)646-9488	Idaho	
Cooke City-Silver Gate	(406)838-2272	Idaho Falls	(208)523-1010
Red Lodge	(406)446-1718	Eastern Idaho Visitor Info Center	(800)634-3246

# Yellowstone roads and facilities

**Emergency: dial 911**



## Northeast Entrance road work

From March 15 through midnight May 31	Open 24 hours with up to 30 minute delays from 7:00am-9:00pm
Midnight May 31 through Midnight Oct. 31	Open 5:00am to midnight with up to 30 minute delays. Midnight to 5:00am moving road closure possible. Ask locally for more information.
Memorial Day 9:00am May 23-9:00pm May 25	Open without delays.
Fourth of July 9:00am July 3-9:00pm July 5	Open without delays.
Labor Day 9:00 am Sept. 5-9:00 pm Sept. 7	Open without delays

## East Entrance road work

(see red for closure area; actual construction zone is approximately 5 miles in length)

Road opening through June 16	Open with up to 30 minute delays.
9:00am June 17-9:00am Sept. 5	Open 9:00am-9:00pm with up to 30 minute delays; closed all other times.
Fourth of July 9:00am July 3-9:00pm July 5	Open without delays; ask locally for more information.
Labor Day 9:00am Sept. 5-10:00am Sept. 8	
Sept. 8-Nov. 2	Open with up to 30 minute delays.
8:00am Nov. 2	Closed for the season.

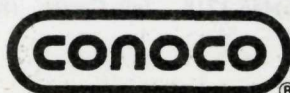
## Yellowstone roads and facilities

This map shows summer roads/facilities; see page 7 for dates of operation in spring or autumn. Winter visitors: please call for a winter information packet.

- |   |                    |  |
|---|--------------------|--|
| Visitor center, ranger station, or info station | Gasoline/fuel      | Campground   |
| General store                                   | Marina             | Campground (hard-sided vehicles)   |
| Food service                                    | Clinic or hospital | Full services (includes lodging, food service, store, rest rooms, phone) |
|   | Restroom           |  |

## Important numbers

Yellowstone info: (307) 344-7381  
 TDD (Telecommunications Device for the Deaf only): (307) 344-2386  
 Lodging info: (307) 344-7311  
 Lodging TDD: (307) 344-5395  
 Yellowstone home page:  
<http://www.nps.gov/yell/index.htm>



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.