

YELLOWSTONE Today



Autumn 2003

Official Newspaper of Yellowstone National Park

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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Welcome to the World's First National Park

Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872, originally to protect the unique geysers, hot springs, and other hydrothermal features. Yellowstone also is a refuge for wildlife. Look for bears, wolves, elk, and other animals as you explore the park. Pronghorn, shown above, inhabit the northern range of Yellowstone, which you can travel through on the road from the North Entrance to the Northeast Entrance. They are easy to identify: brown back, white underneath, large white rump patch and very large eyes, which provide a large field of vision.

Protect yourself and wild animals by

- ★ staying at least 25 yards away from all animals except . . .
- ★ staying at least 100 yards away from BEARS . . .
- ★ and never feeding any animal.

For more safety tips, see page 2.

IMPORTANT!

New Winter Use Rules

New rules will affect visitors traveling by snowmobile. Some off-trail restrictions may affect skiers and snowshoers.

Plan ahead—

See page 8 for details or look at www.nps.gov/yell

Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

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CAUTION: SCALDING WATER

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

- **You must stay on boardwalks and designated trails.** They protect you and preserve delicate formations.
- **Keep your children close to you at all times;** make sure they understand the danger.
- Pets are prohibited in hydrothermal areas.
- Swimming or bathing is prohibited in hydrothermal pools or streams where water flows entirely from a hydrothermal spring or pool.
- **Where swimming is allowed, swim at your own risk.** Yellowstone's natural waters tend to be very hot or very cold, and immersion in extreme temperature water can be fatal. Thermal water can also harbor organisms that cause a fatal meningitis infection and Legionnaires' disease. Exposing your head to thermal water by immersion, splashing, touching your face, or inhaling steam increases your risk of burns and infection. Obtain more information at any ranger station or visitor center.

Stay Away from Wildlife

Yellowstone is not a zoo and the animals are not tame, even though they may seem calm. Do not approach any wildlife. View them from the safety of your vehicle. **If an animal reacts to your presence, you are too close.**

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

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

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

COYOTES quickly learn habits like roadside feeding. This may lead to aggressive behavior toward humans and can increase the risk of

the coyote being poached or hit by a vehicle.

BEARS live throughout the park. Be alert for tracks, do not approach carcasses, and avoid surprising bears in any location or situation.

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

If precautions fail and you are charged by a bear, you can usually defuse the situation. Pepper spray is a good last defense. Become familiar with your pepper spray, read all instructions, and know its limitations. Pepper spray must be instantly available, not in your pack. **Remember, carrying pepper spray is not a substitute for vigilance and good safety precautions.**

If you are injured by a bear (regardless of how minor), or if you observe a bear or bear tracks, report it to a park ranger as soon as possible. Someone's safety may depend on it.

Attention Anglers & Boaters

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

Backcountry Permits

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

Bicycling

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

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

Falling Trees

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

High Altitude

Most of the park is above 7,500 feet (2,275 m). Allow time to acclimate. Be aware of your physical limitations; don't overexert. Drink plenty of water to forestall the dehydrating effects of the altitude and dry climate. Stop and rest often.

Lost & Found

Call 307-344-2109 to report or retrieve lost items.

Pets

Pets must be leashed. They are prohibited on all trails, in the backcountry, and in hydrothermal basins. Pets are not allowed more than 100 feet from a road or parking area. Leaving a pet unattended and/or tied to an object is prohibited.

Picnic Areas

Overnight camping is not allowed in picnic areas. Fires may be built only in fire grates available in picnic areas at Snake River, Grant Village, Bridge Bay, Yellowstone River, Norris Meadows, Cascade, Nez Perce, Spring Creek, and the east parking lot of Old Faithful. Liquid or gas fuel stoves or self-contained charcoal grills may be used for cooking at all locations. Most picnic areas have pit toilets; only Madison has drinking water.

Stream Crossing

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

Swimming

Swimming is discouraged because Yellowstone's natural waters are typically very hot or very cold, and immersion in extreme temperature water can be fatal. Where swimming is allowed, swim at your own risk. See "Caution: Scalding Water" at left.

Theft

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

Traffic

Most park roads are narrow, rough, and busy; some steep sections have sharp drop-offs. Drive cautiously and courteously; slow moving vehicles must use pullouts to observe wildlife or scenery and to allow other vehicles to pass. Watch for animals on the road, especially at night.

Bicycles and motorcycles present special hazards. Drive defensively and wear seat belts. Yellowstone has a mandatory seat belt requirement for all passengers. Be especially cautious of ice and road damage; cool temperatures occur year-round. The maximum speed limit is 45 mph (73 km per hour) or slower as posted.

Weapons

No firearms or weapons, including state-permitted concealed weapons, are allowed in Yellowstone. However, unloaded firearms may be transported in a vehicle when the weapon is cased, broken down or rendered inoperable, and kept out of sight. Ammunition must be placed in a separate compartment of the vehicle.

AVOID These Illegal Situations

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

Law enforcement rangers strictly enforce all park regulations to protect you and the park.

Know These Numbers

25

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

100

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

45

= the speed limit in the park unless otherwise posted

911

= the number to call in an emergency

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Questions? Ask a ranger at these locations!

Albright Visitor Center, Mammoth

Information, bookstore, and exhibits on wildlife and history. Films on artist Thomas Moran and the national park idea. Call 307-344-2263. Open daily, year-round.
Through Sept. 1: 8 AM–7 PM
Sept. 2–Sept. 30: 9 AM–6 PM
Oct. 1 and thereafter: 9 AM–5 PM

Canyon Visitor Center

Information, bison exhibit, and bookstore. Call 307-242-2550. Open daily:
Through Sept. 1: 8 AM–7 PM
Sept. 2–30: 9 AM–6 PM

Fishing Bridge Visitor Center

Information, bookstore, and exhibits on the park's birds and other wildlife. Call 307-242-2450. Open daily:
Through Sept. 1: 8 AM–7 PM
Sept. 2–30: 9 AM–6 PM

Grant Visitor Center

Information, bookstore, exhibits, video on the role of fire in Yellowstone. Call 307-242-2650. Open daily:
Through Sept. 1: 8 AM–7 PM
Sept. 2–30: 9 AM–6 PM

Madison Information Station

Information and bookstore. Call 307-344-2821. Open daily:
Through Sept. 1: 9 AM–6 PM
Sept. 2–Oct. 12: 9 AM–5 PM

Museum of the National Park Ranger, Norris

Exhibits at historic soldier station trace development of the park ranger profession; video shown. Chat with former National Park Service employees volunteering here. Open daily:
Through Sept. 1: 9 AM–6 PM
Sept. 2–29: 9 AM–5 PM

Norris Geyser Basin Museum & Information Station

Information, bookstore, and exhibits on the hydrothermal features of Yellowstone. Call 307-344-2812. Open daily:
Through Oct. 12: 10 AM–5 PM

Old Faithful Visitor Center

Information, bookstore, and geyser eruption predictions. Award-winning film about hydrothermal features. Call 307-545-2750. Open daily:
Through Sept. 1: 8 AM–7 PM, information window open until 8 PM
Sept. 2–30: 8 AM–6 PM
Oct. 1–Nov. 2: 9 AM–5 PM

West Thumb Information Station

Information and bookstore. Open daily:
Through Sept. 30: 9 AM–5 PM

West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce, Public Lands Desk

Information, publications. Call 406-646-4403. Open daily:
Through Sept. 1: 8 AM–8 PM
Sept. 2–Nov. 2: 8 AM–4 PM

Norris Geyser Basin more active than usual—see page 11.

Self-Guiding Trails

Stretch your legs on these self-guiding trails. Check at a visitor center for current conditions and to purchase a trail guide for 50¢. The guides are also available at each trail (except Forces of the Northern Range).

