

YELLOWSTONE Today



Official Newspaper of Yellowstone National Park

Spring 2002



NPS/J.Schmidt

Road Opening Dates

See map on back page

Contents

Safety	2
Park Information	3
Trip Tips.....	4
Old Faithful	5
Camping, Fishing, Hiking.....	6-7
Big Mammal Map	8
Fire	9
Issues	10
Services	13-15
Park Map	Back Page

Welcome to the World's First National Park

When Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872, it was the first national park in the United States and the world. It is also:

- The second largest national park in the contiguous U.S.—approximately 3,472 square miles in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho (Death Valley is larger)
- One of the world's largest active volcanoes
- Site of the world's greatest concentration of hydrothermal features—approximately 10,000, including more than 300 geysers
- The world's largest travertine-depositing spring system (photo above), located at Mammoth Hot Springs
- Home to hot springs containing thermophiles—heat-loving microorganisms that are revolutionizing science and medicine
- Site of many layers of petrified trees resulting from repeated volcanic eruptions over the ages
- Home to the largest concentration of elk in the world
- Location of the largest lake above 7,000 feet in North America—Yellowstone Lake; with about 110 miles (170 km) of shoreline and approximately 136 square miles (354 sq km) of surface area

Map & spring plowing schedule on back page.

Park Information

307-344-7381
www.nps.gov/yell

**Emergency
Dial 911**



Printed on recycled paper with soy ink

CAUTION: SCALDING WATER

Beautiful but deadly: Yellowstone’s hydrothermal features can kill you. Their waters are frequently near or above boiling. The crust surrounding them is thin and breaks easily, and often overlies scalding water. People have died in these pools.

- **You must stay on boardwalks and designated trails.** They exist to protect you and to preserve delicate formations.
- Pets are prohibited in hydrothermal areas.
- Swimming or bathing is prohibited in hydrothermal pools or streams where water flows entirely from a hydrothermal spring or pool.
- Where swimming is allowed, **swim at your own risk.** Yellowstone’s natural waters tend to be very hot or very cold, and immersion in extreme temperature water can be fatal. Hot water can also harbor an organism that has been known to cause a fatal meningitis infection. Exposing your head to hot water by any means—immersion, splashing, or touching your face—increases your risk of burns and infection. Obtain more information at any ranger station or visitor center.
- **Be safe, be careful.**

Stay Away from Wildlife

Yellowstone is not a zoo and the animals are not tame, even though they may seem calm. Do not approach any wildlife. View them from the safety of your vehicle.

If an animal reacts to your presence, you are too close.

Keep your distance and stay safe—and you will see more of an animal’s natural behavior and activity.

Each year park visitors are injured by wildlife when they approach animals too closely. **You must stay at least 100 yards (91 m) away from bears and at least 25 yards (23 m) away from all other animals—including bison, elk, bighorn sheep, deer, moose, wolves, coyotes.**

BISON are unpredictable and dangerous; they weigh up to 2,000 pounds (900 kg) and sprint 30 miles per hour (48 kph). **Visitors are injured every year.**

COYOTES quickly learn habits like roadside feeding. This may lead to aggressive behavior toward humans and can increase the risk of the coyote being poached or hit by a vehicle.

BEARS live throughout the park. Be alert for tracks and sign; do not approach carcasses. Take all necessary precautions to avoid surprise encounters.

Page 7, “Hiking and Camping in Bear Country,” provides important information on precautions and what to do if you encounter a bear.

If precautionary measures fail and you are charged by a bear, you can usually defuse the situation. Pepper spray is a good last line of defense; it has been effective in more than 90 percent of the reported cases where it has been used. Become familiar with your pepper spray, read all instructions, and know its limitations. Pepper spray must be instantly available, not in your pack. Remember, carrying pepper spray is not a substitute for vigilance and good safety precautions.

If you are injured by 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.

Attention Anglers & Boaters

The park’s general fishing season opens the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend (usually the last Saturday in May) and closes the first Sunday in November. Other dates apply for Yellowstone Lake and its tributaries; see page 6 or consult the park fishing regulations. Boats and float tubes require permits; see page 6.

Backcountry Permits

Permits are required for **overnight backcountry use** and may be obtained in person up to 48 hours in advance from any ranger station. Rangers will provide information on weather, trails and other conditions. See page 7 for more information.

Bicycling

Please wear safety gear, including helmet and high visibility clothing. Park roads are narrow and winding with few shoulders, and no bicycle paths exist along them. In spring, high snowbanks make travel more dangerous. Road elevations range from 5,300 to 8,860 feet (1,615–2,700 m); long distances exist between services and facilities. Bicycling is permitted on established public roads, parking areas, and designated routes. Bicycles are prohibited on backcountry trails and boardwalks.

Motorists frequently do not see bicyclists or fail to give them enough space on the road. Some drivers pass on hill crests and blind curves. Vehicles, especially motor homes or those towing trailers, may have wide mirrors, posing an additional hazard. For more information about bicycling in Yellowstone, inquire at a visitor center.

Falling Trees

Avoid areas with large numbers of dead trees (snags), which may suddenly fall—especially on windy days.

High Altitude

Most of the park is above 7,500 feet (2,275 m). Allow time to acclimate and drink plenty of liquids. Be aware of your physical limitations. Don’t overexert; drink plenty of water to forestall the dehydrating effects of the park’s dry climate. Stop and rest frequently.

Pets

Pets must be leashed. They are prohibited on all trails, in the backcountry, and in hydrothermal basins. Pets are not

allowed more than 100 feet from a road or parking area. Leaving a pet unattended and/or tied to an object is prohibited.

Picnic Areas

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

Stream Crossing

If your plans include fishing or following trails that cross streams, check at local ranger stations for current stream conditions.

Theft

Lock your vehicle; keep all valuables out of sight; label all valuable property with your name, address, or identification number; report theft or vandalism to a ranger.

Traffic

Yellowstone has more than 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 or 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 seat belt requirement for all passengers.** 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) or slower as posted.

Weapons

No firearms or weapons, including state-permitted concealed weapons, are 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.

AVOID These Illegal Situations

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| • speeding (radar enforced) | • improperly storing food | • removing or possessing natural (flowers, antlers, etc.) or cultural (artifacts) features | animals with artificial light |
| • driving while intoxicated (open container law enforced) | • violating camping regulations & rules | • violating fishing regulations | • calling in elk by using buglers or imitating their calls |
| • not removing detachable side mirrors when not pulling trailers | • having pets off leash or on trails and boardwalks | • feeding or approaching wildlife | <i>Law enforcement rangers strictly enforce all park regulations to protect you and the park.</i> |
| • traveling off-road by vehicle or bicycle | • littering | • spotlighting elk, deer, or other wildlife (viewing | |
| | • swimming in hydrothermal pools | | |
| | • traveling off boardwalks in hydrothermal areas | | |

Know These Numbers

25

= the number of **YARDS** you must stay away from all wildlife—except . . .

100

= the number of **YARDS** you must stay away from a bear

45

= the **speed limit** in the park unless otherwise posted

911

= the number to call in an **emergency**

Become Acquainted With the Park

3

Spring 2002

Information

Albright Visitor Center, Mammoth

Daily, year-round, 9 AM–5 PM, through May 24; 8 AM–7 PM thereafter. Information, bookstore, and exhibits on wildlife and history. Films on the national park idea and artist Thomas Moran are shown throughout the day. Call 307-344-2263.

Canyon Visitor Center

Daily beginning May 25, 8 AM–7 PM. Information, bison exhibit, and bookstore. Call 307-242-2550.

Fishing Bridge Visitor Center

Daily beginning May 25, 8 AM–7 PM. Information, bookstore, and exhibits on

the park's birds and other wildlife. Call 307-242-2450.

Grant Visitor Center

Daily beginning May 25, 8 AM–7 PM. Information, bookstore, exhibits, video on the role of fire in Yellowstone. Call 307-242-2650.

Madison Information Station

Daily beginning May 25, 8 AM–7 PM; bookstore 9 AM–5 PM. Call 307-344-2821.

Museum of the National Park Ranger, Norris

Daily beginning May 25, 9 AM–6 PM. Exhibits at

historic soldier station trace development of the park ranger profession; video shown. Chat with former National Park Service employees who volunteer at the museum.

Norris Geyser Basin Museum

Daily beginning May 25, 10 AM–5 PM; bookstore 9 AM–5 PM. Information and exhibits on the hydrothermal features of Yellowstone. Call 307-344-2812.

Old Faithful Visitor Center

Daily, 9 AM–5 PM, APRIL 19–MAY 24; 8 AM–7 PM, thereafter, plus information window open until 8 PM.

Information, bookstore, and geyser eruption predictions. New hydrothermal feature film premieres and is shown throughout the day. Call 307-545-2750.

West Thumb Information Station

Daily beginning May 25, 9 AM–5 PM. Information and bookstore.

West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce, Public Lands Desk

Daily, 8 AM–4 PM, through May 26; 8 AM–8 PM thereafter. Call 406-646-4403.

Yellowstone to Build New Visitor Education Center at Old Faithful

graphic removed for faster loading

Old Faithful Geyser is a landmark of worldwide renown and is visited by more than 85 percent of the 3.1 million people who come to Yellowstone each year. On peak days during July and August, more than 25,000 visitors are awaiting eruptions of Old Faithful and exploring the geyser basin, which contains the world's greatest concentration of geysers. Unfortunately, visitor needs for information, orientation, and educational services at Old Faithful are not being met. The existing visitor center is too small, contains no interpretive exhibits, and the auditorium lacks sufficient seating for the numbers of visitors wanting to see films. As a result, visitors often leave the Upper Geyser Basin area without understanding its unique, fragile, and priceless natural resources.

For years the National Park Service has recognized the need for a new visitor center at Old Faithful, but more pressing problems (deteriorating roads, failing sewer systems) have taken precedence. Broad-based public support is bringing Yellowstone National Park closer to meeting its stewardship goal of enhancing the educational experience for all visitors to the park through the new visitor center.

A \$1.25 million grant from Unilever to the Yellowstone Park Foundation began the funding initiative, and was soon followed by \$2 million from Conoco and \$4 million in private donations. The Yellowstone Park Foundation is leading this fundraising effort with assistance from the National Park Foundation and the Yellowstone Association. Other public-spirited corporations, foundations, and individuals have also joined this historic effort to raise at least \$15 million for the new state-of-the art center.

The new Visitor Education Center at Old Faithful will fit into the historic landscape, and will be fully accessible, energy efficient, of sustainable design, and built with environmentally friendly construction materials and techniques. In the approximately 10,000 square feet of exhibit space, visitors will discover a "window on the Earth" with interactive exhibits, computer animations and simulations, videos, and films.

