

# Yellowstone Today

A National Park Service Publication For Yellowstone Visitors

Autumn 1995 \* Information \* Regulations & Safety \* Activities

## — Important road information for all visitors —

### About the roads

Road construction is perennial in Yellowstone. In general, park roads have either recently been repaired or reconstructed, or are scheduled for repair or reconstruction. Approximately 80% of main park roads (about 185 miles) are in a structurally deficient state—with poor quality road bases failing under the weight, speed, and volume of modern traffic for which they were not designed. Harsh winter weather and short construction seasons provide additional challenges.

These needs are now being addressed under a 20-year, \$300 million Federal Lands Highway Program for Yellowstone National Park. In addition to the major construction described to the right, road repair crews will be working in other areas of the park throughout the 1995 season. Thank you for your patience with our road construction efforts.

Other road closures or delays are possible. For current road information, call (307) 344-7381 (long distance from some park locations).

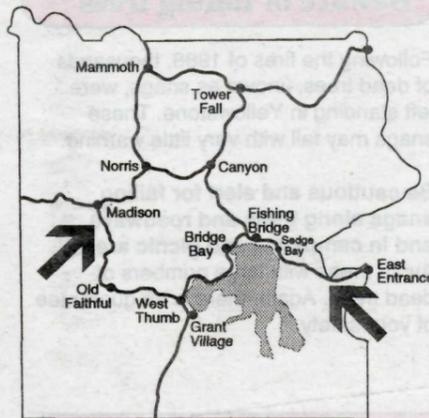
### Madison-Old Faithful

Road construction on the Madison to Old Faithful road on the park's west side (see arrow at right and map on back page), will follow this autumn schedule:

**Through Sept. 4** **Weekdays:** Open 9:00am-9:00pm with up to 30 minute delays; closed 9:00pm-9:00am Sunday-Thursday nights. **Weekends:** Generally open 9:00am Friday through 9:00pm Sunday, but night closures are possible; check locally for info.

**Sept. 5-30** **Weekdays:** Open 7:00-10:00am and 6:00-9:00pm with up to 30 minute delays; closed all other times. **Weekends:** Open 7:00am Saturday through 9:00pm Sunday.

**October 1** Closed for the season.



**Hikers and Anglers:** For information on trailhead access between Madison and Old Faithful, please ask at the Old Faithful Visitor Center, the Old Faithful Ranger Station or the Madison Information Station (open through October 1).

For information on trailhead access on the East Entrance Road, please ask at Lake Ranger Station or Fishing Bridge Visitor Center (open through October 1).

### East Entrance

Road construction on the East Entrance Road (see arrow at left and map on back page) will follow this autumn schedule:

**Through Sept. 4** Open 9:00am-9:00pm with up to 30 minute delays; closed all other times.

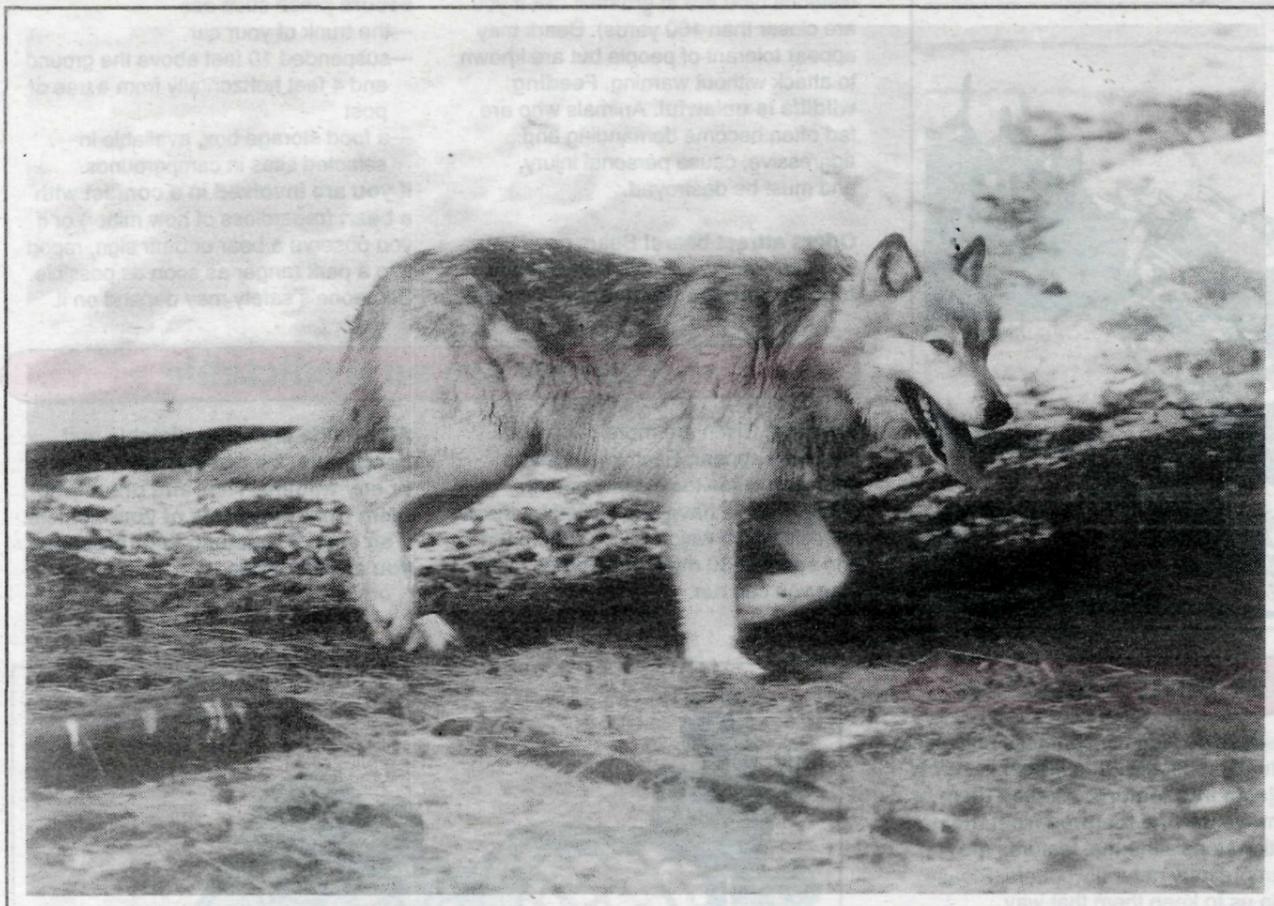
**Sept. 5-Nov. 5** Open 7:00-10:00am and 6:00-9:00pm with up to 30 minute delays; closed all other times.

**November 6** Closed for the season. **Note:** Construction will primarily affect the section from East Entrance to Sedge Bay. Lake Butte Overlook is closed for the year. For facilities and dates of operation at Fishing Bridge, see p. 11.

### Cyclists/walkers: beware!

**Motorcyclists and bicyclists:** Roads can be very rough, with large potholes. Please ride with care!  
**Pedestrians:** Be cautious when walking, especially near roadways and/or in congested areas. Please walk with care!

**Emergency—dial 911**  
**Contact a ranger—344-7381**



Wolves arrived in Yellowstone during the winter of 1994-95; for more information, see page 6. NPS file photo

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

## — Wildlife need your help —

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

The wildlife of Yellowstone are a special treasure—shared by every past, present, and future visitor to the park. In order to thrive—and in some cases, in order to

survive—these animals need our respect. You can help by following the simple rule below, and by encouraging other park visitors to do likewise.

**Do not approach wildlife at close range.** Their most basic needs include space to feed and roam, free from the

influences of humans. When denied this, they may become stressed. **There's a simple way to know if you are disturbing wildlife: if you cause an animal to move, you are too close.** For more information on wildlife and human safety, see page 2.

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# WARNING!

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

**Emergency—dial 911**

**Contact a ranger 344-7381**

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

### Beware of falling trees

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

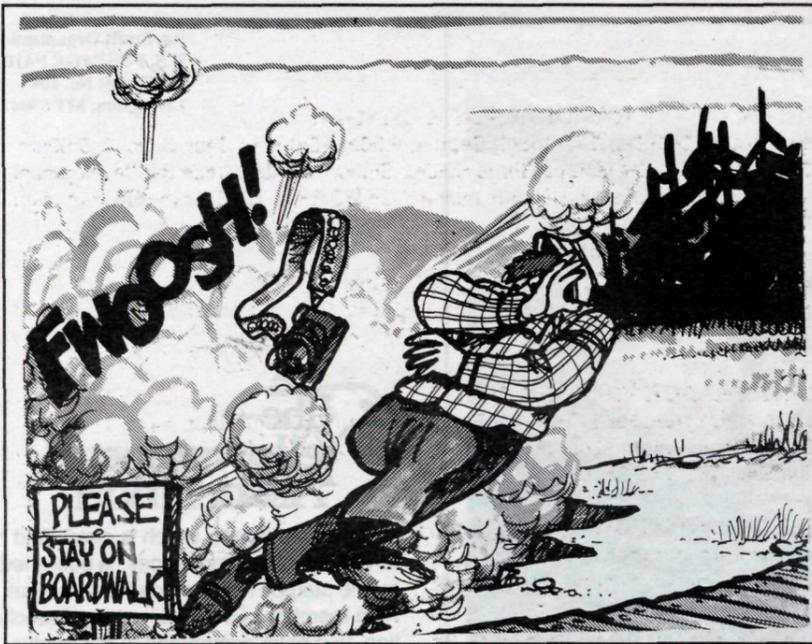
**Be cautious and alert for falling snags along trails and roadways, and in campsites and picnic areas.** Avoid areas with large numbers of dead trees. Again, there is no guarantee of your safety.

