

Yellowstone Today

A National Park Service Publication For Yellowstone Visitors

Spring 1995 * Information * Regulations & Safety * Activities

— Important road information for all visitors —

Spring road openings

Spring weather is unpredictable; roads may be closed temporarily by weather due to a given year's snow conditions. Snow tires or chains may be required.

Weather permitting, tentative road opening dates for automobiles are:

- Mammoth to Norris—April 15
- West Entrance to Norris to Canyon to Mud Volcano—April 15
- West Entrance to Old Faithful—April 15
- East and South Entrances—May 1
- Cooke City to Sunlight Basin Rd.—May 5
- Old Faithful to West Thumb—May 12
- Tower Junction to Canyon—May 27
- Sunlight Basin Road to Red Lodge (Beartooth Pass)—May 27

Some roads will open as conditions allow for bicycle travel only.

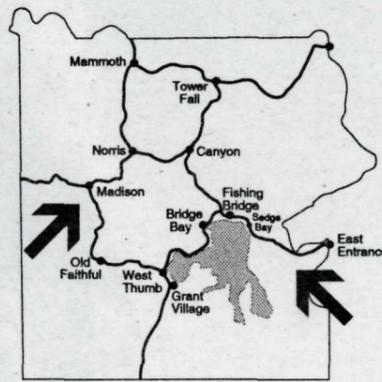
The Mammoth-Norris Road is scheduled to open for bikes on Saturday, March 25. Other roads, with the exception of Madison to Old Faithful, will tentatively open for bikes on Saturday, April 1.

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

Madison-Old Faithful

Major construction begins this year on the Madison to Old Faithful road on the park's west side (see arrow). From road opening on April 15 through May 31, this section of road will be open with up to 30 minute delays. Starting June 1, access will be more limited; see the map on the back page of this newspaper for the full 1995 construction schedule.

Hikers and Anglers: For information on trailhead access, ask a ranger at the Old Faithful Visitor Center.



— More 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 above, 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.

East Entrance

Road construction on the East Entrance Road (see arrow) will continue this year. From road opening on May 1 through June 15, the road will be open with up to 30 minute delays. Starting June 16, access will be more limited; see the map on the back page of this newspaper for the full 1995 construction schedule.

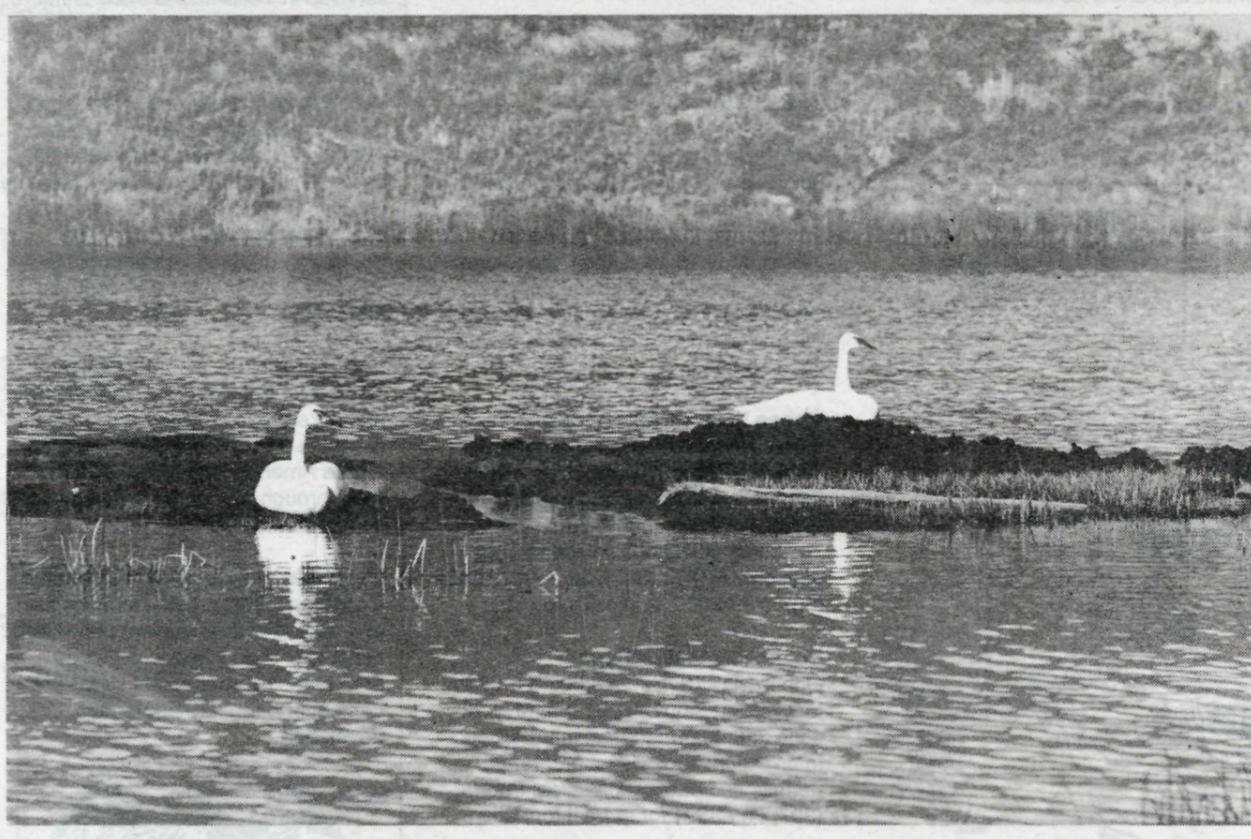
Hikers and Anglers: For information on trailhead access in the construction zone, please ask a ranger at the Lake Ranger Station or Fishing Bridge Visitor Center.

Note: Construction will affect only the section from East Entrance to Sedge Bay. Lake Butte Overlook is closed for the year. Facilities at Fishing Bridge will operate as usual (see p. 11).

Cyclists, walkers: beware!

Motorcyclists & bicyclists:

Yellowstone 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!



A photo like this can only be obtained with a telephoto lens and much patient waiting.

NPS file photo

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Livingston, MT 59047



Yellowstone Today, which is distributed to visitors at park entrances, is published four times a year by the naturalist staff of Yellowstone National Park.

As a member of the Yellowstone Association, you have contributed a portion of the production costs of this publication, which is a major source of information for the millions of people who visit the park each year. The Yellowstone Association operates book sales facilities in visitor centers and museums; YA staff provide information and assistance to park visitors throughout the season. Ultimately, much of YA's revenue is returned to the park's educational, interpretive and research programs. As a YA member, you are a vital part of the team that strives to preserve Yellowstone "For the Benefit and Enjoyment of Future Generations."

Emergency -- dial 911
Contact a ranger 344-7381

Printed on recycled paper with soy ink

— Wildlife needs your help —

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

The wildlife of Yellowstone is 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 graze 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 5.

— Index —

Park map	Page 12
Grand Teton	2
Visitor centers	3
Safety	5
Regulations	6
Campgrounds	6
Hiking, bear safety	7
Wolves	8
Fishing	9
Commercial services	11

From the Superintendent

I welcome you to a special time of year in Yellowstone National Park.

Spring is a season of growth and renewal. Those of you venturing to Yellowstone, always memorable for its numerous thermal and other features, will find the park replete with newborn wildlife between April and June. But you will also find a winter season not entirely willing to give way to spring, and indications of the timeless struggle for survival by wildlife.

Spring is a time of gentle beauty, but also a time for careful planning. Be prepared for cold weather, possible sudden storms and hazardous roads. Information to help you stay safe and to protect the park can be found elsewhere in this newspaper.

We benefit today from the care past generations have given Yellowstone. This is fitting, since it is for both preservation and use that national parks have been set aside. Our care now will help keep the park a priceless, wild gift for future generations. During National Park Week (May 22-28), we will celebrate these unique values. We hope your spring adventure in Yellowstone is safe, fulfilling and unforgettable.

—Superintendent Mike Finley

What's so special about Yellowstone?



Old Faithful Geyser is only one of thousands of thermal features which lend to Yellowstone's worldwide reputation.