If you wish to contribute to the Old Faithful Visitor Education Center initiative, please contact the Yellowstone Park Foundation: 406-586-6303; 222 East Main Street, Suite 301, Bozeman, MT 59715; www.ypf.org, or complete and mail the coupon on page 9.

Self-Guiding Trails

Slow down and stretch your legs on these self-guiding trails. Check at a nearby visitor center (see above) for current conditions and to purchase a trail guide with a map, photos, and information. The guides are also available at each trail.

Canyon Area

Scan the color-rich Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone and the Upper and Lower Falls from overlooks along the rims, which you can reach by car or foot. See for yourself why viewpoints are named Inspiration, Grandview, and Artist Point.

Fort Yellowstone

Enjoy a walking tour around this historic site at Mammoth Hot Springs. Most of the buildings were constructed during the time that the U.S. Army managed the park (1886–1918). They are now used by the National Park Service as its headquarters.

Fountain Paint Pot

Ever-changing mudpots; constant geysers; hissing fumaroles; and colorful, boiling hot springs await you on this trail. Located 8 miles (12.9 km) north of Old Faithful on the road to Madison Junction. (Firehole Lake Drive opens May 25.)

Mammoth Hot Springs

Visitors marvel at the surreal appearance of these travertine terraces. Trails wind through this ever-changing area, and you can also drive through the Upper Terraces.

Mud Volcano Area

Discover turbulent and explosive mudpots, including Mud Volcano and Dragon's Mouth. View—and smell—Sulphur Caldron. Located on the road between Lake and Canyon, 6 miles (9.6 km) north of Fishing Bridge Junction.

Old Faithful

The world's largest concentration of geysers is located in the Upper Geyser Basin, including Old Faithful. View this famous feature, then walk the trails that wind past hundreds of geysers and hot springs. Names such as Beehive, Grotto, Castle, Riverside, and Morning Glory hint at the wonders you will see.

Norris Geyser Basin

Explore the hottest, most dynamic geyser basin in the park. Porcelain Basin features hundreds of hydrothermal features in an open area; Back Basin trail winds through forested terrain past a number of springs and geysers. Steamboat, the world's tallest geyser, erupted in May 2000—its first eruption since October 1991.

West Thumb Geyser Basin

The boiling springs in this basin, including the famous Fishing Cone, discharge their waters into chilly Yellowstone Lake. The Absaroka Mountains provide a backdrop to this self-guiding trail.

Your
FEE
Dollars
at Work

In 1996, Congress authorized a pilot fee program to demonstrate the feasibility of spreading some of the costs of managing public lands among those who use them. Yellowstone and Grand Teton are two of more than 100 National Park Service units that participate in this pilot fee program. The additional funds generated by the fee increase are being used for projects that the parks have been unable to fund in the past through yearly Congressional allocations.

Entrance and campground fees are dedicated to projects that increase the quality of the visitor experience and enhance the protection of park resources. Examples of projects underway include major renovation of Canyon Visitor Center including the development of new geology exhibits, replacing outdated audiovisual equipment at Old Faithful Visitor Center, campground and amphitheater upgrades, and natural and cultural resource studies.

Accessibility Guide Available



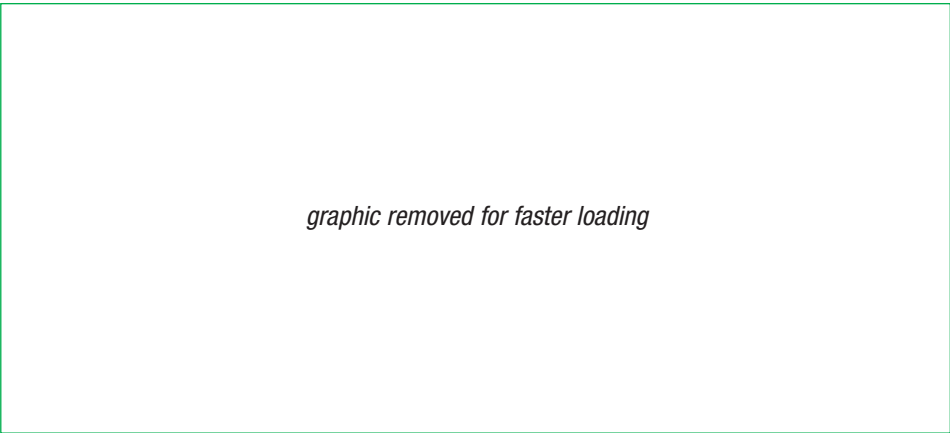
A free *Visitors Guide to Accessible Features in Yellowstone National Park* is available at all entrance stations and visitor centers in the park. This guide describes which facilities have been judged to be negotiable for wheelchair users. Additional facilities are being made accessible as quickly as possible within funding limitations.

For more information:

Park Accessibility Coordinator
P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190

TDD only (Telecommunications Device for the Deaf) 307-344-2386

www.nps.gov/yell



National Park Mountain, overlooking the Madison River

NPS/Peaco

Tips for Getting Around

- Allow plenty of time to drive from place to place. Speed limits are 45 mph (73 km per hour) or lower; narrow, winding roads warrant slower speeds in many sections; and traffic is often heavy and slow
- Allow extra time when passing through or around road construction (see map on back page)
- Traffic is heaviest from mid June to mid September with daily peaks from mid morning to late afternoon
- Allow extra time for crossing mountain passes; Sylvan, Craig, and Dunraven are all over 8,000 ft (2427 m)
- Grand Loop Road provides access to major scenic attractions: 142 miles (229 km) total around; Upper Loop, 70 miles (113 km); Lower Loop, 96 miles (155 km)
- Driving time on the Grand Loop Road varies depending on road and weather conditions, road construction, and traffic

Only One Day Here?

Tips from Yellowstone’s Rangers

One day driving tours

1. Drive to the Old Faithful area and walk around the geyser basin; drive to the Canyon area—stop at several overlooks and walk along part of the rim.
2. Add Hayden Valley to the above route—especially at the beginning or end of the day—to look for some of the park’s large animals. (See map on page 8.)
3. Visit the Upper Geyser Basin (Old Faithful, Biscuit Basin, Black Sand Basin); drive to Fountain Paint Pot to view mudpots; drive to Canyon and visit Artist Point. End your day at Fishing Bridge Museum, which is on the shore of Yellowstone Lake.
4. Visit Old Faithful and one other hydrothermal area, such as Norris, West Thumb, or Mammoth Hot Springs.
5. Visit lesser-known features such as Artist Paint Pots, Natural Bridge near Bridge Bay, Roaring Mountain north of Norris, Terrace Springs near Madison Junction, or Firehole Lake Drive in the Lower Geyser Basin.

Consider one or two moderate day hikes.

Each major area of the park has several hikes suitable for brief excursions into the wilder side of Yellowstone. Consult the *Dayhike Sampler*, available for 25¢ at visitor centers.

Two or More Days?

- Explore one area of the park in depth.
- Explore one theme, such as geology, in depth. For example, visit Mammoth Hot Springs to see travertine formations and view the sedimentary layers of Mount Everts, drive through glaciated terrain to Tower Fall or the Lamar Valley, climb Mount Washburn to view the Yellowstone Caldera and evidence of glaciers, visit the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.

Highlights

Geysers & Hot Springs

Yellowstone’s unparalleled array of hydrothermal features—geysers, hot springs, mudpots, and steam vents—provide evidence of the active volcano beneath our feet. In the 50 miles between Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful, you’ll see the travertine terraces of Mammoth Hot Springs, the acidic features of Norris Geyser Basin, mudpots and geysers at Fountain Paint Pot, and the vibrant hot springs of Midway Geyser Basin. West Thumb Geyser Basin is 17 miles east of Old Faithful; Mud Volcano is north of Yellowstone Lake.

Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone extends from just south of Canyon Village north to Tower Junction. 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 near the Canyon Village area. The northernmost extent of the canyon is visible from Tower Fall and Calcite Springs overlooks, south of Tower Junction.

The road between Tower Junction and Canyon Village (which opens June 21 or sooner if conditions allow)

goes over Dunraven Pass, the highest road in the park at 8,860 feet (2700 m). Along the way you will find spectacular views of the Absaroka Mountains, the Yellowstone Caldera, and, on a clear day, the Teton Range to the south. This road also travels through areas where bighorn sheep, elk, and bears (black and grizzly) are often seen. ***Dunraven Pass may be closed in early September for road construction.***

Lake Area

The lake area lies in a stunning setting with the Absaroka Mountains as a backdrop. Four visitor areas lie along its shores: Fishing Bridge, Bridge Bay, Lake, and Grant/West Thumb. From these locations, you can hike, fish, boat, and watch wildlife. (Fishing and boating require permits; see page 6.) You can visit several historic buildings, witness a variety of hydrothermal activity, and see the Yellowstone River continue its long journey as it flows from the lake.

History

People have been visiting Yellowstone for more than 11,000 years. As recently as the 1800s, Native American tribes traversed the Yellowstone Plateau in search of buffalo, medicinal plants, and other resources. During

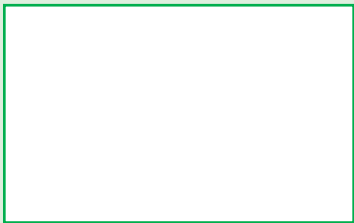
the early 1800s, the first European Americans—fur trappers—explored the region, followed by a series of scientific expeditions in the mid to late 1800s. “Pleasure-seekers” followed after Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872—before any of the surrounding territories had become states. You can visit a number of historic sites, such as Fishing Bridge Museum, Norris Geyser Basin Museum, Obsidian Cliff, Old Faithful Inn and Historic District, Roosevelt Lodge Historic District, and Fort Yellowstone (Mammoth Hot Springs; a self-guiding tour takes you around the fort). You’ll also find exhibits, publications, and interpretive programs at visitor centers.

Wildlife

Yellowstone is home to a variety and abundance of wildlife unparalleled in the lower 48 states. The numbers and variety of animals you see are largely a matter of luck and coincidence. Please use pullouts when viewing wildlife and remember that Yellowstone’s animals are wild. 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.

For more information, consult the official map and guide—it includes mileage between major areas and detailed maps of these areas—or consult interpretive rangers at the park’s visitor centers.

