

Welcome to Yellowstone National Park



Spring in Yellowstone is a time of change. Cold and snow slowly retreat. With the thaw comes fresh life: flowing water, budding plants, and frolicking youth, like the bison calves shown here. Nicknamed "red dogs" for their color, they're born as early as late April.

Travel Alerts



See back page for details

SPRING ROAD OPENING

Most park roads are closed to vehicles until at least April 21. They then begin opening in stages as weather allows, with the highest elevation areas (Dunraven Pass and the Beartooth Highway) opening last. See maps on back page.

DELAYS POSSIBLE — PLAN AHEAD

Traffic, wildlife on the road, construction, and harsh weather can all create road delays or closures.

Plan ahead, leaving plenty of time to travel to destinations in the park.

ROAD STATUS UPDATES

You have multiple options to learn about the current status of park roads.

Hotline	307-344-2117
Online	go.nps.gov/YELLroads
Mobile alerts	text 82190 to 888-777

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Keep Wildlife Wild

Yellowstone is an incredible place to view wildlife. All the large mammals present when Yellowstone became a park in 1872 are here today: grizzly and black bears, wolves, mountain lions, elk, bison, pronghorn, moose, and bighorn sheep.

- **Wildlife are dangerous.**
- **Do not approach, encircle, follow, or feed any animal.**
- **Bison, bears, and elk injure and kill people.**
- **Stay at least 100 yards (91 m) from bears and wolves.**
- **Stay at least 25 yards (23 m) from all other animals, including bison and elk.**
- **If an animal moves closer to you, move away to maintain the appropriate distance.**
- **Do not stop on or block a road.**
- **Use pullouts; stay in your car** to watch animals.
- **Store food and trash securely.** Backpacks are not secure.
- **Do not feed any animals,** even birds and squirrels.





Yellowstone National Park
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Emergency Information
Park Entrance Radio

Dial 911
307-344-7381
1610 AM

Park Tip Line **307-344-2132**
To report a crime or criminal activity.
Leave as much detail as you can. Remain
anonymous, or leave a name and number.

Free National Park Service App



Enrich your Yellowstone
experience with the free,
official National Park
Service app. The app
provides self-guided audio tours,
accessibility information, and detailed site
and service information. You can even
download the content so you can use the
app offline.

Follow @YellowstoneNPS



Facilities and Services

Medical Services

Yellowstone emergency response and ambulance service:

Call 911
Text 911 is not available in Yellowstone.

Medical care, from emergencies to minor
needs, is available at STGi clinics:

- **Mammoth Clinic**
6/1-9/30 8:20a–5p daily
10/1-5/31 8:30a–5p daily
307-344-7965
- **Lake Clinic**
5/15-10/1 8:30a–8p daily
10/4-10/11 8:00a–5p W-Su
307-242-7241
- **Old Faithful Clinic**
4/17-5/12 varies
5/13-9/16 7a–7p daily
9/16-10/15 varies
307-545-7325

To learn more or make an appointment,
visit stgiatyellowstone.com.

Accessibility

A **printed guide** with accessibility information
is available at visitor centers and park lodges.
Info is also available on the **park website**
(go.nps.gov/YELLaccess) and in the **NPS app**
(see left).

Qualified service animals are welcome
throughout the park and in all park facilities.
However, they must be leashed and under your
control at all times.



Wolf near Mammoth Hot Springs in late April.

Cell Service

**Cell phone service is very limited in the park
and surrounding areas.** General cell coverage
areas are shown on the map on the back page
of this guide.

**Emergency 911 service by cell phone is only
available in coverage areas. Text 911 is not
available in Yellowstone.**

During peak hours and periods of heavy visita-
tion, **the cellular network may be very slow.**
Your provider may or may not roam on networks
in Yellowstone.

As a courtesy to others, **silence your mobile
device** while enjoying Yellowstone.

Wi-Fi

Available for free:

- Albright Visitor Center
in Mammoth Hot Springs

**Data speeds are very limited outside of
Mammoth Hot Springs.**

Lodging, Dining, and Tours

As one of Yellowstone's official concession
companies, Yellowstone National Park Lodges
offers **lodging, dining, camping, and a
variety of tours and activities.**

Visit YellowstoneNationalParkLodges.com
for the most up-to-date information.

For reservations and information,

ask at park hotels, or contact

Yellowstone National Park Lodges:

Phone 307-344-7311, 866-439-7375

Online YellowstoneNationalParkLodges.com

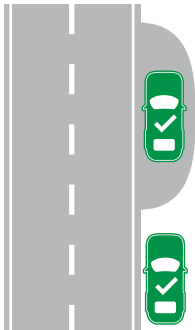


Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel.

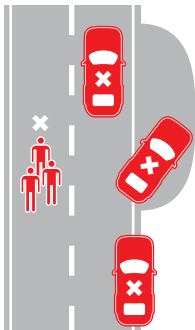
Safety and Regulations



Safe
Parking



Unsafe
Parking



Watch Wildlife Safely

Looking for Wildlife?

- To conserve energy, most wildlife are active in the cool of **dawn or dusk**.
- Animals are everywhere in the park, but it is easier to see them in **open meadows and sagebrush** than in dense forest.
- Find a place with a broad view for your **binoculars or spotting scope**, and be prepared to wait.

Protect Yourself and the Animals. Obey Park Rules.

- **Spotlighting**—viewing animals with artificial light—is **illegal**.
- **Calling to attract wildlife is illegal**. You may not bugle to elk, howl at wolves, or make bird calls of any kind.
- **Tracking wildlife with electronic equipment is not permitted**.

Store Food Securely

Do not feed any wildlife, including small mammals and birds. Eating human food is unhealthy and encourages aggressive behavior.

All food, trash, and scented items must be kept inaccessible to bears at all times. Tents, truck beds, and picnic tables are not secure. In some areas, ravens have learned to unzip packs and scatter the contents. **None of these items, even if clean and empty, may be left unattended at any time:**

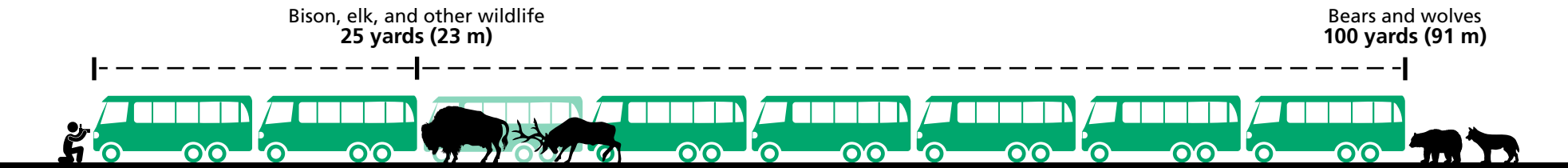
- Water and beverage containers
- Cooking or eating utensils
- Stoves and grills
- Coolers and ice chests
- Garbage, bagged or not
- Food, including condiments, even if in containers
- Cosmetics and toiletries
- Pet food and bowls
- Pails, buckets, wash basins

Park Safely

Stopping, parking, or standing in the road is dangerous. Large vehicles have limited visibility. Other drivers may be distracted by wildlife and scenery. **Stay aware of traffic at all times.**

- **Use pullouts to stop.**
- **Park with all four tires fully to the right of the white line.**
- **When your vehicle is moving, keep doors closed and arms, cameras, and children inside.**
- **Do not stop your vehicle in the road or block traffic in any way.**
- **Do not stand in the road or block it with tripods, chairs, or other objects.**
- **If wildlife are nearby, stay inside your vehicle.**

Enjoy watching Yellowstone's animals but **STAY SAFE**. They are **WILD** and **DANGEROUS**.



Drones

Launching, landing, or operating unmanned aircraft (drones) on lands and waters administered by the National Park Service is prohibited.

Lost and Found

Call 307-344-5387 to report or retrieve items lost in lodging facilities. In other parts of the park, call 307-344-2109 or look online: go.nps.gov/lost-and-found.

Firearms

Firearms are allowed in national parks pursuant to state and federal regulations. They are prohibited in facilities where signs are posted, such as visitor centers, government offices, and some concession operations. Discharge of firearms is prohibited. Possession and use of weapons, such as air guns, bows and arrows, spears, and slingshots, is also prohibited. Details are available at go.nps.gov/yell-laws.

Pets

Pets are not allowed on trails or boardwalks, in the backcountry, or in hydrothermal basins. Where allowed, pets must be leashed and remain within 100 feet (30.5 m) of a road or parking area.

Do not leave a pet unattended, tied to an object, or without adequate food, water, shade, ventilation, or other basic needs. Owners must bag and dispose of pet waste. We recommend that someone in your group remain with your pet at all times to personally ensure their well-being.

Things to Do

🏕️ Camping

Yellowstone offers many campgrounds with a variety of sites.

During the park's busy season, from the beginning of May through the fall, **all campsites must be reserved ahead of time.**

Due to high demand, **we recommend making reservations as early as possible.**

No Overflow Camping

No camping or overnight vehicle parking is allowed in pullouts, parking areas, picnic grounds, or any place other than a designated campground. If you don't have a campground reservation, the nearest campsite or hotel room may be hours away.

Check-In and Check-Out

Yellowstone National Park Lodges campgrounds: check-in at 1p, check-out at 11a.

