

# Yellowstone Today

• Spring 1996 • Information • Regulations • Safety • Activities

## Important road information for all visitors

### Spring opening

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 and snow conditions permitting, tentative road opening dates for automobiles are:** Mammoth to Norris—April 19  
West Entrance to Norris to Canyon—April 19  
West Entrance to Old Faithful—April 19  
East and South Entrances—May 3  
Cooke City to Sunlight Basin Rd.—May 3  
Old Faithful to West Thumb—May 10  
Tower Junction to Canyon—May 24  
Sunlight Basin Road to Red Lodge (Beartooth Pass)—May 24

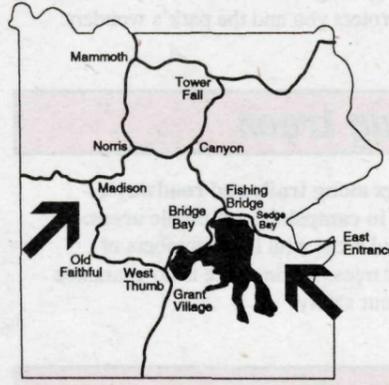
The scheduled opening dates in May are the earliest possible dates. Some routes may actually open 7–10 days later. **Please call or check locally to verify openings tentatively scheduled throughout the month of May.** Some roads will also open as conditions allow for bicycle travel only, beginning the end of March.

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

### Madison-Old Faithful

Major construction continues this year on the Madison to Old Faithful road on the park's west side (see arrow). **From road opening on April 19 through May 31, this section of road will be open with up to 30 minute delays.** Starting June 1, access may be more limited; see the map on the back page of this newspaper for the full 1996 construction schedule.

**Hikers and Anglers:** For information on hiking or fishing access within the construction area, ask a ranger at the Old Faithful Visitor Center.



### 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 1996 construction schedule.

**Hikers and Anglers:** For information on hiking or fishing access in the construction area, please ask a ranger at the Lake Ranger Station or Fishing Bridge Visitor Center. **Note:** Facilities at Fishing Bridge will operate as usual (see p. 11).

## More about the roads

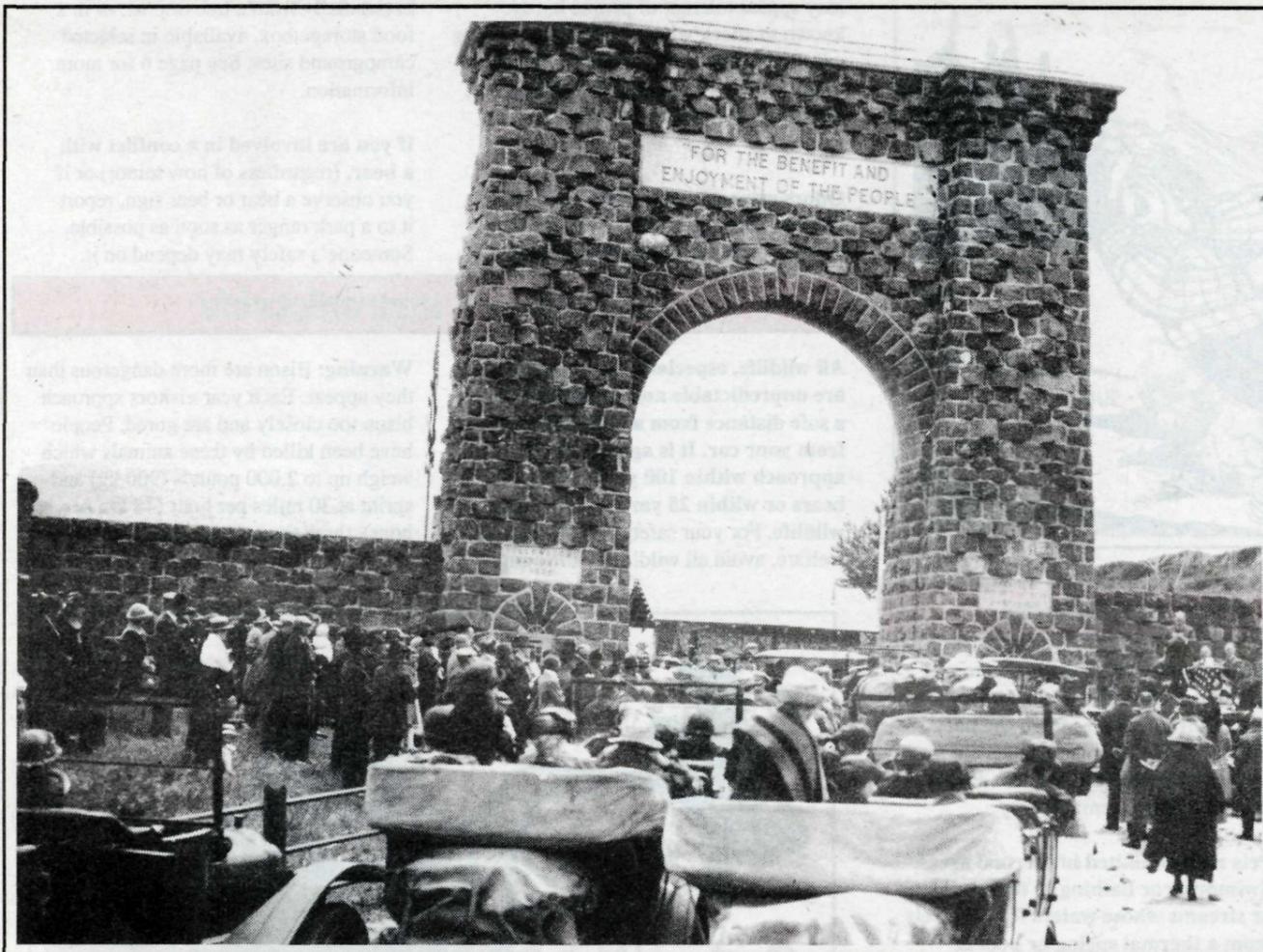
Road construction is perennial in Yellowstone. In general, park roads have either recently been repaired or reconstructed, or are scheduled for repair or reconstruction. Approximately 80% of main park roads (about 185 miles) are in a structurally deficient state—with poor quality road bases failing under 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. In addition to the construction described above, road repair crews will be working in other areas of the park throughout 1996. Thank you for your patience.