A Way to Save On Park Entrance Fees



The National Parks Pass

provides a way to save money when visiting national parks. For one annual fee of \$50, you can enter all National Park System areas. You receive a great value and you also support your favorite national parks. **A full 70% of the proceeds from the sales of passes at Yellowstone will go directly to projects**

that help visitors experience the area. The remaining proceeds go to a national fund that supports projects at any of the national parks in the system. To obtain your pass, stop by one of Yellowstone’s entrance stations, or purchase the pass online at www.national-parks.org or call toll-free: 1-888-GO-PARKS (1-888-467-2757). For an additional \$15, you can upgrade your National Park Pass to a Golden Eagle Pass, which provides admission to all national parks, national wildlife refuges, and other federal fee areas. ***(Neither pass is good for user or parking fees, such as at Mount Rushmore.)***

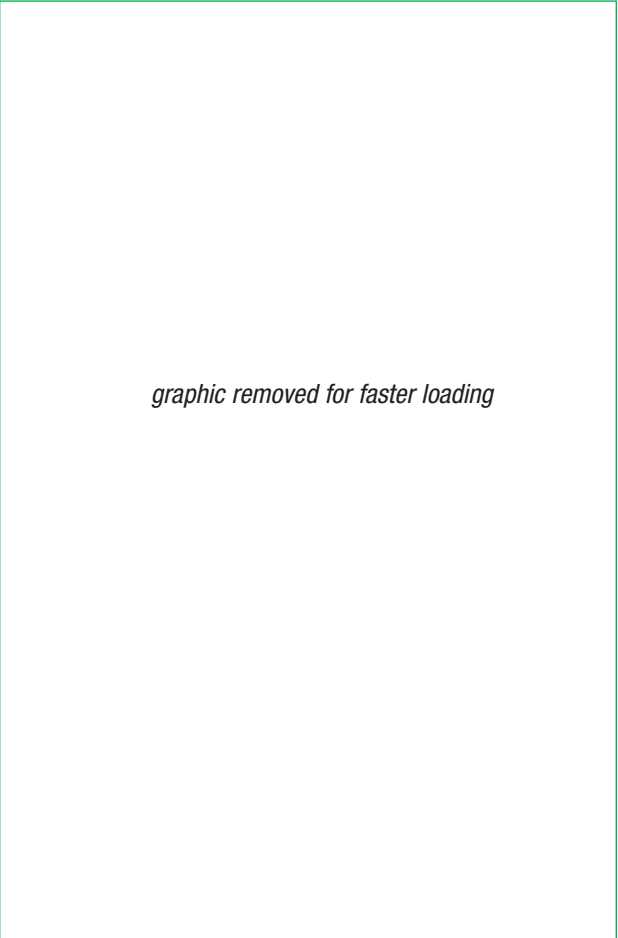
Private, noncommercial automobile	\$20 (7 days, both Yellowstone and Grand Teton)
Individual snowmobile, motorcycle	\$15 (7 days, both parks)
Single entry (foot, bike, ski, etc.)	\$10 (7 days, both parks)
Annual Pass, both parks	\$40 (valid one year from date of purchase)
National Parks Pass	\$50 (valid one year from date of purchase for entrance fees at National Park Service areas)
Golden Eagle Pass	\$65 (valid one year from date of purchase at most federal fee collection areas)
Golden Age Pass	\$10 (one-time fee for lifetime pass—available to those citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. 62 years of age and older)
Golden Access Pass	Free (available to those citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. who have been determined to be blind or permanently disabled)
NOTE: Remember to keep your admission receipt in order to re-enter the park.	



graphic removed for faster loading

How Geysers Work

Geysers are hot springs with narrow spaces in their plumbing, usually near the surface. These constrictions prevent water from circulating freely to the surface where heat would escape. The deepest circulating water can exceed the surface boiling point (199°F/93°C). The surrounding pressure also increases with depth, much as it does with depth in the ocean. Increased pressure exerted by the enormous weight of the overlying rock and water prevents the water from vaporizing. As the water rises, steam forms. Bubbling upward, steam expands as it nears the top of the water column until the bubbles are too large and numerous to pass freely through the constrictions. At a critical point, the confined bubbles actually lift the water above, causing the geyser to splash or overflow. This decreases pressure on the system, and violent boiling results. Tremendous amounts of steam force water out of the vent, and the eruption begins. Water is expelled faster than it can enter the geyser’s plumbing system, and the heat and pressure gradually decrease. The eruption stops when the water reservoir is exhausted or when the gas bubbles diminish enough to be able to rise without ejecting the water.



graphic removed for faster loading

Old Faithful Myths

- ✗ It erupts every hour on the hour.
- ✗ It is so predictable, you can set your watch by its eruption.
- ✗ It is the only geyser in the park that can be predicted.
- ✗ It is the most predictable geyser.
- ✗ Its eruption is not as high as it used to be.
- ✗ Its eruption lasts less time than it used to.
- ✗ Park rangers can directly affect the eruption of Old Faithful.
- ✗ No one can predict Old Faithful anymore.

Old Faithful Facts

- ✓ Its eruption length and height, and the time between eruptions varies from day to day and year to year.
- ✓ As of March 2002, the eruption length ranges from 1-1/2 to 5 minutes; the average interval is 92 minutes.
- ✓ Old Faithful’s height ranges from 106 feet to more than 180 feet, averaging 130 feet.
- ✓ Its average eruption length, height, and interval will change again—often as a result of an earthquake.
- ✓ 3,700 to 8,400 gallons of water expelled per eruption, depending on the length of eruption.
- ✓ Just prior to eruption, water temperature at the vent is 204°F (95.6°C).
- ✓ One of more than 300 geysers in Yellowstone.
- ✓ Old Faithful is a cone geyser, which erupts in a narrow jet of water, usually from a cone. Fountain geysers, such as Grand (also in the Upper Geyser Basin), generally shoot water out in various directions, most often from a pool.

Old Faithful Changes—Naturally & Constantly

Geysers are dynamic and constantly evolving—and Old Faithful is no exception. They evolve in response to small, natural changes in their plumbing systems, water temperature, dissolved gas and mineral content of the thermal water, amount of water, amount of heat, changes in pressure, and other factors. Geysers are also affected by natural events in Yellowstone such as frequent earthquakes.

Predicting any geyser’s eruption can be difficult because of the complex interactions of these constantly changing factors. To predict a geyser’s next eruption, observers analyze past information such as intervals between eruptions, length of eruption, and the character of an eruption.

Old Faithful is perhaps the most studied and predicted geyser. Mathematicians, statisticians, and dedicated observers have analyzed it for many years. For example, a direct relationship exists between the duration of Old Faithful’s eruption and the length of the following interval. Short eruptions (around 2 minutes) lead to short intervals (about 65 minutes); long eruptions (4 minutes or so) lead to long intervals (92 minutes or longer). During a short eruption, less water and heat are discharged; thus, they rebuild again in a short time. Longer eruptions mean more water and heat are discharged and they require more time to rebuild. As of March 2002, the average interval was 92 minutes.

Over time, the average interval between Old Faithful’s eruptions increases, in part due to ongoing processes within its plumbing. Changes also result from earthquakes. Prior to the 1959 Hebgen Lake Earthquake, centered 12 miles northwest of the park’s west entrance, the interval between Old Faithful’s eruptions averaged more than one hour. Its intervals increased after that earthquake and again after the 1983 Borah Peak Earthquake, centered in Idaho. In 1998, an earthquake near Old Faithful lengthened the interval again; then another swarm of earthquakes further increased intervals.

Between long intervals and other variables, waiting for Old Faithful can stretch beyond the predicted time. Think of it this way: you’ve got time now to meet other visitors, read up on the park, or take a much-needed rest. So relax, be flexible, and enjoy the time you spend with the world’s most famous geyser.

Campgrounds

	Dates	Fees	Sites	Elev (ft)	Features
Bridge Bay*	5/24–9/15	\$15	431	7,800	A, F, DS, G
Canyon*	5/31–9/8	\$15	272	7,900	A, F, S/L, DS, G
Fishing Bridge RV*	5/17–9/29	\$29	346	7,800	F, S/L, DS, G
Grant Village*	6/21–9/29	\$15	425	7,800	A, F, S/L, DS, G
Madison*	5/3–10/20	\$15	280	6,800	A, F, DS, G
Indian Creek	6/7–9/16	\$10	75	7,300	V
Lewis Lake	6/21–11/3	\$10	85	7,800	V
Mammoth	All year	\$12	85	6,200	A, F, G
Norris	5/17–9/30	\$12	116	7,500	F, G
Pebble Creek	5/31–9/30	\$10	32	6,900	V
Slough Creek	5/24–10/31	\$10	29	6,250	V
Tower Fall	5/17–9/30	\$10	32	6,600	V

*Sites you can reserve;
price doesn't include tax.

A Accessible sites available
F Flush toilets
V Vault toilets

S/L Pay showers/laundry nearby
DS Dump station
G Generators OK 8 AM–8 PM

Discounts

Holders of Golden Age and Golden Access passes receive approximately a 50% discount on camping fees, except at Fishing Bridge RV Park, where no discounts apply.

Group Camping

Group camping is available at Madison, Grant, and Bridge Bay from late May through closing date for organized groups with a designated leader such as youth or educational groups. Fees range from

\$40–75 per night, depending on group size. Reservations are required and can be made by writing Yellowstone National Park Lodges, P.O. Box 165, YNP, WY 82190 or by calling 307-344-7311.

In summer, make your reservations early and/or plan on securing your campsite as early in the day as possible; campgrounds may fill by early morning.

First-Come, First-Served

Seven campgrounds are operated by the National Park Service: Indian Creek, Lewis Lake, Mammoth, Norris, Pebble Creek, Slough Creek, and Tower Fall. You cannot reserve these sites.

Reservations

You can reserve a site at the five campgrounds operated by Yellowstone National Park Lodges, indicated by * on the chart at left. For same-day reservations, call 307-344-7901 or ask at lodging activities desks. For future reservations, call 307-344-7311 or write Yellowstone

National Park Lodges, P.O. Box 165, YNP, WY 82190; www.TravelYellowstone.com. Fishing Bridge RV Park is for hard-sided vehicles only (no tents or tent trailers are allowed).

Camping Rules

Camping or overnight vehicle parking in pull-outs, parking areas, picnic grounds, or any place other than a designated campground are not permitted, and there are no overflow camping facilities. Camping is often available in neighboring communities and public lands 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 AM.

Quiet Hours

Each visitor deserves the opportunity to hear the wildlife and streams in this beautiful environment. Respect the rights of other campers and comply with the law by adhering to quiet hours, 8 PM to 8 AM (10 PM–7 AM at Fishing Bridge RV Park). 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.