National Park Service campgrounds: check-out at 10a.

Length of Stay

Camping is limited to 14 days from July 1 through Labor Day (first Monday in September) and to 30 days the rest of the year.

Discounts

Holders of Senior and Access passes receive a 50% discount on camping fees (excluding Fishing Bridge RV Park).

Quiet Hours

From 10p to 6a, no loud audio devices or other noise disturbances are allowed.

Group Camping

Group camping (tents only) is available at Bridge Bay, Grant, and Madison for organized groups with a designated leader. Fees range from \$165 to \$475 plus tax and utility fee per night, depending on group size. Advance reservations are required at **307-344-5437** or **ynpsa@xanterra.com**.

Food Storage Boxes (see right)

Available at each campsite at Indian Creek, Lewis Lake, Mammoth, Pebble Creek, and Slough Creek campgrounds. Many campsites in other campgrounds are also equipped with bear-proof storage boxes.



Food storage box

Campgrounds							
In Order of Opening	Reservation Status	Dates	Rate	Sites	Elevation (ft/m)	Features	RV sites
Madison	All sites reservable 307-344-7311	May 5 – Oct 15	\$33 *	278	5,800 ft (2,070 m)	A, F, D, G	Call for availability
Fishing Bridge RV Park Hard-sided only	All sites reservable 307-344-7311	May 12 – Oct 8	\$89/ \$99 *	310	7,800 ft (2,285 m)	A, F, H, S/L, D, G	Call for availability
Bridge Bay	All sites reservable 307-344-7311	May 19 – Sep 4	\$33 *	432	7,800 ft (2,285 m)	A, F, D, G	Call for availability
Canyon	All sites reservable 307-344-7311	May 26 – Sep 17	\$39 *	273	7,900 ft (2,410 m)	A, F, S/L, D, G	Call for availability
Grant Village	All sites reservable 307-344-7311	Jun 2 – Sep 10	\$39 *	430	7,800 ft (2,285 m)	A, F, S/L, D, G	Call for availability
Indian Creek	All sites reservable recreation.gov	Jun 9 – Sep 10	\$20	70	7,300 ft (2,225 m)	A, V, SB	10 sites are 35 ft 35 sites are 30 ft
Lewis Lake	All sites reservable recreation.gov	Jun 15 – Oct 14	\$20	84	7,800 ft (2,285 m)	A, V, SB	All sites are 25 ft or less
Mammoth	DATES TO BE DETERMINED						
Slough Creek	DATES TO BE DETERMINED						
Tower Fall	DATES TO BE DETERMINED						
Norris	CLOSED 2023						
Pebble Creek	CLOSED 2023						

Campground Features

- * Rate does not include tax or utility pass-through
- A Accessible sites available
- F Flush toilets
- H Full Hookups
- V Vault toilets
- S/L Pay showers/laundry onsite
- D Dump station
- G Generators allowed 8a to 8p
- SB Food storage boxes available



Campfires

are allowed only in designated grills or rings in park campgrounds, some picnic areas, and specific backcountry campsites.

Fully extinguish all campfires—they should be cool to the touch—before leaving them.

Things to Do



⚠ Backcountry Camping

Overnight backcountry camping is only allowed in designated sites and requires a permit. Detailed information on backcountry permits, fees, and advanced reservations is available online: go.nps.gov/YELLbackcountry.

From November 1 through May 14: available online at Recreation.gov or in person up to two days prior to start of trip at the South Entrance. Fees required.

From May 15 through October 31: available online in advance at Recreation.gov or in person up to two days prior to start of trip. Fees required.

For current trail conditions, visit go.nps.gov/YELLbackcountryreport or visit a backcountry office.



🐎 Horses, Mules, and Other Stock Animals

Traveling in the Yellowstone backcountry with horses, mules, or llamas is an exciting way to see the park. By their very nature, these large animals have the potential to leave great impacts on the land.

Permits are required for both day rides and overnight trips. To get a permit and plan a safe, enjoyable, low-impact trip, contact a backcountry office or look online at go.nps.gov/YELLhorseride.

- **Trails typically open for stock use July 1.** Some trails may open earlier or later depending on trail conditions.
- **Proof of a negative Coggins test is required.**
- **Hay is prohibited in the backcountry,** and weed-free hay restrictions are enforced in other areas.
- Stock may not be left at trailheads or kept in front-country, drive-in campgrounds overnight.

🎣 Fishing

General fishing season opens May 27 and closes October 31, 2023. Some areas remain closed until July 15. **Fishing permits are required in Yellowstone; state-issued fishing permits are not valid within the park.** Anglers 16 years or older need a permit; younger children can fish for free with a permitted adult. You can purchase a fishing permit in the park, in local gateway communities, or online via www.recreation.gov.

Fishing regulations in Yellowstone protect the unique values of the park ecosystem and conserve native fish species. Copies of the complete park regulations are available wherever permits are sold and online at go.nps.gov/fish.

Possession limits and closures vary. Anglers are responsible for knowing the regulations in the area they are fishing and knowing how to tell the difference between species. **Native fish must be released unharmed back into the water immediately.** These include:

- Arctic grayling
- Cutthroat trout
- Mountain whitefish

These tackle and gear restrictions apply:

- Hooks must be barbless.
- Tackle and lures must be non-toxic. Lead tackle is not allowed.
- Bait is prohibited.
- Felt-soled footwear is not permitted.



🏊 Swimming

Park waters are swift and cold.

- **Swimming in hot springs or their runoff is prohibited.**
- **Swimming in park rivers is not recommended.** Currents can be dangerously strong and fast.
- **Swimming in Yellowstone Lake is not recommended.** Average lake temperature is approximately 41°F (5°C).

🚤 Boating

The boating season opens May 27 and closes October 31, 2023. **All watercraft (motorized boats, non-motorized boats, and float tubes) must have a permit and be inspected for aquatic invasive species (AIS) by park staff.** Any watercraft suspected of harboring AIS will be subject to a non-chemical decontamination treatment.



CLEAN, DRAIN, AND DRY

Aquatic invasive species are nonnative plants and animals that can cause irreversible harm to the ecosystem. New Zealand mudsnails, whirling disease, and lake trout have already resulted in loss of native fish or closure of some park areas. Preventing the spread of aquatic invasive species starts with you.

CLEAN all plants, animals, sand, mud, and other debris from your boat, trailer, anchor, boots, and equipment before you arrive. Clean your boat and all gear as soon as you leave one body of water. Clean your gear before you leave the area where you fished. All equipment and foot gear, regardless of material, can carry AIS.

DRAIN all the water from your boat, including the motor, bilge, live-well, and other compartments, before you arrive. Leave bilge plug out during transport. Do not dump water or organisms from one water body into another.

DRY all compartments and equipment in the sun for at least five days before entering another body of water or use high-pressure, hot (120–140°F/50–60°C) water to clean your boat, trailer, waders, boots, and equipment.

Motorized boating is allowed on Lewis Lake and most of Yellowstone Lake. Only non-motorized boating is allowed on most other lakes. Only one river is open to non-motorized boating: the Lewis River channel between Lewis and Shoshone lakes.

If you plan to boat in the park, familiarize yourself with Yellowstone National Park boating regulations and information about inspections and permits, available online at go.nps.gov/YELLboating.



Certain Boats Banned

Boats with ballast tanks or similar areas that can't be visually inspected are banned in the park to minimize the risk of introducing aquatic invasive species.

Things to Do

Day Hiking

More than 1,000 miles of hiking trails wind through Yellowstone National Park. Whether you hike for half a mile or more than 10, the backcountry can be an escape from the crowds and a chance to get in touch with the wilderness that Yellowstone preserves.

Find hikes using the free NPS app (see page 2) or at go.nps.gov/YELLdayhikes. go.nps.gov/YELLbackcountryreport has information on seasonal closures and trail conditions. Be prepared for wildlife encounters, hike in groups of three or more, carry bear spray on all hikes, and know how to use it.



Hiking the Beaver Ponds Trail.

Hiking in Bear Country

Hiking in bear habitat has inherent risks. You are likely to be safer if you stay on roads and official trails, but **your safety cannot be guaranteed.** Federal regulations require you to **stay at least 100 yards (91 m) away from bears.** Learn more: go.nps.gov/bearspray.

You can buy bear spray in Yellowstone where stores are open.

Bear spray cannot be taken on airplanes or thrown in the trash. Canisters can be recycled in the park. Check locally or online for locations.



You can rent bear spray from: Bear Aware

North end of the Canyon Visitor Education Center parking area
May 27–September 30 9a–5:30p daily

Rentals include holster, hiking safety information, and instructions on proper use. The cost is \$8 per day or \$28 per week (5+ days) plus sales tax. For more information, visit bearaware.com.

Return items to the Canyon kiosk, Madison Campground, park gas stations, the Cooke City Visitor Center, the Jackson Hole Airport, and downtown Jackson, WY.



- **BE ALERT FOR BEARS.**
- **MAKE NOISE** in areas with limited visibility.
- **CARRY BEAR SPRAY,** one can with each adult, and know how to use it.
- **HIKE IN GROUPS** of three or more people.
- **DO NOT RUN;** back away slowly.



Grizzly sow and cub.



Photographers in Lamar Valley.