### Cyclists/walkers: beware!

**Motorcyclists and bicyclists:** Yellowstone roads can be very rough, with large potholes. Ride with care!

**Pedestrians:** Be cautious when walking, especially near roadways and/or in congested areas. Walk with care!



Throughout this century, visitors have entered Yellowstone National Park via the historic Roosevelt Arch at the North Entrance. Donations from this year's March for Parks, held April 20, will fund a wayside exhibit at the Arch. —NPS file photo

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

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**Emergency—dial 911**

**Call a ranger—(307) 344-7381**

(long distance from some park locations)

# 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.

## 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. **Law enforcement rangers strictly enforce park regulations to protect you and the park.** Please help keep our contacts with you pleasant by paying special attention to park regulations and avoiding these problems:

- speeding (radar enforced)
- driving while intoxicated (open container law is enforced)
- improper food storage
- camping violations

- pets off leash
- littering
- swimming in thermal pools
- removal or possession of natural or cultural features
- feeding or approaching wildlife
- spotlighting (viewing animals with artificial light)
- boating and fishing violations
- failure to remove detachable side mirrors when not pulling trailers.



## Scalding water can ruin vacations

**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.

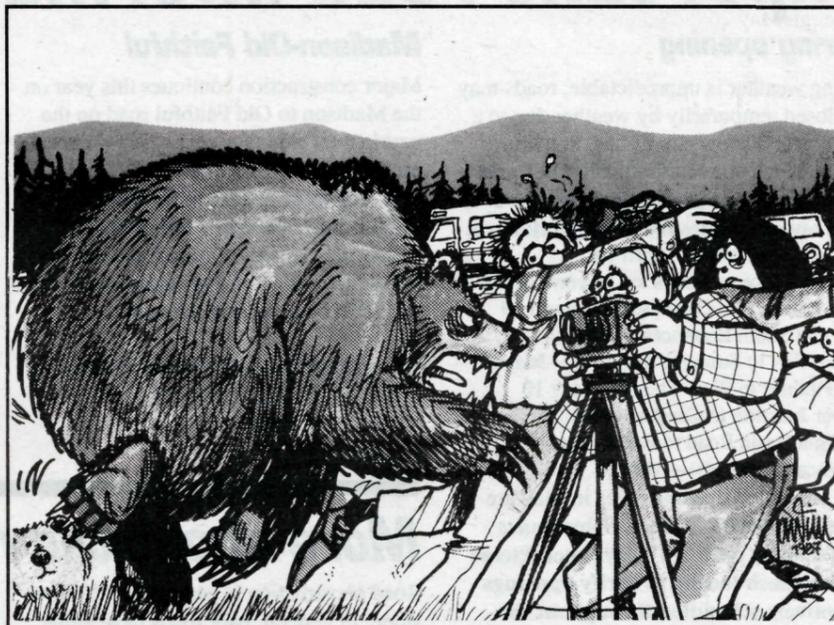
**Thermal features are easily destroyed.** Visitors throwing objects into these features have damaged a number of geysers and hot springs. Walking on them, carving or defacing them, or removing souvenir pieces of formation destroys decades or centuries of intricate natural processes.