Canyon Area

View the colorful Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River and the Upper and Lower Falls from overlooks; see for yourself why viewpoints are named Inspiration, Grandview, and Artist Point.

Fort Yellowstone

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

Fountain Paint Pot

View examples of the four types of hydrothermal features: geysers, hot springs, fumaroles, and mudpots. Eight miles (12.9 km) north of Old Faithful.

Mammoth Hot Springs

Hot spring activity is sculpting an ever-changing landscape of travertine terraces. Walk through active and inactive areas and enjoy a scenic drive through the Upper Terraces.

Mud Volcano Area

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

Norris Geyser Basin

Explore the hottest, most dynamic geyser basin in the park, which includes Steamboat, the world's tallest geyser, and Echinus, the world's largest acidic geyser.

Old Faithful

The world's largest concentration of geysers is located in the Upper Geyser Basin. View Old Faithful then walk the trails past hundreds of geysers and hot springs.

West Thumb Geyser Basin

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

Forces of the Northern Range

Volcanoes, glaciers, and fire have shaped the landscape here, 8 miles (12.9 km) east of Mammoth Hot Springs. Here, exhibits are your guide—they reveal the secrets of the scenery and help identify the area's diverse plants and animals.

Attention Children!

Children between the ages of 5 and 12—you are invited to become Junior Rangers! Stop by any park visitor center for details on how you can learn more about Yellowstone. Purchase the official Junior Ranger newspaper for \$3 and complete the program requirements. As Junior Rangers you will be awarded arrowhead-shaped patches—a wolf track patch if you are between the ages of 5 and 7, a bear track if you are between 8 and 12, or a winter patch (shown here) if you complete the winter Junior Ranger program,

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Accessibility Guide

A free *Visitors Guide to Accessible Features in Yellowstone National Park* is available at all entrance stations and visitor centers in the park. This guide describes which facilities have been judged to be negotiable for wheelchair users.

For more information:
Park Accessibility Coordinator
P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190
307-344-2017
TDD only (Telecommunications Device for the Deaf)
307-344-2386
www.nps.gov/yell

YOUR FEE DOLLARS AT WORK

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

Entrance and campground fees are dedicated to projects that increase the quality of the visitor experience and enhance the protection of park resources. Projects underway include a major renovation of Canyon Visitor Center including the development of new geology exhibits, campground and amphitheater upgrades, preservation of rare documents, and studies on bison.

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Tips for Getting Around

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

Only One Day Here?

Tips from Yellowstone's Rangers

One day driving tours

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

Consider one or two moderate day hikes.

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

Two or More Days?

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

NPS/Peaco

Geysers & Hot Springs

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

Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River extends from south of Canyon Village north to Tower Junction. The most famous and spectacular section, including the Upper and Lower Falls, is seen from overlooks along the North and South Rim roads near the Canyon Village area. The northernmost extent of the canyon is visible from Tower Fall and Calcite Springs overlooks, south of Tower Junction.

For more information:

- consult the official map and guide you received at the entrance station
- consult rangers at the park's visitor centers
- ask for a free copy of *Tracker*, a newspaper about the park's wildlife
- ask for other free handouts about other park topics
- look at materials available in the educational bookstores
- stay in touch via www.nps.gov/yell

Highlights

The road between Tower Junction and Canyon Village goes over Dunraven Pass, the highest road in the park at 8,860 feet (2700 m). Due to road work, the stretch from Chittenden Road south to Canyon may be closed. The northern portion, from Tower to Chittenden Road, will remain open until October 14 and provide access to the Mount Washburn Trail. (Check at a visitor center for road work updates.)

Lake Area

Yellowstone Lake is the largest high elevation lake (above 7,000 feet) in the Western Hemisphere. It has 110 miles of shoreline and is approximately 400 feet deep at its deepest spot. With the Absaroka Mountains as a stunning backdrop, this area offers boating, fishing, hiking, and wildlife viewing, and hydrothermal features. (Fishing and boating require permits; see page 6.) You can visit several historic buildings, view a variety of hydrothermal activity, and see the Yellowstone River flow from the lake on its long journey. Four developed visitor areas lie along the lake's shores: Fishing Bridge, Bridge Bay, Lake, and Grant/West Thumb.

History

People have been visiting Yellowstone for more than 11,000 years. As recently as the 1800s, Native American tribes crossed the Yellowstone Plateau in search of buffalo, medicinal plants, and other resources. Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872, before any surrounding territories had become states. You can visit a historic sites such as Fishing Bridge Museum, Norris Geyser Basin Museum, Obsidian Cliff, Old Faithful Inn and Historic District, Roosevelt Lodge Historic District, and Fort Yellowstone at Mammoth Hot Springs (you can take a self-guiding tour around the fort). The Roosevelt Arch is 100 years old this year.

Wildlife

Yellowstone is home to a variety and abundance of wildlife unparalleled in the lower 48 states. Please use pullouts when viewing wildlife and remember that the animals are wild. Undisturbed space is among the greatest of their needs. Respect this, and you will be rewarded by seeing more of their natural activities and discovering how they live in the wild.

Save On Park Entrance Fees

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The National Parks Pass

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

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

Private, noncommercial automobile	\$20 (7 days, both Yellowstone and Grand Teton)
Individual motorcycle	\$15 (7 days, both parks)
Individual snowmobile	\$15 (1 day) or \$20 (7 days) + <i>snowmobile permit</i>
Single entry (foot, bike, ski, etc.)	\$10 (7 days, both parks)
Annual Pass, both parks	\$40 (valid one year from date of purchase)
National Parks Pass	\$50 (valid one year from date of purchase for entrance fees at National Park Service areas)
Golden Eagle Pass	\$65 (valid one year from date of purchase at most federal fee collection areas)
Golden Age Pass	\$10 (one-time fee for lifetime pass—available to those citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. 62 years of age and older)
Golden Access Pass	Free (available to those citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. who have been determined to be blind or permanently disabled)

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

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Many myths exist about Old Faithful, the world's most famous geyser (shown at left). The lists below can help you sort the facts from myths.

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Myths

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

Facts

- ✓ Its eruption length and height, and the time between eruptions varies from day to day and year to year.
- ✓ As of July 2003, the eruption length ranges from 1 ½ to 5 minutes; the average interval between eruptions is 92 minutes.
- ✓ Old Faithful's height ranges from 106 feet to more than 180 feet, averaging 130 feet.
- ✓ Its average eruption length, height, and interval will change again—often as a result of an earthquake.
- ✓ 3,700 to 8,400 gallons of water expelled per eruption, depending on the length of eruption.
- ✓ Just prior to eruption, water temperature at the vent is 204°F (95.6°C).
- ✓ It's one of more than 300 geysers in Yellowstone.
- ✓ Old Faithful is a cone geyser, which erupts in a narrow jet of water, usually from a cone. Fountain geysers, such as Grand (also in the Upper Geyser Basin), generally shoot water out in various directions, most often from a pool.

Geysers are dynamic and constantly evolving. They respond to small, natural changes in their plumbing systems, water temperature, dissolved gas and mineral content of thermal water, amount of water, amount of heat, changes in pressure, and other factors. Geysers are also affected by natural events in Yellowstone such as frequent earthquakes.

The average interval between Old Faithful's eruptions increased after the 1959 Hebgen Lake Earthquake, centered 12 miles northwest of the park's west entrance. It increased again after the 1983 Borah Peak Earthquake, centered in Idaho. In 1998, another earthquake lengthened the interval again; later, a swarm of earthquakes further increased the interval.

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

How Geysers Work

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

Riverside Geyser erupts on a fairly regular interval of once every 6 to 6.5 hours.