### Avoid these situations

Your visit may be marred by tragedy if you violate park rules. Park rangers **strictly** enforce park regulations to protect you and the park. Please help keep contacts with you pleasant by paying special attention to park regulations and avoiding these problems:

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

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



### Scalding water can ruin your vacation

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

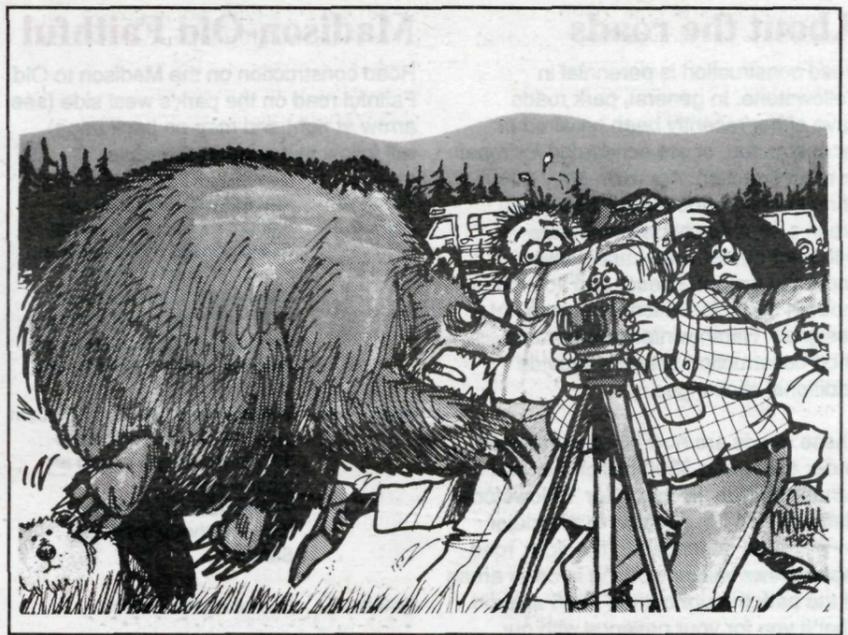
**Thermal features are easily destroyed.** Visitors throwing objects into these features have damaged a number of geysers and hot springs. Walking on them, carving or defacing them, or removing souvenir pieces of formations

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

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

### Watch your children

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



### Bears are dangerous

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

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

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

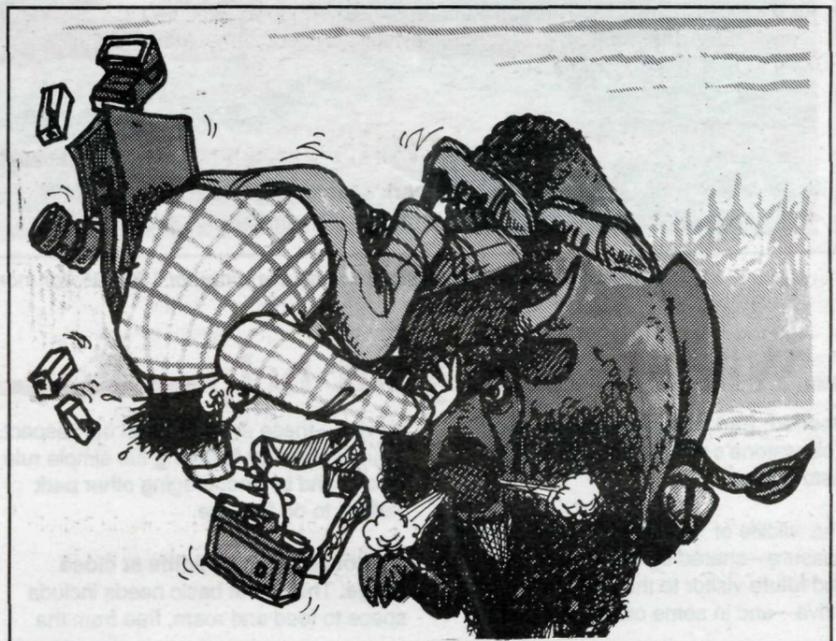
- the trunk of your car
- suspended 10 feet above the ground and 4 feet horizontally from a tree or post
- a food storage box, available in selected sites in campgrounds.

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

### Animals are unpredictable

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

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



## — Exploring Yellowstone: getting started

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

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

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

### GEYSERS & HOT SPRINGS

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

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

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

### GRAND CANYON

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

### YELLOWSTONE LAKE

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

history. Fishing and boating permits are available at several locations (see page 5). The fishing season will be open through the first Sunday of November.

### WILDLIFE

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

### FALL COLOR

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

### WEATHER & ROADS

Autumn weather is unpredictable. Indian summer may linger far into November or winter may arrive on Labor Day! The average elevation of park roads is approximately 7,700 feet above sea level; autumn road conditions often seem winter-like. Typically, September snow storms may temporarily close roads or cause driving restrictions. October storms may be more frequent and intense. **Park roads, with the exception of the year round auto road linking the North and Northeast Entrances, close for the season on the first Sunday in November. See pages 1 and 12 for road construction information.** For current road and weather information, call park headquarters at (307)344-7381.

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

### SERVICES & FACILITIES

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

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

## — Visitor centers and museums

### ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER, MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

**Open year round.** Through Sept. 4, 8:00am-7:00pm; beginning Sept. 5, 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications. Exhibits depict the history of Yellowstone National Park from its prehistory through the days of stagecoach touring, the Army era of park administration, and the creation of the National Park Service. A film, "The Challenge of Yellowstone," is shown. A wolf display is located on the second floor. Call (307)344-2263 for more information.

### OLD FAITHFUL VISITOR CENTER

**Open through November 5.** Through Sept. 4, 8:00am-7:00pm; Sept. 5-Nov. 5, 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications, geyser eruption predictions. A video and/or film on geothermal features is shown throughout the day. Call (307)545-2750 for more information.

### CANYON VISITOR CENTER

**Open through October 1.** Through Sept. 4, 8:00am-7:00pm; Sept. 5-Oct. 1, 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications. The *Imagine Yellowstone* young people's art and writing exhibit is on display; this year's theme is "Endangered Species: Why Should We Care?" Call (307)242-2550 for more information.

### NORRIS GEYSER BASIN MUSEUM

**Open through October 1.** Through Sept. 4, 8:00am-7:00pm; Sept. 5-Oct. 1, 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications, exhibits on geothermal features. Call (307)344-2812 for more information.

### MUSEUM OF THE NATIONAL PARK RANGER

**Open through October 1.** Through Sept. 4, 9:00am-6:00pm; Sept. 5-Oct. 1, 9:00am-5:00pm. Located in the historic Norris Soldier Station, exhibits trace the development of the park ranger profession. Video shown. Call (307)344-7353 for more information.

### FISHING BRIDGE VISITOR CENTER

**Open through October 1.** Through Sept. 4, 8:00am-7:00pm; Sept. 5-Oct. 1, 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications, exhibits. Call (307)242-2450 for more information.

### GRANT VILLAGE VISITOR CENTER

**Open through October 1.** Through Sept. 4, 8:00am-7:00pm; Sept. 5-Oct. 1, 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications, slide program or film, *Yellowstone and Fire* exhibit. Call (307)242-2650 for more information.

### WEST THUMB INFORMATION STATION

**Open through October 1.** Through Sept. 4, 8:00am-7:00pm; Sept. 5-Oct. 1, 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications.

### MADISON INFORMATION STATION

**Open through October 1.** Through Sept. 4, 8:00am-7:00pm; Sept. 5-Oct. 1, 9:00am-5:00pm. Information, publications. Call (307)242-2821 for more information.

## — Self-guiding trails

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Other Useful Information

**ACCIDENTS** Report all accidents or injuries to a park ranger.

**BICYCLING** Bicycling is permitted on established public roads, parking areas, and designated routes. There are no bicycle paths along roadways. **Bikes are prohibited on backcountry trails and boardwalks.** Safety gear, including helmet and high visibility clothing, is highly recommended for all bicyclists. Park roads are narrow and winding; most do not have a shoulder, or shoulders are covered with gravel. During spring, high snowbanks make travel more dangerous. Road elevations range from 5,300 to 8,860 feet and relatively long distances exist between services and facilities.