NPS file photo

Yellowstone is, among other things, the first, oldest and possibly most famous national park in the world. A new season, and especially National Parks Week (May 22-28), provide an appropriate time to reflect on the many reasons that Yellowstone is so special...and so famous. These include:

Yellowstone's Size

It is one of the largest national parks in the lower 48 states. Yellowstone encompasses 3,472 square miles and is 2.2 million acres (899,136 hectares) in size. The park measures 63 miles (101 km) north to south and 54 miles (84 km) east to west.

Yellowstone's Geology

There are more geysers and hot springs here than in all the rest of the world put together. In all, Yellowstone has approximately 10,000 thermal features and about 200 active geysers. The central portion of the park encompasses one of the world's largest calderas (collapsed volcanic craters), measuring 30 by 40 miles (48 by 64 km).

Yellowstone's Wildlife

Yellowstone has a greater number of a greater variety of wild animals in their natural habitat than anywhere else in the 48 contiguous states. These include:

- 6 species of ungulates (hoofed animals)
- 2 species of bears
- Approximately 50 other mammals
- 13 native species of fish
- 6 species of reptiles
- 4 species of amphibians

It is one of the last remaining grizzly bear habitats in the contiguous 48 states. It has the largest concentration of elk found anywhere in the world. It has birdlife that includes rare and threatened species. It has the top three trout fishing streams in the world. Wild buffalo have survived in Yellowstone since primitive times.

Yellowstone Lake

Yellowstone Lake is one of the largest, highest, and coldest lakes in North America—136 square miles (35,220 hectares) in surface area, with 110 miles (176 km) of shoreline, and dimensions of 20 miles long by 14 miles wide (32 by 22 km). Its average depth is 139 feet (42 m); maximum depth is 390 feet (118 m) or more.

Yellowstone's Scenic Wonders

The Lower Falls of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River, at 308 feet (94 m) is one of the highest waterfalls on the American continent. The river runs through one of the most spectacular canyons in the world.

In addition, Yellowstone has hundreds of pristine lakes, creeks, mountains, and valleys in their original undisturbed condition. Thus it is the only large area in the 48 contiguous states that has never been farmed, fenced, or developed.



Yellowstone Today is published four times annually by the Division of Interpretation, National Park Service, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190, (307)344-2258, in cooperation with the Yellowstone Association and Yellowstone National Park concessioners.

Grand Teton National Park information

To the south of Yellowstone, Grand Teton National Park offers spectacular scenery, numerous hiking opportunities, and its own set of campgrounds, exhibits, and other activities. Pick up a copy of the park newspaper, the

Teewinot, for complete information about services and facilities, and a more detailed map of Grand Teton National Park. Newspapers are available at visitor centers and entrance stations.

Roads—Teton Park Road opens to vehicles on May 1. The Moose-Wilson Road opens to vehicles about May 1.

Entrance Stations—Open May 1.

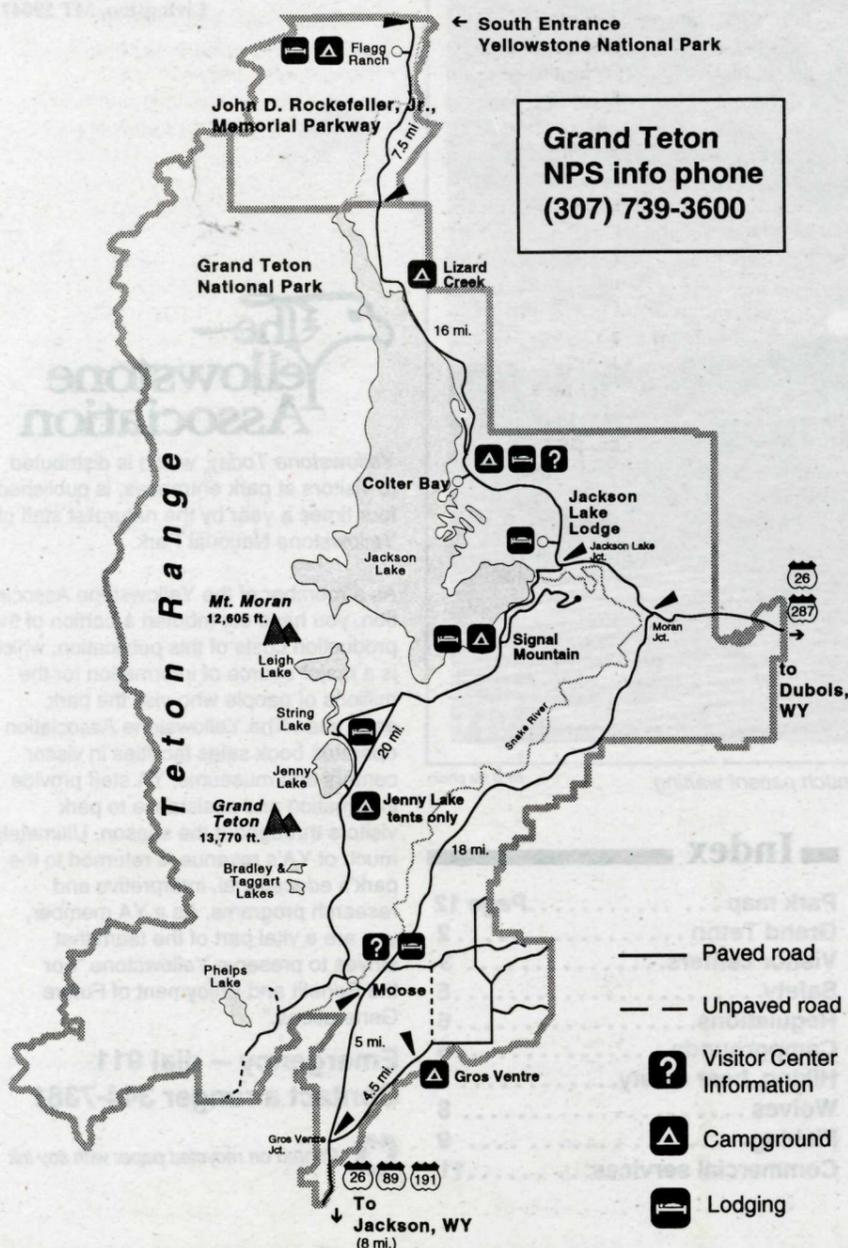
Campgrounds—Open as follows: Gros Ventre, April 10; Signal Mountain, May 6; Colter Bay, May 20; Jenny Lake, May 20; Lizard Creek, June 3.

Lodging—Open as follows: Dornans Spur Ranch Cabins, open year round; Signal Mountain Lodge, May 13; Colter Bay Cabins, May 12; Flagg Ranch Village, May 15; Jackson Lake Lodge, May 26; Jenny Lake Lodge, May 27. Other lodging can be found in Jackson, Wyoming and in other areas surrounding Grand Teton.

Moose Visitor Center—Open year round. Hours 8:00am-5:00pm through June 3; 8:00am-7:00pm, June 4-Sept. 4. Information, audiovisual programs, exhibits, permits, publication sales. Telecommunications device for the deaf only (TDD): (307)739-3400. Phone (307) 739-3600 for more information.

Colter Bay Visitor Center—Opens May 13. Hours 8:00am-5:00pm, May 13-21; 8:00am-7:00 pm, May 22-June 3; 8:00am-8:00pm, June 4-Sept. 4. Information, audiovisual programs, permits and publication sales. Phone (307) 739-3594 for more information.

Spring activities include walking, bicycling and rollerblading on the Teton Park Road before it opens to vehicles on May 1. Valley hiking trails are likely to be snow-covered or muddy through the end of May. High elevation hiking trails are usually snow-covered until July. Backcountry camping requires a free permit that can be obtained at the Moose Visitor Center year round. Boating requires a Grand Teton boating permit, sold at visitor centers. A Wyoming fishing license is required in Grand Teton National Park.



Grand Teton
NPS info phone
(307) 739-3600

Visitor centers and museums

ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER, MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

Open year round. Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through May 28; 8:00am-7:00pm beginning May 29. Information, publications and exhibits of the early history, exploration and establishment of Yellowstone National Park. "The Challenge of Yellowstone," a film on the national park idea, is shown throughout the day. Call (307) 344-2263 for more information.