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Yellowstone to Build New Visitor Education Center at Old Faithful

Old Faithful Geyser is visited by more than 85 percent of the 3 million people who come to Yellowstone each year. However, the existing visitor center at Old Faithful is too small to meet visitor needs for information, orientation, and education services. A new visitor education facility is being planned, and fundraising for this project is being led by the Yellowstone Park Foundation. A \$1.25 million grant from Unilever began the funding drive, followed by \$2 million from ConocoPhillips and \$1 million from the Coca-Cola Foundation. Additional private donations have brought the amount raised and pledged to date to \$10 million. The foundation's goal is to raise a total of \$15 million by the end of 2003.

If you would like to contribute to the Old Faithful Visitor Education Center, please contact the Yellowstone Park Foundation: 222 East Main Street, Suite 301; Bozeman, MT 59715; 406-586-6303; www.ypf.org, or complete and mail the coupon on page 10.

Campgrounds

	Dates	Fees	Sites	Elev (ft)	Features
Bridge Bay*	5/23-9/14	\$17	431	7,800	A, F, DS, G
Canyon*	6/6-9/7	\$17	272	7,900	A, F, S/L, G
Fishing Bridge RV*	5/16-9/28	\$31	346	7,800	F, S/L, DS, G
Grant Village*	6/21-9/28	\$17	425	7,800	A, F, S/L, DS, G
Madison*	5/2-10/26	\$17	277	6,800	A, F, G
Indian Creek	6/6-9/15	\$10	75	7,300	V
Lewis Lake	6/20-11/2	\$10	85	7,800	V
Mammoth	All year	\$12	85	6,200	A, F, G
Norris	5/16-9/29	\$12	116	7,500	F, G
Pebble Creek	5/30-9/29	\$10	32	6,900	V
Slough Creek	5/23-10/31	\$10	29	6,250	V
Tower Fall	5/16-9/29	\$10	32	6,600	V

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

A Accessible sites available
F Flush toilets
V Vault toilets

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

Discounts

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

Group Camping

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

\$45-75 per night, depending on group size. Reservations are required and can be made by writing Xanterra Parks & Resorts, P.O. Box 165, YNP, WY 82190 or by calling 307-344-7311.

Camp Smart and Stay Safe

First-Come, First-Served

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

Reservations

You can reserve a site at the five campgrounds operated by Xanterra Parks & Resorts, indicated by * on the chart at left. For same-day reservations, call 307-344-7901 or ask at lodging activities desks. For future reservations, call 307-344-7311 or write Xanterra Parks & Resorts, P.O. Box 165, YNP, WY 82190; www.TravelYellowstone.com. Fishing Bridge RV Park is for hard-sided vehicles only (no tents or tent trailers are allowed).

Camping Rules

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

Camping is limited to 14 days between June 15 and September 15 and to 30 days the rest of the year; there is no limit at Fishing Bridge RV Park. Check-out time for all campgrounds is 10 AM.

WARNING: Food & Odors Attract Bears

The future of bears and the safety of you and others depends on you. The following items—new, clean, dirty, empty, or full—may not be left outside, in tents, or in tent trailers

at any time, day or night, unless in immediate use:
water & beverage containers
cooking, eating, drinking utensils
stoves & grills
coolers & ice chests
trash
food
cosmetics & toiletries
pet food & bowls
pails, buckets, & wash basins

Quiet Hours

Each visitor deserves the opportunity to hear the wildlife and streams in this beautiful environment. Respect the rights of other campers and comply with the law by adhering to quiet hours, 8 PM-8 AM (10 PM-7 AM at Fishing Bridge RV Park). No generators, loud audio devices, or other noise disturbances will be allowed during this time. Generators are only permitted in six campgrounds (see chart at left) and the Fishing Bridge RV Park.

Permits and Fees

Permits

Fishing You must have a permit to fish in Yellowstone. Anglers 16 years of age and older are required to purchase either a \$10 ten-day or a \$20 season permit. Anglers 12-15 years of age are required to obtain a non-fee permit; those 11 years and younger may fish without a permit but must be supervised by an adult who knows the regulations. Permits are available at all ranger stations, visitor centers, and Yellowstone General Stores. **State fishing licenses are not valid in Yellowstone National Park. If you catch a lake trout in Yellowstone Lake and its tributaries—including the Yellowstone River—you must kill the fish.**

Boats & Float Tubes Permits are required for using boats and float tubes; few park waters are open to them. Obtain a permit in person for boats and float tubes from the following locations: South Entrance, Grant Village Backcountry Office, and Bridge Bay Ranger Station. Non-motorized boating permits only are available at the Canyon, Mammoth, and Old Faithful backcountry offices, Bechler Ranger Station, and West and Northeast Entrances. You must have a Coast Guard approved "wearable" personal flotation device for each person on board.

Fishing Season

Yellowstone's fishing season generally begins on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend and continues through the first Sunday of November. **Exceptions:** Yellowstone Lake opens June 15; Yellowstone Lake's tributary streams open July 15; Yellowstone River and its tributaries between Canyon and Yellowstone Lake open July 15. Refer to park fishing regulations or the park

website for additional information:
www.nps.gov/yell/planvisit/todo/fishing/index.htm

Fishing Regulations

Park fishing regulations are available at all ranger stations, visitor centers, or general stores.

In Yellowstone, wildlife takes precedence over humans as consumers of fish. All fish are wild (there is no stocking), so sufficient adult fish must remain to reproduce and maintain populations and to assure genetic diversity. These facts require both a philosophical and literal distinction between recreational angling and consuming fish. In Yellowstone, angling is based on fishing for native species of wild trout in a natural setting.

Fishing regulations in Yellowstone National Park have evolved as ongoing research reveals population trends and interrelationships with the rest of the Yellowstone ecosystem. Increasing numbers of anglers have also influenced the development of regulations by their impact on certain species and aquatic habitats. As of 2001, you must release all native sport fish: cutthroat trout, Arctic grayling, and mountain whitefish.

Non-Toxic Fishing

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

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Autumn 2003

Your safety is not guaranteed. Approximately 1,000 miles (1,609 km) of trails are available for hiking in Yellowstone's backcountry. Visiting wilderness means experiencing the land on its terms. If you choose to explore and enjoy the natural wonders of Yellowstone, be prepared for any situation. Read these rules and guidelines and consult a ranger before your trip.

Backcountry Rules

Always talk to a park ranger before you begin an overnight trip.

Permits & Reservations

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

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

Prohibited

Firearms, weapons, pets, traps and nets, motorized equipment, and any type of wheeled vehicle (except wheelchairs) are prohibited in the backcountry. Wheelchairs and some types of service animals are allowed. Due to personal safety concerns, please contact the backcountry office for further information before taking a wheelchair or service animal into the backcountry.

Campfires

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

sites. Your fire must be attended at all times and be completely extinguished before you leave.

Pack It In— Pack It Out

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

Sanitation

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

Should You Drink the Water?

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

Weather

Yellowstone's weather is unpredictable. A sunny warm day may become fiercely stormy with wind, rain, sleet, and, sometimes snow. Lightning is common; get off water or beaches and stay away from ridges, exposed places, and isolated trees.

Without adequate clothing and gear, an easy day hike or boat trip can turn into a battle for survival. Exposure to wind, rain, or cold can result in hypothermia. This rapid

loss of body heat can cause death if not treated. Early warning signs include shivering, slurred speech, memory lapses, drowsiness, and exhaustion. Cold water is a special hazard to anglers and boaters. Get into dry clothes and drink warm fluids at the first signs of hypothermia.