Motorists frequently do not see bicyclists or fail to give them sufficient space on the road. Drivers sometimes pass on hill crests, blind curves or in oncoming traffic. Vehicles, especially motor homes or those towing trailers, may have wide mirrors, posing an additional hazard. For more information about bicycling in Yellowstone, including a list of trails, stop at a visitor center.

**BOATING** A permit is required for all vessels, including float tubes, and must be obtained in person at any of the following locations: South Entrance, Lewis Lake Campground, Grant Visitor Center, Bridge Bay Marina and Lake Ranger Station. Non-motorized boating permits only are available at the Canyon and Mammoth Visitor Centers, Northeast Entrance and Bechler Ranger Station. The fee is \$20 (annual) or \$10 (7 day) for motorized vessels and \$10 (annual) or \$5 (7 day) for nonmotorized vessels. A Coast Guard approved personal wearable flotation device is required for each person boating.

Grand Teton National Park's boat permit will be honored as a one-time 7 day permit or can be applied toward a Yellowstone annual permit. All vessels are prohibited on park rivers and streams except the channel between Lewis and Shoshone Lakes, where only hand propelled vessels are permitted.

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

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

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

**FIREARMS** All firearms, including state-permitted concealed weapons, are not allowed in Yellowstone. However, unloaded firearms may be transported in a vehicle when the weapon is cased, broken down or rendered inoperable, and kept out of sight. Ammunition must be placed in a separate compartment of the vehicle.

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

**MEDICAL SERVICES** Outpatient medical services are offered at three park locations during the main visitor season—Lake, Mammoth, and Old Faithful (see pages 9 and 11 for more information). **In case of medical emergencies while in the park, dial 911.**

**MOTORCYCLES** Motorcycles, motor scooters, and motor bikes must be operated on park roads; no off-road or trail travel is allowed. Operators must

carry a valid state driver's license and vehicles must display valid state license plates.

**PERMITS** Permits are required for **boating, fishing, overnight backcountry use and some day hikes;** ask at visitor centers or ranger stations. Please carefully read the regulations and safety information you receive with your permit.

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

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

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

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

This rapid loss of body heat can cause death if not treated. Early warning signs include shivering, slurred speech, memory lapses, drowsiness, and exhaustion. Cold water is a special hazard to anglers and boaters.

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

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

**THEFT** Theft is a potential problem. To avoid becoming a victim and to support law enforcement in Yellowstone:  
—remain alert and aware;  
—lock your vehicle;  
—keep all valuables out of sight;  
—put your name, address, or identification number on all valuable property;  
—report theft or vandalism to a ranger immediately; and  
—call 911 if you suspect criminal activity, but do not contact suspects yourself.

**TRAFFIC** Yellowstone has over 350 miles of roads. Most are narrow, rough, and busy! **Some sections are steep with sharp drop offs.** Watch for animals on the road, especially at night. Bicycles and motorcycles present special hazards.

**Be especially cautious of ice and road damage;** roads may be icy any time of the year. **The maximum speed limit is 45 mph unless otherwise posted.** Drive defensively and wear seat belts. Yellowstone now has a mandatory front passenger seat belt requirement.

**Slow-moving vehicles**—please avoid accidents and aggravation by using pullouts to observe wildlife or scenery, and to allow safe passing by other vehicles.

# Camping in Yellowstone National Park

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

**CAMPSITE RESERVATIONS** TW Recreational Services, Inc. operates campgrounds at Bridge Bay, Canyon, Grant Village, Madison, and Fishing

Bridge RV Park. Beginning Sept. 5, Bridge Bay campground is first-come, first-served. Reservations for the other four campgrounds may be made by contacting TW Recreational Services at (307) 344-7311 or by writing TW Recreational Services, Inc., P.O. Box 165, YNP, WY 82190.

**Fishing Bridge RV Park** is the only campground offering water, sewer, and electrical hookups, and is for hard-sided vehicles only (no tents or tent trailers); call (307) 344-7311 for reservations.

**Please make your reservations early and/or plan on securing your campsite as early in the day as possible.**

**CAMPING RULES** Camping or overnight vehicle parking in pullouts, parking areas, picnic grounds, or any place other than a designated campground is not permitted, and there are no overflow camping facilities. However, most often camping is available in neighboring communities and forests outside the park. All camping is limited to 14 days between June 15 and Sept. 15,

and to 30 days the rest of the year. Check out time for all campgrounds is 10:00 am.

**QUIET HOURS** Camping in Yellowstone is a special experience. Each visitor deserves the opportunity to hear the birds, wildlife and streams in this beautiful environment. Respect the rights of other campers and comply with the law by adhering to quiet hours, **8:00 pm to 8:00 am**, which will be strictly enforced. No generators, loud audio devices or other noise disturbances will be allowed during this time. Generators are only permitted in six campgrounds and the Fishing Bridge RV Park (see table at left).

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

**GROUP CAMPING** Group camping areas are available from late May through September for large organized groups with a designated leader such as youth groups, educational groups, etc. (family reunions or similar gatherings do not qualify). The fees range from \$20-50 per night depending on the size of the group. Advance reservations are required and can be made by contacting TW Recreational Services, Inc., P.O. Box 165, YNP, WY 82190 or phone (307) 344-7311.

Campground	No. of Sites	Approx. Dates***	Fee	Elev (ft)	Toilet	Showers/Laundry Nearby	Dump Station	Generators Permitted (8:00am-8:00pm)
Bridge Bay*	433	5/26-9/25	\$12.00	7800	Flush	X	X	X
Canyon**	272	6/9-9/6	12.50	8000	Flush	X	X	X
Grant Village**	408	6/21-10/10	12.50	7800	Flush	X	X	X
Madison**	278	5/1-10/30	12.50	6800	Flush		X	X
Mammoth	85	All Year	10.00	6200	Flush			X
Norris	116	5/19-9/18	10.00	7500	Flush			X
Indian Creek	75	6/9-9/11	8.00	7300	Pit			
Lewis Lake	85	6/9-10/31	8.00	7800	Pit			
Pebble Creek	36	6/9-9/5	8.00	6900	Pit			
Slough Creek	29	5/26-10/31	8.00	6250	Pit			
Tower Fall	32	5/26-9/11	8.00	6600	Pit			
Fishing Bridge RV**	345	5/19-9/18	20.00 <sup>plus tax</sup>	7800	Flush	X	Sewer hookups	X

\*Through Sept. 4, reserve through Mistix; call (800) 365-2267.  
\*\*Reserve through TW Recreational Services; call (307) 344-7311 or TDD (307) 344-5395.  
\*\*\*Dates are approximate and may depend on weather or resource management concerns

# Hiking and fishing in Yellowstone country

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

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

## Backcountry rules

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

### PERMITS

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

night. The maximum stay per campsite varies from 1 to 3 nights per trip.

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

### CAMPFIRES

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

### PACK IT IN—PACK IT OUT

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

### STOCK USE

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

### PROHIBITED IN BACKCOUNTRY

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

### SANITATION

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

### PROTECTING PARK FEATURES

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

## Bear country

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

### A FED BEAR IS A DEAD BEAR

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

### WHILE HIKING

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

### IF YOU ENCOUNTER A BEAR

**Do not run.** Bears can run over 30 miles per hour, or 44 feet per second—faster than Olympic sprinters. Running may elicit an attack from otherwise non-aggressive bears. If the bear is unaware

of you, detour away from the bear. If the bear is aware of you and nearby, but has not acted aggressively, slowly back away.

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

### IF A BEAR APPROACHES OR CHARGES YOU

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

### WHEN CAMPING

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

Odors attract bears. Avoid carrying or cooking odorous foods. Keep a clean camp; do not cook or store food in your tent. All food, garbage, or other odorous items used for preparing or cooking food must be secured from bears. Hang all

food, garbage, and odorous items at least 10 feet above the ground and at least 4 feet out from tree trunks. Treat all odorous products such as soap, deodorant, or other toiletries in the same manner as food.

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

### BEARS AND MENSTRUATING WOMEN

Considering bears' highly developed sense of smell, it may seem logical that they could be attracted to odors associated with menstruation. Studies on this subject are few and inconclusive. If a woman chooses to hike or camp in bear country during

menstruation, a basic precaution should be to wear internal tampons, not external pads. Used tampons should be double bagged in a zip-lock type bag and stored the same as trash.

### REPORT YOUR ENCOUNTER

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

### BEAR MANAGEMENT AREAS

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

### GRIZZLY

Hump

### BLACK

Hump absent

Rump lower than shoulders

Rump higher than shoulders



### GRIZZLY OR BLACK?

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

## WANTED—Lake (Mackinaw) trout

Non-native lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) were discovered in Yellowstone Lake late last summer. They pose a serious threat to the native Yellowstone cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri*) population.

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

The National Park Service wants your help to remove these fish from the lake. As of August, 1994, fishing regulations were modified to require that anglers keep and kill all lake trout of any size caught in Yellowstone Lake. Regulations for native cutthroat trout have not changed. Regulations for lake trout in other park waters also have not changed. Please help prevent further ecological harm. Keep and kill any lake trout you catch in Yellowstone Lake.