Photography

Yellowstone is one of the best places in the world to photograph wildlife.

The Name of the Game is Patience

To get the best shot, you will spend more time waiting and observing than taking photos. Look for patterns in animal behavior that can help you get a great shot. You may have to wait a while, so be ready.

Know Your Camera's Limits

A cell phone camera will not be able to capture the same resolution and detail as a more advanced standalone camera with large lenses. Good photography isn't about getting close to the animal for a close-up. It's about having the right equipment for the job.

Stay Safe Behind and in Front of the Camera

An unusual vantage point can add drama to your image, but you don't want to add the drama of a hospital visit to your trip. **Never sacrifice safety for a photograph.**

• **Be Aware of Your Surroundings**

Stay behind fences and guard rails. Never turn your back on wild animals.

• **Keep Children Close to You at All Times**

Never try to pose them with wildlife.

• **Stay Out of the Road**

Do not stop your vehicle in the road or stand in the roadway. Do not block any portion of the road with tripods, chairs, or other objects. Do not block the free flow of traffic.

Bicycling

Bicycling, including the use of e-bikes, is permitted on established public roads, parking areas, and designated routes. Bicycles are subject to the same traffic rules as automobiles and are **prohibited on trails and boardwalks.**

Park roads are narrow and winding with few shoulders, so **regulations require cyclists to ride single file,** and **we strongly recommend wearing a helmet and high-visibility clothing**

and using flashing lights on both the front and rear of the bicycle.

Road elevations range from 5,300 to 8,860 ft (1,615 to 2,700 m), and services and facilities are far apart—typically 20 to 30 miles (37 to 56 km). During April, May, and June, high snowbanks may make travel more dangerous.

Find information on the park website at go.nps.gov/YELLbicycling.



Smoking Is Prohibited

in geyser basins, on trails and boardwalks, in buildings, or within 25 feet (7.6 m) of building entrances.



Take Only Pictures

Removing or possessing natural or cultural resources (like wildflowers, antlers, rocks, and arrowheads) is strictly prohibited.

Things to Do



The park's Junior Ranger badge.



Yellowstone Heritage and Research Center.



Yellowstone Forever Store near Roosevelt Arch.

Become a Junior Ranger

If you're age 4 or older, you can become a **Yellowstone Junior Ranger!** Stop by any visitor center to pick up a free Junior Ranger activity booklet. Children and adults benefit by learning more about the natural wonders of the park and sharing the fun of becoming a Junior Ranger.

Become a Young Scientist! Pick up a self-guiding booklet at the Canyon Visitor Education Center (ages 10+) or Old Faithful Visitor Education Center (ages 5+). In the Old Faithful area, check out a Young Scientist Toolkit for the gear you need for your investigation.

Explore Park Heritage

Connect to Yellowstone's past. Visit Mammoth Hot Springs to walk the self-guiding trail around Fort Yellowstone that chronicles the US Army's role in protecting the park. Other historic sites include the Norris Museum, Obsidian Cliff, and the Old Faithful Inn and Historic District.

The Heritage and Research Center, located just beyond the North Entrance in Gardiner, MT, is home to Yellowstone's museum collection, archives, research library, archeology lab, and herbarium. **Tours are available every Wed 4–5p from 5/29–9/4.** To contact, email YELL_Heritage_Center@nps.gov or call **307-344-2264**.

Support Your Park



Yellowstone Forever is the official nonprofit partner of Yellowstone National Park. Their mission of engagement and support through philanthropy and education for the park will ensure Yellowstone remains for generations to come. Programs about wildlife, plants, geology, and history are perfect for curious adults and families who want to spend a day or more exploring the park with a knowledgeable guide. To learn more, visit [Yellowstone.org](https://www.Yellowstone.org).

Authorized Guides

Many authorized guides and outfitters are ready to show you the wonders of Yellowstone, and each has a unique approach. Make sure that your guide, tour company, or other commercial service is fully authorized by the park. Authorized providers are listed on the park website at go.nps.gov/YELLtours.

Report unauthorized operators to a park ranger, or contact Concessions Management at 307-344-2271.



Covered wagons at Yanceys Hole.

Make the Most of Your Visit

Yellowstone encompasses more than 2.2 million acres, most of it beyond the reach of roads. One could dedicate their entire life to experiencing the park and still never see it all. **Here are suggestions for making the most of the time you do have.**

Tour early in the day to avoid crowds.

Most people tour the park from 10a to 6p. Wildlife are most active at sunrise and sunset; arriving before 8a improves your chances of observing animals during their active periods. Park entrance gates are open 24 hours a day.

Visit a hidden gem.

Take a day hike, or stroll one of our historic walking tours at Fort Yellowstone or Old Faithful. Explore nearby national park units, national forests, state forests, and state parks. The region offers a variety of public lands for recreation and enjoyment.

Only one day here?

- Drive to the Old Faithful area and walk around the Upper Geyser Basin.
- Visit one of the other hydrothermal areas like Norris, West Thumb, or Fountain Paint Pots. Follow boardwalks and maintained trails to witness hot springs, mudpots, fumaroles, and geysers.
- Begin in Hayden or Lamar valleys to look for some of the park's large animals. Bring binoculars or a spotting scope, and enjoy animals from a safe distance.
- For a break from the road, consider one or two moderate day hikes. Always carry rain gear, extra food and water, bear spray, and other emergency equipment when venturing into the backcountry.
- Have a picnic. Unpack your basket at any of the many picnic areas throughout the park.

Two or more days?

- 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, then drive through terrain shaped by glaciers to the Tower-Roosevelt area.
- Visit Yellowstone Lake, the largest high-elevation lake in the lower 48 states. Take in the spectacular views of West Thumb and the Absaroka Mountains from its shores. Explore the hot springs, mud pots, and geysers of West Thumb Geyser Basin. Hike one of the local trails, such as the Scenic Lake Overlook near West Thumb.
- Slow down and try your hand at capturing the beauty of Yellowstone through journaling, painting, or simply observing.

Famously Hot Features

Yellowstone was established in 1872 as the world's first national park primarily because of its unparalleled collection of geysers, hot springs, mudpots, and steam vents.

Fumaroles, or steam vents, are the hottest hydrothermal features in the park, with temperatures well above that of boiling water. They are easier to see in cool weather.

Geysers erupt with steaming hot water. Variations in each geyser's underground reservoir determine whether it is regular and predictable—like Great Fountain Geyser in the Lower Geyser Basin—or irregular like Giant Geyser in the Upper Geyser Basin.

Hot springs are the most common hydrothermal features in the park. They vary from frothing mocha-like boiling water to clear and calm pools of tremendous depth.

Mudpots are acidic features with a limited water supply. Their consistency and activity vary with the seasons and precipitation.

Travertine terraces are found at Mammoth Hot Springs, where the interactions of hot water and limestone deep underground create chalk-white travertine terraces at the surface.



Stay on Boardwalks

and designated trails. Do not touch any thermal features, and keep foreign objects out of springs. It can be windy, so cinch your hats, and secure your items. Unstable ground and boiling waters make hydrothermal areas extremely dangerous.

Norris Geyser Basin.

Wildfire

Fires are a natural part of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Research shows that large fires have been occurring in Yellowstone since forests became established following the last glacial retreat 14,000 years ago.

Yellowstone's fire season typically lasts from July to the end of September. Lightning may ignite dozens of forest fires during a single summer. Most of them go out naturally after burning less than half an acre. Others torch isolated or small groups of trees, become smoldering ground fires, and eventually go out on their own. On rare occasions, wind-driven fires have burned through large areas of forest, as in 1988, when multiple fires crossed more than 1 million acres in Yellowstone and on surrounding federal lands despite massive efforts to extinguish them.

The National Park Service allows lightning-ignited fires to burn in Yellowstone provided they are not a threat to human life and property. The park is required to protect human life as well as the approximately 2% of Yellowstone's 2.2 million acres that are considered developed (roads, buildings, other infrastructure) while at the same time letting wildfire carry out its ecological role in the landscape as much as possible.

How does fire benefit Yellowstone?

- Some plants have adapted to fire. In some cases, they depend on it.
- Fire promotes habitat diversity by removing the forest overstory, allowing different plant communities to become established and preventing trees from growing in meadows.
- Fire increases the rate nutrients become available to plants by rapidly releasing them from wood and forest litter and by making soil minerals weather faster. This is especially important in a cold, dry climate like Yellowstone's, where decomposition happens slower than in more hot and humid areas.
- Natural fires provide an opportunity for scientists to study the effects of fire on an ecosystem.

Why aren't burned trees removed?

Burned and dead trees contribute to the ecosystem. Dead standing trees provide nesting cavities for many types of animals. Fallen trees provide food and shelter for animals and nutrients for the soil. However, park managers will remove dead or burned trees that pose safety hazards along roads or in developed areas.

A patchwork of trees left behind by the advancing flames of 2016's Maple Fire.

Wild Lands and Wildlife

Wolves in Yellowstone

Yellowstone is the site of one of the most ambitious and controversial wildlife restoration projects in the world. Although wolves once roamed from the Arctic tundra to Mexico, loss of habitat and extermination programs led to their demise throughout most of the United States by the early 1900s. In 1973, the US Fish and Wildlife Service listed the gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) as an endangered species and designated the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem as one of three recovery areas. From 1995 to 1997, 41 wild wolves were released in Yellowstone.