Stock Use

Overnight stock (horses, mules, burros, and llamas) use is not permitted prior to July 1 due to forage conditions and/or wet trail conditions. Horses are not allowed in front country campgrounds. **All equine stock crossing a state line while in the park must have proof of a negative Coggins test dated within the last 12 months.**

Stream Crossings

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

Falling Trees

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

Trails

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

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

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

NPS/Peaco

Hiking & Camping in Bear Country

Although the risk of an encounter with a bear is low, your safety is not guaranteed. Minimize your risks by following the guidelines below.

A Fed Bear Is a Dead Bear

Do not leave packs containing food unattended, even for a few minutes. Do not drop your pack if a bear is close by (see below). Allowing a bear to obtain human food even once often results in the bear becoming aggressive about obtaining such food in the future. Aggressive bears present a threat to human safety and eventually may be destroyed or removed from the park.

While Hiking

Make bears aware of your presence on trails by making loud noises, shouting, or singing. Hike in groups and use caution where vision is obstructed. Do not hike after dark. Avoid carcasses; bears often defend this source of food.

If You Encounter a Bear

Do not run. Bears can run 30 mph (48 kph), or 44 feet/second (13 m/second), which is faster than Olympic sprinters. Running may elicit an attack from an otherwise non-aggressive bear. If the bear is unaware of you, keep out of sight and detour behind and downwind of the bear. If the bear is aware of you and is nearby but has not acted aggressively, slowly back away.

Do not drop your pack! This teaches bears a way to obtain human foods and often means the bear must be removed.

Tree climbing to avoid bears is popular advice, but not practical in many circumstances. All black bears, all grizzly cubs, and some adult

grizzlies can climb trees. Plus, running to a tree may provoke an otherwise uncertain bear to chase you.

If a Bear Approaches or Charges You

Do not run. Some bears will bluff their way out of a threatening situation by charging, then veering off or stopping abruptly at the last second. Bear experts generally recommend standing still until the bear stops and then slowly backing away. If you are attacked, try to lie on the ground completely flat on your stomach. Spread your legs and clasp your hands over the back of your neck. Do not drop your pack!

When Camping

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

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

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

To protect you and the park, components of the new winter use plan will be phased in during this winter and next. Many winter visitors are affected.

The New Winter Use Plan

Winter use in Yellowstone National Park has been a significant issue for the past decade, generating hundreds of thousands of public comments, reams of research results, and several lawsuits. The November 2000 Record of Decision for the Winter Use Final Environmental Impact Statement called for eliminating recreational snowmobile use by this winter. To settle a lawsuit brought against this decision, the National Park Service prepared a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement to solicit more public comment and consider any new or updated information (especially about new snowmobile technology). A new Record of Decision, issued March 25, 2003, phases in a new winter use plan during several years that allows limited use of snowmobiles and continues research on impacts to humans, wildlife, and other resources in the park. The plan continues to evolve—stay informed as you plan your trip.

Goals

- ◆ Provide a high quality, safe and educational winter experience for all visitors.
- ◆ Provide for visitor and employee health and safety.
- ◆ Preserve pristine air quality.
- ◆ Preserve natural soundscapes.
- ◆ Mitigate impacts to wildlife.
- ◆ Minimize adverse economic impacts to gateway communities.

Policy Changes for 2003/04

- ◆ Implement daily limits on snowmobiles.
- ◆ Require permits for all snowmobile entries (commercial and non-commercial) into Yellowstone National Park.
- ◆ Require 80% of snowmobile entries to be commercially guided.
- ◆ Require commercially guided operations to be BAT (Best Available Technology, which ensures oversnow vehicles are the cleanest and quietest commercially available).
- ◆ Encourage rentals and private snowmobiles to be BAT. (All snowmobiles must be BAT in 2004/05.)
- ◆ Continue monitoring air quality, noise levels, wildlife, and visitor experience.
- ◆ Require all snowmobile operators to be licensed. (No learner permits allowed.)

Phasing In the Plan

The winter use plan will be phased in over two years to allow communities, permittees, visitors, and concessioners time to adapt. Winter use policies will be reviewed and may change as managers gain experience with the policies and knowledge from the monitoring program. This is the principle of adaptive management, the core of the new winter use plan.

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Planning a Winter Visit

Snowmobilers:

You Must Reserve a Snowmobile Permit

Anyone entering Yellowstone National Park by snowmobile must have a permit. Only 950 snowmobile permits will be available for each day. When the permits are taken, you will not be able to enter the park by snowmobile. To ensure you can enter on the days you prefer, reserve your snowmobile permit well in advance of your arrival.

Cost of Snowmobile Permit:

\$10 per snowmobile for one day
\$3 per snowmobile for each additional day

Cost of Entrance Fee:

\$15 per snowmobile for one day
\$20 per snowmobile for seven days

To reserve a permit before you arrive:

- ◆ If you are traveling on your own snowmobile—Call Xanterra Parks & Resorts, 307-344-7311.
- ◆ If you have booked with a commercial guide—Make sure the company understands you want to visit Yellowstone and that the correct number of permits are reserved for your group.

How many permits to reserve:

- ◆ One permit per machine, per day.

Group Size Limits:

- ◆ Minimum: two snowmobiles
- ◆ Maximum: eleven snowmobiles

If your group has more than eleven machines:

- ◆ Divide your group into subgroups of eleven machines.
- ◆ Designate a contact person for each subgroup.
- ◆ Reserve permits for each subgroup, using the name of the contact person.
- ◆ Make sure each contact person will be present to check in upon arrival.

To reserve a permit after you arrive:

- ◆ Call Xanterra Parks & Resorts: 307-344-7311 if you wish to travel without a commercial guide.
- ◆ Book a trip with a commercial guide.

Checking in when you arrive:

- 1 Make sure you have the confirmation number for each permit reservation.
- 2 Make sure the contact person for each group or subgroup is present to pick up the permit.
- 3 Proceed to the check-in location:

North Entrance: Go to the Xanterra winter snowmobile hut, south of Mammoth Hot Springs.

West Entrance: Check in at the West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce, Public Lands Desk.

South Entrance: Pay your entrance fee and verify your reservation at the Moran Entrance of Grand Teton National Park; your snowmobile permit will be issued at the South Entrance. If you enter after the Moran Entrance is closed, proceed to the South Entrance.

East Entrance: Check in at the entrance station.

Snowcoach Trips

No changes—you still need to reserve a seat on a snowcoach, and you will still be required to pay the park entrance fee.

Skiers and Snowshoers:

Expect Some Off-Trail Travel Restrictions

In important winter wildlife habitat, cross-country ski and snowshoe travel may be restricted to designated routes. The park is currently developing these guidelines. The information will be posted at winter trailheads, in visitor centers and warming huts, and on the park website (www.nps.gov/yell).

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

The National Fire Plan

During the 2000 fire season in the United States, almost 93,000 wildland fires burned close to 7.4 million acres and destroyed numerous structures. Subsequently, recommendations were developed on how to reduce the impacts of fire on rural communities and ensure sufficient firefighting resources for the future. That report, now known as the "National Fire Plan," identified five key points that continue to emphasize interagency approaches:

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

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

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

If a fire is being fought in the park, you may see planes and helicopters and the bright colors of a fire camp near the road; you may also encounter travel delays. Updates available at visitor centers.

The Fires of 1988

Facts

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

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Burned in 1988

The same location in 1989

Aftermath

After the 1988 fires, a mosaic of burns, partial burns, and unburned areas provided new habitats for plants and animals and new realms for research. Scientists have learned:

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

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

Yellowstone Fire Facts

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

You Can Help Preserve and Protect Yellowstone

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

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

Yellowstone Park Foundation

The Yellowstone Park Foundation is dedicated to funding projects that protect, preserve, and enhance Yellowstone National Park. Its mission is to raise money for important projects and programs in Yellowstone that otherwise would go unfunded, due to shrinking federal budgets and a \$600–700 million operating and infrastructure backlog for the park.