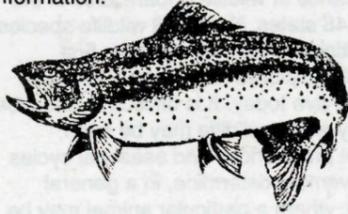
OLD FAITHFUL VISITOR CENTER

Open April 15. Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through May 28; 8:00am-7:00pm beginning May 29. Information,

publications, geyser eruption predictions, seismograph exhibit. For more information, call (307) 545-2750.

CANYON VISITOR CENTER

Open May 13. Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through May 28; 8:00am-7:00pm beginning May 29. Information, publications. Call (307) 242-2550 for more information.



NORRIS GEYSER BASIN MUSEUM

Open May 13. Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through May 28; 8:00am-7:00pm beginning May 29. Information, publications; under construction during spring of 1995. Call (307) 344-2812 for more information.

MUSEUM OF THE NATIONAL PARK RANGER, NORRIS

Open May 13. Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through May 28; 9:00am-6:00pm beginning May 29. Exhibit traces development of the park ranger profession at historic soldier station; video shown. Call (307) 344-7353 for more information.

FISHING BRIDGE VISITOR CENTER

Open May 13. Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through May 28; 8:00am-7:00pm beginning May 29. Information, publications, and exhibits of Yellowstone's birds and wildlife. Call (307) 242-2450 for more information.

GRANT VILLAGE VISITOR CENTER

Open May 13. Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through May 28; 8:00am-7:00pm beginning May 29. Information, publications and an exhibit on the fires of 1988. A film on the fires and a Kodak-sponsored park orientation slide program are shown throughout the day. Call (307) 242-2650 for more information.

Self-guiding trails

Many of Yellowstone's famous scenic splendors can be seen from these trails. Slow down, stretch your legs, and discover the sights, smells and sounds of wilderness. Some trails traverse areas of thin earth crust, unstable ground and boiling water; others follow steep-sided, deep canyons and drop-offs. For your safety and the protection of fragile formations and resources, please stay on boardwalks and trails. Trail guides are available for 25¢ at most locations.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS TERRACES

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

NORRIS GEYSER BASIN

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

FOUNTAIN PAINT POT NATURE TRAIL

Active, ever-changing mud pots make this area unique, as does the variety of

thermal activity and color; located eight miles north of Old Faithful on the road to Madison Junction.

UPPER GEYSER BASIN

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

WEST THUMB GEYSER BASIN

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

GRAND CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE

The Canyon and the Upper and Lower Falls can be seen from overlooks along the rim drives. The North Rim Drive takes you to Inspiration, Grandview,

and Lookout Points. A spur road leads to an overlook at the brink of the Upper Falls. The South Rim Drive leads to Uncle Tom's Trail and Artist Point. Trails also wind along both rims.

MUD VOLCANO TRAIL

Discover the intriguing and explosive mudpots including the Mud Volcano and the Dragon's Mouth. Explore also the Sulphur Cauldron from the overlook just north of the Mud Volcano area. Located on the road between Lake and Canyon, six miles north of Fishing Bridge Junction.

CALCITE SPRINGS OVERLOOK AND TOWER FALL

From the Calcite Springs overlook, located approximately 1-1/2 miles south of Tower Junction, you can see the springs' activity and unique geological formations in the northernmost extent of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.

At Tower Fall, located two miles south of Tower Junction, a short trail leads to an overlook of this 132-foot waterfall.

CHILDREN'S FIRE TRAIL

Located 7-1/2 miles east of Mammoth Hot Springs, trailside exhibits designed for young visitors and their families explore the effects of fire and encourage independent discovery. After the fires of 1988, contributions from children, educational groups, and other organizations helped build this trail.

RANGER LED ACTIVITIES

Ranger-led activities, offered from late May through Labor Day, are featured in *Discover Yellowstone*. Look for this publication at visitor centers, stores and gift shops starting just before Memorial Day.

Entrance fees

Entrance fees are \$10 for a private, noncommercial automobile, or \$4 for each visitor (ages 17 to 61, inclusive) entering by snowmobile, motorcycle, bus, bicycle or on foot. Fees purchase a seven day pass to Yellowstone and Grand Teton parks. A \$15 annual calendar pass to both parks 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 all federal parks 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 still offered free of charge. The Golden Age and Access Passport admits the holder and accompanying passengers in a private, noncommercial vehicle to national parks plus provides a 50 percent reduction in camping fees.

iMAGiNE YELLOWSTONE

Young artists and writers from across the country have expressed their appreciation of the park and its wild inhabitants in the juried 1995 iMAGiNE YELLOWSTONE Art and Writing Exhibit, *Endangered Species: Why Should We Care?* Showing at the Canyon Visitor Center this summer, the exhibit celebrates the most outstanding of these creations.

The iMAGiNEYELLOWSTONE Exhibit encourages lifelong appreciation of natural areas and involvement in preserving the values parks represent.

We hope you will take the opportunity to participate in iMAGiNEYELLOWSTONE. Let your imagination soar and join us in the celebration!

Expedition: Yellowstone!

Students are able to learn about the park through a curriculum for upper elementary grades called *Expedition: Yellowstone!* Classroom work can also be combined with a trip (an "Expedition!") to Yellowstone.

Aimed at the 4th, 5th and 6th grade levels, the curriculum materials consist of a 256-page teacher's workbook and a storybook, tied together by shared concepts. Teachers who purchase the curriculum will also receive information for planning an "Expedition!" to the park. Via a lottery system, cabins at the Lamar Buffalo Ranch may be reserved and school groups are assigned a park ranger to help plan and prepare their trip.

For program fees and information, write: *Expedition: Yellowstone!*, National Park Service, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

The Yellowstone Association

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, as well as research projects and equipment in Yellowstone.
- Sponsorship of the Yellowstone Institute (see related article on page 10).
- Funding for visitor center and wayside exhibits throughout the park.
- 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.

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 ^{Mr.} ^{Mrs.} ^{Ms.} _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

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

Make checks payable to "The Yellowstone Association"

Charge to Visa Mastercard # _____

Expiration date _____ Signature _____ PNP

Exploring Yellowstone: getting started

"Now that I'm here, where do I go?" It's not an unusual question, especially for first time visitors. Consider the facts: Yellowstone 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 and spreads across the borders of three states—Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. Three hundred fifty miles of paved road 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 7,500-8,000 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.

With so much to see and do, it's easy to be overwhelmed. The following tips and information will help you plan your time to suit your interests and energy level. Rangers at visitor centers can fill in the details and help you make the most of your visit to Yellowstone.

The park's major scenic attractions are located along the Grand Loop Road, the roughly figure-eight shaped road in the center of the park. The total mileage around the Loop is 142 miles. The distance around the Upper Loop is 70 miles; the Lower Loop, 96 miles. Actual driving time is difficult to estimate because the maximum speed limit is 45 mph or lower where posted, roads are narrow, winding, and full of pot holes and frost heaves, and traffic may be heavy and slow moving. While it is possible to drive the Grand Loop in a day, major attractions like Old Faithful Geyser and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone can only be seen by driving to a parking area and walking to the feature.

If you have limited time, consider spending it at just one area instead of trying to "see the park" from the road. Many people believe that to fully appreciate just the major attractions in Yellowstone requires a minimum of three days.

Geysers and hot springs

Yellowstone's volcanic past is evidenced in its geysers and hot springs. The world's greatest concentration of thermal features is located in Yellowstone: about 10,000 thermal features are known, of which 200 to 250 are geysers. Many of the most famous features can be found along the fifty mile road between Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful.

Areas of thermal activity include the Mammoth Hot Spring Terraces, Norris Geyser Basin, Fountain Paint Pot, Firehole Lake Drive, Midway Geyser Basin, Biscuit Basin, Black Sand Basin, and the Old Faithful area. Visitor Centers along this road are located at Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, and Old Faithful.

Grand Canyon

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

The drive between Tower Junction and Canyon Village goes over Dunraven Pass, the highest road in the park at 8,859 feet. Along the way you will find spectacular views of the Absaroka Mountains, the Yellowstone caldera and, on a clear day, the Teton Mountains to the south. During June and July, wildflowers carpet the slopes of Mt. Washburn. A visitor center is located at Canyon Village.