Keep Wolves and Bears Wild

If you see wolves or bears on or near the roadway:

1. **Slow down and move to the side of the road** farthest from the animal(s). Continue slowly moving as they pass by.
2. **Do not stop within 100 yards (91 m)** of the animal(s). If conditions force you to stop, continue slowly moving within 10–15 seconds.
3. **If a wolf or bear begins moving toward you, leave the area immediately, but don't run.**

Never feed a wild animal. Wolves and bears that eat human food even once will try to get food again. These animals then have to be lethally removed.

If a wolf or bear approaches closely, report the sighting to park rangers.

Since then, the Yellowstone Wolf Project has yielded more than two decades of discoveries on wolf behavior, predator-prey relationships, wildlife disease management, and ecological complexity.

To dig into the details of wolves in Yellowstone, visit [go.nps.gov/wolves](https://www.nps.gov/wolves).



Signs of Change

The National Park Service anticipates that climate change will create significant challenges to the preservation of park resources, infrastructure, and visitor experience. Within Yellowstone, scientists expect ecosystems to change due to increasing temperature, decreasing snowpack, earlier runoff, and a longer growing season. Some observed and expected effects of climate change are:

- **Alpine habitats will decrease** in area, negatively affecting species that depend on them.
- **The number and intensity of wildfires is expected to increase** in Yellowstone and across the Western US, resulting in more area burned over time. This will have a big impact on vegetation and vulnerable buildings.
- **Mountain pine beetle infestations may increase**, driven by milder winters and a longer season for more reproductive cycles, causing more mortality in certain forest types.
- **Hotter, drier summers will drive a decline in wetland areas**, reducing essential habitat for frogs, salamanders, and many bird and insect species.
- **Grizzly bears may have fewer whitebark pine nuts**, a nutritious, high-calorie food source the bears depend on as they prepare for winter hibernation.
- **Nonnative, invasive plants**, able to take advantage of early spring moisture and drier summers, are starting to out compete native vegetation within the park's lower elevation grasslands.

Bringing Up Bear Cubs

Both grizzly and black bear cubs are born in the deep winter months while their mother hibernates. In April and May, they begin to venture out with their mother as she digs for roots, insects, and squirrels. Black bear cubs stay with their mother 1.5 years, grizzly cubs for 1.5–3.5 years (with 2.5 years most common).

Look for black bears along the edges of wooded areas in the Lamar and Hayden valleys or among the trees near Mammoth and Tower. Grizzly bears are usually seen in open areas.

See page 6 for information about safely recreating in bear country.



Within the Herd

Yellowstone is the only place in the United States where bison have lived continuously since prehistoric times. Bison here are special: they're America's largest bison population on public land that can still migrate and adapt to diseases and predators.

Bison mainly eat grasses and sedges and are well-suited to both prairies and forests. With adult males weighing up to 2,000 pounds (900 kg), the bison is the largest land mammal in North America.

The herd is made up of cows, calves, and some younger bulls. During the rut in July and August, mature bulls display their dominance by bellowing, wallowing, and fighting with other bulls to earn the right to mate with receptive females. After 9 to 9.5 months, calves are born in late April and May. Their orange fur makes them easy to see and has earned them the nickname "red dogs."

Look for bison in open country along the Lamar, Yellowstone, Firehole, and Madison rivers.

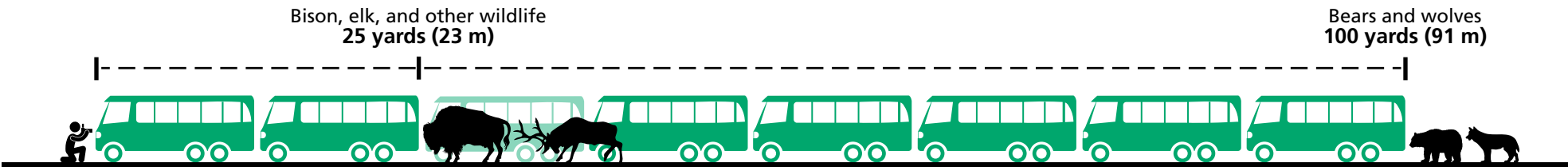
Bison or Buffalo?

In North America, both "bison" and "buffalo" refer to the American bison (*Bison bison*). Generally, "buffalo" is used informally, while "bison" is preferred for formal or scientific purposes.

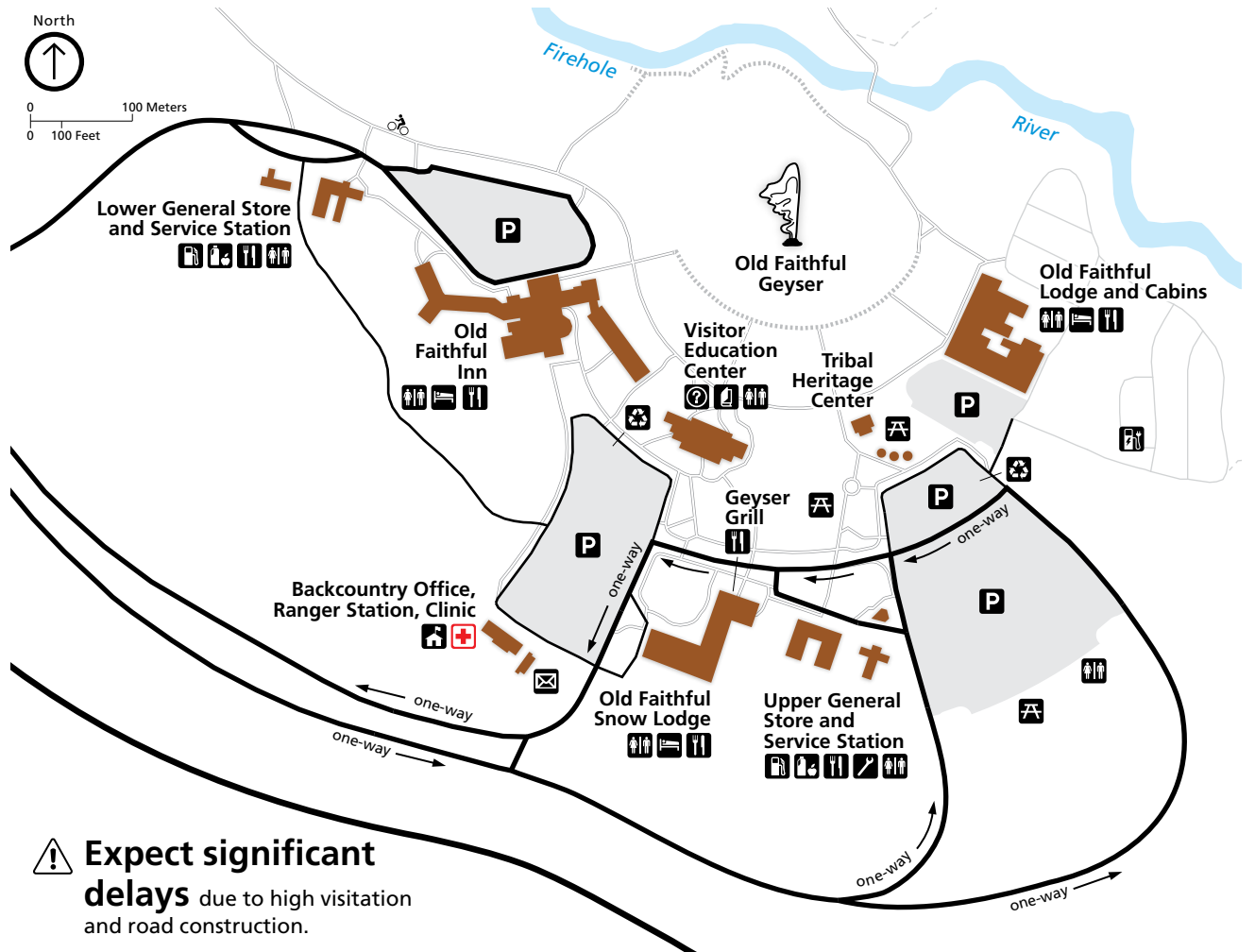
Early European explorers called this animal by many names. Historians believe that the term "buffalo" grew from the French word for beef, *boeuf*.



Enjoy watching Yellowstone's animals but **STAY SAFE**. They are **WILD** and **DANGEROUS**.



Old Faithful Village and Upper Geyser Basin



 **Expect significant delays** due to high visitation and road construction.

 **Stay on Boardwalks and Designated Trails.** Do not touch any thermal features, and keep foreign objects out of springs. It can be windy, so cinch your hats, and secure your items.

The Upper Geyser Basin, home of Old Faithful, hosts the **greatest concentration of active geysers on Earth**. They provide ample evidence of the active volcano below your feet.

Yellowstone Volcano's reservoir of partially molten rock (magma) is ~5 miles (8 km) below the surface here. This magma provides the first ingredient needed to create the area's hydrothermal features: **heat!** Rain and snow provide the second ingredient: **water**, which percolates ~0.5 miles (0.8 km) through hot, fractured rocks heated by the underlying magma reservoir. These hot, fractured rocks provide the third ingredient: the mineral **silica**. The extremely hot water below dissolves silica in the rocks. As the superheated water works its way back to the surface, it carries this silica and deposits it when it cools at the surface. In fact, Old Faithful geyser is a mound of silica that is growing ever so slowly after every eruption.