Since January 1997, the Foundation has raised in excess of \$20 million to fund more than 85 projects for Yellowstone. Current and ongoing projects include:

- New interpretive exhibits for the museum at Fishing Bridge;
- A Lynx Population Study to help conserve this threatened species of wild cat;
- The Yellowstone Wolf Project, which monitors the habits, habitat needs, and

ecological impacts of the park's wolf packs;

- A new Visitor Education Center to replace the outdated and inadequate visitor center at Old Faithful (see page 5).

Now more than ever, Yellowstone needs your help! The Yellowstone Park Foundation receives no annual government funding; it relies on the generous contributions of private individuals, foundations, and corporations. For a donation of \$50 or more, you will receive a special premium gift. Donors of \$25 or more are recognized in Yellowstone's Honor Book at Old Faithful for one year. Individuals who donate \$1,000 or more are recognized on the Wall of Honor for one year.

Please help protect the park's wonders and wildlife by becoming a Friend of Yellowstone.

Yellowstone Association

The nonprofit Yellowstone Association operates eight educational bookstores, a field school, and a membership program for Yellowstone visitors.

For maps, guidebooks, and other educational materials, please visit a Yellowstone Association bookstore at any of these convenient locations:

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Yes, make me a Friend of Yellowstone National Park!

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

Enclosed is a tax-deductible gift of _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone () _____ E-mail _____

Charge to: MC Visa

Credit Card # _____ Exp. Date _____

Make checks payable to The Yellowstone Park Foundation.

The Yellowstone Park Foundation

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

Our friendly staff can also tell you about the benefits of Yellowstone Association membership (including a discount on store purchases!) and the many classes available at the Yellowstone Association Institute.

Yellowstone Association
Post Office Box 117
Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190
www.YellowstoneAssociation.org
(307) 344-2293

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Explore the Park with the Yellowstone Association Institute

For more than 25 years, the Yellowstone Association Institute has provided park visitors with in-depth learning experiences that are both educational and fun. To enhance your Yellowstone visit, the Institute offers five types of educational programs in the fall and winter:

Lodging and Learning is an award-winning series of hotel-based learning vacations with just the right mix of education and recreation. Fall and winter Lodging and Learning programs include:

- Roosevelt Rendezvous—a four-day celebration of Yellowstone in autumn, taking place throughout September at Roosevelt Lodge, and featuring a daily selection of field trips for a variety of interests and ability levels.
- Winter Wolf Discovery—two days learning about Yellowstone’s charismatic wolves with an Institute wolf biologist.
- Winter Wildlife Expedition—two days learning about the abundant, varied wildlife of Yellowstone’s Northern Range.
- Wonderland—a five days exploring Yellowstone’s winter environment including skiing, snowshoeing, and interpretive snowcoach trips to Old Faithful and Canyon.
- Yellowstone on Skis—five days of interpretive ski tours exploring the geyser basins, the wildlife-rich northern range, and Yellowstone’s Grand Canyon.

Field seminars are intensive educational experiences that provide an inside look at the park’s wildlife, geology, history, and plant life. The fall and winter schedule includes courses such as The Elk of Yellowstone, Autumn Landscape Photography, Yellowstone for Families—Winter, Winter Photography, Basic Snow Tracking, Yellowstone’s Wolves, Level I Avalanche Safety, and Wilderness First Responder.

Backcountry Courses are genuine wilderness experiences designed to be both light on the land and educational. The Institute offers two types of backcountry courses—backpacking and horsepacking—so that people of diverse abilities can experience and learn about remote areas of the park. This fall’s backcountry courses include Horsepacking the Nez Perce Trail, Backpacking in Grizzly Country—Bechler, and Horsepacking Autumn in Yellowstone.

Wildlife Ed-Ventures are one-day introductions to the diverse and abundant wildlife of Yellowstone’s Northern Range. Sunset Wildlife Ed-Ventures will be offered in winter only from December 19 to March 7.

Group Programs are field-based educational programs for your school, environmental organization, or other group of ten or more people. These programs are available year-round.

The Institute is sponsored by the Yellowstone Association, a non-profit organization operated in partnership with the National Park Service to foster the public’s understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of Yellowstone National Park. To obtain information or register for a course, contact the Institute registrar at 307-344-2294 or registrar@yellowstone-association.org. Complete information on Institute programs is available on-line at www.yellowstoneassociation.org.

Hot & Active Norris Geyser Basin

This year, Norris has been more active and even hotter than usual.

So far, in 2003:

- ◆ Steamboat Geyser, the world’s tallest active geyser, erupted twice in thirty days
- ◆ Porkchop Geyser, dormant since it exploded in 1989, erupted
- ◆ Vixen Geyser is erupting more frequently; Echinus Geyser is erupting more regularly
- ◆ Pearl Geyser and several hot springs have drained and become steam vents
- ◆ New mudpots have formed
- ◆ Ground temperatures have soared to 200°F (93°C), the boiling temperature for water at this elevation

Be prepared for some trails and boardwalks to be closed. Even so, you can probably view the activity from the hill above and walk to Steamboat and Echinus geysers.

About Norris

Norris is the hottest and most seismically active geyser basin in Yellowstone. It lies at the junction of three major faults in the Earth’s crust, two of which intersect the giant ring fractures created by the last major eruption of the Yellowstone volcano some 640,000 years ago. Earthquakes and other geologic phenomena associated with these faults are responsible for many of the dramatic changes occurring here.

About Steamboat

Eruptions of Steamboat Geyser send massive columns of water higher than 300 feet (91 m) and sand, mud, and other debris as far as the parking area. The water phase is followed by a powerful steam phase, which roars for several hours to more than a day. The photo at right shows Steamboat’s steam phase on May 2, 2000.

Ask for updates at visitor centers or log onto Yellowstone’s official website, www.nps.gov/yell, to follow changes as they occur.

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School-Based Programs for Children

Camp Wildness

A high school field camp has recently begun in Yellowstone. This program allows students to engage in scientific research in the park. For more information, write: Education Specialist, P.O.

Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

Live in Yellowstone!

Fourth through eighth grade classes are eligible to participate in Yellowstone’s residential education program, *Expedition: Yellowstone!* A nominal fee is charged and qualifying students may be eligible for scholarships funded through the Yellowstone Park Foundation. For more information, write: Expedition: Yellowstone! Coordinator, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190

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Surf Over to Yellowstone’s Electronic Field Trips

at www.windowstowonderland.org

Middle school students, climb aboard our electronic bus and look through its *Windows Into Wonderland!* Your passport to adventure is www.windowstowonderland.org. Journey through existing electronic field trips about Yellowstone’s history, fire ecology, wolves, bears, and art. Stay on board for more! During the 2003–2004 school year, we will air three new electronic field trips featuring videos of park researchers and ParKids—local children helping to promote resource stewardship.

“Taking Wing with the Trumpeter Swans of Yellowstone,” funded by the Bernice Barbour Foundation, offers you a golden opportunity to become a trumpeter swan and to spend one day as this magnificent bird. As part of the project *Eyes on Yellowstone*,* made possible by Canon, two other field trips will bring Yellowstone directly into the world’s classrooms and

living rooms. “Zooming in on Hayden Valley” demonstrates how geological forces provide the habitat for Hayden’s wildlife ensemble. “To Eat or Be Eaten in Hayden Valley” explores the relationships between predators and prey. Check out the bear’s menu! Are you on it?