Then present any lake trout caught in Yellowstone Lake to staff at the ranger stations at Grant Village, Bridge Bay, or Lake for examination. Anglers may be asked to turn fish in for additional study, but may keep the fish if they prefer.

Although it may be impossible to eliminate lake trout from Yellowstone Lake, a longterm management plan, which will likely include mechanical removal of lake trout using nets, is being developed to control their numbers. All options considered will attempt to minimize impacts on the native cutthroat trout population of Yellowstone Lake.

The National Park Service is offering a \$10,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of person(s) responsible for introducing lake trout into Yellowstone Lake. Please contact the office of the Chief Ranger, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call (307) 344-2120.

## Yellowstone fishing: fees, lead-free

**Fishing Fees** Anglers 16 years of age and older are required to purchase a Special Use Permit to fish in Yellowstone National Park.

Implemented in 1994, the permit system includes a \$5 seven-day permit and a \$10 season permit. Anglers 12-15 years of age are allowed to fish in the park free of charge but must obtain a non-fee permit; those 11 years and under may fish without a permit but should be supervised by an adult who knows the fishing regulations. Permits are available at ranger stations, visitor centers and Hamilton Stores throughout the park. In addition, some sporting goods stores in surrounding communities offer the permits for sale. Visitors wishing to obtain a permit by mail can write and request information from the Visitor Services Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

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

activities and to charge and recover the costs associated with those activities. All fees collected remain in the park to support the management of fisheries. The park's fisheries program includes research, education, and enforcement programs to manage aquatic systems as an integral part of the park ecosystem, preserve and restore native species and aquatic habitats, and provide recreational fishing opportunities for the enjoyment of park visitors.

**Lead-free tackle required** Yellowstone National Park has a lead-free fishing program. Fishing tackle such as leaded split-shot sinkers, weighted jigs (lead molded to a hook), and soft lead weighted ribbon for nymph fishing are not allowed. Only non-lead alternatives should accompany these types of fishing tackle. For more information, contact the Chief Ranger's Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

The 1995 fishing season in Yellowstone National Park continues through the first Sunday in November.

# Wolves return to Yellowstone — Of wolves and park visitors

This past March, 14 gray wolves (*Canis lupus*) were released from three fenced enclosures in Yellowstone National Park. The releases represent one tangible outcome of a plan developed over nearly two decades under the authority of the Endangered Species Act, with input by more than 160,000 people, to restore wolves in Yellowstone.

This plan, evaluated in an environmental impact statement (EIS) in 1992-1994, and under rules published in the *Federal Register* in November 1994, is to restore wolves to Yellowstone and central Idaho by establishing experimental populations of gray wolves in both areas. Copies of the rules, and of a summary of the final EIS, are available at park visitor centers or by calling (307) 344-2013.

The goal for Yellowstone wolf recovery is to establish 10 packs of wolves reproducing in the Greater Yellowstone area for three consecutive years by the year 2002.

The plan is to place approximately 15 wolves from Canada in three enclosures each year for 3-5 years. Each group of wolves will be allowed to acclimate to their new surroundings in Yellowstone for several months before being released into the wild. The purpose of the acclimation period is to let them recover from the stresses of being captured and moved, and to reduce the likelihood that wolves might travel widely or try to return to their former homes.

The first group of wolves was captured and moved from Alberta in January, 1995. The removal of wolves for this restoration project will not significantly affect abundant wolf populations there. The gray wolves of western Canada are the same as those naturally recolonizing northern Montana, and that might have eventually reached Yellowstone on their own. They also feed primarily on the same prey that is abundant in Yellowstone—elk and deer.

Wild wolves are shy, and may become frantic if unable to retreat. For this reason, the three acclimation sites are closed to the public when occupied by wolves. The areas are posted against entry, and are patrolled regularly by rangers. While the wolves are temporarily penned, they are fed road-killed deer, elk, moose and bison.

From March through mid-August, the movements of all three packs of wolves varied greatly. Some stayed relatively close to the pen sites, while others, at times, explored up to 50 miles from the release points, often over rugged, mountainous terrain.

By mid-August 1995, none of the wolves released in Yellowstone had come into conflict with livestock and all were using areas within Yellowstone National Park.

One wolf was shot outside the park in late April; the party responsible is being prosecuted under the Endangered Species Act. Also in late April, the mate of this dead wolf gave birth to a litter of pups. This female and her pups were relocated back into their enclosure in order to assure their survival, and they will be released this fall, when the pups are competent to fend for themselves if necessary.

One of the other two packs also gave birth to a litter. And members of the third pack were very visible in Lamar Valley from May through the early days of July (see related article to the right).

All released wolves are radio collared, and biologists monitor their movements from the ground and from aircraft as regularly as weather permits. Information gained from these monitoring efforts will enable managers to evaluate the success of this reintroduction effort, and to modify the effort in future years, if necessary. This reintroduction will provide valuable insights about how to restore wolves and other large canids into other habitats.

Continuing to capture, transport, and release about 15 wolves annually for at least another year or two is essential to ensure the success of the restoration effort. In the fall and winter of 1995-96, one new acclimation pen will be built, using surplus materials from the pens constructed in 1994-95. Another will be disassembled and moved. Eventually, wolves may be released at sites located near large groups of wintering ungulates in the Firehole River Valley and/or the Pelican Valley or southeast regions of the park.

Prior to 1870, gray wolves were common in the northern Rocky Mountains, including Yellowstone. By the 1930s, government predator control programs had eliminated wolves from Yellowstone.

Restoring wolves to Yellowstone is in keeping with national park goals to perpetuate all native species and their natural interactions with their environment. As with other park wildlife programs, management emphasizes minimizing human impacts on natural animal population dynamics.

Once again the greater Yellowstone area has a nearly complete complement of the native wildlife found here long before Yellowstone became the world's first national park in 1872.



Unexpectedly, an estimated 3,750 park visitors viewed wolves in Yellowstone's Lamar Valley during the early summer of 1995.

Because of the visibility of the area that this group of wolves chose to use, many people had the opportunity to see and hear wolves in their natural surroundings. They observed wolves playing, resting, killing elk, and interacting with grizzly bears, coyotes, and bison.

Park staff feel that the high visibility of wolves has won a tremendous amount of support for the wolf recovery program. Seeing or hearing wolves in Yellowstone appears to have changed at least a few opinions about the restoration effort (see box below).

**I heard a wolf! I had mixed emotions. My father is a rancher. My name is on petitions to keep the wolves in Canada.**

**But I heard a cry in the calm evening dusk. Tears came to my eyes and a chill up my spine. I felt fear. I felt joy!**

**This is right—this is a good thing. The wolves are home.**

—A park visitor from Idaho

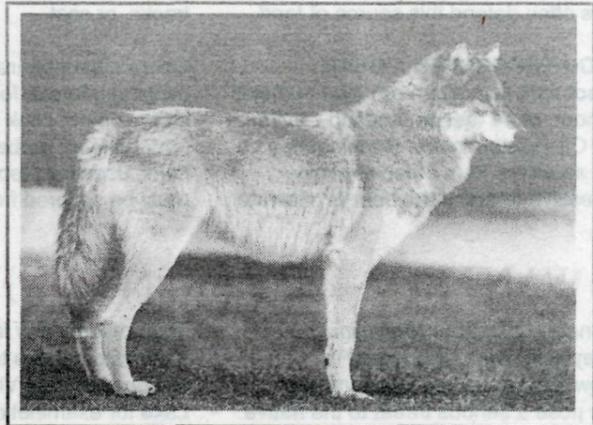
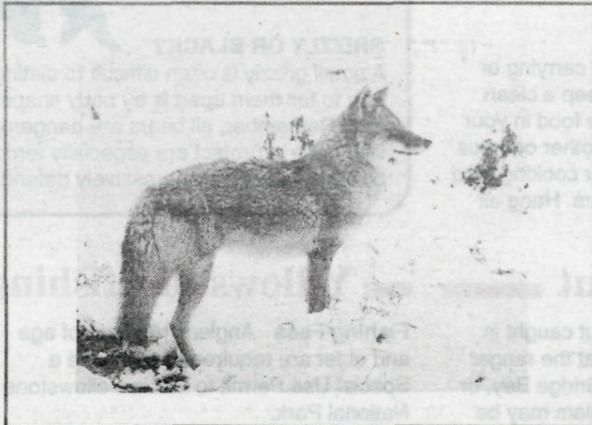
## Coyote or wolf?: identification facts

Chances are slim that you will see a wolf during your visit to Yellowstone. Chances that you will see a coyote are much better.

It can be difficult to distinguish between coyotes and wolves. In general, wolves are much larger than coyotes. The wolf track printed here is actual size; tracks can be even larger. The legs and muzzle of a coyote are particularly delicate in appearance; the legs of a wolf appear much longer in proportion to its body. Coyotes are rarely pure black or white in color and are often light to dark gray with rust or brown. Both animals live in packs and can prey on small as well as larger animals, such as elk.