**It is illegal to throw objects into features, deface them or remove any 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.

## Watch your children

**Your hand and your voice may be too far away if your child leaves your side...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 (91 m)). 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

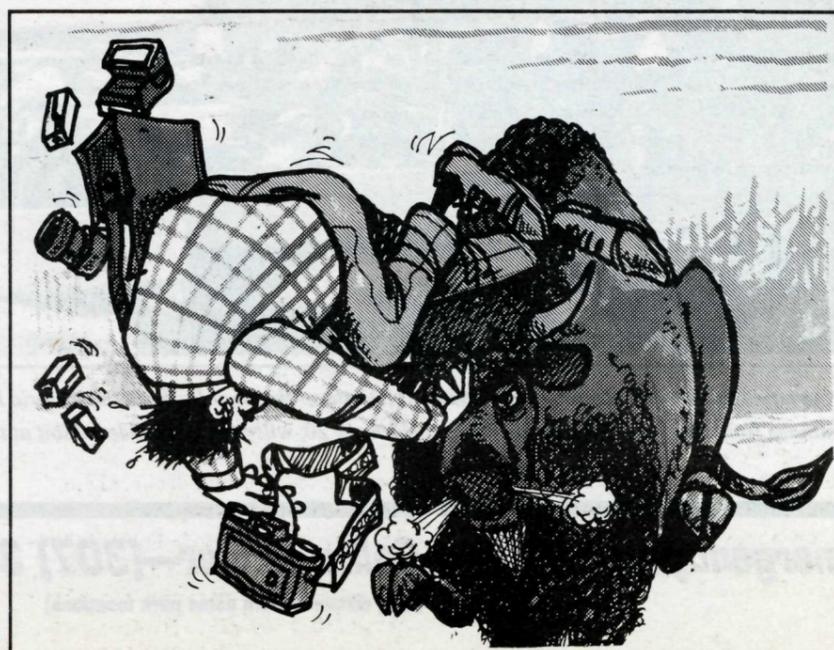
of garbage in bear-proofed trash or garbage cans. **To decrease the likelihood of personal injury, store all food and cooking utensils in a secure place** such as: the trunk of your car; suspended 10 feet (3 m) above the ground and 4 feet (1.2 m) horizontally from a tree or post; or in a food storage box, available in selected campground sites. See page 6 for more information.

**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

**All wildlife, especially bison and bears, are unpredictable and dangerous. Keep a safe distance from all wildlife; view from your car. It is against the law to approach within 100 yards (91 m) of bears or within 25 yards (23 m) of other wildlife.** For your safety and the animals' welfare, avoid all wildlife with young.

**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 (900 kg) and sprint at 30 miles per hour (48 km per hour), three times faster than you can run.



# Visitor centers, museums, information stations

## ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER, MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

**Open year round.** Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through May 26; 8:00am-7:00pm beginning May 27. Information, bookstore 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 information.

## OLD FAITHFUL VISITOR CENTER

**Open April 19.** Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through May 26; 8:00am-7:00pm beginning May 27. Information, bookstore, geyser eruption predictions, seismograph exhibit. Call (307) 545-2750 for information.

## CANYON VISITOR CENTER

**Open May 25.** Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through May 26; 8:00am-7:00pm beginning May 27. Information, bookstore, iMAGiNE Yellowstone young people's art exhibit. Call (307) 242-2550 for information.

## NORRIS GEYSER BASIN MUSEUM

**Open May 25.** Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through May 26; 8:00am-7:00pm beginning May 27. Information, bookstore, exhibits of geothermal features of Yellowstone. Call (307) 344-2812 for information.

## MUSEUM OF THE NATIONAL PARK RANGER, NORRIS

**Open May 25.** Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through May 26; 8:00am-7:00pm beginning May 27. Information, bookstore, exhibits of the development of the park ranger profession; video shown.

## FISHING BRIDGE VISITOR CENTER

**Open May 25.** Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through May 26; 8:00am-7:00pm beginning May 27. Information, bookstore, and exhibits of Yellowstone's birds and wildlife. Call (307) 242-2450 for information.

## GRANT VISITOR CENTER

**Open May 25.** Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through May 26; 8:00am-7:00pm beginning May 27. Information, bookstore, exhibits on the fires of 1988. "The Unfinished Song," a film about the fires, and a Kodak-sponsored orientation slide program are shown. Call (307) 242-2650 for information.

## MADISON INFO STATION

**Open May 25.** Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through May 26; 8:00am-7:00pm beginning May 27. Information, publications.