Lake area

Yellowstone Lake, with 110 miles of shoreline and a 136 square mile surface area, is North America's largest mountain lake. Its relatively high elevation (7,733 feet) is one reason why the lake is ice-locked at least half of the year. The area is prime habitat for a variety of birds and mammals, and spectacular scenery plus fishing and boating have long made the area popular with visitors. Nearby, Mud Volcano and West Thumb Geyser Basin hint at a complex geologic history; present activity is unique and ever-changing.

Permits, required for fishing and boating, are available at Lake Ranger Station and Grant Village Visitor Center (note that the

general fishing season begins May 27; June 15 on Yellowstone Lake; July 15 on the lake's tributary streams). A museum is located at Fishing Bridge.

Wildlife viewing

Yellowstone is home to a variety and abundance of wildlife unparalleled in the lower 48 states. Nearly all wildlife species inhabiting the park when it was first officially explored more than 100 years ago survive today. It is difficult to describe exactly where wildlife may be seen; habitat preferences and seasonal cycles of movement determine, in a general sense, where a particular animal may be at a particular time.

Early morning and evening hours are when animals tend to feed and thus are more easily seen. But remember that the numbers and variety of animals you see are largely a matter of luck and coincidence. Check at visitor centers for detailed information. Please use pullouts when viewing wildlife, and remember that Yellowstone's animals are wild; use binoculars or telephoto lenses for safe viewing and to avoid disturbing them.

History

Mammoth Hot Springs is park headquarters. It is also the site of Fort Yellowstone, built during the Army era (1886 to 1918) of park administration. The former Bachelor Officers' Quarters is now the Albright Visitor Center where the story of Yellowstone's colorful history is told. The Museum of the National Park Ranger is located at Norris.

Services and facilities

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

General park information is available by calling National Park Service headquarters at (307) 344-7381 (long distance from some park locations). Reservations for lodging, camping and activities such as bus tours, horse rides, boat rental, etc. may be made through TW Recreational Services, Inc.; call (307) 344-7311.

These highlights will help you plan your visit to Yellowstone, but much is left for you to discover. If you supply the time and curiosity, Yellowstone's wonders will be revealed to you. May your visit be safe, rewarding and memorable.

Visitors—don't let this develop

Yellowstone inspires the photographer—and the observer—in all of us. Wildlife are particularly fascinating to observe and photograph, perhaps because there are few places where it is possible to see an animal in its natural environment. Nearly all the animals inhabiting Yellowstone when it was established in 1872 still roam this vast wilderness.

Unfortunately, their proximity to popular visitor use areas increases the likelihood that some animals will become habituated—that is, used to people. Habituated wildlife are misleading—they may appear to be highly tolerant of humans, but they are still wild, unpredictable and potentially dangerous. Females with young are especially protective and can be ferociously aggressive.

Keep a safe distance from all wildlife. It is against the law to approach within 100 yards of bears or within 25 yards of other wildlife. If you cause an animal to move or change its behavior, you are too close.

Approaching wildlife at close range can cause the animals stress. Though you may not see the animals react, be observant—many animals will show signs of increased alertness or fear. The animal(s) may move gradually or quickly away; heads may perk up or eyes widen and focus on nearby humans; the animal may flatten its ears, flare its nostrils, change body direction, stop eating, or rise from a resting stance.

Every year, the major cause of injury to visitors by wildlife is approaching animals too closely. As a rule, a camera lens of less than 200mm is inadequate for wildlife photography. If your camera is not equipped with telephoto lenses, do not attempt closeup photography. Instead, photograph the animal in its surroundings or purchase slides or books. Be especially alert when photographing bears. Look for signs of activity such as tracks, scat, or animal carcasses. Alert the bear to your presence by making noise.

Animals in the wild behave differently than animals in zoos, and undisturbed space is among the greatest of their needs. Respect this, and you will be rewarded by seeing more of their natural activities and discovering how they live in the wild. You'll also expand your photo opportunities and have a safe, rewarding visit.

Yellowstone Park Medical Services

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

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

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

YPMS provides outpatient services at Lake Hospital and Old Faithful Clinic, as well as at Mammoth. Lake Hospital is also an acute care facility with ten inpatient beds, clinical laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, and 24-hour ambulance and emergency services. The staff is assembled from highly qualified, experienced professionals from across the country.

For information on employment for the 1995 season (both professional and nonprofessional positions are available), send a resume to: Yellowstone Park Medical Services, 707 Sheridan Avenue, Cody, WY 82414 or call (307) 578-2461.

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 and Friday prior to
May 27 and after September 15;
Phone (307) 545-7325

EMERGENCIES -- DIAL 911

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

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)

- improper food storage
- camping violations
- pets off leash
- littering
- swimming in thermal pools
- removal of natural features
- approaching wildlife too closely
- boating and fishing violations
- failure to remove 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.

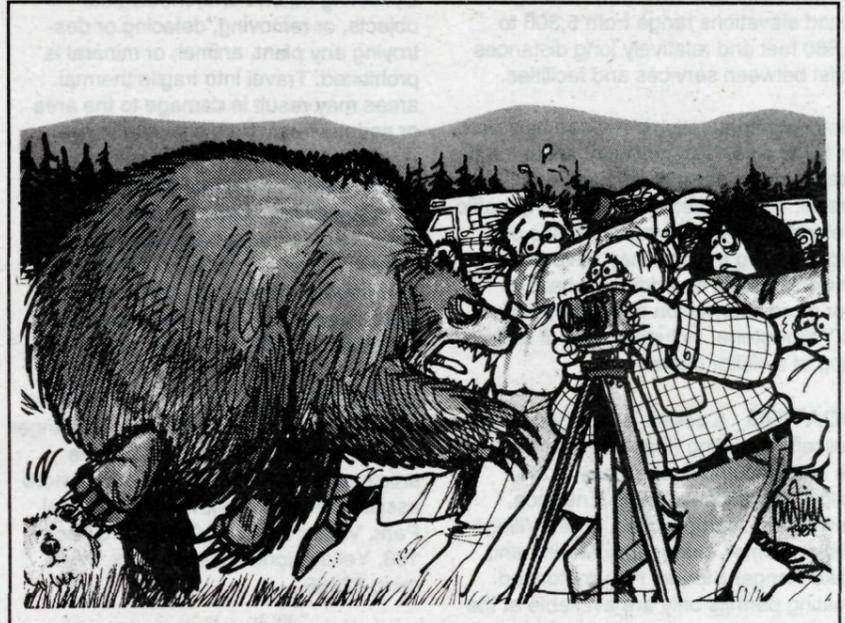
Thermal features are easily destroyed. Visitors throwing objects into these features have damaged a number of geysers and hot springs. Walking on them, carving or defacing them, or removing souvenir pieces of formation

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:**

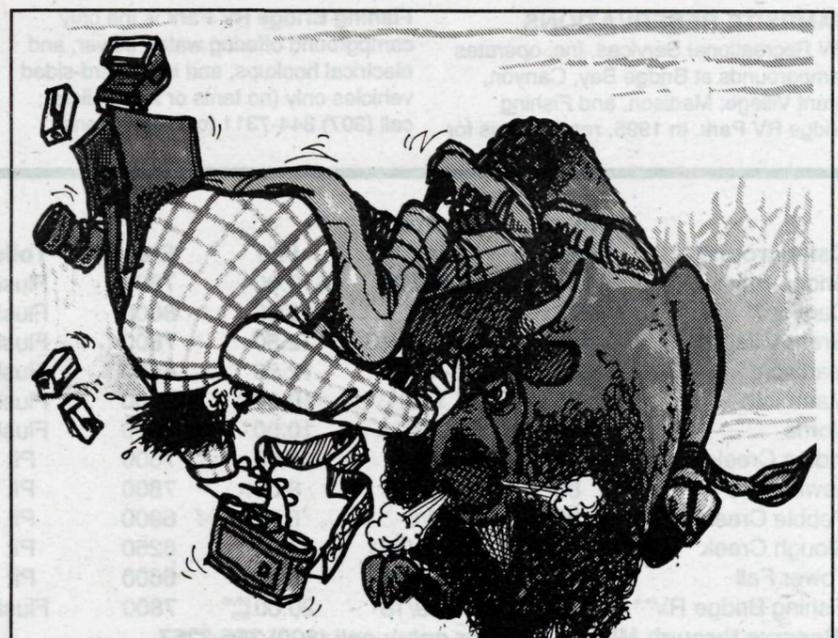
- the trunk of your car
- suspended 10 feet above the ground and 4 feet horizontally from a tree or post
- a food storage box, available in selected sites in campgrounds.