The National Park Service monitors wolf activity in Yellowstone. Wolf observation reports from park visitors play a major role in detecting wolves in the area. If you think you see a wolf-like animal, take detailed notes of your observation and your location, photograph or measure tracks if possible, and report your sighting to a ranger at the nearest visitor center.

For a look at mounted wolves, visit the second floor of the Albright Visitor Center in Mammoth Hot Springs.



Photos—Monty Sloan, Wolf Park

<b>SPECIES:</b>	<b>COYOTE (<i>Canis latrans</i>)</b>	<b>WOLF (<i>Canis lupus</i>)</b>
<b>APPEARANCE:</b>	delicate	massive
<b>HEIGHT:</b>	16-20 in (0.4-0.5 m)	26-34 in (0.6-0.9 m)
<b>LENGTH:</b>	3.5-4.25 ft (1.1-1.3 m)	5-6 ft (1.5-6 m)
<b>WEIGHT:</b>	27-33 lbs (12-15 kg)	70-120 lbs (32-54 kg)
<b>COLOR/COAT:</b>	varies from gray to tan with rust; can be thick and bushy	varies from white to black to silvery gray; thick and bushy
<b>EARS:</b>	long and pointed	rounded and relatively short
<b>MUZZLE:</b>	long and narrow	large, broad and blocky
<b>LEGS:</b>	thin and delicate	thick and long
<b>FEET:</b>	small—2-2.5 in (5-6 cm) wide 2.5-3.5 in (6-9 cm) long	very large—3.5-4 in (9-10 cm) wide 4-5 in (10-13 cm) long
<b>TAIL:</b>	hangs straight down or out	hangs straight down or out

## — When bison leave the park —

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

In this century, bison populations have made a remarkable recovery, now numbering over 150,000 animals in private and public herds nationwide. Bison are *not* listed as federally endangered or threatened species. By 1995, the Yellowstone bison population had increased to about 4,000 animals.

The park herd is the largest free-ranging (unfenced) bison herd in the world.

Maintaining a wild, inherently nomadic bison herd presents problems. Increased numbers of bison, weather conditions, and human activities all affect distribution of animals; attempts to manipulate bison movements have met with only limited success. A 2,000 pound wild bison can be a safety hazard when found in your front yard or on the highway at night. Private property can be damaged, and ranchers have concerns about the possibility of disease (brucellosis) transmission from bison to cattle. However, no documented case exists of

wild, free-ranging bison from Yellowstone transmitting brucellosis to domestic cattle.

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

An interim plan was developed to facilitate cooperative management of the bison population while the long range Plan

and Environmental Impact Statement are prepared. Interim measures involve park personnel hazing bison back into the park or assisting the State of Montana in shooting bison which migrate outside of the park. Between 1984 and 1995, about 1,500 bison have been killed because of disease concerns or to protect private property. These removals have not threatened the long term survival of the Yellowstone bison.

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

## — Controversial mine proposed outside the park —

A proposal to locate a gold mine less than three miles from the northeast corner of Yellowstone National Park is attracting national and international attention.

The New World Mine would operate year-round at elevations of 8,000 to 10,000 feet in the mountains above Cooke City, Montana. Officials with Crown Butte Mine, Inc., owner of the mining claims, have stated that they expect impacts to Yellowstone to be minimal. However, Yellowstone officials and citizens and groups opposed to the mine disagree.

The potential for surface and ground-water contamination is a major concern. The mine would be situated at the headwaters of three drainages: the Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone River (Wyoming's only Wild and Scenic River), the Stillwater River (which flows into the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness), and Miller Creek, a tributary of Soda Butte Creek (which flows into Yellowstone National Park).

Where and under what conditions the potentially toxic mine tailings are deposited and stored could affect the water quality of one or more of these drainages. These toxic mine tailings would have to be maintained in a neutral state *forever*. There are also unanswered questions about the potential of groundwater contamination as water comes in contact with the acid-generating rock as it is being mined.

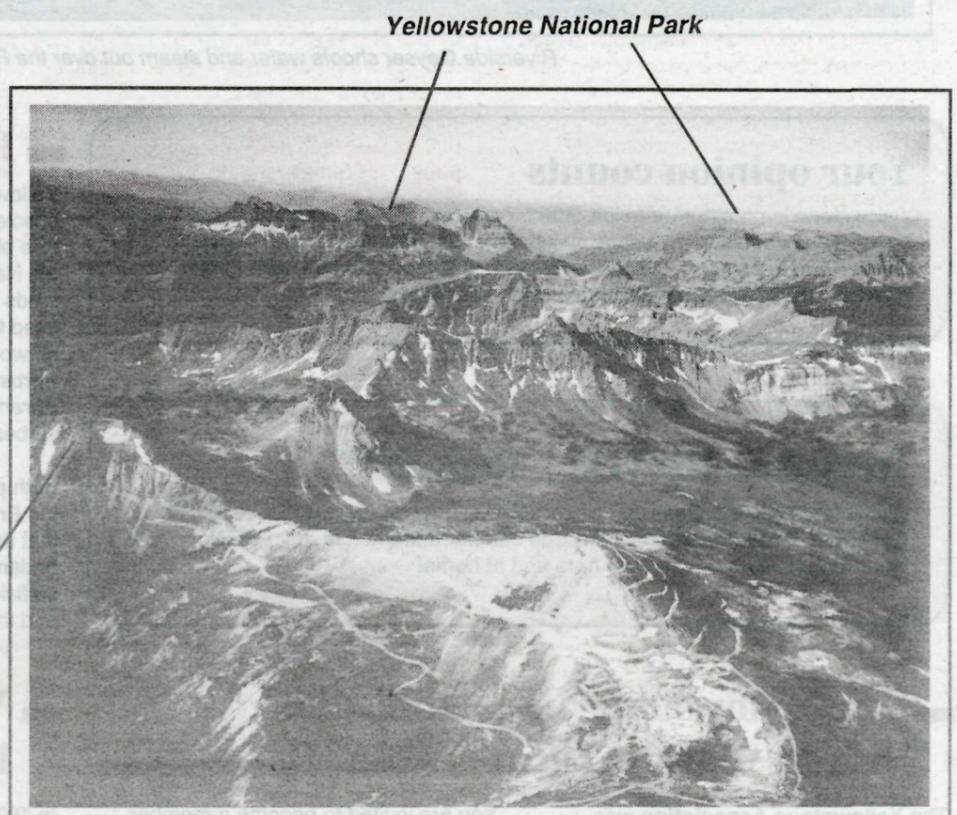
The area is seismically active. Geologic studies indicate that over 1,000 tremors and quakes of various sizes are recorded in and around Yellowstone each year. Other concerns that have



The proposed New World Mine site is located just outside Yellowstone National Park's northeast corner (\* above) in the rugged terrain of the Beartooth Mountains (see photo at right).

Photo—Tim Crawford

Proposed Mine Site



been expressed include potential impacts to wetlands, wildlife (including grizzly bears), air quality, nearby communities, scenic values, and noise.

The National Park Service (NPS) has no permitting authority for projects outside park boundaries. It is, however, working with the agencies (U.S. Forest Service and the Montana Department of State Lands) preparing the environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project in an effort to ensure that any impacts to

the park are fully addressed. The NPS has requested that an alternative that would dispose of the mine tailings *outside* the greater Yellowstone ecosystem be examined, and that geologic studies detailing subsurface faulting and aquifer location be completed and analyzed in the EIS.

Superintendent Mike Finley has stated, "There are many unanswered questions and no guarantees associated with the New World Mine proposal. We don't know yet whether this project can withstand the test of time."

The draft EIS is scheduled for release to the public for comment this fall. If you are interested in this issue and would like more information, contact the Superintendent's Office, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190. To be placed on the mailing list for the draft EIS or to comment on the proposal, please contact the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 201601, Helena, MT 59620 or Gallatin National Forest, P.O. Box 130, Bozeman, MT 59771.

## — Are grizzlies nearing recovery? —

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

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

Under this plan, three population recovery goals must be achieved before the grizzly bear population is considered recovered. In addition to these three biological goals, there must be a demonstration that "adequate regulatory mechanisms" are in place to insure

conservation of the species if and when it should be removed from the special protection granted by the ESA. When all these goals have been met, the grizzly bear may be considered for "delisting" from its threatened status.

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

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

**2. Distribution of females with cubs**—To have 16 of 18 recovery zone Bear Management Units occupied by females

with young from a running six-year sum of observations, and no two adjacent Bear Management Units shall be unoccupied.

**3. Mortality**—The known human-caused mortality shall not exceed four percent of the population estimate based on the most recent three year sum of females with cubs minus known, adult female deaths.

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

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

**Yellowstone Today is published periodically by the Division of Interpretation, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190, (307)344-2258 in cooperation with the Yellowstone Association.**



Riverside Geyser shoots water and steam out over the Firehole River in the Upper Geyser Basin.

NPS file photo

### Your opinion counts

Yellowstone is no stranger to important, complex, and often controversial issues. If you have comments on issues which affect the park and/or the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, please send them to Superintendent Mike Finley, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

### Recycle... Recycle... Recycle!!!

Aluminum cans and glass can be recycled in gray campground receptacles. Cans with a Yellowstone deposit code can be redeemed at any Hamilton Store. Nurture a good habit... recycle here and at home!