It's not the largest or most regular geyser eruption, but Old Faithful's eruptions are more frequent than the other big geysers in the park. During summer, rangers forecast eruption times for Old Faithful and five other big geysers. However, a geyser's pattern of eruptions may change at any time.

To view forecasted eruption times:

- Visit go.nps.gov/geysertimes
- Call **307-344-2751 (option 2)**
- Check the **@GeyserNPS** Twitter feed
- Check at the **Visitor Education Center** and many of the **area facilities**

STGi Medical Clinic

4/17–5/12 varies
5/13–9/16 7a–7p daily
9/16–10/15 varies
307-545-7325

Emergency: Dial 911

Old Faithful Visitor Education Center

307-344-2750
4/21–5/27 9a–5p daily
5/28–9/4 8a–8p daily
9/5–9/30 8a–6p daily
10/1–10/31 9a–5p daily

Yellowstone Forever Bookstore

Tribal Heritage Center

Lodging

Old Faithful Inn 5/5–10/9
Old Faithful Lodge and Cabins 5/12–10/1
Old Faithful Snow Lodge 4/28–10/29

Food

Old Faithful Inn

- Bear Paw Deli 5/5–10/9
- Dining Room 5/5–10/9

Old Faithful Lodge and Cabins

- Bake Shop 5/12–10/1
- Cafeteria 5/12–10/1

Old Faithful Snow Lodge

- Obsidian Dining Room 4/28–10/29
- Geyser Grill 4/21–10/31

Basin General Store Soda Fountain 6/2–9/17


Fuel

Lower Station 5/12–9/10
Upper Station 4/28–10/22
Credit card fueling available 24 hours.
Liquid propane gas bottle exchange available.

 **Repairs** 5/26–9/4  **Wrecker** 4/28–10/22
406-848-7548

Shopping

Old Faithful General Store 4/28–10/15
Groceries, souvenirs, and take-away foods.
Basin General Store 6/2–9/17
Old Faithful Inn Gift Shop 5/5–10/9
Old Faithful Lodge Gift Shop 5/12–10/1
Old Faithful Snow Lodge Gift Shop 4/14–10/31
Yellowstone Forever Bookstore

 **US Post Office** 4/24–10/20 8:30a–5p M–F

Self-guiding Trail Booklets


Available for the Upper Geyser Basin and the Old Faithful Historic District.

Public Restrooms

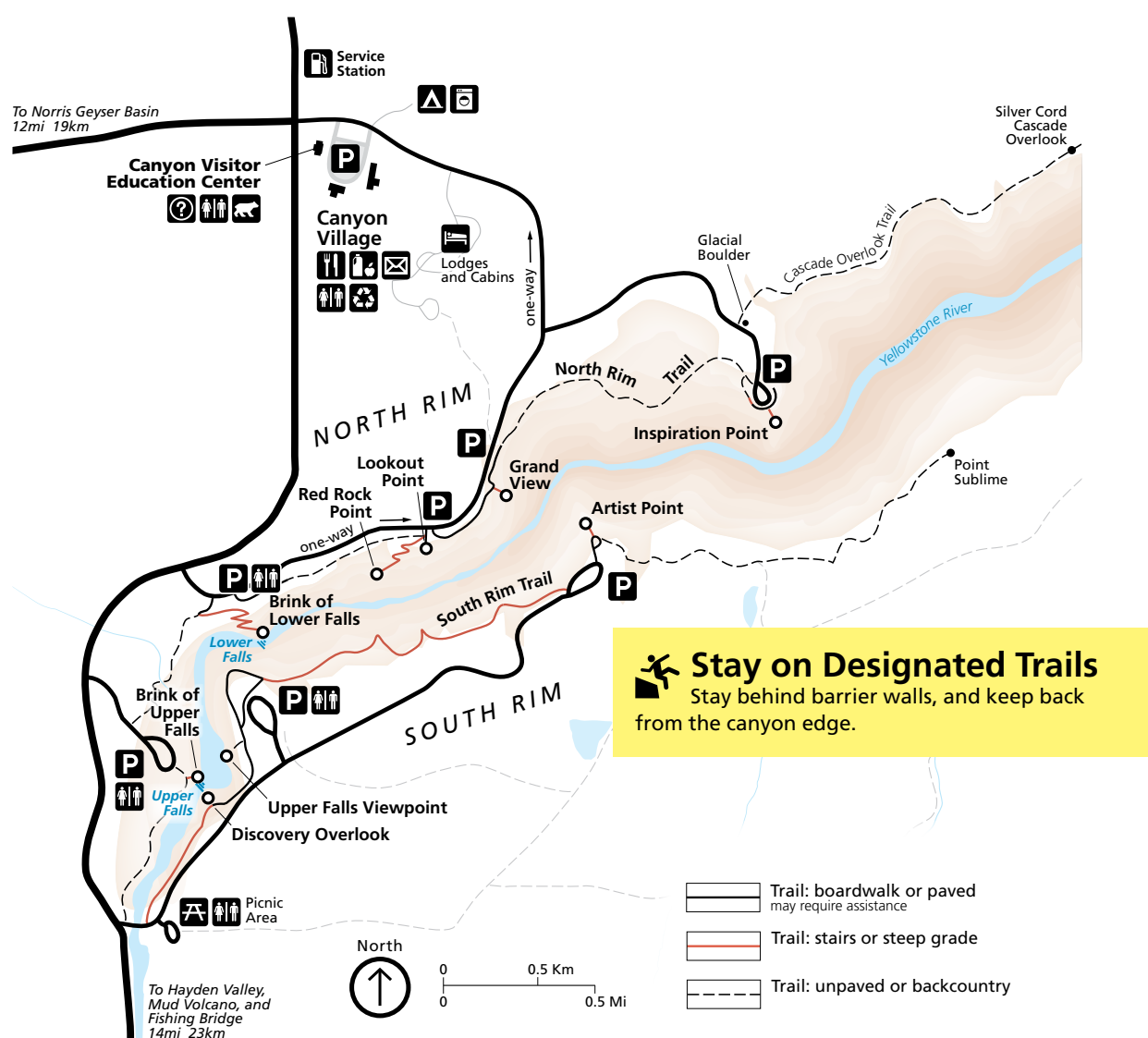
At the visitor center and in stores, restaurants, hotels, gas stations, and at or near all picnic areas.

Recycling Bins

Located in parking lot near yurts, near trash bins at General Stores, and in parking lot near Visitor Education Center.

 **Backcountry Office** 5/22–10/15 8a–4:30p daily
Located in the ranger station.

Canyon Village and Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone



The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River illustrates the park's complex geologic history in dramatic colors and shapes. The Upper and Lower Falls of the Yellowstone River add to its grandeur.

The canyon formed when the Yellowstone River cut through rhyolite lava flows previously weakened by hydrothermal activity. Hot water heated by the underlying volcanic system altered the composition of the rock from resistant rhyolite to minerals susceptible to the river's erosional power.

The 308-foot (93 m) Lower Falls marks where the volcanic bedrock beneath the river changes from hard, resistant rock to the hydrothermally altered rocks common downstream. The 109-foot (33 m) Upper Falls marks a similar shift. The multi-hued layers of the canyon result from the varying extent of hydrothermal alteration of the rhyolite flows. Look closely at dark orange, brown, and green areas near the river for still-active hydrothermal features. Their activity—and that of water, wind, and earthquakes—continue to sculpt the canyon today.

- Canyon Visitor Education Center**
Learn about the Yellowstone supervolcano and the forces that drive regional geology. 307-344-2550
4/21–4/30 9a–4:30p daily
5/1–5/25 9a–5p daily
5/26–9/30 8a–6p daily
10/1–10/31 9a–5p daily
** Temporary closures for repairs may be necessary. Check locally for details.*
- Yellowstone Forever Bookstore**
- Lodging**
Canyon Lodges 5/19–10/9
Canyon Cabins 5/19–10/1
- Campground**
Canyon Campground 5/26–9/17
Showers Laundry
- Food**
Canyon Lodge 5/19–10/9
 - Eatery
 - Falls Cafe
 - Ice Creamery
 - M66 BarGeneral Store Soda Fountain 5/12–10/15

- Fuel** 4/21–10/31
Credit card fueling available 24 hours.
Liquid propane gas bottle exchange available.
- Repairs** 5/26–9/4 **Wrecker** 4/21–10/31 406-848-7548
- Shopping**
Canyon General Store 5/12–10/15
Groceries, ice cream, souvenirs, apparel.
Yellowstone Adventure Store 6/16–9/3
Camping and outdoor gear, footwear, fishing supplies
Canyon Lodge Gift Shop 5/19–10/9
- Bear Aware (Bear Spray Rental)** 5/27–9/30
See page 6 for details.
- US Post Office** 5/15–10/10 8:30a–5p M–F
- Trail Rides** 6/16–9/4
- Self-guiding Trail Booklet**
Available for the area.
- Public Restrooms**
At the visitor center and in stores, restaurants, hotels, gas stations, and at or near all picnic areas.
- Recycling Bins**
Located in the campground and near trash bins at the General Store.