Teachers, you can register online and access the park’s electronic field trips and their lesson plans. Although geared for middle school students, *Windows Into Wonderland* is exciting for all ages. Registration is free to all, so be sure to tell your friends!

**Eyes on Yellowstone*, made possible by Canon, represents the largest corporate donation for wildlife conservation in Yellowstone National Park.

Autumn 2003

Ecologix = Environmental

Believing that sound and profitable business practices go hand-in-hand with serious environmental initiatives without eroding either priority, concessioner Xanterra Parks & Resorts has formalized and enhanced its environmental program.

Called "Ecologix, Xanterra's Environmental Commitment," the multi-faceted Environmental Management System is rooted in Xanterra's long-held belief that all business decisions must balance economic viability with ecological responsibility.

"When you are privileged to live and work in some of the most beautiful places on earth as we are, we as a company must do everything we can to protect those places," said Chris Lane, director of environmental affairs for Xanterra Parks & Resorts. "Ecologix unifies all of our operations, providing guidance for our company and its employees for integrating increased environmental performance while maintaining economically sound business practices."

Ecologix is designed to ensure that Xanterra embraces the following unifying commitments:

- ◆ Continual improvement of the environmental performance of all operations
- ◆ Compliance with all environmental regulations and policies

- ◆ Incorporation of the best management practices into all operations, using pollution prevention and environmental sustainability strategies as core objectives
- ◆ Flexibility to respond to community and property environmental priorities

In addition to recycling 575,000 pounds of materials in 2002, Xanterra-Yellowstone's environmental efforts range from a conversion to cleaner burning 4-stroke motors on its rental boats and snowmobiles to offering sustainable cuisine in its restaurants. "We're making great strides," noted Jim McCaleb, General Manager of Xanterra's Yellowstone National Park Lodges. "For example, our ongoing conversion to compact fluorescent lighting in our facilities so far represents the equivalent of removing 600 cars from the road for a year."

Xanterra has been widely recognized for its environmental initiatives and programs. The company received the 2002 Environmental Achievement Award from the Region 9 Office of the Environmental Protection Agency in recognition of its advocacy efforts in Death Valley and Grand Canyon National Parks. Xanterra also received consecutive Department of Interior Environmental Achievement Awards in 2001 and 2002 and the 2001 Travel Industry Association's Odyssey Award in the "Environment" category. It was the only national park concessioner and one of only 13 winners in the country to receive the DOI award in 2001.

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IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

EMERGENCY: 911

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

**Park Information:
307-344-7381**

YELLOWSTONE Today

is produced by the Division of Interpretation, National Park Service, Yellowstone National Park, in cooperation with the Yellowstone Association and park concessioners. We welcome your comments about the paper. Write to us at Yellowstone Today, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone, WY 82190.

Yellowstone Park Service Stations

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

Tires • Batteries • Automobile Accessories

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

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

YPSS Celebrates Yellowstone Explorers of Yesteryear and Today

One of the most interesting visitors to the Yellowstone area in 1865 was Father Francis Xavier Kuppens, a Belgian priest of the Jesuit Order, who offered this recollection 32 years later:

About the years 1865-66 I was stationed at the old Mission of St. Peter's on the Missouri River near the mouth of Sun River. A great part of that winter and spring I spent with the Pigeon [Piegan] Indians roaming from place to place south . . . It was while leading this nomad life that I first heard of the Yellowstone. Many an evening in the tent of Baptiste Champagne or Chief Big Lake the conversation, what little there was of it, turned on the beauties of that wonderful spot. I do not know that the narrator always adhered strictly to facts, but making allowance for fervid imagination there was

sufficient in the tale to excite my curiosity and awaken in me a strong desire to see for myself this enchanted if not enchanting land. In the spring with a small party of Indians hunting buffalo, I persuaded a few young men to show me the wonderland of which they had talked so much. Thus I got my first sight of the Yellowstone. I shall not attempt to describe it, that has been done by many abler pens than mine; but you may be sure that before leaving I saw the chief attraction—the Grand Cañon, hot and cold geysers, variegated layers of rock, the Fire Hole, etc. I was very much impressed with the wild grandeur of the scenery.

May your wanderings in and reflections of Yellowstone bring you the simple peace and lasting memories experienced and recorded by Father Kuppens.

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

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

Gros Ventre (360 sites)	Evening or may not fill	5/1–10/16 (noon)
Jenny Lake (49 sites)	8 AM	5/17–9/22 (noon)
Signal Mountain (86 sites)	10 AM	5/9–10/19 (noon)
Colter Bay (350 sites)	12 noon	5/23–9/27 (noon)
Lizard Creek (60 sites)	2 PM	6/6–9/8 (noon)

Jenny Lake is open to tents only. Other campgrounds accommodate tents, trailers, and recreational vehicles (30-foot restriction at Signal Mt.). All campgrounds have modern comfort stations, but none have utility hookups. The maximum length of stay is 7 days at Jenny Lake and 14 days at all other NPS campgrounds.

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

Jenny Lake Lodge (May 31–Oct. 5)	307-733-4647
Colter Bay Cabins & RV Park (May 23–Sept. 28)	800-628-9988
Flagg Ranch Resort (May 23–Sept. 29)	307-543-2861 or 800-443-2311
Jackson Lake Lodge (May 18–Oct. 5)	800-628-9988
Signal Mt. Lodge (May 10–Oct. 19)	800-672-6012
Dornan's Cabins (all year)	307-733-2522

Lodging can also be found in communities surrounding Grand Teton.

Colter Bay Visitor Center & Indian Arts Museum—

Through Sept. 1: 8 AM–8 PM; Sept. 2–Oct. 5: 8 AM–5 PM; closed for the season thereafter. Information, audiovisual programs, permits, and publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3594. TDD: 307-739-3544.

Flagg Ranch Information Station—Through Sept. 1: 9 AM–5:30 PM. Closed for the season thereafter.

Jenny Lake Ranger Station—Through Sept. 1: 8 AM–6 PM; Sept. 2–Sept. 21: 8 AM–4:30 PM. Closed for the season thereafter. Backcountry permits and climbing information. Phone: 307-739-3343.

Jenny Lake Visitor Center—Through Sept. 1: 9 AM–5:30 PM; Sept. 2–28, 8 AM–5 PM. Closed for the season thereafter. Information, publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3392.

Moose Visitor Center—Open year-round. Through Sept. 1: 8 AM–7 PM; 8 AM–5 PM starting Sept. 2. Information, audiovisual programs, exhibits, permits, publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3399. TDD: 307-739-3400.

Clinic—Grand Teton Clinic, located near Jackson Lake Lodge. May 18–Oct. 5 or after hours 307-733-8002.

Emergency: dial 911.

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

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

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Nearby Public Lands

Big Hole National Battlefield	406-689-3155
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area	406-666-2412
Bridger-Teton National Forest	307-739-5500
Caribou-Targhee National Forest	208-624-3151
Gallatin National Forest	406-587-6701
Glacier National Park	406-888-7800
Grand Teton National Park	307-739-3300
Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	406-846-3388
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	406-638-2621
Shoshone National Forest	307-527-6241
Virginia City National Historic Site	406-843-5247

Area Communities

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

Montana		Wyoming	
Big Sky	406-995-3000	Cody	800-393-2639
Billings	800-735-2635	Dubois	307-455-2556
Bozeman	800-228-4224	East Yellowstone/Wapiti Valley	307-587-9595
Cooke City–Silver Gate	406-838-2495	Jackson	307-733-3316
Gardiner	406-848-7971	Idaho	
Livingston	406-222-0850	Idaho Falls	866-365-6943
Red Lodge	888-281-0625	Eastern Idaho Visitor Information Center	
West Yellowstone	406-646-7701	800-634-3246	

Autumn 2003

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Delaware North Companies Parks & Resorts

Delaware North Companies Parks and Resorts assumed operations in Yellowstone National Park January 1, 2003. In America's first national park, this concessioner will use the retail operation to tell the story of Yellowstone and enhance guest experience to appreciate this unique park.