Permits and Fees

Permits

Fishing You must have a permit to fish in Yellowstone. 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 must be supervised by an adult who knows the regulations. Permits are available at all ranger stations, visitor centers, and Hamilton General Stores. **State fishing licenses are not valid in Yellowstone National Park. If you catch a lake trout in Yellowstone Lake and its tributaries—including the Yellowstone River—you must kill the fish.**

Boats & Float Tubes You also must obtain a permit in person for boats and float tubes from the following locations: South Entrance, Grant Village Backcountry Office, Bridge Bay Marina, and Lake Ranger Station. Non-motorized boating permits only are available at the Canyon, Mammoth, and Old Faithful backcountry offices, Bechler Ranger Station, and West and Northeast Entrances. You must have a Coast Guard approved “wearable” personal flotation device for each person boating.

Fishing Season

Yellowstone’s fishing season generally begins on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend (usually the last Saturday of May) and continues through the first Sunday of November. **Exceptions:** Yellowstone Lake opens June 15; Yellowstone Lake’s tributary streams open July 15; Yellowstone River and its tributaries between Canyon and Yellowstone Lake open July 15. Refer to park fishing regulations or the park website for additional information: www.nps.gov/yell/planvisit/todo/fishing/index.htm

Fishing Regulations

Park fishing regulations are available at all ranger stations, visitor centers, or Hamilton General Stores. In Yellowstone, bald eagles, otters, bears, and other wildlife take precedence over humans as consumers of fish. All fish are wild (there is no stocking), so sufficient adult fish must remain 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. As of 2001, you must release all native sport fish: cutthroat trout, Arctic grayling, mountain whitefish.

Non-Toxic Fishing

Yellowstone National Park has implemented a fishing program using non-toxic tackle. Fishing tackle such as leaded split-shot sinkers, weighted jigs (lead molded to a hook), and soft lead-weighted ribbons 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 Yellowstone Center for Resources, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

graphic removed for faster loading

Spring 2002

More than 900 miles (1,460 km) of trails are available for hiking in Yellowstone's backcountry. Visiting wilderness means experiencing the land on its terms. If you choose to explore and enjoy the natural wonders of Yellowstone, be prepared for any situation. Read these rules and guidelines and consult a backcountry ranger before your trip. Your safety is not guaranteed.

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 an overnight trip.

Permits & Reservations

Permits are not required for day hiking, but hikers are encouraged to check in at a ranger station for valuable safety information. Backcountry use permits are required for all overnight trips and must be obtained in person at a ranger station not more than 48 hours in advance of the first date of the trip. Campers may reserve campsites for future trips in person or by mail for a \$20 fee. To make reservations, check at a ranger station or write the Backcountry Office, P.O. Box 168, YNP, WY 82190

For safety and resource concerns, especially regarding bears, camping is allowed in designated campsites only. Each campsite has limits for the number of people and stock allowed. The maximum stay at any single campsite varies from 1 to 3 nights. To obtain detailed information, check at a ranger station.

Firearms, weapons, pets, traps and nets, motorized equipment, and any type of wheeled vehicle (except wheelchairs) are prohibited in the backcountry.

Campfires

Campfires are permitted only in established fire pits. Burn only dead-and-down wood. Wood and ground fires are not allowed in some campsites. Your fire must

be attended at all times and be completely extinguished before you leave.

Pack It In—Pack It Out

You must carry all refuse out of the backcountry, including items partly burned in fire pits (foil, tin, glass, etc).

Sanitation

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

Should You Drink the Water?

Even though clear lake and stream water may look, smell, and taste good, *Giardia* and other bacterial contaminants may be present. Drinking untreated water may lead to intestinal infection. Before drinking water from lakes and streams, either filter it with a good commercial filter, treat it with a chemical treatment such as iodine or chlorine, or boil it at least one minute.

Weather

Yellowstone's weather is unpredictable. A sunny warm day may become fiercely stormy with wind, rain, sleet, and, sometimes snow. Lightning is 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. Get into dry clothes and drink warm fluids at the first signs of hypothermia.

Stock Use

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

Stream Crossings

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

Falling Trees

When hiking in areas with large numbers of dead trees (snags), be especially alert. They may suddenly fall—especially on windy days.

Trails

Trail conditions are highly variable. Some can be dry, while others are muddy or blocked by high river crossings or snow. Some are closed to stock. Check at a visitor center or backcountry office for current trail conditions.

Orange metal tags on trees and posts mark trails, but may be sparse in some areas. Off-trail travel is difficult because of the terrain and the number of downed trees. Carry a map and compass, and know how to use both.

graphic removed for faster loading

Electric Peak dominates the northwest corner of the park, an area of challenging trails and abundant wildlife—including grizzlies. For a safe hike in this area, your group should include four or more people, should inquire about conditions at the Mammoth Hot Springs Backcountry Office, and follow the precautions below.

NPS /Peaco

Hiking & Camping in Bear Country

Although the risk of an encounter with a bear is low, your safety is not guaranteed. 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 may be destroyed or removed from the park.

While Hiking

Make bears aware of your presence on trails by making loud noises, shouting, or singing. 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 30 mph (48 kph), or 44 feet/second (13 m/second), which is faster than Olympic sprinters. Running may elicit an attack from an otherwise non-aggressive bear. If the bear is unaware of you, keep out of sight and detour behind and downwind of the bear. If the bear is aware of you and is nearby but has not acted aggressively, slowly back away.

Tree climbing to avoid bears is popular advice, but not practical in many circumstances. All black bears, all grizzly cubs, and some adult grizzlies can climb trees. Plus, 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, lie on the ground completely flat. Spread your legs and clasp your hands over the back of your neck.

When Camping

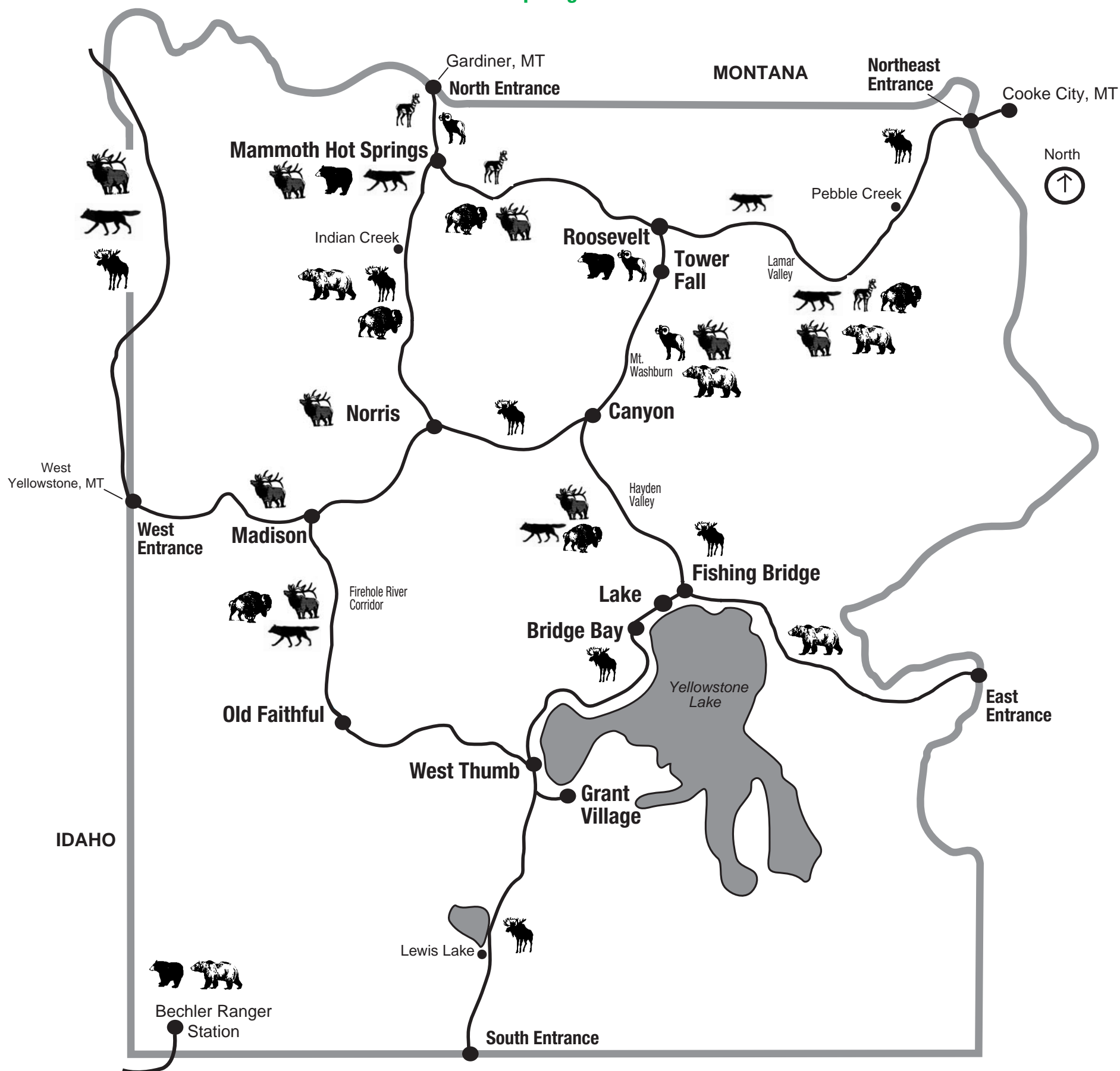
Never camp in an area that has obvious evidence of bear activity such as digging, tracks, scat, or where animal carcasses are present.

Odors attract bears. Avoid carrying or cooking odorous foods or other products. 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 such 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 (91m) 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 those clothes in plastic bags.

Big Mammals In Yellowstone

Spring 2002



Be a Wise Wildlife Watcher

Remember: You are a guest in the home of wildlife.

- Stay at least 100 yards (91 m) away from bears and at least 25 yards (23 m) from all other animals.
- Never stop in the middle of the road, use the pull-outs. Be safe and legal.
- Turn off your engine.
- Always talk quietly.
- To find out what people are observing, get out of your car, approach them, and speak quietly. Never call or shout from your car.



Grizzly Bear



Bison



Pronghorn



Black Bear



Bighorn Sheep



Moose



Wolf



Elk

BE SURE TO READ THIS

This is a general guide to where you MIGHT see the big mammals that live in Yellowstone. Watch for wildlife wherever you drive or walk in the park. You might see these and other animals in other places in the park, or you might not see any wildlife at all.

For more information, ask at a visitor center for site bulletins #287, "Where Can I See Big Mammals?" and #259, "Yellowstone Mammal Checklist."

Scientists have been studying fire’s role in Yellowstone since the mid 20th century and they continue to discover new information. The history of fire in this park and its benefits explain why Yellowstone’s managers believe fire is an essential natural force.