Lake Village, Fishing Bridge, and Bridge Bay




Yellowstone Lake, at 286 miles² (740 km²), is the largest high-elevation lake (above 7,000 ft / 2,130 m) in North America. The only outlet, the Yellowstone River, is at Fishing Bridge. The lake is covered by ice from December to May or June.








Powerful geologic processes shaped the shoreline of Yellowstone Lake, which overlies the edge of the Yellowstone Caldera. Glaciers carved and lava flows filled the central lake basin. 147,000 years ago, an explosive eruption left behind West Thumb basin. Many of the 1,000 to 3,000 yearly earthquakes in Yellowstone occur under the lake because of the movement of magmatic fluids below. These forces continue to reshape the lake's shoreline.












Yellowstone Lake is also the site of one of the most extensive conservation efforts in the National Park Service. Park staff work to reduce the impact of invasive lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) on the survival of the native population of cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkii bouvieri*).



**Park Waters Are Swift and Cold**
Swimming is not recommended.

**All Watercraft Must Be Inspected and Permitted**

- **STGi Medical Clinic**
5/15–10/1 8:30a–8p daily
10/4–10/11 8a–5p W–Su
307-272-7241
Emergency: Dial 911
- **Fishing Bridge Museum and Visitor Center**
mid-June–9/30 8a–6p daily
10/1–10/8 9a–5p daily
- **Lodging**
Lake Yellowstone Hotel 5/12–10/1
Lake Yellowstone Cottages 5/12–10/1
Lake Lodge Cabins 6/10–10/1
- **Campground**
Bridge Bay Campground 5/19–9/4
Fishing Bridge RV Park 5/12–10/8
 Showers  Laundry
- **Food**
Lake Yellowstone Hotel
 - Lake Hotel Deli 5/12–10/1
 - Lake Hotel Dining Room 5/12–10/1Lake Lodge Cabins
 - Wylie's Canteen 6/10–10/1Fishing Bridge General Store 5/19–10/8

- **Fuel (Fishing Bridge Station) 5/19–10/1**
Credit card fueling available 24 hours.
RV liquid propane tanks filled.
 Repairs 5/26–9/45
 Wrecker 5/26–9/4
406-848-7548
- **Shopping**
Fishing Bridge General Store 5/19–10/8
Groceries, ice cream, souvenirs, apparel.
Lake General Store 6/2–9/10
Groceries, snack bar, souvenirs, apparel.
Bridge Bay Marina Store 6/9–9/3
Camping and outdoor gear, snacks, fishing supplies.
Lake Hotel Gift Shop 5/12–10/1
Lake Lodge Gift Shop 6/10–10/1
- **Bridge Bay Marina**
 Backcountry Office
5/22–10/31 8a–4:30p daily
 Boat launch ramp, dock rentals 6/2–9/10
 Motor boat rentals 6/9–9/4
 One-hour scenic cruise boat tours of Yellowstone Lake 6/10–9/11
- **US Post Office 5/8–9/29 8:30a–5p M–F**
- **Public Restrooms**
In stores, restaurants, hotels, gas stations, and at or near all picnic areas.

West Thumb




**West Thumb Information Station**
Pique your curiosity before exploring the boiling springs in the adjacent geyser basin on the shore of Yellowstone Lake.
307-344-7690
5/26–10/8 9a–5p daily


**Self-guiding Trail Booklet**
Available for the area.


Mammoth Hot Springs


Mammoth Hot Springs terraces are like living sculptures, shaped by the volume of the water, slope of the ground, and objects in the water's path. Travertine builds up rapidly here and causes the features to change quickly and constantly. Some vents may clog completely, new vents may form, and old vents may reopen. Sometimes the water is concentrated in a few springs; other times, it spreads across many outlets.


Water follows the path of least resistance, whether above or underground. Scientists estimate that, at any given time, only about 10% of the water in the Mammoth Hot Springs system is on the surface. The features are always changing, but the overall activity of the entire area and the volume of water discharge remain relatively constant.

 **STGi Medical Clinic** (see page 2 for details)
6/1–9/30 8:20a–5p daily; 10/1–5/31 8:30a–5p daily
307-344-7965
Emergency: Dial 911


 **Horace M. Albright Visitor Center**
Get immersed in the history of Yellowstone and the National Park Service and the wildlife of Yellowstone's Northern Range. 307-344-2263
Open daily, year-round (closed Thanksgiving Day)


 **Yellowstone Forever Bookstore**


 **Backcountry Office**
5/15–10/22 8a–4:30p daily

 **Lodging**
Mammoth Hotel TBD–11/26
Mammoth Cabins TBD–10/9


 **Campground**
Mammoth Campground TBD

 **Food**
Mammoth Dining Room TBD–11/26
Mammoth Hotel Map Room and Bar 4/28–11/26
Terrace Grill TBD–10/9


 **Fuel** 5/5–10/8
Credit card fueling available 24 hours.
Liquid propane gas bottle exchange available.

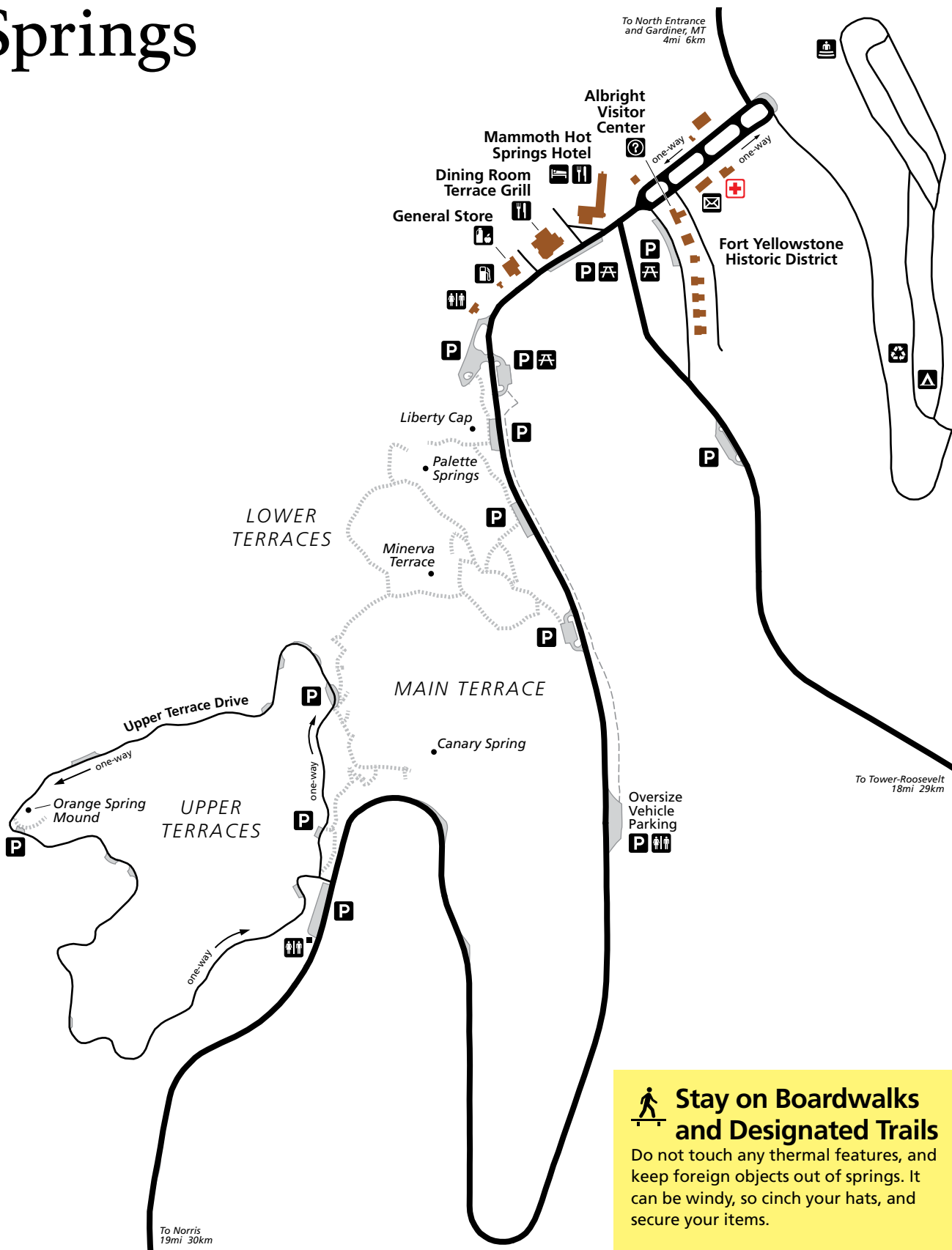
 **Shopping**
Mammoth General Store Year-round
Groceries, ice cream, souvenirs, apparel.
Public water bottle filling station.
Mammoth Gift Shop 4/28–11/26


 **US Post Office** Year-round

 **Self-guiding Trail Booklets**
Available for the Mammoth Terraces and Fort Yellowstone.

 **Public Restrooms**
In stores, restaurants, hotels, gas stations, and near terraces trailheads.

 **Recycling Bins**
Located near the General Store, the visitor center, the Mammoth restrooms, and at the campground.



 **Stay on Boardwalks and Designated Trails**
Do not touch any thermal features, and keep foreign objects out of springs. It can be windy, so cinch your hats, and secure your items.