Delaware North Companies will work closely with the National Park Service on an aggressive five-year plan to remodel each retail structure of historical value and to mirror the region of the park in which it is located. In conjunction with the remodel, interpretive themes will be developed according to each

region. Interpretive themes will emphasize Yellowstone's geology, geothermal features, ecosystem, wildlife, the World's first national park, human history, and wilderness.

Gary Fraker, Chief Operating Officer of Yellowstone General Stores states, "Our interpretive efforts and the introduction of GreenPath are closely related. We want to share the beauty of Yellowstone with the world, and at the same time, we feel an obligation to safeguard that beauty for future generations."

GreenPath & Continual Environmental Improvement

Delaware North Companies Parks and Resorts at Yellowstone General Stores is dedicated to continual environmental improvement. GreenPath, Delaware North Companies Environmental Management System, promotes a sense of environmental awareness and responsibility among associates, guests, clients, and the community. As environmental stewards, Yellowstone General Stores is active in the following sustainable practices:

- ◆ Purchase sustainable materials made of recycled content (e.g. picnic tables made of plastic lumber, shirts made of recycled fabric, and mugs made of recycled plastic).
- ◆ Recycle waste generated at our operations (e.g. plastic, aluminum, glass, cardboard, paper, newspaper, slick, fluorescent lights,

printer cartridges, and batteries).

- ◆ Refund the five-cent deposit charged for beverage containers purchased by guests; those containers made of plastic, aluminum, and glass are recycled.
- ◆ Transport solid waste to the West Yellowstone Compost facility; most is composted, thus reducing the amount of material entering local landfills.
- ◆ Use three 2003 Honda hybrid vehicles powered by gas/electric (rechargeable battery), which have ultra low emissions and high fuel efficiency (~50+ miles to the gallon).
- ◆ Integrate sustainable design, construction, and materials into remodel and reconstruction projects.

Yellowstone Credit Card Will Benefit the Park

The Yellowstone Park Foundation and Elan Financial Services have created the new Yellowstone Visa® credit card.

The card is giving individuals who love Yellowstone the opportunity to help protect and preserve the park. ◆ Elan will donate a portion of every purchase made with the Yellowstone Visa card to the Yellowstone Park Foundation at no additional cost to the cardholder. The money raised from the credit card program will help fund projects that protect the wonders and wildlife of Yellowstone National Park. ◆ The Yellowstone Visa card features a low introductory APR, seasonal discounts with advance reservations at select Yellowstone National Park Lodges, and many other benefits. ◆ To apply for the card over the phone, or to request an application, call 888-327-2265 and ask for extension 8302. ◆ To apply for the Yellowstone Visa online, log onto the Yellowstone Park Foundation's website at www.ypf.org.

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Bridge Bay

Stores

General Store (convenience store, grocery, souvenirs, camping and fishing equipment): May 23–September 14

Other Services

Bridge Bay Marina—Dock rental: May 23–September 14
Scenicruiser excursions: May 31–September 14
Outboards, guide boats: June 15–September 7

Canyon Village

Lodging

Canyon Lodge—Rooms: May 30–September 14;
Western cabins: May 30–September 14;
Pioneer/Frontier cabins: May 30–August 25

Food Services

Canyon Lodge Dining Room: May 30–September 14
Canyon Lodge Cafeteria: May 30–August 25
Canyon Picnic Shop—(light meals, snacks, & fast foods):
May 30–September 14

Stores

Canyon Nature Shop (gift shop, grocery, snacks, photo processing): April 25–October 26
General Store (restaurant, ice cream, grocery, jewelry, gifts, souvenirs, camping supplies, ATM): May 4–September 28
Canyon Lodge Gift Shop: May 30–September 14

Service Stations

** Canyon Village: May 2–November 2
Canyon Repair Service: May 23–September 1
Wrecker service: May 16–October 20

Other Services

Canyon Village Camper Services—Showers and laundry:
June 6–September 7
Trail rides: June 21–August 30

Fishing Bridge

Stores

Fishing Bridge RV Park Gift Shop: May 16–September 28
General Store (restaurant, ice cream, grocery, jewelry, gifts, souvenirs, photo processing, camping supplies, ATM):
May 3–September 28

Service Stations

** Fishing Bridge Service Station: May 16–September 15
Fishing Bridge Repair Service: May 23–September 1
Wrecker service: May 23–September 1
Fishing Bridge LP Gas Plant: May 16–September 15

Other Services

Fishing Bridge RV Park—Showers and laundry:
May 16–September 28

Grant Village

Lodging

Grant Village—Rooms: May 23–September 28

Food Services

* Grant Village Restaurant: May 23–September 28
Lake House at Grant: May 23–September 21

Stores

Mini Store (convenience store, grocery, and souvenirs):
May 9–September 30
General Store (restaurant, ice cream, grocery, jewelry, gifts, souvenirs, camping supplies, ATM): May 24–September 24
Grant Village Gift Shop: May 23–September 28

Service Stations

** Grant Village Service Station: May 23–September 28
Grant Village Repair Service: May 23–September 1
Wrecker service: May 23–September 22
Grant Village LP Gas Plant: May 23–September 28

Other Services

Grant Village Camper Services—Showers and laundry:
June 21–September 28

Lake Yellowstone

Lodging

Lake Yellowstone Hotel—Rooms, cabins: May 16–October 6
Lake Lodge—Cabins: June 10–September 21

Food Services

* Lake Yellowstone Hotel Dining Room: May 16–October 6
Lake Lodge Cafeteria: June 10–September 21
Lake Yellowstone Hotel Deli: May 16–October 5

Stores

General Store (restaurant, ice cream, grocery, gifts, souvenirs, camping supplies): May 16–October 6
Lake Yellowstone Hotel Gift Shop: May 16–October 6
Lake Lodge Gift Shop: June 10–September 21

Other Services

Lake Clinic: May 12–September 30; 307-242-7241
NOTE: Lake does not have a hospital.
Lake Lodge—Laundry: June 10–September 21

Mammoth Hot Springs

Lodging

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel—Rooms and cabins:
May 2–October 6

Food Services

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Dining Room: May 2–Oct. 6
Mammoth Terrace Grill: May 9–October 12

Stores

General Store (ice cream, grocery, gifts, souvenirs, camping supplies, ATM): Open year-round
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Gift Shop: May 2–October 6

Service Stations

** Mammoth Hot Springs Service Station: May 7–Oct. 6

Other Services

Trail rides: May 17–September 14
Mammoth Clinic: Open year-round. Though May 30, open Monday–Friday, 8:30 AM–5 PM, closed 1–2 PM; closed Wednesday afternoons. June 1–Sept. 30: open seven days a week, 8:30 AM–5 PM, closed 1–2 PM. 307-344-7965
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel—Showers: May 2–Oct. 6

Old Faithful

Lodging

Old Faithful Inn—Rooms: May 9–October 12
Old Faithful Snow Lodge—Rooms and cabins:
May 2–October 12
Old Faithful Lodge—Cabins: May 16–Sept. 14

Food Services

* Old Faithful Inn Dining Room: May 9–October 12
Old Faithful Inn, Pony Express Snack Shop:
May 9–October 12
Old Faithful Snow Lodge Restaurant: May 2–October 12
Old Faithful Snow Lodge, Geyser Grill Fast Food:
May 16–November 2
Old Faithful Lodge Cafeteria: May 16–September 14
Old Faithful Lodge Snack Shops: May 16–September 21