### Rare plant study underway

Yellowstone is home to more than 1,050 species of plants, including a number of rare plants. In a recent collaboration with the National Park Foundation, grant funds donated by Canon U.S.A. will be used to search for additional populations of two rare plants found in the park, *Agrostis rossiae* (Ross' bentgrass) and *Abronia ammophila* (Yellowstone sand verberna).

Both plants are Category 2 species on the Endangered Species List, indicating that listing the species as threatened or endangered may be appropriate, but sufficient data on biological vulnerability and threats are not currently available.

Both plants are believed to live only in extremely limited areas—in three geyser basins along the Firehole River and along a two-mile stretch of Yellowstone Lake shoreline, respectively. Under the grant, additional field surveys of other suitable habitats will aid in determining the geographic extent of both species in Yellowstone National Park.

The grant was received through the National Park Foundation's "Expedition into the Parks" program and Canon's Clean Earth Campaign initiative.

### The Yellowstone Association aids visitors, park programs

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

**Operation of bookstores in all park visitor centers** with proceeds going to fund interpretive programs and exhibits for visitors.

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

**Sponsorship of scientific conferences** relating to Yellowstone resource management issues.

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

**Maintenance of park research library.**

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

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

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

### Varied courses offered by the Yellowstone Institute

In 1976, the Yellowstone Association expanded its educational role in the park by launching sponsorship of the Yellowstone Institute. Conceived to offer in-depth, mostly multi-day educational programs for the public, the Institute has grown from the first year's schedule of a dozen or so courses to the 70 courses offered in 1995. The Institute is based at the historic Lamar Valley Buffalo Ranch, but many of these fee courses are conducted throughout the park.

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

history. Horses and llamas are used for most of these backcountry courses. Winter courses are offered in snow ecology, wildlife ecology, photography, and winter backcountry camping.

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

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

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

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

Name <sup>Mr.</sup>  <sup>Mrs.</sup>  <sup>Ms.</sup>  \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Annual Dues: Associate . . . \$25	<input type="checkbox"/>	Patron . . . . . \$250	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contributing . . . \$50	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sponsor . . . . . \$500	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sustaining . . . \$100	<input type="checkbox"/>	Benefactor . . . \$1000	<input type="checkbox"/>

Make checks payable to "The Yellowstone Association"

Charge to Visa  Mastercard  # \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Figuring out entrance fees

Entrance fees are \$10 for a private, noncommercial automobile, or \$4 for each visitor (ages 17-61, inclusive) entering by snowmobile, motorcycle, noncommercial bus, bicycle, or on foot. Fees purchase a seven day pass to Yellowstone and Grand Teton parks. A \$15 annual pass to both parks (good from January 1-December 31) is also available.

The \$25 Golden Eagle Passport, valid for one year from date of purchase, allows the permit holder and accompanying passengers in a private noncommercial vehicle to enter some federal parks,

wildlife refuges, and recreation areas which charge entrance fees. The Golden Age Passport (for those over 62) can be obtained for a one-time \$10 fee. The Golden Access Passport (for the disabled) is offered free of charge. Golden Age and Access Passports admit the holder and accompanying passengers in a private, noncommercial vehicle to some federal fee collection areas, plus provide a 50 percent reduction in camping fees.

If you did not pay your entrance fee as you entered the park, please be prepared to pay it as you exit Yellowstone.

## Yellowstone Park Service Stations cares about resources, visitor service

In the early 1880s a tradition began in Yellowstone—a tradition of service. As the railroads brought visitors from across the land, facilities were built in the park to meet the needs of travelers. These facilities provided clean rooms, hot meals, needed supplies and friendly servers to answer questions and share information. Personal service and hospitality steadily made their way into the wilderness.

Today the tradition remains. The rangers at park entrances, those who interpret the park's wonders, the wranglers, the sales clerks, the food servers, the campground hosts, the service station attendants, all work to serve the needs of the visitor. All of these service providers welcome you to Yellowstone National Park, where rivers change direction across the Great

Divide, where thermal steam rises to the sky, and where the tradition of friendly service in clean, natural surroundings continues. The staff at Yellowstone Park Service Stations (YPSS) promises to make the most of the chance to help you feel at home in your national park.

Future generations will honor this tradition of service if both park resources and visitor experiences are protected. Our legacy is in our attitude toward service, our commitment to stewardship of the Yellowstone resource, and our unselfishness in balancing the two.

Thanks for joining YPSS in this adventure we all know as Yellowstone!

# YPSS

**YELLOWSTONE PARK  
SERVICE STATIONS**



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

**Tires - Batteries - Automobile Accessories available at all locations**

**LP Gas** is available at Fishing Bridge, Old Faithful and Grant Village

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

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

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

## EXPLORE YELLOWSTONE This Winter Season



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

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



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

## TW Recreational Services, Inc.— committed to hospitality excellence

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

**USWEST COMMUNICATIONS**

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

## COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL CARE IN A WILDERNESS SETTING...

**Lake Clinic, Pharmacy & Hospital**  
Emergency Room, 24-hour service  
Clinic hours: 8:30am-8:30pm, daily  
May 22-September 15  
Phone (307) 242-7241

**Old Faithful Clinic**  
Hours: 8:30am-5:00pm, May 5-Oct. 22;  
closed Thursday & Friday after Sept. 15;  
Phone (307) 545-7325

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



**YELLOWSTONE PARK MEDICAL SERVICES**

We're there when you need us!

A division of West Park Hospital—Cody, Wyoming

## Yellowstone Park Medical Services

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

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

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

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

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

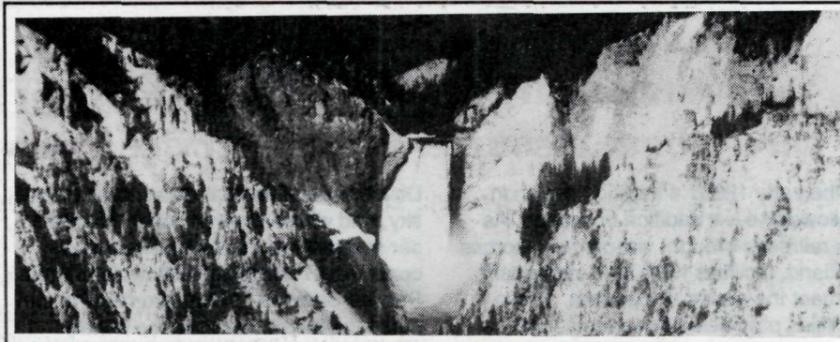
## Accessibility guide available



A *Guide to Accessibility for the Handicapped Visitor* is available at all visitor centers in the park. This free guide describes which

facilities have been judged to be negotiable by wheelchair users. Additional facilities are being made accessible as quickly as possible within funding limits.