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.



Other Useful Information

ACCIDENTS Report all accidents or injuries to a park ranger.

BICYCLING Bicycling is permitted on established public roads, parking areas, and designated routes. There are no bicycle paths along roadways. **Bikes are prohibited on backcountry trails and boardwalks.** We strongly recommend that safety gear, including helmet and high visibility clothing, be worn by all bicyclists. Park roads are narrow and winding; most do not have a shoulder, or shoulders are covered with gravel. During April, May, and June, high snowbanks make travel more dangerous. Road elevations range from 5,300 to 8,860 feet 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 Village 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 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.

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

FIREARMS Firearms 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 summer season—Lake, Mammoth, and Old Faithful (see page 11 for dates of operation). The Lake Hospital has ten inpatient beds, 24-hour ambulance and emergency service, and laboratory, pharmacy and radiology services. Yellowstone Park Medical Services works closely with National Park Service emergency medical personnel to provide prehospital care. **In case of medical 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, and overnight backcountry use; 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:
—lock your vehicle.
—keep all valuables out of sight.
—put your name, address, or identification number on all valuable property.
—report theft or vandalism to a ranger immediately.

TRAFFIC Yellowstone has over 350 miles of roads. Most are narrow, rough, and busy! **Some sections are steep with sharp drop offs.** Drive cautiously and courteously; slow moving vehicles must use pullouts to observe wildlife/scenery and to allow safe passing by other vehicles. Watch for animals on the road, especially at night. Bicycles and motorcycles present special hazards. Drive defensively and wear seat belts. Yellowstone now has a mandatory front passenger seat belt requirement.

Be especially cautious of ice and road damage; cool temperatures may occur any time of the year. **The maximum speed limit is 45 mph unless otherwise posted.**

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. In 1995, reservations for

Bridge Bay campground may be made no more than eight weeks in advance of your camping date by calling Mistix Reservations at (800) 365-2267 (outside the U.S. (619) 452-5956). Mistix does not accept same day reservations. Reservations for the other four campgrounds may be made after April 1 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; campgrounds may fill early in the day, especially during peak season (early July-late August).

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

14 days between June 15 and Labor Day, 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.

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 beginning January 1 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		Generators Permitted (8:00am-8:00pm)
						Nearby	Dump Station	
Bridge Bay*	434	5/26-9/25	\$12.00	7800	Flush	X	X	X
Canyon**	273	6/9-9/6	12.50	8000	Flush	X	X	X
Grant Village**	428	6/21-10/10	12.50	7800	Flush	X	X	X
Madison**	281	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 ^{plus tax}	7800	Flush	X	Sewer hookups	X

*Reserve through Mistix (summer only); 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 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. A day-use permit is required for some areas.

Bear activity sometimes require hiking and camping restrictions. Permits are also required for boating and fishing. Information and 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 NATURAL FEATURES

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

Hiking and camping in bear country

Yellowstone 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.

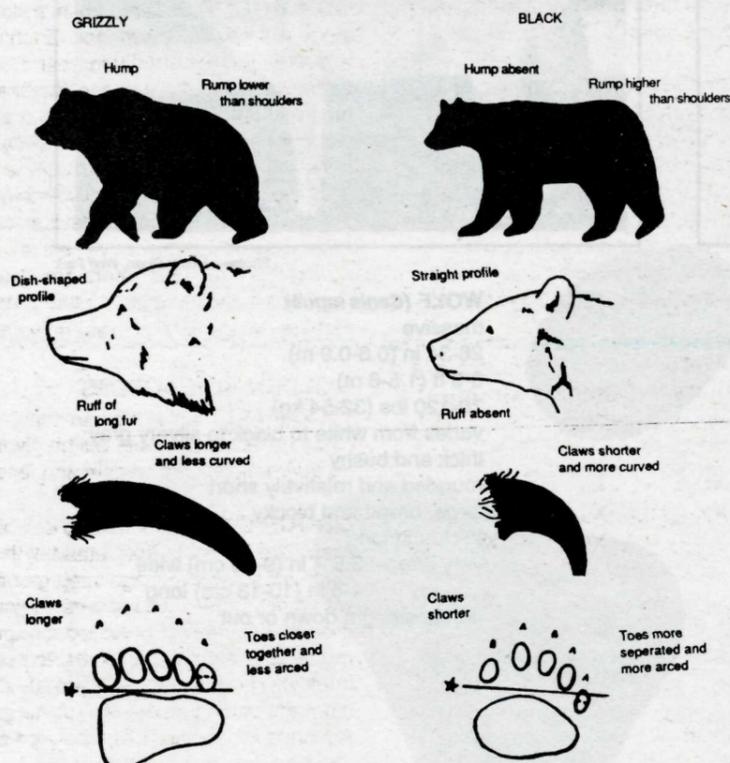
REPORT YOUR ENCOUNTER

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.

Bear facts: characteristics of grizzly & black bears



A line drawn under big toe across top of pad runs through top 1/2 of little toe on black bear tracks and through or below bottom 1/2 of little toe on grizzly tracks.

GRIZZLY BEAR

(*Ursus arctos horribilis* Ord)

COLOR: Varies from black to blonde; frequently with white tipped fur, giving a grizzled "silvertip" appearance.

HEIGHT: About 3-1/2 feet at the shoulder; reaches 6 to 7 feet when standing on hind legs.

WEIGHT: Adults range from 200 to 700 lbs. and average 350 lbs. Females are generally smaller than males.

HOME RANGE SIZE: Males: 821-2,096 sq. mi. (2,106-5,374 sq. km.); Females: 211-542 sq. km (541-1,391 sq. km.).

LIFE EXPECTANCY: 15 to 20 years in the wild; 30 or more in captivity.

A small grizzly is often difficult to distinguish from a large black bear. However, all bears are dangerous; treat them with extreme caution. Sows with cubs are especially ferocious when protecting them from real or perceived danger. If you discover an animal carcass, be alert; these are important sources of food, especially during spring, and bears will aggressively defend their caches.

BLACK BEAR

(*Ursus americanus* pallas)

COLOR: Varies from pure black to brown, cinnamon or blonde; in the Rocky Mountains about 50 percent are black with a brown muzzle.

HEIGHT: About three feet at the shoulder.

WEIGHT: Adults range from 135 to over 300 lbs. Females are generally smaller than males.

HOME RANGE SIZE: Males: 6-124 sq. mi. (15-318 sq. km.); Females: 2-45 sq. mi. (5-115 sq. km.).

LIFE EXPECTANCY: 15 to 20 years in the wild; 30 or more in captivity.