The National Fire Plan

During 2000 fire season in the United States, two years ago, almost 93,000 wild-land fires burned close to 7.4 million acres and destroyed numerous structures. President Clinton asked his staff to develop recommendations on how to reduce the impacts of fire on rural communities and ensure sufficient firefighting resources for the future. That report, now known as the “National Fire Plan,” identified five key points that continue to emphasize interagency approaches:

- Firefighting: Continue to fight fires and be adequately prepared for next year.
- Rehabilitation and Restoration: Restore landscapes and rebuild communities damaged by the wildfires of 2000.
- Hazardous Fuel Reduction: Invest in projects to reduce fire risk.
- Community Assistance: Work directly with communities to ensure adequate protection.
- Accountability: Be accountable and establish adequate oversight, coordination, program development, and monitoring for performance.

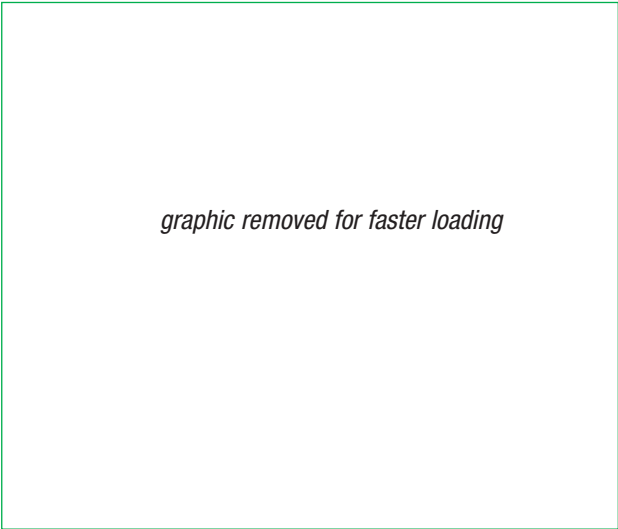
The House and Senate approved an appropriations bill that included \$101 million for National Park Service projects and activities identified in the National Fire Plan, including those in Yellowstone.

The Fires of 1988

Facts

- The summer of 1988 was the driest in the park’s recorded history
- More than 793,000 acres (36% of the park) were affected by fire
- Fires begun outside of the park burned more than half of the total acreage
- Humans caused 9 fires; lightning caused 42 fires
- About 300 large mammals, primarily elk, perished
- \$120 million was spent and 25,000 people participated in this fire-fighting effort, the largest in U.S. history
- This huge effort saved human life and property, but had little impact on the fires themselves
- Rain and snow finally stopped the advance of the fires in September

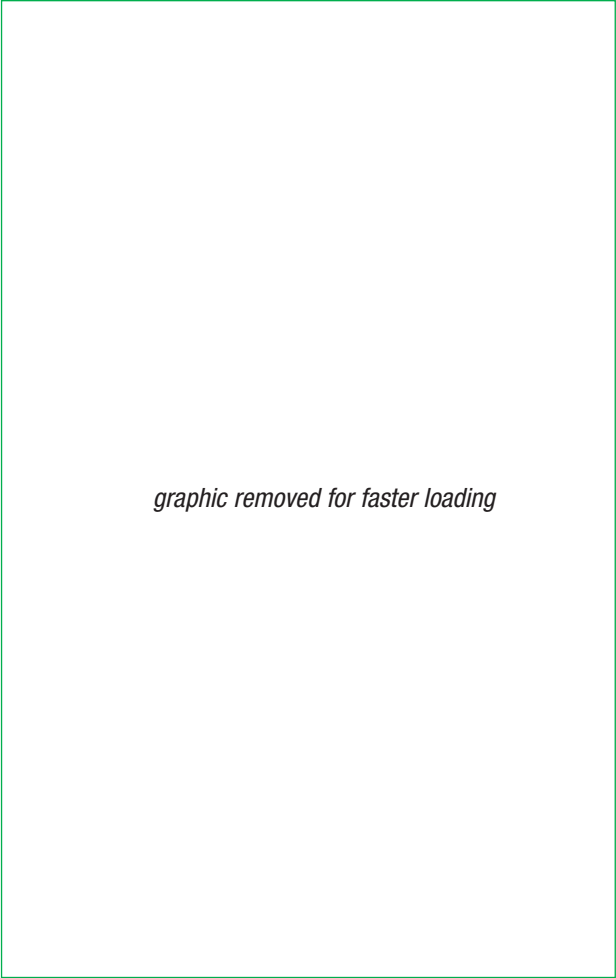
Burned in 1988



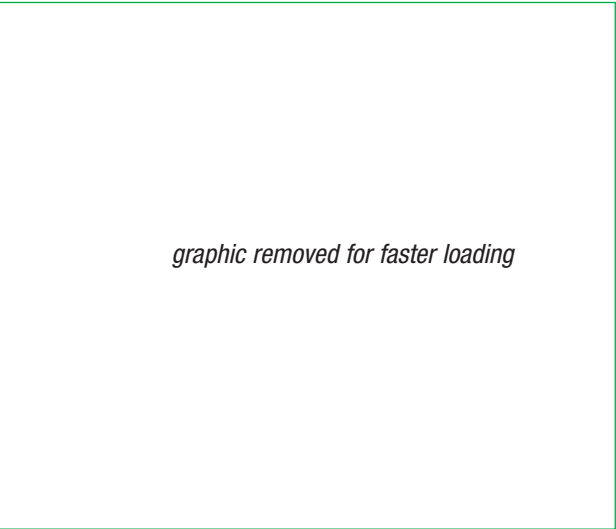
Aftermath

The 1988 fires created a mosaic of burns, partial burns, and unburned areas that provided new habitats for plants and animals and new realms for research.

- Fertile soils with good water-holding capacity and dense, diverse vegetation before the fire recovered quickly.
- Grasslands returned to their pre-fire appearance within a few years.
- Many of the burned forests were mature lodgepole, and this species is now recolonizing most of the burned areas.
- The first seedlings of Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, Douglas-fir, and whitebark pine have emerged.
- Aspen reproduction has increased because fire stimulated the growth of suckers from the aspen’s underground root system and left behind bare



The same location in 1989



mineral soil that provides good conditions for aspen seedlings.

- Some of the grasses that elk eat were more nutritious after the fires.
- Bears grazed more frequently at burned than unburned sites.
- The fires have had no observable impact on the number of grizzly bears in greater Yellowstone.
- Cavity-nesting birds, such as bluebirds, had more dead trees for their nests; birds dependent on mature forests, such as boreal owls, lost habitat.
- No fire-related effects have been observed in the fish populations or the angling experience in the six rivers that have been monitored regularly since 1988.
- Vegetation growth has slowed erosion in watersheds that had erosion and mudslides after the fires, such as the Gibbon River.

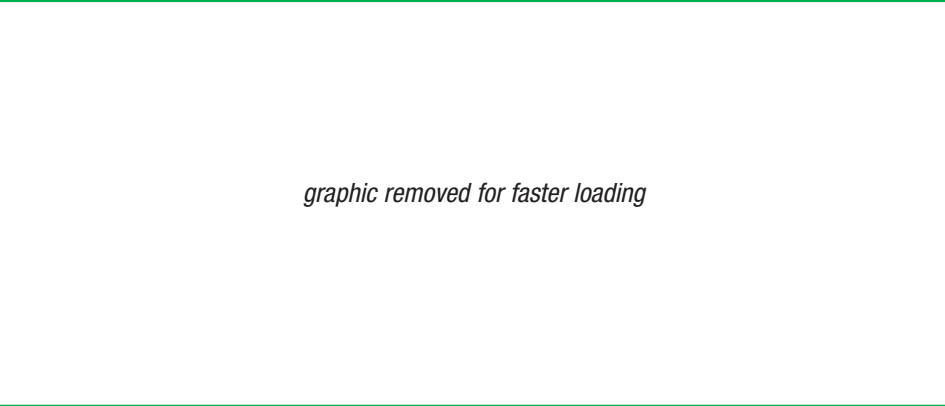
In 2001, the Arthur Fire (left) was started by lightning. Although it had a natural cause and was within the park, it was fought because it threatened buildings (including homes) at the East Entrance of Yellowstone National Park and in nearby communities.

Fire In Yellowstone

- Large fires burn through forests of Yellowstone every 250–400 years
- Large fires burn the park’s grasslands every 25–60 years
- Plants in the park, such as lodgepole pine and aspen, are adapted to fire
- Lightning starts an average of 22 fires each year
- 80% of naturally started fires go out by themselves
- Suppressing fires reduces the number and variety of plant and animal species
- Until the 1970s, park managers believed they had to extinguish fires to preserve park resources
- Scientific research changed these beliefs and in 1972, Yellowstone began allowing most natural fires to burn
- Between 1972 and 1987, 234 fires burned nearly 35,000 acres—most in two dry years, 1979 and 1981
- The 1988 fires brought management changes and new opportunities for research (see at left)
- Yellowstone now follows the National Fire Plan, described above

The Northern Range

Yellowstone's northern range is traversed by the road from the North Entrance to the Northeast Entrance—the only park road open year-round. The road passes through prime wildlife habitat such as the Lamar Valley, shown below.



graphic removed for faster loading

The “northern range” refers to the broad sagebrush grassland that borders the Yellowstone and Lamar rivers in the northern part of the park. (See map above right.) This area sustains one of the largest and most diverse populations of free-roaming large animals seen anywhere on Earth. Many of the park’s elk and bison spend the winter here because wind and sunny days usually keep south-facing slopes free of snow, which makes grasses and other food easier to find.