Fort Yellowstone

For the decade after Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872, the park was under serious threat from those who would exploit, rather than protect, its resources. In 1886, the US Army stepped in to help.

The buildings of Fort Yellowstone are a testament to the long history of our first national park and of the important role the army played in preserving it for the future. They remind us that the resources we find within Yellowstone's boundaries are not only natural ones, but cultural as well. Our interactions with Yellowstone continue to shape our idea of what a national park should be, just as they did during the days of Fort Yellowstone.

(Areas of Fort Yellowstone may be closed this summer due to preservation work.)



Norris



Park in This Area at Your Own Risk

When Steamboat Geyser erupts, dissolved minerals in the spray can damage glass and metal surfaces on vehicles.

Norris Geyser Basin Museum
307-344-2812
5/27–10/9 9a–5p daily

Yellowstone Forever Bookstore

Museum of the National Park Ranger
Dates and hours TBD

Campground
Norris Campground **CLOSED**

Self-guiding Trail Booklet
Available for the area.

Madison

Madison Information Station
Dates and hours TBD

Yellowstone Forever Bookstore

Campground 5/5–10/15
Madison Campground

West Yellowstone

Visitor Information Center
Inside the West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce. Trip planning information and fishing permits. 307-344-2876

Chamber of Commerce Open daily
NPS Desk
4/21–5/27 8a–4p daily
5/28–9/4 8a–8p daily
9/5–9/30 8a–6p daily
10/1–10/31 8a–4p daily

Backcountry Office
5/15–10/31 8a–4:30p daily

Tower-Roosevelt

Lodging
Roosevelt Lodge and Cabins 6/2–9/4

Campground
Tower Fall Campground Dates TBD

Food
Old West Dinner Cookout 6/3–9/10
Roosevelt Lodge

- Roosevelt Lodge Dining Room 6/2–9/4

Fuel 6/2–9/4
Credit card fueling available 24 hours.
Restrooms. Convenience store.

Trail Rides 6/2–9/4

Shopping
Roosevelt Lodge Gift Shop 6/2–9/4
Tower Fall General Store 5/26–9/24

Backcountry Office 5/15–10/9 8a–4:30p daily
Located in the ranger station.



Grant Village



Grant Visitor Center
Explore the extraordinary ecological and social impacts of the historic fires of 1988.
307-344-2650
5/26–9/30 8a–6p daily
10/1–10/8 9a–5p daily

Yellowstone Forever Bookstore

Backcountry Office
5/15–10/31 8a–4:30p daily

Lodging
Grant Village Lodge 5/26–10/1

Campground
Grant Village Campground 6/2–9/10

Showers

Laundry

Food
Grant Village Lodge 5/26–10/1

- Grant Village Dining Room

Lake House at Grant 5/26–9/24

Fuel 5/26–9/17 (5/26–9/4 for repairs/wrecker)
Credit card fueling available 24 hours.
RV liquid propane tanks filled.

Repairs

Wrecker 406-848-7548

Shopping
Grant General Store 6/9–9/10
Groceries, snack bar, souvenirs, apparel.
Grant Mini Store 5/19–10/1
Camping and outdoor gear, footwear, fishing supplies.
Grant Village Gift Shop 5/26–10/1

US Post Office 5/22–10/2 8:30a–5p M–F

Public Restrooms
In stores, restaurants, hotels, gas stations, and at or near all picnic areas.

Recycling Bins
Located in the campground and near trash bins at the General Store.

A Global Legacy

Yellowstone National Park was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1978 because it protects significant geological phenomena and processes. It is also a unique manifestation of geothermal forces, natural beauty, and wild ecosystems where rare and endangered species can thrive. As one of the few remaining intact large ecosystems in the northern temperate zone, Yellowstone's ecological communities provide unparalleled opportunities for conservation, study, and enjoyment of large-scale wildland ecosystem processes.

Yellowstone es un lugar peligroso

Mantenga distancia de los animales

- No se acerque ni alimente a ningún animal.
- Los bisontes, los osos y los alces han herido y matado personas.
- Manténgase a 100 yardas (91 m) de osos y lobos.
- Manténgase a 25 yardas (23 m) de todos los demás animales.
- Nunca corra si ve a un oso.
- Camine en grupos, haga ruido y lleve gas pimienta para osos.

Sea prudente en las zonas termales

- Permanezca en los paseos marítimos y en los senderos.
- El agua caliente puede causar graves quemaduras o la muerte
- Nunca corra ni empuje.
- Supervise a los niños en todo momento.
- No está permitido fumar en las cuencas de los géiseres ni en los edificios.

Usted es responsable de su seguridad.

Yellowstone présente de multiples dangers

Restez à distance des animaux

- Ne vous approchez pas et ne nourrissez pas les animaux.
- Les bisons, les ours, et les wapitis ont déjà été à l'origine de blessés et de morts.
- Restez à 100 yards (91 m) des ours et des loups.
- Restez à 25 yards (23 m) de tous les autres animaux.
- Ne courez jamais devant un ours.
- Restez en groupe lors des randonnées, faites du bruit, et conservez un vaporisateur de gaz poivré sur vous.

Soyez prudent (e) dans les zones thermales

- Restez sur les passages en bois et les sentiers.
- L'eau très chaude peut provoquer des blessures graves ou entraîner le décès.
- Soyez attentif / attentive à ne jamais courir, vous pousser ou vous bousculer.
- Surveillez constamment les enfants.
- Il est interdit de fumer dans les bassins des geysers et les bâtiments.

Vous êtes responsable de votre sécurité.

Der Yellowstone-Park ist gefährlich

Halten Sie sich von Tieren fern

- Nähern Sie sich keinen Tieren an und füttern Sie sie nicht.
- Bisons, Bären und Elche haben in der Vergangenheit Menschen verletzt und getötet.
- Bleiben Sie 100 Yard (91 m) von Bären und Wölfen entfernt.
- Bleiben Sie 25 Yard (23 m) von allen anderen Tieren entfernt.
- Laufen Sie niemals von einem Bären weg.
- Wandern Sie in einer Gruppe, machen Sie Lärm und tragen Sie ein Bärenspray bei sich.

Vorsicht in Thermalbereichen

- Bleiben Sie auf Geh- und Wanderwegen.
- Das heiße Wasser kann zu schweren Verbrennungen oder Tod führen.
- Niemals laufen, schubsen oder stoßen.
- Achten Sie stets auf Ihre Kinder.
- Rauchen ist nicht gestattet in Geysirbereichen oder Gebäuden.

Sie sind für deren Sicherheit verantwortlich.

Национальный парк Йеллоустоун опасен.

- Перемещайтесь только по дощатым настилам и оборудованным тропам.
- Не бросайте в гидротермальные объекты предметы, в том числе монеты и мелкие камни.
- Не курите в зданиях и гейзеровых бассейнах.
- Не прикармливайте диких животных и птиц.
- В соответствии с законом все посетители должны держаться на расстоянии не менее 91 м (100 ярдов) от медведей и волков и не менее 23 метров (25 ярдов) от других животных, включая бизонов, вапити и койотов.

Yellowstone è pericolosa

- Percorrere le passerelle e i sentieri.
- Non lanciate oggetti, come monete e sassolini, nelle formazioni idrotermali.
- È vietato fumare nei bacini dei geysers o negli edifici
- Non date da mangiare agli animali selvatici, compresi gli uccelli.
- La legge richiede che tutti i visitatori restino ad almeno 91 metri (100 iarde) da orsi e lupi, e ad almeno 23 metri (25 iarde) da tutti gli altri animali, inclusi bisonti, renne e coyote.

在石家公要 小心危

与 物保持距离

- 勿靠近或 任何 物喂食。
- 野牛，熊和麋鹿都曾致人受 或死亡。
- 与熊或狼保持100 (91米) 的距离。
- 与其他 物保持25 (23米) 的距离。
- 不要 熊面前逃跑。
- 伴而行, 制造噪音并 防熊 。

小心 泉

- 勿离 木 道或游 。
- 水可 致 重 或死亡 。
- 勿奔跑、推搡或 。
- 刻照管好您的小孩 。
- 歇泉盆地或建筑物 不允 吸 。

您 自己的安全 。

イエローストーンは危険な場所です

動物から距離を置いて下さい

- 絶対に動物に近づいたり、エサを与えたりしないで下さい。
- バイソン、熊やヘラジカが人に危害を加え、死に至るケースも発生しています。
- 熊や狼からは100ヤード(91メートル)離れて下さい。
- その他すべての動物からは25ヤード(23メートル)離れて下さい。
- 熊に出くわしても、絶対に走らないで下さい。
- ハイキングする時はグループで行動し、音を立て、熊撃退スプレーを携帯して下さい。

高温地帯では注意して下さい

- 遊歩道や小道を歩いて下さい。
- 高温地帯により重度のやけどを負ったり、死に至るケースがあります。
- 絶対に走ったり、押したり、押しのけたりしないで下さい。
- 常にお子様から目を離さないで下さい。
- 間欠泉盆地や建物内は禁煙です。