Wolves return to Yellowstone

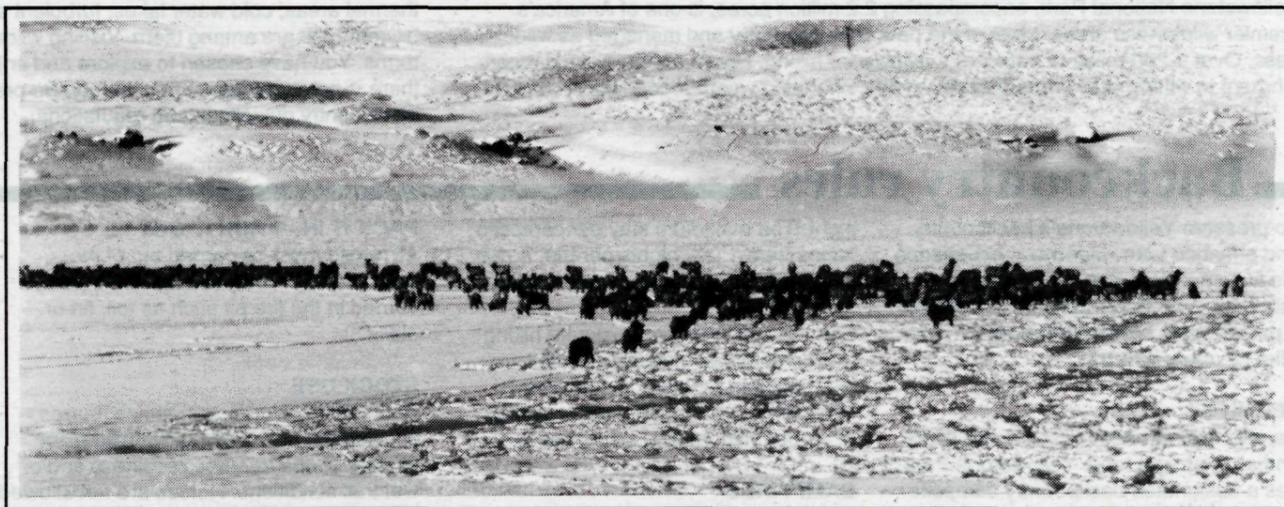
Beginning on March 21, 1995, 14 gray wolves (*Canis lupus*) were released from three fenced enclosures in Yellowstone National Park. The releases represent one tangible outcome of a plan developed over nearly two decades under the authority of the Endangered Species Act, with input by more than 160,000 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 area for three consecutive years by the year 2002.

The plan is to place approximately 15 wolves from Canada in three enclosures—about five wolves per one acre pen—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.

Wolves were 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



The Lamar Valley, where thousands of elk reside in winter—historic wolf habitat and location of current recovery efforts. *NPS file photo*

reason, the three acclimation sites are closed to the public when occupied by wolves. The areas are posted against entry, and park rangers are on duty 24 hours daily when wolves are in the pens.

While the wolves are temporarily penned, they are fed road-killed deer, elk, moose and bison. Security boxes, like large dog houses, are provided in the acclimation enclosures so the wolves can hide from humans or other wolves.

The reasons for winter release are numerous. Deep snow may discourage the wolves from attempting long distance dispersal. Nearly 20,000 elk, many of them vulnerable to wolf predation, will be within a 30-mile radius of the wolves. Pups born in spring will be large and strong enough to make a living on their own after release. And, historic denning sites are located within a few miles of the release sites. It is possible that wolves will reoccupy these historic den sites.

After release, some wolves may remain near the enclosures and establish pack territories. Some may move to other wild parts of the Greater Yellowstone area,

and still others may come into conflict with livestock. Some may be killed by accidents, people, or other animals.

All released wolves have been and will be radio collared, and biologists will 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.

Although setbacks are to be expected, most experienced wolf biologists in North America believe the restoration plan is practical, and will result in a recovered wolf population, possibly within the next decade.

The chances of visitors seeing wolves in the spring of 1995 are very slim. There won't be many of them here, and it is unlikely they will be very visible, especially during the first year. After wolves have had time to establish territories and reproduce, visitors may be more likely to

hear or see wolves or wolf sign. In Denali National Park, Alaska, about 15% of park visitors see wolves.

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.

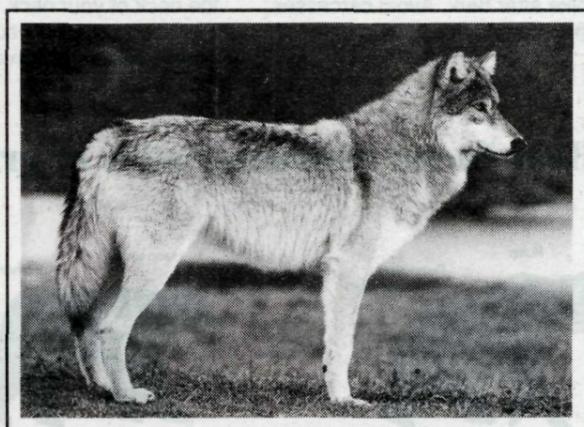
Restoring wolves to Yellowstone is in keeping with national park goals to perpetuate all native species and their natural interactions with their environment. As with other park wildlife programs, management emphasis will be on minimizing human impacts on natural animal population dynamics.

Whether visitors observe wolves or not, once again the greater Yellowstone area will have a nearly complete complement of the native wildlife found here long before Yellowstone became the world's first national park.

Coyote or wolf?: identification facts

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.

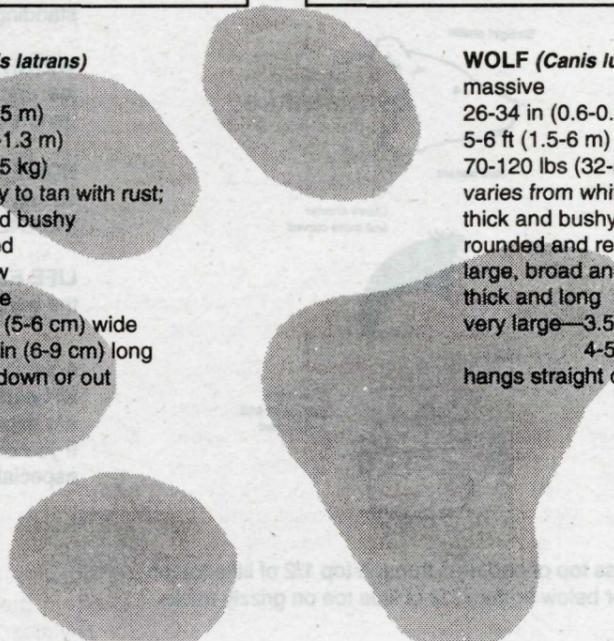
The National Park Service monitors wolf activity in Yellowstone. Wolf observation reports from park visitors play a major role in detecting wolves in the area. If you think you see a wolf-like animal, take detailed notes of your observation and your location, photograph or measure tracks if possible,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



Photos—Monty Sloan, Wolf Park

SPECIES: COYOTE (*Canis latrans*)
APPEARANCE: delicate
HEIGHT: 16-20 in (0.4-0.5 m)
LENGTH: 3.5-4.25 ft (1.1-1.3 m)
WEIGHT: 27-33 lbs (12-15 kg)
COLOR/COAT: varies from gray to tan with rust; can be thick and bushy
EARS: long and pointed
MUZZLE: long and narrow
LEGS: thin and delicate
FEET: small—2-2.5 in (5-6 cm) wide
 2.5-3.5 in (6-9 cm) long
TAIL: hangs straight down or out

WOLF (*Canis lupus*)
massive
HEIGHT: 26-34 in (0.6-0.9 m)
LENGTH: 5-6 ft (1.5-6 m)
WEIGHT: 70-120 lbs (32-54 kg)
COLOR/COAT: varies from white to black to silvery gray; thick and bushy
EARS: rounded and relatively short
MUZZLE: large, broad and blocky
LEGS: thick and long
FEET: very large—3.5-4 in (9-10 cm) wide
 4-5 in (10-13 cm) long
TAIL: hangs straight down or out





HAMILTON STORES INC.

EST. 1915
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

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

Hamilton Stores employees are also pleased to be of assistance should you have any questions regarding road conditions or general information about the park.

The Directory of Visitor Services can be of great assistance while in Yellowstone. This directory is found on page 11 of the newspaper.

Hamilton Stores, oldest park concessioner

Hamilton Stores takes great pride in being the oldest concessioner under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service and a family owned, third generation business. In 1915, Charles Ashworth Hamilton established Hamilton Stores, Inc. with the purchase of the old Klamer General Store in the Upper Geyser Basin of the Old Faithful area. Pictures of the facility, complete with horses and buggies parked in front, still exist. Very quickly after those pictures were taken, Hamilton Stores, Yellowstone Park, and most definitely, the entire nation, moved into the automobile age. Hay barns were replaced by service stations and a new era began.

The wonders of Yellowstone are now accessible to all who wish to explore and enjoy them. To those who prefer a leisurely pace, much of this great park can be viewed by car. To those who desire a more personal experience, nature walks, backcountry hiking and backpacking, by permit, are options.

Hamilton Stores also takes pride in its many years of serving the traveling public with its many facilities within Yellowstone. Comprised of eight general stores, two photo shops, two mini-convenience stores, a Christmas/Photo Shop in the Mammoth area, and a tackle shop located in the Bridge Bay Marina, Hamilton Stores carries and provides a broad range of products and services needed by visitors during their stay in Yellowstone.