Facts About the Northern Range

- Lowest elevation in the park
- Driest area of the park, with less than 15 inches precipitation each year
- Formed by different geology than most of the park—it’s underlain by older volcanic rocks that are exposed on hillsides and buried in valleys by deep layers of glacial soil

- The older volcanic rock (called andesite) and the glacial sediment provide prime growing conditions for grasses, sagebrush, and shrubs
- Pockets of trees—mostly Douglas-fir and aspen—grow where the geology and soil allow moisture to collect, such as on north-facing slopes
- Fire sweeps the northern range every 25–60 years; plants here are well-adapted to survive and even thrive with fire
- Elk and bison grazing enhances nutrition value of grasses, yearly growth of big sagebrush, and seedling establishment of sagebrush
- In addition to elk and bison, the northern range is home for bighorn sheep, mule deer, badgers, red foxes, coyotes, and wolves
- The Lamar Valley is one of the best places in the park to see wolves

- Birds include bald and golden eagles, prairie falcons, Swainson’s hawks, trumpeter swans, sandhill cranes, mountain bluebirds, Barrow’s goldeneye, and dippers
- Abundant wildflowers and flowering shrubs provide one of the best places in the park to see butterflies; sometimes dozens nectar on one rabbitbrush
- Provides access to many prime fishing areas such as Slough Creek and Pebble Creek
- Layers of petrified trees are visible from the road near Specimen Ridge and Barronette Peak
- Mountain goats can occasionally be seen on the slopes of Barronette Peak
- The northern range is home to a long-running controversy about whether or not it is over-grazed and over-populated by deer, elk, and bison. For more on this controversy, visit www.nps.gov/yell

Winter Use Plan

Yellowstone’s Winter Use Plan is designed to provide a range of winter experiences and settings that do not impact sensitive natural resources, wildlife, cultural areas, or the experiences of other park visitors. The plan’s development involved surrounding states, communities, and federal agencies; more than 50,000 public comments were received. The resulting plan would have prohibited recreational use of snowmobiles in Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks and the John D. Rockefeller Parkway. However, as a result of a lawsuit, the National Park Service has prepared a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS), which includes new information and provides the public another opportunity to comment on the winter use plan. Comments on the draft SEIS are being accepted until May 29. The existing rule will remain in effect during the SEIS process. The SEIS process will be completed in late 2002 and the final plan will be announced and implemented. To find out more, visit the parks’ websites at: www.nps.gov/yell/technical/planning/index.htm www.nps.gov/grte/winteruse/intro.htm

Explore the Park With the Yellowstone Association Institute

For more than 25 years, the Yellowstone Association Institute has provided visitors with in-depth learning experiences that are at once educational and fun. The Institute operates year-round and features courses on wildlife, geology, plant life, the arts, history, and a number of outdoor skills including horsepacking, backpacking, sea kayaking, and fly fishing. Courses are taught by experts who combine great knowledge and sensitive teaching skills. This year’s instructors include National Park Service resource managers, university professors, professional nature photographers, and award-winning authors. Field courses last from one to five days and typically range from 6 to 13 students. For courses conducted at the Lamar Buffalo Ranch, the Institute offers simple and comfortable log cabins. For courses based at park lodges, rooms have been set aside and must be reserved by course participants at least

30 days in advance. Backcountry campsites are used for courses offered in the park’s 2.2 million acres of undeveloped wilderness. This summer, the Institute is offering “Trails through Yellowstone,” a Lodging and Learning package offered in cooperation with Yellowstone National Park Lodges. “Trails through Yellowstone” runs Sunday evening through Thursday afternoon every week from May 26 to September 26. Carefully chosen hikes explore Yellowstone’s diverse landscapes, from the geyser basins around Old Faithful to the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. An evening wildlife viewing expedition to Lamar Valley is dedicated to searching for elk, bison, grizzly bears, wolves, and other park animals. The Institute also offers personal natural history tours for families and small groups called Educational Adventures. An experienced Institute naturalist meets the group at a predetermined

location and joins the group in its vehicle for a private introduction to the park’s human and natural history. The Institute is sponsored by the Yellowstone Association, a non-profit organization whose mission is to foster the public’s understanding, enjoyment, and appreciation of Yellowstone National Park by funding and providing educational products and services. To obtain information or register for a course, call the Institute registrar at 307-344-2294. Complete course information is also available at www.yellowstoneassociation.org.

Grand Teton National Park

Make time for a visit to our neighbor to the south, Grand Teton National Park. This park offers spectacular scenery and its own campgrounds, exhibits, and activities. Consult the park newspaper, the *Teewinot*, for complete information. Newspapers are available at Grand Teton visitor centers and entrance stations.

Campgrounds—First come, first served; camping fee is \$12 per night. Advanced reservations are not accepted. Campgrounds fill to capacity during July and August. For current status of campgrounds, ask at entrance stations or visitor centers in Grand Teton National Park. Approximate filling times and operating dates are as follows:

Gros Ventre (360 sites)	Evening or may not fill	4/29–10/17 (noon)
Jenny Lake (49 sites)	8 AM	5/13–9/20 (noon)
Signal Mountain (86 sites)	10 AM	5/13–10/14 (noon)
Colter Bay (350 sites)	12 noon	5/20–9/20 (noon)
Lizard Creek (60 sites)	2 PM	6/10–9/3 (noon)

Jenny Lake is open to tents only. Other campgrounds accommodate tents, trailers, and recreational vehicles (28-foot restriction at Signal Mt.). All campgrounds have modern comfort stations, but none have utility hookups. The maximum length of stay is 7 days at Jenny Lake and 14 days at all other NPS campgrounds.

Lodging—Make your reservations directly, using these phone numbers:

Jenny Lake Lodge (June 1–Oct. 6)	307-733-4647
Colter Bay Cabins & RV Park (May 24–Sept. 29)	800-628-9988
Flagg Ranch Village (May 24–Sept. 29)	307-543-2861
	or 800-443-2311
Jackson Lake Lodge (May 19–Oct. 9)	800-628-9988
Signal Mt. Lodge (May 11–Oct. 13)	800-672-6012
Dornan’s Cabins (all year)	307-733-2522

Lodging can also be found in communities surrounding Grand Teton.

The times and dates for visitor centers are tentative.

Moose Visitor Center—Open year-round. Through June 2, 8 AM–5 PM; June 3–Sept. 2, 8 AM–7 PM. Information, audiovisual programs, exhibits, permits, publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3399. Telecommunications device for the deaf only (TDD): 307-739-3400.

Colter Bay Visitor Center & Indian Arts Museum—May 11–June 2, 8 AM–5 PM; June 3–Sept. 2, 8 AM–8 PM. Information, audiovisual programs, permits, and publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3594. TDD: 307-739-3544.

Jenny Lake Visitor Center—June 3–Sept. 2, 8 AM–7 PM; SEPT. 3–29, 8 AM–5 PM. Information, publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3392.

Jenny Lake Ranger Station—May 19 through June, 8 AM–4:30 PM; then 8 AM–6 PM. September 3–22, 8 AM–4:30 PM. Backcountry permits and climbing information. Phone: 307-739-3343.

Flagg Ranch Information Station—June 3–September 2, 9 AM–5:30 PM.

Clinic—Grand Teton Clinic, located near Jackson Lake Lodge. Daily, May 19–Oct. 13, 10 AM–6 PM. Call 307-543-2514 or after hours 307-733-8002.

Emergency: dial 911

Hiking, sightseeing, boating, floating the Snake River, horseback riding, and fishing are available depending on seasonal conditions. Backcountry camping requires a free permit from the Moose and Colter Bay visitor centers and the Jenny Lake Ranger Station. Boating requires a Grand Teton boating permit, sold at visitor centers. A Wyoming fishing license is required to fish in Grand Teton National Park.

For Grand Teton information, call 307-739-3300 or visit the website, www.nps.gov/grte

Nearby National Parks and Forests

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

Glacier National Park	406-888-7800
Grand Teton National Park	307-739-3300
Bridger–Teton National Forest	307-739-5500
Caribou–Targhee National Forest	208-624-3151
Gallatin National Forest	406-587-6701
Shoshone National Forest	307-527-6241

Area Communities

Montana

Big Sky	406-995-3000
Billings	406-245-4111
Bozeman	406-586-5421
Cooke City–Silver Gate	406-838-2495
Gardiner	406-848-7971
Livingston	406-222-0850
Red Lodge	406-446-1718
West Yellowstone	406-646-7701
Lodging only	406-646-9488

Services are available in communities near Yellowstone. For information, contact these Chambers of Commerce:

Wyoming

Cody	307-587-2297
Dubois	307-455-2556
East Yellowstone/Wapiti Valley	307-587-9595
Jackson	307-733-3316
Idaho	
Idaho Falls	208-523-1010
Eastern Idaho Visitor Info Center	
	800-634-3246

You Can Help Preserve and Protect Yellowstone

In our increasingly crowded and developed world, Yellowstone National Park provides a source of refuge and renewal for those who enter its quiet places. The park’s magnificent wilderness areas offer a glimpse of what our continent was like when humans first gazed in wonder upon its steaming geysers, thundering waterfalls, and abundant wildlife. However, Yellowstone exists today only because generations who came before us understood its value and made its preservation a priority.

Because so many visitors who love Yellowstone want to help ensure that it stands wild and unimpaired for our future, two separate organizations have been established. The Yellowstone Park Foundation and the Yellowstone Association work in partnership with the National Park Service and each other to provide a means for visitors to contribute to Yellowstone’s preservation. Please help us do the very best we can to protect and preserve this national treasure. Your contribution to either organization will designate you as a true friend of Yellowstone; contributors of \$1,000 or more will have their names displayed on the park’s Honor Wall at Old Faithful, receiving special recognition as stewards and benefactors of Yellowstone National Park. Yellowstone will exist tomorrow as one of America’s most treasured places only if our generation understands its value and makes its preservation our priority.

Yellowstone Park Foundation

The Yellowstone Park Foundation is a non-profit organization dedicated exclusively to funding projects that protect, preserve, and enhance Yellowstone National Park. Shrinking federal budgets over the years have created a \$600–700 million operating and infrastructure backlog for the park. The Foundation’s mission is to raise money for important projects and programs in Yellowstone that otherwise would go unfunded.

Since January 1997 the Foundation has raised in excess of \$11.5 million to fund more than 50 projects for Yellowstone, including the restoration of native westslope cutthroat trout and the relocation of the Pelican Valley Trail out of prime grizzly bear habitat. Current projects that the Foundation has committed to fund include new interpretive exhibits for the museum at Fishing Bridge, restoration of the popular Fan Creek Trail, and efforts to conserve the threatened lynx.

The Foundation also supports several important ongoing projects, including:

- The Yellowstone Wolf Project, which tracks and monitors the habits, habitat needs, and ecological impacts of Yellowstone’s new wolf packs;
- A new Visitor Education Center to replace the current visitor center at Old Faithful, which is too small to accommodate the more than three million people who visit Yellowstone each year.

The Yellowstone Park Foundation receives no funding from the National Park Service. 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 help, now more than ever. Donors of \$25 or more to the Yellowstone Park Foundation are listed in Yellowstone’s Honor Book at Old Faithful for one year. Donors of \$1,000 or more receive special recognition on the Honor Wall for one year. **Please help protect the wildlife and wonders of the park by becoming a Friend of Yellowstone.**

Yellowstone Association

Yellowstone’s partner in education since 1933

Public appreciation and dedication have ensured Yellowstone’s protection and preservation for more than 125 years. The non-profit 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 more than \$7,800,000 to Yellowstone National Park in support of educational, 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 educational programs, scientific research, ranger-interpreter 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 the Association’s informative Yellowstone newsletter and to Yellowstone Today, the official **park newspaper**, both published quarterly. You will also receive a **15% discount** on purchases in Association park bookstores and a discount on Yellowstone Association Institute **classes**. In appreciation for their contribution, members who join in the park will also receive their choice of a large, beautiful, and reusable fabric **book bag** depicting either a grizzly bear, gray wolf, or bison.