Stores

Old Faithful Inn Gift Shop: May 9–October 12
Old Faithful Snow Lodge Gift Shop: May 2–November 2
Old Faithful Lodge Gift Shop: May 16–Sept. 28
General Store—Old Faithful Basin Lower (restaurant, grocery, gifts, souvenirs): May 9–October 27
General Store—Old Faithful Basin Upper (restaurant, ice cream, grocery, jewelry, gifts, souvenirs, photo processing, camping supplies, ATM): April 18–September 26

Service Stations

** Old Faithful, Lower Service Station: April 18–November 2
Old Faithful, Upper Service Station: May 23–August 18
Old Faithful Repair Service: May 23–August 18
Wrecker service: May 2–October 20

Other Services

Old Faithful Clinic: May 5–October 17; 307-545-7325
Old Faithful Lodge—Showers: May 16–September 14

Tower/Roosevelt

Lodging

Roosevelt Lodge—Cabins: June 6–September 1

Food Services

Roosevelt Lodge Dining Room: June 6–September 1
Roosevelt Lodge Dinner Cookout: June 7–August 31

Stores

General Store—Roosevelt (convenience store, grocery, souvenirs): June 6–August 31
Roosevelt Lodge Gift Shop: June 6–September 1
General Store—Tower Fall (ice cream, grocery, gifts, souvenirs, camping supplies): May 23–September 25

Service Stations

Tower Junction Service Station: June 6–September 1

Other Services

Trail rides: June 6–August 31
Stagecoach Rides: June 6–August 31
Roosevelt Lodge—Showers: June 6–September 1

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

** Diesel fuel is available at these stations.

Reservations

Call Xanterra Parks & Resorts,
307-344-7311 or TDD 307-344-5395, for
lodging, dining, camping, and activity
reservations.

You can also make reservations at any
lodging front desk or activities desk.

Automatic Banking

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

Medical Services

Lake Clinic—May 12–May 15: 8:30 AM–5:00 PM; May 16–September 30:
daily, 8:30 AM–8:30 PM. 307-242-7241
Mammoth Clinic—Open year-round. Through May 30, open Monday–
Friday, 8:30 AM–5 PM, closed 1–2 PM; closed Wednesday afternoons.
June 1–Sept. 30, open daily, 8:30 AM–5 PM, closed 1–3 PM. 307-344-7965
Old Faithful Clinic—May 5–May 15: 8:30 AM–5:00 PM; May 16–Sept 15
7:00 AM–7:00 PM; Sept. 16–Oct. 17; 8:30 AM–5 PM; 307-545-7325

No hospital available in the park.

Campgrounds

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

Guided Tours

The Yellowstone Association Institute and Xanterra Parks & Resorts offer a variety of guided tours throughout the park. See page 11.

Backcountry Tours

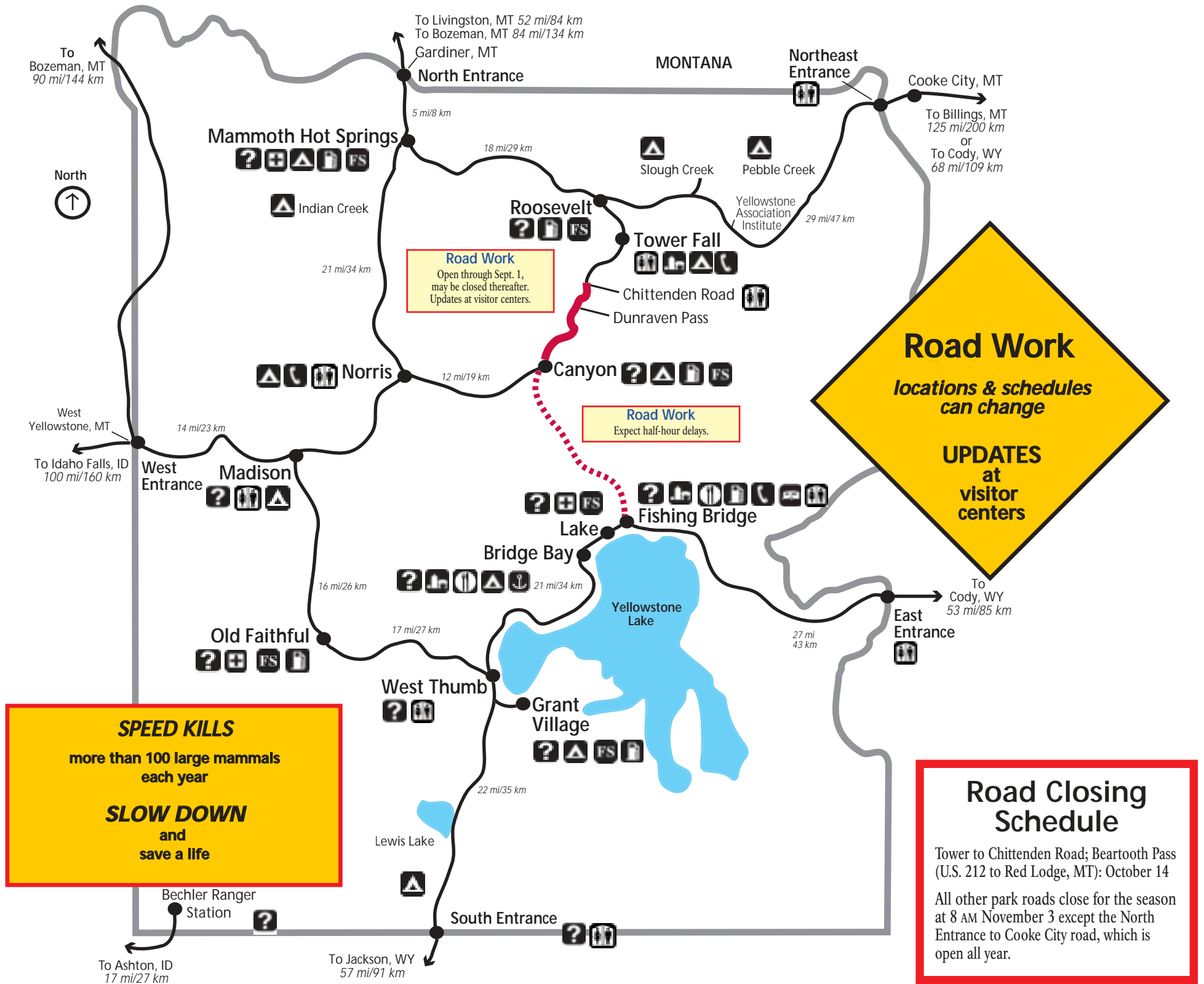
Write to Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call the National Park Service, 307-344-7381, for a list of certified outfitters.

Worship Services

Worship services take place in the park and in communities adjacent to the park, and include most major denominations and interdenominational services during the summer months. Schedules available on bulletin boards at campgrounds and visitor centers, or at www.nps.gov/yell.

YELLOWSTONE

Park Information: 307-344-7381 (TDD: 307-344-2386) • Emergency—Dial 911 • Road updates: 307-344-2117



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

Visitor center or information station	Gasoline/fuel	Lodging	Road Work — May Be Closed - - - Expect delays Road work updates available at visitor centers.
General store	Marina	Telephones	
Food service	Clinic	Campground	
Full Services (includes lodging, food service, general store, rest rooms, phone)	Restrooms	Camping: hard-sided units only	

ConocoPhillips This map is courtesy of ConocoPhillips—providing petroleum products since 1917...
All service stations in Yellowstone offer environmentally sensitive fuels, specially formulated by ConocoPhillips to reduce hydrocarbon emissions and decrease other pollution-related problems.