From food products, home decor and gifts, apparel, souvenirs, fishing, camping and photo supplies, right down to on-site photo processing in select locations, the various conveniences to assist in making your Yellowstone stay as pleasant and memorable as possible are offered.

Hamilton Stores invite you to visit its locations and share a bit of our history. WELCOME TO YELLOWSTONE... best wishes for an enjoyable stay in your National Park.

Yellowstone Park Service Stations open for spring travelers

In Yellowstone, spring arrives behind a fleet of snow plows that, each year, engage in one of the largest plowing operations in the country.

Opening over 175 miles of park road for the summer season is a challenging task, and the progress of snow crews is very much related to the condition of the snow pack and weather. Roads open stretch by stretch over a period of several weeks.

The front page of the newspaper gives a tentative schedule of road opening dates but check at visitor centers for current information or call park headquarters at (307) 344-7381.

Yellowstone Park Service Stations (YPSS) operates the service stations and automotive repair shops in Yellowstone. Elsewhere in this publication—see page 11—you will find a list of opening and closing dates.

The opening dates of YPSS service stations could be affected if weather conditions create changes in the opening of park roads. Call park headquarters for information regarding availability of gas and hours of operation.

Spring is a wonderful time to visit Yellowstone. There is little traffic, a lot of wildlife, beautiful snow-covered vistas and plenty of time for YPSS employees to serve you. Please stop in.

YPSS

YELLOWSTONE PARK
SERVICE STATIONS



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

Tires - Batteries - Automobile Accessories

LP Gas is available at Fishing Bridge beginning May 13

Towing service is available at Old Faithful and Canyon Village beginning April 15

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

Accessibility guide available



A free *Guide to Accessibility for the Handicapped Visitor* is available at all visitor centers in the park. This guide describes which facilities have been judged to be negotiable by wheelchair users. Additional facilities are being made accessible as quickly as possible within funding limitations. For more information, write the Park Accessibility Coordinator, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190; TDD (Telecommunications Device for the Deaf only) (307)344-2386.

Yellowstone fishing: new fees, now lead-free

The 1995 fishing season opens on some park waters as early as May 27, 1995. Anglers 16 years of age and older are required to purchase a Special Use Permit to fish in the park.

The new 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 will be available at ranger stations, visitor centers and Hamilton Stores throughout the park. In addition, some sporting goods stores in surrounding communities will 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. Permits will be sold beginning May 22, 1995.

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.

In a separate policy change, Yellowstone has implemented lead-free fishing (see box at right).

The 1995 fishing season in Yellowstone National Park will open on some waters on Saturday, May 27. However, Yellowstone Lake opens June 15. Streams flowing into and out of Yellowstone Lake and the Yellowstone River upstream from Canyon open July 15.

Lead-free fishing in 1995 and beyond

Yellowstone National Park has implemented 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 will be allowed to accompany these types of fishing tackle. For information, contact the Chief Ranger's Office, P.O. Box 168, YNP, WY 82190.

Lake trout and Yellowstone Lake

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 all at risk.

A panel of cutthroat trout and lake trout biologists met this winter to discuss options for maintaining a robust cutthroat population. A report of their findings is due in May.

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.

Study nature with Yellowstone Institute

Exploring Yellowstone to understand and appreciate its natural wonders is the purpose of the Yellowstone Institute. Through the Institute you can explore the secrets of Yellowstone, learn about the wonders of the land and its life forms, enjoy a distinctive experience, meet people with similar interests, and learn from top-notch instructors.

The Yellowstone Institute features outdoor courses for all age groups on topics such as wildlife photography, grizzly bears, wildflowers, geysers, birds of prey, ecology, art, animal tracks, Native Americans, fly fishing, writing, and Yellowstone history. There are also some courses especially for families and children.

During this year's session, which extends from May 27 through September 24, more than 70 classes are offered. Courses run from one to five days. Six

winter courses are also scheduled in January and February. Academic credit is available for designated courses.

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

In this magnificent setting, participants get close to nature and see Yellowstone with the experts. Field work may take place at locations throughout the park. Since much class time will be spent outdoors, students should be prepared for a variety of mountain weather conditions.

The Institute is sponsored by the Yellowstone Association, a non-profit educational entity, so prices are reason-

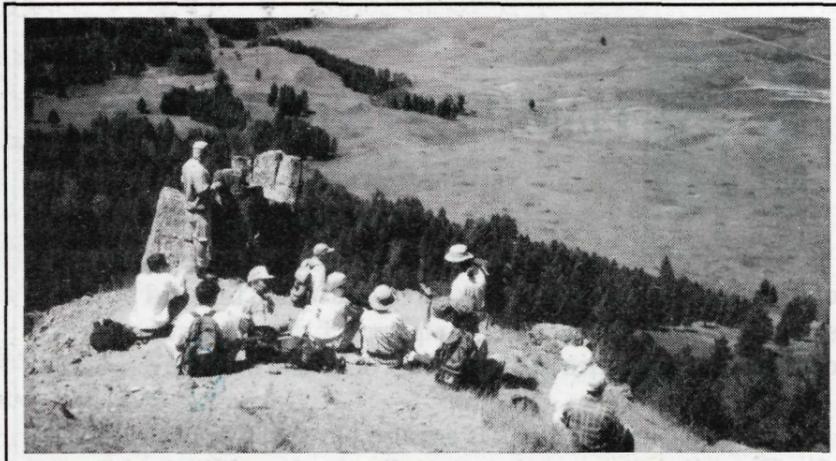


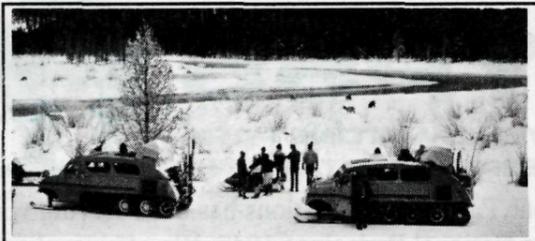
Photo-Don Nelson

A Yellowstone Institute class discusses petrified trees on Specimen Ridge.

able. There are discounts for current members of the Yellowstone Association or those who join when they enroll. Memberships are tax deductible to the

extent allowable by law (see page 3). To obtain information or a free course catalog, write to Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call (307) 344-2294.

EXPLORE YELLOWSTONE This Winter Season



As you drive through the world's first national park today, imagine it quieted 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 quiet 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, Inc.— committed to hospitality excellence

TW Recreational Services, Inc. (TWRS) has been Yellowstone's principal concessioner since 1979. TWRS operates the park's lodging, RV park, four campgrounds, restaurants, cafeterias, snack shops, cocktail lounges, gift shops, dinner cookouts, horse corrals, motorcoach sightseeing tours, self-guided auto 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, please call (307)344-5324.