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.

Yes, make me a Friend of Yellowstone National Park!

Contributor \$25	Supporter \$50	Guardian \$100	Steward \$1,000	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Enclosed is a tax-deductible gift of _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone () _____ E-mail _____

Charge to: ☐ MC ☐ Visa

Credit Card # _____ Exp. Date _____

Make checks payable to The Yellowstone Park Foundation.

The Yellowstone Park Foundation

222 East Main, Suite 301
Bozeman, MT 59715 406-586-6303
or visit our website at www.ypf.org

YES!

I want to help preserve Yellowstone through education.

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

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Annual dues:

<input type="checkbox"/> Associate\$30	<input type="checkbox"/> Patron\$250
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing\$50	<input type="checkbox"/> Sponsor\$500
<input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining\$100	<input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor\$1,000

Make checks payable to The Yellowstone Association.

Charge to: _____ VISA _____ Mastercard _____ Discover

Card # _____ Expiration Date _____

Signature _____ PNP

Comprehensive Medical Care in a Wilderness Setting...

Lake Clinic, Pharmacy, & Hospital
May 20–September 15
Emergency Room: 24-hour service
Clinic hours: 8:30 AM–8:30 PM, daily
Phone: 307-242-7241

Old Faithful Clinic
May 10–October 13
Hours: 8:30 AM–5 PM
Phone: 307-545-7325

Mammoth Clinic
Open year-round
Spring hours: 8:30 AM–1 PM; 2 PM–5 PM,
Monday–Friday; closed Wednesday
afternoons
Phone: 307-344-7965

- Board Certified physicians
- Prompt personal, family, and emergency medical care
- For emergencies, dial 911

Yellowstone Park Medical Services
A division of West Park Hospital—
Cody, Wyoming
We're there when you need us!

Yellowstone Park Medical Services

Yellowstone Park Medical Services Division of West Park Hospital in Cody, Wyoming, has offered medical care to Yellowstone's visitors, employees, and residents since 1980.

At the Mammoth Clinic, a board-certified physician provides 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. Outpatient services are provided at Lake Hospital and Old Faithful Clinic as well as at Mammoth Clinic.

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 2002 season (both professional and nonprofessional positions are available), send a resume to: Yellowstone Park Medical Services, 707 Sheridan Avenue, Cody, WY 82414 or call 800-654-9447, ext. 462.

graphic removed for faster loading

NPS/Douglas

CellularOne

CellularOne is proud to offer service in Yellowstone!
Bozeman, MT 585-7524 • Livingston, MT 222-1800 • Cody, WY 527-7700

Hamilton Stores, Inc.

Serving the traveling public since 1915, Hamilton Stores, Inc., offers a wide variety of merchandise, including Yellowstone souvenirs, gifts, film and photo supplies, souvenir T-shirts and sweatshirts, winter accessories, groceries, and food, including hot and cold beverages, beer, and liquor.

Mammoth General Store is open year-round to serve the traveling public and, for your convenience, is an authorized UPS shipping agent.

Hamilton Stores—Oldest Park Concessioner

The 1872 Act that set the park aside “for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and the protection of the natural and scenic treasures therein” also granted leases for the various concessioners who served the public. For the first decade of the park's official existence, no lease to sell general store merchandise was issued. Then, in 1882, Henry E. Klammer applied for and received permits to provide fresh meat to camps and hotels, to pasture and slaughter beef cattle, operate a dairy herd, and to open a general store in the Old Faithful area of the park.

In 1915, a year after the Klammer General Store was purchased by Charles Ashworth Hamilton, horse transportation in Yellowstone reached its zenith. Three thousand “hayburners” pulled Yellowstone wagons, coaches, surreys, freight wagons, and—grandest of all—double-decker 26-passenger Tallyhos or stagecoaches. However, autos were allowed into the park for the first time that year, and Charles Hamilton quickly spotted the tire marks in the dirt. In the next

five years he acquired store concessions at Lake and Fishing Bridge, and he built filling stations at each location. This was the start of what was to become the oldest, privately owned family concession in the National Park system, serving the traveling public for more than 75 years.

Hamilton Stores invites you to visit its locations during the summer season for a bit of that history—most especially, the original store at Old Faithful (the Lower Basin Store) and the General Store in the Lake area. The upper store at Old Faithful and the Fishing Bridge General Store also convey rustic charm. The newest store, Grant Village General Store, was built and decorated with the crafts of many Montana artisans. The general store at Mammoth Hot Springs, open year-round, can also be seen in historic photos from around the turn-of-the-century with horse-drawn stagecoaches and people in period dress in front of the store.

Spring 2002

Lodging and Learning


This summer, make a deeper connection with Yellowstone by joining a Yellowstone Association Institute naturalist for four days of guided discovery in the world's first national park. These "Lodging and Learning" programs, offered through a unique partnership between Yellowstone National Park Lodges and the Yellowstone Association Institute, are multi-day packages that include four nights of lodging, breakfasts and lunches, in-park transportation, daily naturalist-led adventures, and optional evening programs. Choose between "Trails Through Yellowstone," and our newest programs, "Roosevelt Rendezvous," and "Yellowstone for Families."

Trails Through Yellowstone offers four days of naturalist-led hiking, wildlife viewing, and discovery in areas like Mammoth Hot Springs, the Old Faithful and Norris Geyser Basins, Lamar Valley, the Canyon area and Hayden Valley. Comfortable accommodations and excellent meals will be provided at the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel and Grant Village. Rates start at \$523 per person, double occupancy, plus tax. Offered each week from May 26 through September 26.


As part of the Roosevelt Rendezvous program, you'll experience the sights and sounds of Yellowstone in autumn. Daily guided adventures include birding, hiking and wildlife watching. This package also includes dinner served in the historic Roosevelt Lodge, and private accommodations in Roosevelt's rustic cabins. Rates start at \$458 per person, double occupancy, plus tax. This program is offered September 5 to September 29.

With Yellowstone for Families, the latest addition to the Lodging and Learning programs, enjoy family activities together, including animal tracking, wildlife watching, photography, educational videos, painting, and hiking. This program is designed for families with children ages 8–12. This program includes lodging at the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, and is offered this summer through August 26. Rates start at \$523 per adult, double occupancy and \$316 per child age 12 and younger, plus tax.

Call 307-344-5566 for information and reservations. Yellowstone. Don't just see it, experience it!



There's no better way to discover Yellowstone National Park's splendor than with our "Trails Through Yellowstone" package. Designed to educate as well as fascinate, this 4-day excursion is led by a Yellowstone Association Institute naturalist and takes you beyond mere sightseeing to show you the depth of Yellowstone's magnificence. From wildlife watching in Lamar Valley, to an interpretive tour of the Old Faithful area, to day hikes in Yellowstone's back country and Grand Canyon, you'll discover first-hand why this place is unlike any other. Yellowstone. Don't just see it, experience it.



YELLOWSTONE
NATIONAL PARK LODGES

Yellowstone. Inspiring. America.

Visit us at www.TravelYellowstone.com or call us at 307.344.5566 and mention package code YTTR for more information.

Package starts at \$523 and includes four nights stay, breakfasts and lunches, in-park transportation, and evening programs. Based out of Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel. Valid 5/26/02 through 9/26/02. Sunday through Thursday, based on availability, includes room with bath. Rate is per person, double occupancy. Tax not included. Yellowstone National Park Lodges is an authorized concessioner of the National Park Service.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

EMERGENCY: 911

Lodging, dining, camping, activities: 307-344-7311 or TDD 307-344-5395

Park Information: 307-344-7381

Yellowstone Today

is produced by the Division of Interpretation, National Park Service, Yellowstone National Park, in cooperation with the Yellowstone Association and park concessioners.

Yellowstone Park Service Stations

Yellowstone Park Service Stations has been serving Yellowstone visitors since 1947. We offer quality petroleum products at seven service stations located throughout Yellowstone. See page 15 for dates of operation for YPSS stations.

Tires • Batteries • Automobile Accessories

LP Gas is available at Fishing Bridge and Grant Village. Towing and repair services are available at Old Faithful, Grant Village, Fishing Bridge, and Canyon.

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

YPSS Celebrates Yellowstone Explorers of Yesteryear and Today

In the 1850s, late spring snows thwarted the efforts of Captain William F. Reynolds of the Corps of Topographical Engineers to cross the Yellowstone Plateau. Lamenting his circumstances, Capt. Reynolds wrote:

We were compelled to content ourselves with listening to marvelous tales of burning plains, immense lakes, and boiling springs without being able to verify these wonders. I know of but two white men who claim to have visited this part of the Yellowstone valley—James Bridger and Robert Meldrum. The narratives of both of these men are very remarkable, and Bridger in one of his recitals describes an immense boiling spring that is the very counterpart of the geysers of Iceland. . . . I have little doubt that he spoke of what he had actually seen. The burning plains described by these men may be volcanic, or

more probably beds of lignite, similar to those on Powder River, which are known to be in a state of ignition. Bridger also insisted that immediately west [north] of the point at which we made our final effort to penetrate this singular valley, there is a stream of considerable size, which divides and flows down either side of the watershed, thus discharging its waters into both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Having seen this phenomenon on a small scale in the highlands of Maine, where a rivulet discharges a portion of its waters into the Atlantic and the remainder into the St. Lawrence, I am prepared to concede that Bridger's "Two Ocean River" may be a verity.

We trust your exploration of Yellowstone will satisfy your desire to see and experience all of the things Capt. Reynolds only heard about.