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



NPS file photo

## Grand Teton National Park information

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

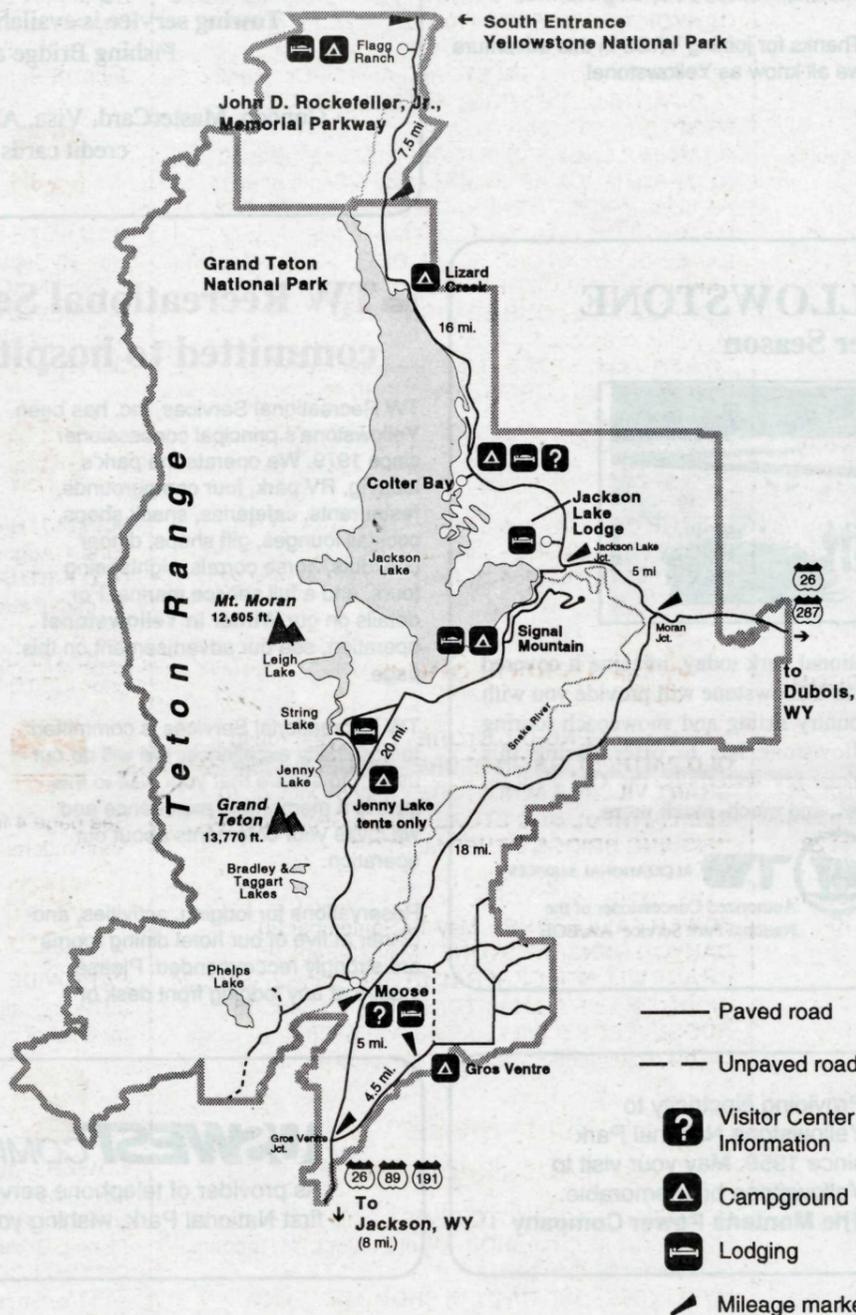
### Camping

Five National Park Service campgrounds are available in Grand Teton National Park. The camping fee is \$10.00 per night per site. **NPS campgrounds operate on a first-come, first-served basis. Advanced reservations are not accepted.** For current status of campgrounds, ask at entrance stations or visitor centers in Grand Teton National Park. **Camping is not permitted along roadsides, in overlooks, or in parking areas.** Doubling up in campsites is not permitted; there are no overflow facilities.

Campground	Closing date
<b>Gros Ventre</b> 360 sites; trailer dumping station	October 6
<b>Jenny Lake</b> 49 sites; restricted to tents	Sept. 25
<b>Signal Mountain</b> 86 sites; trailer dumping station	October 11
<b>Colter Bay</b> 310 sites; showers, laundry, trailer dumping station, propane	Sept. 25
<b>Lizard Creek</b> 60 sites	Sept. 5

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

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



### Visitor Centers

**Moose Visitor Center**—Open year round, 8:00am-7:00pm through Sept. 4; 8:00am-5:00pm starting Sept. 5. Information, audiovisual programs, exhibits, permits, publication sales. Park orientation video shown throughout the day. Telecommunications device for the deaf only (TDD): (307)739-3400. Phone (307)739-3399 for more information.

**Colter Bay Visitor Center**—Open through October 1, 8:00am-8:00pm through Sept. 4; 8:00am-5:00pm Sept. 6-October 1. Information, audiovisual programs, permits and publication sales. The Indian Arts Museum features the David T. Vernon collection of Indian Art. Phone (307)739-3594 for more info.

**Jenny Lake Visitor Center**—Open through Sept. 4, 8:00am-7:00pm.

**Flagg Ranch Information Station**—Open through Sept. 4, 9:00am-6:00pm.

### Lodging

Several different lodging options are available; please make your reservations directly by calling these numbers:

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

Lodging can also be found in Jackson and Dubois, Wyoming and in other areas surrounding Grand Teton.

### Clinic

Grand Teton Clinic, located near Jackson Lake Lodge, is open 10:00am-6:00pm through October 15. Call (307)543-2514 or after hours (307)733-8002.

## Hamilton Stores—oldest concessioner

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

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

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

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



## HAMILTON STORES INC.

EST. 1915  
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

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

At our Old Faithful and Canyon Village Photo Shops we offer **expanded on-site one-hour photo processing with the capability for all standard print sizes up to 5x7, including panorama.**

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

# Directory of Commercial Services

Facilities & Services offered in Yellowstone National Park by

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

Yellowstone Park Medical Services

Dates may be subject to change

Reservations are suggested for dining, lodging & activities; inquire at any lodging front desk or activities desk, or call TW Recreational Services at (307) 344-7311 or TDD (307) 344-5395.



## Accommodations

**OLD FAITHFUL INN** - Rooms. May 5-October 22  
**OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE** - Rooms and cabins. May 12-October 8  
**LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL** - Rooms, cabins. May 13-October 1  
**OLD FAITHFUL LODGE** - Cabins. May 19-September 17  
**MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL** - Rooms, cabins. May 19-September 24  
**GRANT VILLAGE** - Rooms. May 26-September 24  
**CANYON LODGE** - Rooms, cabins. June 3-Aug. 28  
**LAKE LODGE** - Cabins. June 10-September 18  
**ROOSEVELT LODGE** - Cabins. June 10-August 28



## Restaurants, Cafeterias

\* Dinner reservations required at starred locations. Inquire at any lodging front desk or dining room host stand.  
 \* **OLD FAITHFUL INN DINING ROOM** - May 5-October 22  
**OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE RESTAURANT** - May 12-October 8  
 \* **LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL DINING ROOM** - May 13-October 1  
 \* **MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL DINING ROOM** - May 19-September 24  
**OLD FAITHFUL LODGE CAFETERIA** - May 19-Sept. 16  
 \* **GRANT VILLAGE RESTAURANT** - May 26-Sept. 24  
**GRANT VILLAGE STEAKHOUSE** - May 26-Sept. 24  
**CANYON LODGE CAFETERIA** - June 3-August 28  
 \* **CANYON LODGE DINING ROOM** - June 3-Sept. 10  
**LAKE LODGE CAFETERIA** - June 10-September 18  
**ROOSEVELT LODGE DINING ROOM** - June 10-August 28  
**ROOSEVELT LODGE DINNER COOKOUT** - June 11-August 27



## Hotel and Lodge Gift Shops

**OLD FAITHFUL INN** - May 5-October 22  
**OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE** - May 12-Oct. 8  
**LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL** - May 13-Oct. 1  
**FISHING BRIDGE RV PARK** - May 19-Sept. 18  
**MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL** - May 19-September 24  
**OLD FAITHFUL LODGE** - May 19-October 1  
**GRANT VILLAGE** - May 26-September 24  
**CANYON LODGE** - June 3-Sept. 10  
**LAKE LODGE** - June 10-September 18  
**ROOSEVELT LODGE** - June 10-August 28



## Public Showers and Laundry

**FISHING BRIDGE RV PARK** - Showers and laundry. May 19-September 18  
**OLD FAITHFUL LODGE** - Showers. May 19-Sept. 16  
**CANYON VILLAGE CAMPGROUND** - Showers and laundry. June 9-September 5  
**LAKE LODGE** - Laundry. June 10-September 18  
**GRANT VILLAGE CAMPGROUND** - Showers and laundry. June 21-October 10



## Automatic Banking

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



## Light Meals, Fast Foods

**MAMMOTH GENERAL STORE** - Open year round  
**OLD FAITHFUL PHOTO SHOP** - April 15-October 23  
**CANYON PHOTO SHOP** - April 21-Sept. 11; reopens Sept. 26-October 19  
**OLD FAITHFUL BASIN STORE** - April 29-October 22  
**OLD FAITHFUL INN, PONY EXPRESS SNACK SHOP** - May 5-October 21  
**GRANT VILLAGE MINI STORE** - May 5-October 10  
**OLD FAITHFUL BAC STORE** - May 6-September 14  
**FISHING BRIDGE GENERAL STORE** - May 13-Sept. 17  
**MAMMOTH TERRACE GRILL** - May 13-October 22  
**LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL DELI** - May 13-Sept. 30  
**LAKE GENERAL STORE** - May 14-October 1  
**OLD FAITHFUL FOUR SEASONS DELI** - May 19-November 5  
**TOWER FALL STORE** - May 19-September 20  
**OLD FAITHFUL LODGE SNACK SHOPS** - May 19-October 1  
**CANYON GENERAL STORE** - May 20-Sept. 25  
**GRANT VILLAGE GENERAL STORE** - May 27-September 24  
**BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE** - May 26-Sept. 13  
**ROOSEVELT STORE** - June 10-August 28  
**CANYON LODGE SNACK BAR** - June 3-August 27



## General Stores

**MAMMOTH GENERAL STORE** - Open year round  
**OLD FAITHFUL BASIN STORE** - April 29-October 22  
**GRANT VILLAGE MINI STORE** - May 5-October 10  
**OLD FAITHFUL BAC STORE** - May 6-September 14  
**\*\*FISHING BRIDGE GENERAL STORE** - May 13-Sept. 17  
**LAKE GENERAL STORE** - May 14-October 1  
**TOWER FALL STORE** - May 19-September 20  
**CANYON GENERAL STORE** - May 20-Sept. 25  
**GRANT VILLAGE GENERAL STORE** - May 27-Sept. 24  
**BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE** - May 26-Sept. 13  
**ROOSEVELT STORE** - June 10-August 28  
 \*\* This location offers one hour film processing



## Photo Shops, Gifts, Souvenirs

\*\***OLD FAITHFUL PHOTO SHOP** - April 15-October 23  
 \*\***CANYON PHOTO SHOP** - April 21-Sept. 11; reopens September 26-October 19  
 \*\***YELLOWSTONE NATURE SHOP, MAMMOTH** - June 2-Sept. 12  
**BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE** - May 26-Sept. 13  
 \*\* This location offers one hour film processing



## Service Stations

\*\*\***OLD FAITHFUL**, Lower Station - April 15-November 5  
 \*\*\***CANYON VILLAGE** - April 21-November 5  
 \*\*\***GRANT VILLAGE** - May 1-November 5  
 \*\*\***MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS** - May 10-October 9  
 \*\*\***FISHING BRIDGE** - May 13-September 30  
**OLD FAITHFUL**, Upper Station - May 27-August 27  
**TOWER JUNCTION** - June 10-August 30  
 \*\*\*Diesel fuel is available at these stations.