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



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

Recycle... Recycle... Recycle

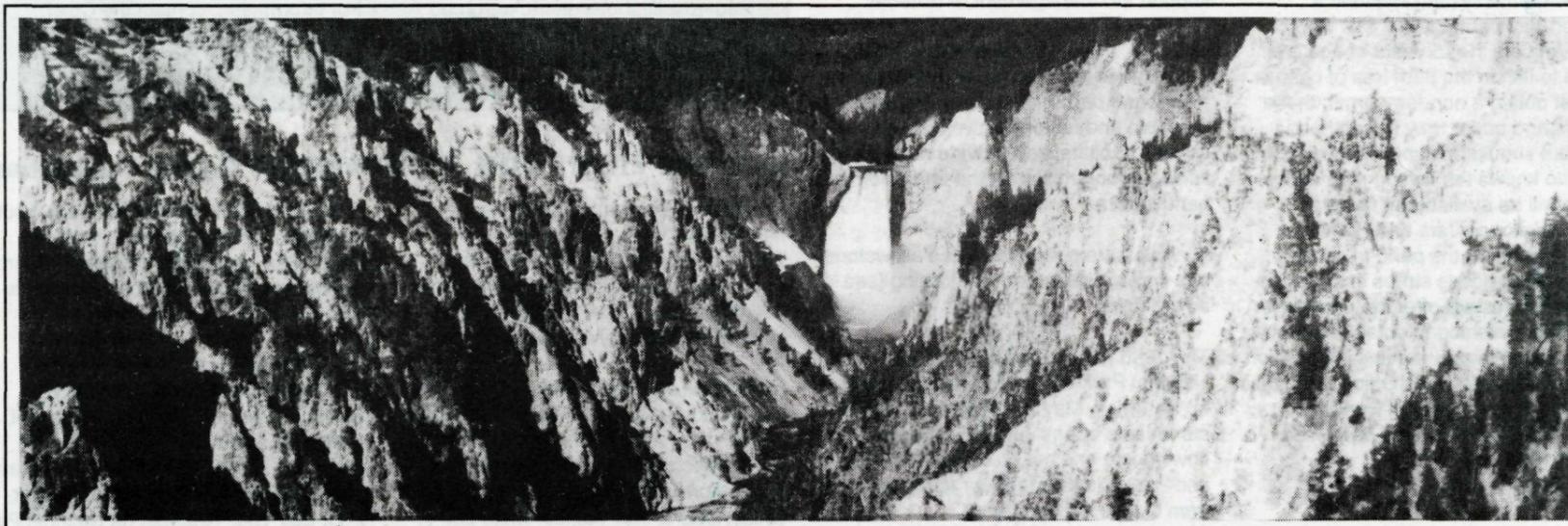
Deposit your aluminum and glass in specially marked grey cans located in campgrounds. Return cans with codes to Hamilton Stores for 5 cent

deposits. Use the recycling bins in food service areas. Do your part to help reduce Yellowstone's waste. Make recycling a habit... here and at home!

National Parks Touring Artist Program

This June, July, and August, Yellowstone National Park is sponsoring landscape painting and nature drawing workshops with artist-in-residence Sidney Wildsmith. These classes are open to

students at all levels. For more detailed information, phone (307) 344-2260 or write to the National Parks Touring Artists Program, 1137 Goldmine Road, Cerrillos, NM 87010.



Slicing through 1,000 foot deep walls, the Yellowstone River tumbles over the 308-foot Lower Falls in the Canyon area.

NPS file photo

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. 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 & 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 & 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-Sept. 24
 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 STORE, MAMMOTH - June 2-Sept. 6
 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 15-November 5
 ***MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS - May 10-October 9
 ***FISHING BRIDGE - May 13-September 30
 OLD FAITHFUL, Upper Station - May 27-August 27
 GRANT VILLAGE - May 1-November 5
 TOWER JUNCTION - June 10-August 30
 ***Diesel fuel is available at these stations.
 OLD FAITHFUL REPAIR SERVICE - May 27-August 27. Wrecker service will be provided from the Old Faithful stations April 15-November 5.
 FISHING BRIDGE REPAIR SERVICE - May 27-September 10. Wrecker service will be provided from Fishing Bridge station May 27-September 10.
 CANYON REPAIR SERVICE - May 27-September 10. Wrecker service will be provided from Canyon station April 15-November 5.
 GRANT VILLAGE REPAIR AND WRECKER SERVICE - May 1-November 5.

FISHING BRIDGE LP GAS PLANT - May 13-Sept. 29
 OLD FAITHFUL LP GAS PLANT - May 27-August 27
 GRANT VILLAGE LP GAS PLANT - June 3-Oct. 7



Marina

BRIDGE BAY MARINA - Dock rental May 29-September 24; Store and tackle rental May 26-September 13; Scenicruser 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 6 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:

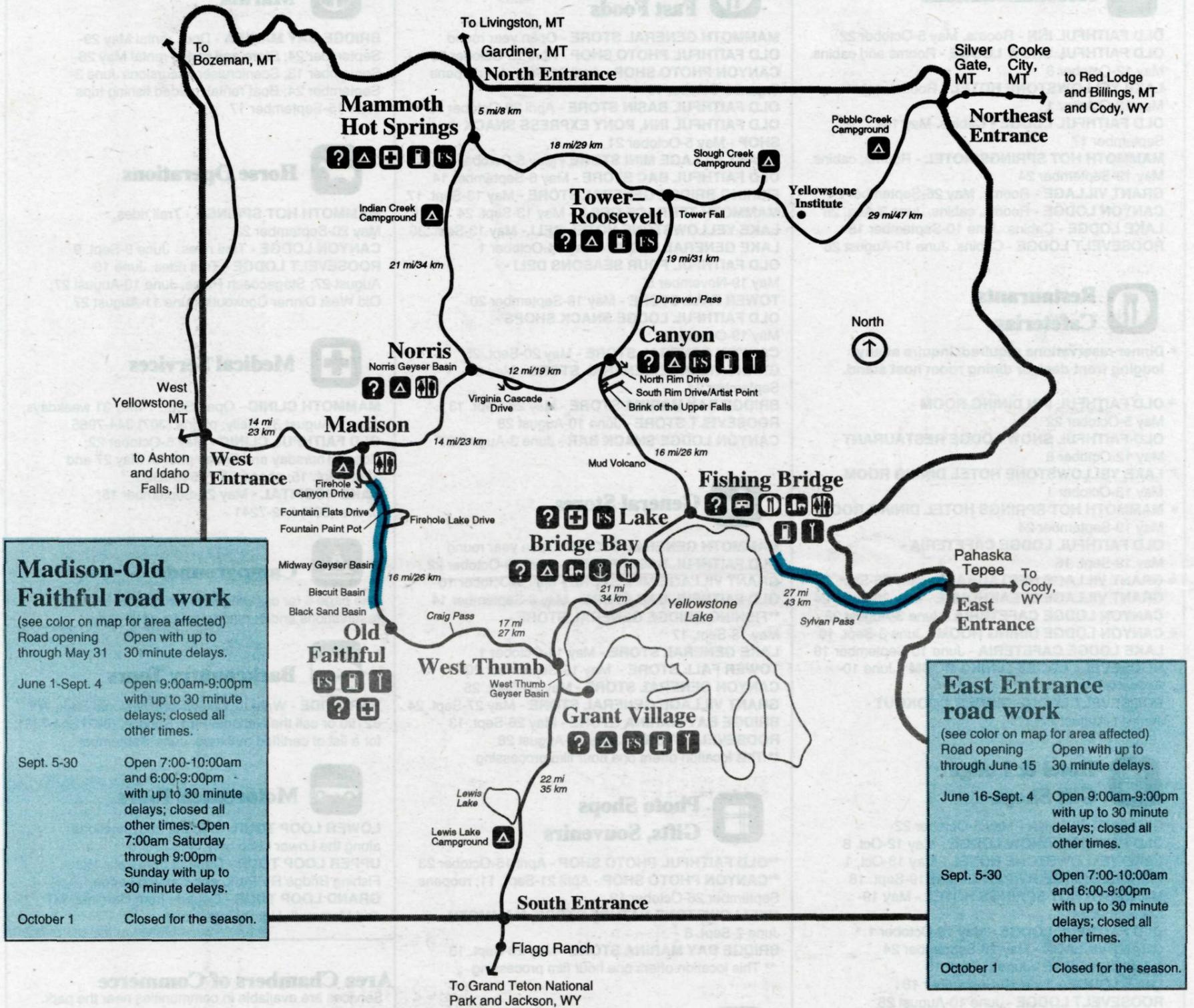
Billings, MT (406) 245-4111	Cody, WY (307) 587-2297
Bozeman, MT (406) 586-5421	Jackson, WY (307) 733-3316
Gardiner, MT (406) 848-7971	Dubois, WY (307) 455-2556
Livingston, MT (406) 222-0850	East Yellowstone-Wapiti Valley (307) 587-9595
West Yellowstone, MT (406) 646-7701 Lodging only (406) 646-9488	Idaho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

Yellowstone roads and facilities

This map shows roads and facilities open in the summer. Throughout the spring, park facilities open gradually; please consult page 11.

Emergency: dial 911

Contact a ranger: (307) 344-7381



-  Visitor Center or Ranger Station
-  Food Service
-  Hospital or Clinic
-  Campground
-  General Store
-  Gasoline
-  Campground—Hard-sided vehicles only
-  Marina
-  Rest Rooms
-  Auto Repair
-  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.