自分自身の身の安全に責任を持って下さい。

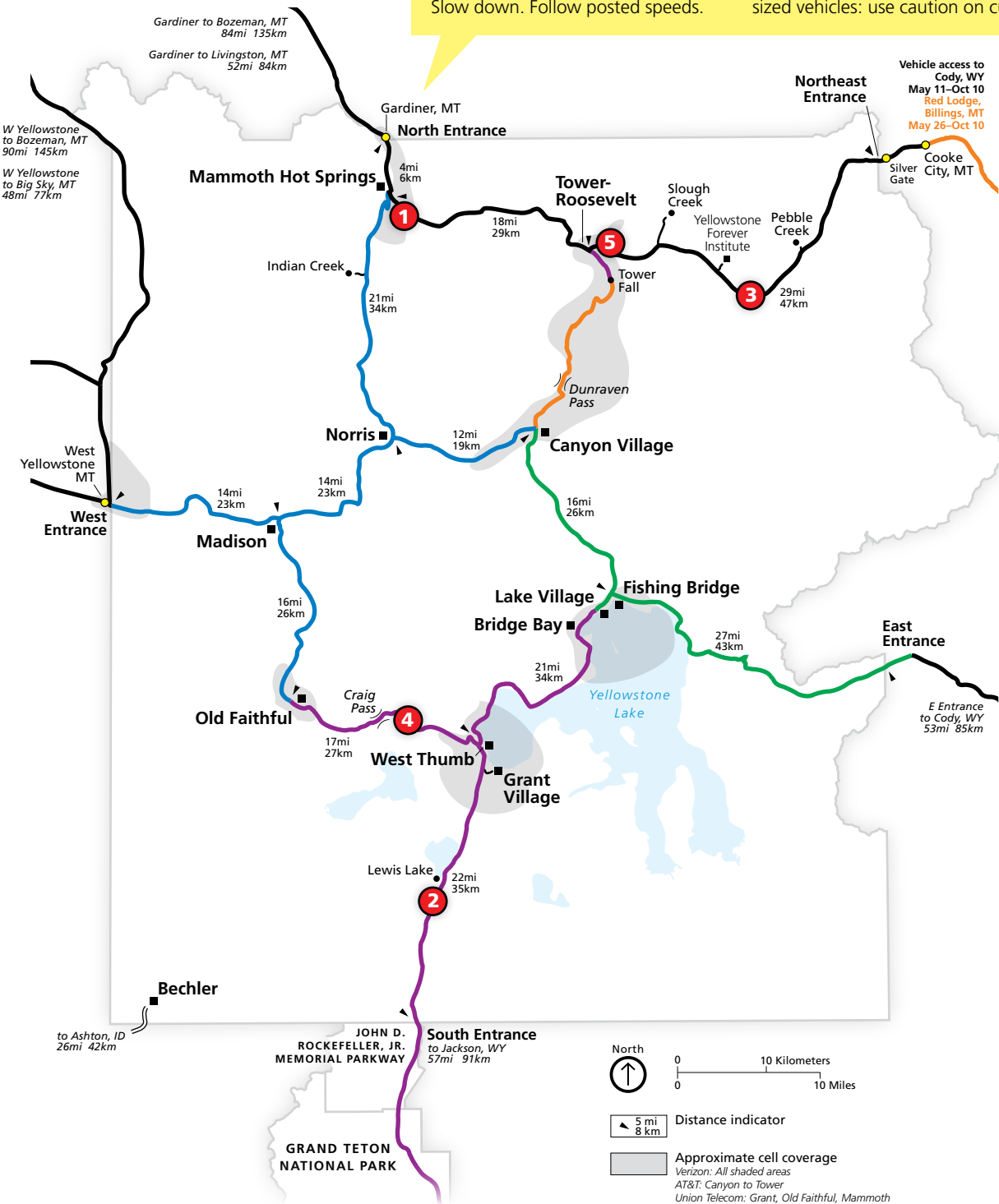
엘로스톤 국립 공원은 위험한 장소입니다.

- 보드워크와 등산로를 벗어나지 마십시오.
- 동전과 조약돌을 포함하는 물체들을 열수 구역에 던지지 마십시오.
- 간헐천 지대나 건물에서는 흡연이 허용되지 않습니다.
- 새를 포함하는 야생동물에게 먹이를 주지 마십시오.
- 법률에 의하면, 모든 방문객들은 공과 늑대로부터 최소한 100야드(91미터), 그리고 들소, 엘크, 코요테를 포함하는 다른 모든 동물들은 최소한 25 야드(23미터)의 거리를 유지해야 합니다.

go.nps.gov/translate-ynp

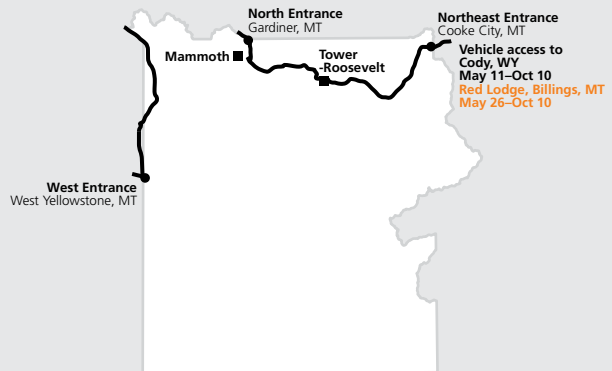
Park Roads

Drive carefully on the Temporary North Entrance Road between the North Entrance and Mammoth. Leave extra room between you and the next vehicle. Keep your eyes on the road. Watch for wildlife. Over-sized vehicles: use caution on curves. Slow down. Follow posted speeds.

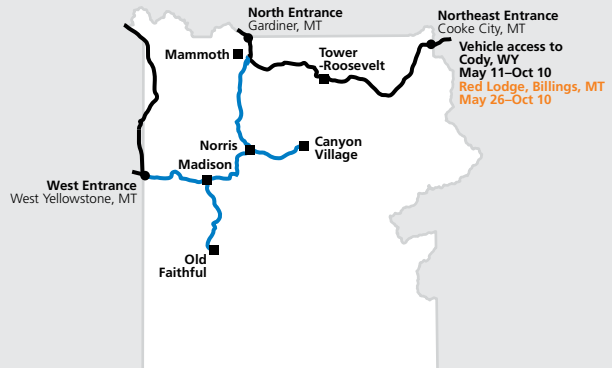


Road Schedule

Weather permitting, roads open at 8a and close at 12:01a on the days listed. Changes and delays are possible.



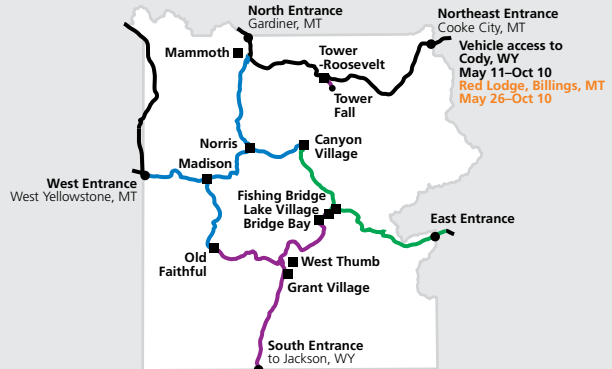
Roads Open Year-Round



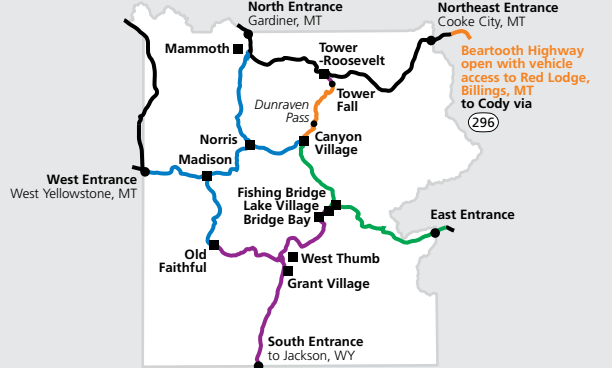
Roads Open April 21–October 31



Roads Open May 5–October 31



Roads Open May 12–October 31



Roads Open May 26–mid-October depending on conditions

Travel Alerts

- 1 Gardner River High Bridge**
THROUGH MAY 22: Up to 20 min. delays
- 2 Lewis River Bridge**
MAY 12–OCT 31: Up to 20 min. delays
NIGHT CLOSURES POSSIBLE. Check online, in the NPS app, or locally for current status.
- 3 Northeast Entrance Road**
THROUGH SEP 30: Up to 30 min. delays
- 4 Old Faithful to West Thumb**
MAY 12–OCT 31: Up to 30 min. delays
- 5 Yellowstone River Bridge**
THROUGH YEAR END: Up to 30 min. delays

Drive Carefully

The park speed limit is 45 mph (72 kph) unless posted slower. Icy and wet roads require extra attention.

Watch for wildlife on or near roadways.

Keep the road clear at all times, even when watching wildlife. Don't stop, stand, or walk in the road. Use a pullout if you need to stop for any reason.

Share the Road

Cyclists must ride single file. Drivers should pass no closer than 3 feet (1 m) to bicycles and roadside pedestrians.

Separate Fee for Grand Teton

Visit nps.gov/GRTE for more information.

Road Status Updates

Hotline 307-344-2117
Online go.nps.gov/YELLroads
Mobile alerts text 82190 to 888-777