**OLD FAITHFUL REPAIR SERVICE** - May 27-August 27; wrecker service from Old Faithful stations April 15-September 30.  
**FISHING BRIDGE REPAIR SERVICE** - May 27-September 10; wrecker service from Fishing Bridge station May 27-September 10.  
**CANYON REPAIR SERVICE** - May 27-September 10; wrecker service from Canyon station April 21-Nov. 5.  
**GRANT VILLAGE REPAIR SERVICE** - June 3-Sept. 4; wrecker service from Grant Village station May 1-Nov. 5.  
**FISHING BRIDGE LP GAS** - May 13-Sept. 29  
**OLD FAITHFUL LP GAS** - May 27-August 27  
**GRANT VILLAGE LP GAS** - June 3-October 7



## Marina

**BRIDGE BAY MARINA** - Dock rental May 29-September 24; Store and tackle rental May 26-September 13; Scenicruiers excursions June 3-September 24; Boat rental, guided fishing trips June 15-September 17



## Horse Operations

**MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS** - Trail rides. May 20-September 23  
**CANYON LODGE** - Trail rides. June 9-Sept. 9  
**ROOSEVELT LODGE** - Trail rides, June 10-August 27; Stagecoach Rides, June 10-August 27; Old West Dinner Cookouts: June 11-August 27



## Medical Services

**MAMMOTH CLINIC** - Open Sept. 1-May 31 weekdays; June 1-August 31, daily; phone (307) 344-7965  
**OLD FAITHFUL CLINIC** - May 5-October 22; closed Thursday and Friday prior to May 27 and after Sept. 15; phone (307) 545-7325  
**LAKE HOSPITAL** - May 22-September 15; phone (307) 242-7241



## Campgrounds

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



## Backcountry Tours

**PARKWIDE** - Write to Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call the National Park Service, (307) 344-7381, for a list of certified outfitters. June-September



## Motorcoach Tours

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

## Area Chambers of Commerce

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

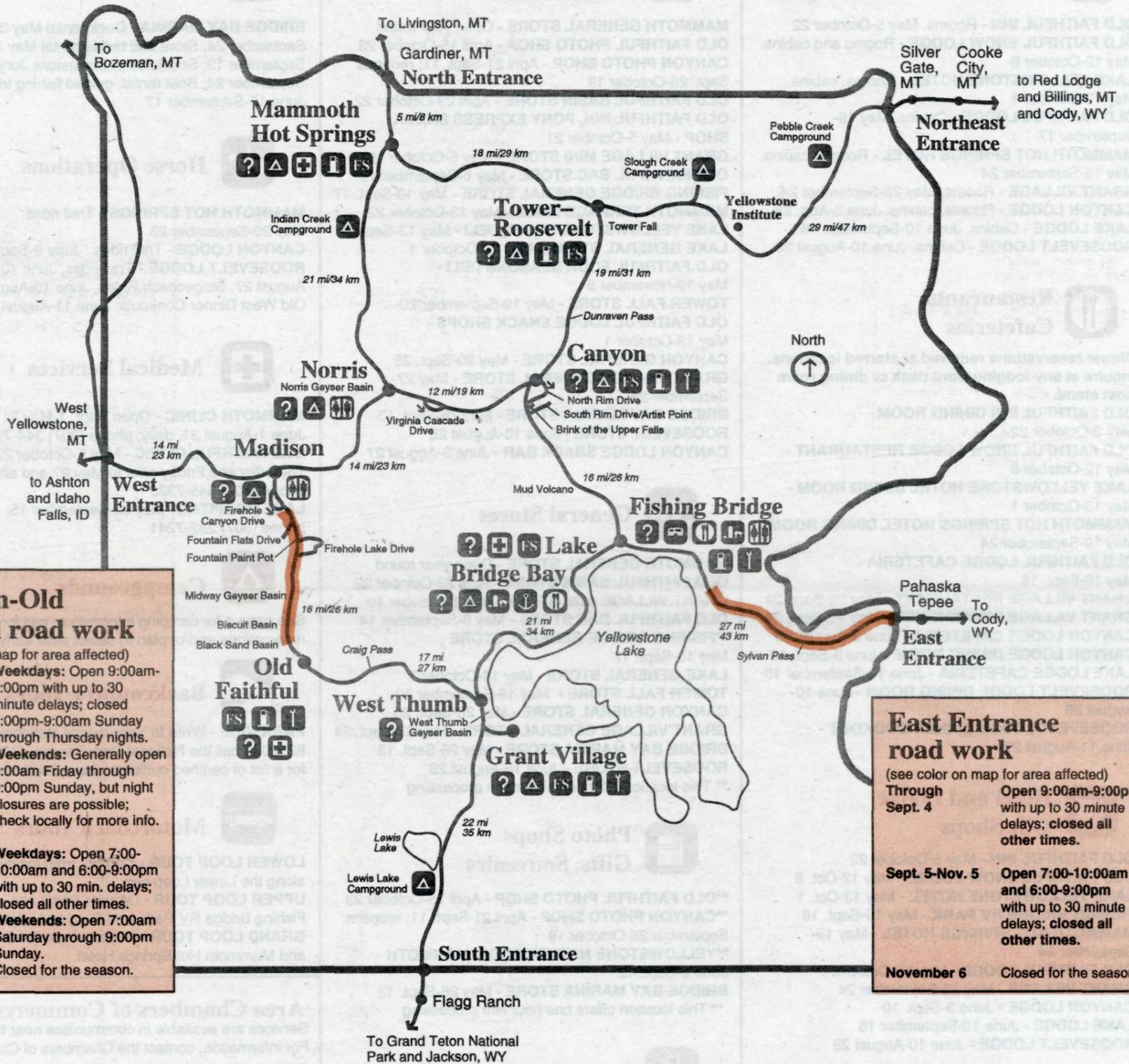
Billings, MT (406) 245-4111	Cody, WY (307) 587-2297
Bozeman, MT (406) 586-5421	Jackson, WY (307) 733-3316
Gardiner, MT (406) 848-7971	Dubois, WY (307) 455-2556
Livingston, MT (406) 222-0850	East Yellowstone-Wapiti Valley (307) 587-9595
West Yellowstone, MT (406) 646-7701 Lodging only (406) 646-9488	Idaho Falls, ID Chamber (208) 523-1010 Eastern Idaho Visitor Info Center (800) 634-3246
Big Sky, MT (406) 995-3000 (800) 943-4111	
Cooke City-Silver Gate, MT (406) 838-2265	
Red Lodge, MT (406) 446-1718	

# Yellowstone roads and facilities

This map shows facilities open in summer. Throughout the autumn, many park facilities close; please see page 11.

Emergency: dial 911

Contact a ranger: (307) 344-7381



**Madison-Old Faithful road work**  
 (see color on map for area affected)  
**Through Sept. 4** Weekdays: Open 9:00am-9:00pm with up to 30 minute delays; closed 9:00pm-9:00am Sunday through Thursday nights. Weekends: Generally open 9:00am Friday through 9:00pm Sunday, but night closures are possible; check locally for more info.  
**Sept. 5-30** Weekdays: Open 7:00-10:00am and 6:00-9:00pm with up to 30 min. delays; closed all other times. Weekends: Open 7:00am Saturday through 9:00pm Sunday.  
**October 1** Closed for the season.

**East Entrance road work**  
 (see color on map for area affected)  
**Through Sept. 4** Open 9:00am-9:00pm with up to 30 minute delays; closed all other times.  
**Sept. 5-Nov. 5** Open 7:00-10:00am and 6:00-9:00pm with up to 30 minute delays; closed all other times.  
**November 6** Closed for the season.

Visitor Center or Information Station

Campground

Campground—Hard-sided vehicles only

Food Service

General Store

Marina

Auto Repair

One way road

Hospital or Clinic

Gasoline

Rest Rooms

Full Services\*

A listing of commercial facilities and services, with opening and closing dates for the 1995 season, is found on page 11.

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

Other telephones are located throughout the park.



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