Lodging, Food, Gas, Activities

Spring 2002

Bridge Bay

Stores
Bridge Bay Marina Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 31–September 15

Other Services
Bridge Bay Marina—Dock rental: May 24–September 15
Scenicruiser excursions: June 1–September 15
Outboards, guide boats: June 15–September 8

Canyon

Lodging
Canyon Lodge—Rooms: May 31–September 15;
Western cabins: May 31–September 8;
Pioneer/Frontier cabins: May 31–August 26

Food Services
Canyon Lodge Dining Room: May 31–September 15
Canyon Lodge Cafeteria: May 31–August 26
Canyon Picnic Shop—(light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 31–September 15

Stores
**Canyon Nature Store (light meals, snacks, fast foods, photo shop, gifts, & souvenirs): April 26–October 20
Canyon General Store (light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 18–September 29
Canyon Lodge Gift Shop: May 31–September 15

Service Stations
***Canyon Village: May 3–November 3
Canyon Repair Service: May 24–September 2
Wrecker service: May 3–November 3

Other Services
Canyon Village Camper Services—Showers and laundry: May 31–September 8
Trail rides: June 22–August 31

Fishing Bridge

Stores
Fishing Bridge RV Park Gift Shop: May 17–September 29
**Fishing Bridge General Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 11–September 22

Service Stations
***Fishing Bridge Service Station: May 10–September 22
Fishing Bridge Repair Service: May 24–September 2
Wrecker service: May 24–September 2
Fishing Bridge LP Gas Plant: May 10–September 16

Other Services
Fishing Bridge RV Park—Showers and laundry: May 17–September 29

Grant Village

Lodging
Grant Village—Rooms: May 24–September 29

Food Services
*Grant Village Restaurant: May 24–September 29
Lake House at Grant: May 24–September 22

Stores
Grant Village Ministore (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 10–September 30
Grant Village General Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 25–September 24
Grant Village Gift Shop: May 24–September 29

Service Stations
***Grant Village Service Station: May 17–September 28
Grant Village Repair Service: May 24–September 2
Wrecker service: May 24–September 22
Grant Village LP Gas Plant: May 17–September 28

Other Services
Grant Village Camper Services—Showers and laundry: June 21–September 29

Lake Yellowstone

Lodging
Lake Yellowstone Hotel—Rooms, cabins: May 17–October 7
Lake Lodge—Cabins: June 10–September 22

Food Services
* Lake Yellowstone Hotel Dining Room: May 17–October 7
Lake Lodge Cafeteria: June 10–September 22
Lake Yellowstone Hotel Deli: May 17–October 7

Stores
Lake General Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 17–October 6
Lake Yellowstone Hotel Gift Shop: May 17–October 7
Lake Lodge Gift Shop: June 10–September 22

Other Services
Lake Hospital, Clinic, and Pharmacy: May 20–September 15; 307-242-7241
Lake Lodge—Laundry: June 10–September 22

Mammoth Hot Springs

Lodging
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel—Rooms and cabins: May 3–October 7

Food Services
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Dining Room: May 3–Oct. 7
Mammoth Terrace Grill: May 3–October 13

Stores
Mammoth General Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): Open year-round
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Gift Shop: May 3–October 7

Service Stations
***Mammoth Hot Springs Service Station: May 8–Oct. 7

Other Services
Trail rides: May 18–September 15
Mammoth Clinic: Open year-round; five days a week; 8:30 AM–5PM, closed 1–2 PM; closed Wednesday afternoons in spring. 307-344-7965
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel—Showers: May 3–Oct. 7

Automatic Banking

24-hour cash available at the Fishing Bridge General Store, Grant Village General Store, Lake Yellowstone Hotel, Mammoth General Store, Mammoth Hotel, Old Faithful Inn, Old Faithful Snow Lodge, Old Faithful Upper Store, Canyon General Store, and Canyon Lodge. CIRRUS and PLUS automatic network machines will be in service for cash anytime during the lodging facilities’ seasons.

Medical Services

Lake Hospital, Clinic, and Pharmacy—May 20–September 15; daily, 8:30 AM–8:30 PM; 307-242-7241
Mammoth Clinic—Open year-round; five days a week, 8:30 AM–5PM, closed 1–2 PM; ; closed Wednesday afternoons in spring. 307-344-7965
Old Faithful Clinic—May 10–Oct. 13; 8:30 AM–5PM; 307-545-7325

Old Faithful

Lodging
Old Faithful Inn—Rooms: May 10–October 13
Old Faithful Snow Lodge—Rooms and cabins: May 3–November 3
Old Faithful Lodge—Cabins: May 17–Sept. 15

Food Services
*Old Faithful Inn Dining Room: May 10–October 13
Old Faithful Inn, Pony Express Snack Shop: May 10–October 13
Old Faithful Snow Lodge Restaurant: May 3–November 3
Old Faithful Snow Lodge, Geyser Grill Fast Food: May 3–November 3
Old Faithful Lodge Cafeteria: May 17–September 15
Old Faithful Lodge Snack Shops: May 17–September 22

Stores
Old Faithful Inn Gift Shop: May 10–October 13
Old Faithful Snow Lodge Gift Shop: May 3–November 3
Old Faithful Lodge Gift Shop: May 17–Sept. 29
**Old Faithful Photo Shop (light meals, snacks, fast foods, photo shop, gifts, & souvenirs): April 19–October 20
Old Faithful Basin Lower Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 3–October 13
Old Faithful Basin Upper Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 10–October 1

Service Stations
***Old Faithful, Lower Service Station: April 19–November 3
Old Faithful, Upper Service Station: May 24–August 19
Old Faithful Repair Service: May 24–August 19
Wrecker service: April 19–November 3

Other Services
Old Faithful Clinic: May 10–October 13; 307-545-7325
Old Faithful Lodge—Showers: May 17–September 15
Old Faithful Snow Lodge—Public Laundry: May 3–Nov. 3

Roosevelt/Tower

Lodging
Roosevelt Lodge—Cabins: June 7–September 2

Food Services
Roosevelt Lodge Dining Room: June 7–September 2
Roosevelt Lodge Dinner Cookout: June 8–September 1

Stores
Roosevelt Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): June 7–September 1
Roosevelt Lodge Gift Shop: June 7–September 2
Tower Fall Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 24–September 23

Service Stations
Tower Junction Service Station: June 7–September 2

Other Services
Trail rides: June 7–September 1
Stagecoach Rides: June 7–September 1
Roosevelt Lodge—Showers: June 7–September 2

Campgrounds

See page 6 for camping information; call for reservations or plan to select sites early.

Motorcoach Tours

Circle of Fire—Departs from Lake Yellowstone Hotel, Fishing Bridge RV Park, Bridge Bay Campground, Canyon Lodge
Washburn Expedition—Departs from Lake Yellowstone Hotel, Fishing Bridge RV Park, Bridge Bay Campground, Canyon Lodge
Yellowstone in a Day—Departs from Gardiner, MT and Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel
Hayden Valley Twilight Tour—Departs from Canyon

Backcountry Tours

Write to Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call the National Park Service, 307-344-7381, for a list of certified outfitters.

Reservations

CALL Yellowstone National Park Lodges, 307-344-7311 or TDD 307-344-5395, for lodging, dining, camping, and activity reservations. You can also make reservations at any lodging front desk or activities desk.

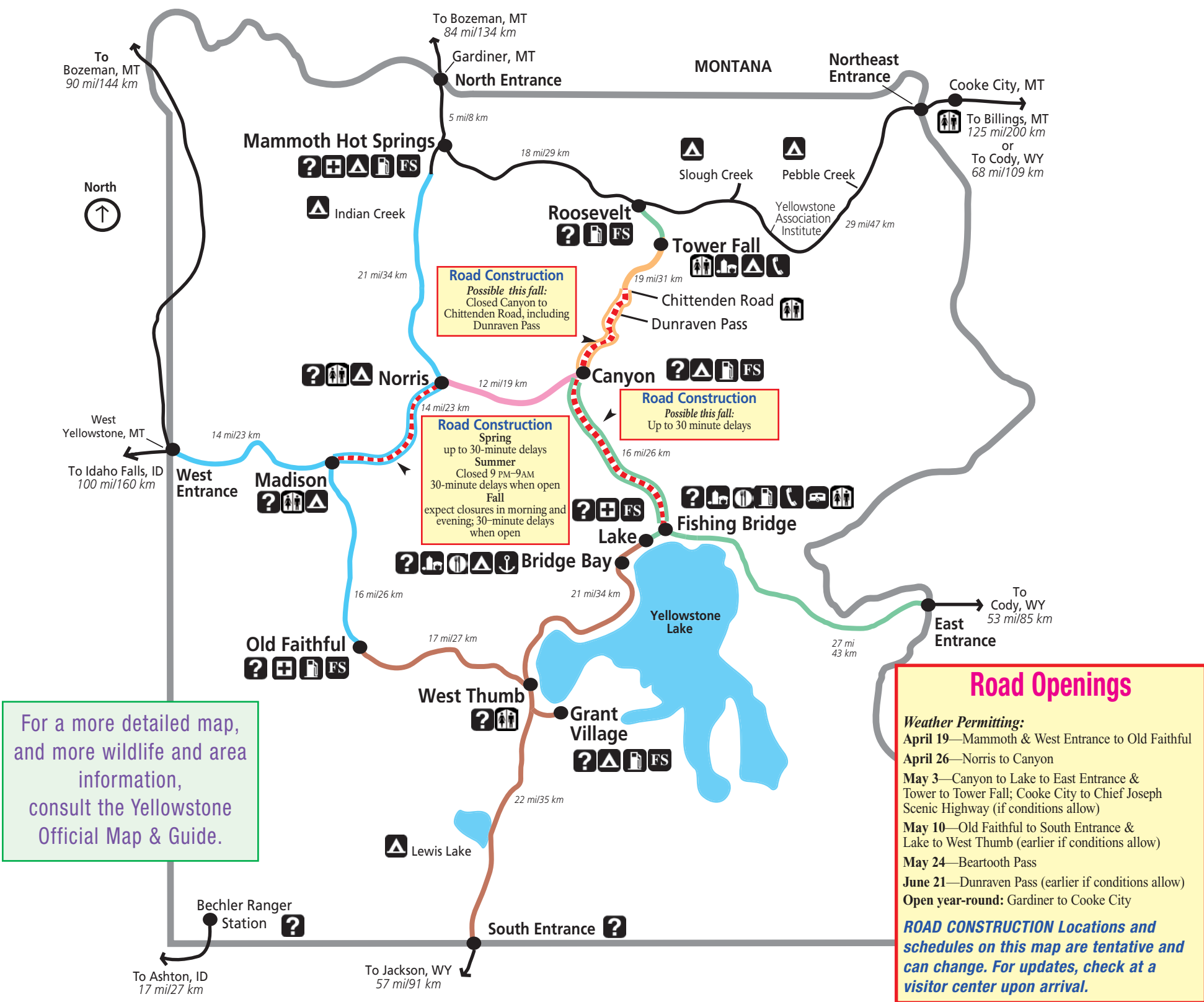
- * Dinner reservations required. Inquire at any lodging front desk or dining room host stand.
- ** These locations offer one hour film processing.
- *** Diesel fuel is available at these stations.

Yellowstone Roads and Facilities

Park Information: 307-344-7381

TDD: 307-344-2386

Emergency: dial 911



This map shows roads/facilities; see the previous page for dates of operation.

Road Openings

? Visitor center or information station

Gasoline/ fuel

Lodging

General store

Marina

Telephones

Food service

Clinic or hospital

Campground

FS Full Services (includes lodging, food service, store, rest rooms, phone)

Restrooms

Camping: hard-sided units only

April 19

April 26

May 3

May 10

June 21, earlier if conditions allow

Open year-round

Construction

www.nps.gov/yell • www.YellowstoneAssociation.org • www.TravelYellowstone.com



This map is 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.