## WEST THUMB INFO STATION

**Open May 25.** Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through May 26; 8:00am-7:00pm beginning May 27. Information, publications.

# 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

## 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.

## 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.

## NORRIS GEYSER BASIN

Explore the hottest geysers in the park. Basins of colorful hot springs and a number of active geysers.

## FOUNTAIN PAINT POT

Active, ever-changing mud pots make this area unique, as does the variety of thermal activity and color; located 8 miles (12.9 km) north of Old Faithful on the road to Madison Junction.

## WEST THUMB GEYSER BASIN

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

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.

## 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

Discover the intriguing and explosive mud pots including Mud Volcano and Dragon's Mouth. Explore also Sulphur Cauldron from the overlook just north of the Mud Volcano area; located on the road between Lake and Canyon, 6 miles (9.6 km) north of Fishing Bridge Junction.

## CALCITE SPRINGS OVERLOOK AND TOWER FALL

From the Calcite Springs overlook, located approximately 1-1/2 miles (2.4 km) 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 2 miles (3.2 km) south of Tower Junction, a short trail leads to an overlook of this 132-foot (40 m) waterfall.

## CHILDREN'S FIRE TRAIL

Located 7-1/2 miles (12.1 km) 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.

# Entrance fees

Entrance fees are \$10 for a private, non-commercial automobile, or \$4 for each visitor (ages 17 to 61, inclusive) entering by snowmobile, motorcycle, noncommercial bus, bicycle or on foot. Fees purchase a seven day pass to Yellowstone and Grand Teton parks. A \$15 annual 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 and other areas which charge entrance fees. The Golden Age Passport (for those over 62) can be obtained for a one-time \$10 fee. The Golden Access Passport (for the disabled) is still offered free of charge.

Golden Age and Access Passports admit the holder and accompanying passengers in a private, noncommercial vehicle to national parks plus provide a 50% reduction in federal camping and some other fees.

# 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. Selected school groups work with park rangers who help plan and teach during 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 park visitor centers, museums and information stations** with proceeds going to fund interpretive, research and resource programs and exhibits for visitors.

**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.**

**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 programs about science and history in Yellowstone.
- An informative newsletter and a subscription to *Yellowstone Today*, the park newspaper.
- A 15% discount on books sold by the Yellowstone Association; 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. To order books, maps, or videos, call (307) 344-2293.

**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. Me. \_\_\_\_\_

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  Discover  # \_\_\_\_\_  
 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 (564 km) of paved road wind through the park, crossing the Continental Divide three times. Elevations range from approximately 5,300 feet (1,608 meters) at the North Entrance to almost 12,000 feet (3,640 m) at Eagle Peak on the park's east boundary; most roads lie at 7,500–8,000 feet (2,275–2,427 m).

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 (103 m), 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 (229 km). The distance around the Upper Loop is 70 miles (113 km); the Lower Loop, 96 miles (155 km). Actual driving time is difficult to estimate because the maximum speed limit is 45 mph (73 km per hour) 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 50 mile (81 km) road between Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful.

Areas of thermal activity include the Mammoth Hot Spring Terraces, 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 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 (31 km) 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 (2,687 m). 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 (170 km) of shoreline and a 136 square mile (354 sq km) surface area, is North America's largest mountain lake. Its relatively high elevation (7,733 feet or 2,345 m) 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 25;

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 more information. Please use pullouts when viewing wildlife, and remember that Yellowstone's animals are wild; use binoculars or telephoto lenses for your safety 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. an AmFac Parks and Resorts company; call (303) 297-2757.

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 (91 m) of bears or within 25 yards (23 m) 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.

## Comprehensive Medical Care in a Wilderness Setting...

**Lake Clinic, Pharmacy & Hospital**  
Emergency Room, 24-hour service  
Clinic hours: 8:30am–8:30pm, daily,  
May 20–September 15;  
Phone (307) 242-7241.

EMERGENCIES—DIAL 911



## Yellowstone Park Medical Services

A Division of West Park Hospital—Cody, Wyoming  
We're there when you need us!

**Old Faithful Clinic**  
Hours: 8:30am–5:00pm, May 3–Oct. 20,  
closed for lunch; closed Thursday and  
Friday prior to May 25 and after Sept. 15;  
phone (307) 545-7325.

**Mammoth Family Clinic**  
Winter, spring, and autumn hours:  
8:30am–5:00pm, Monday–Friday, closed  
for lunch and on Wednesday afternoons.  
Summer hours (June 1–Sept. 1):  
8:30am–5:00pm daily, closed for lunch,  
phone (307) 344-7965.

## Yellowstone Park Medical Services

West Park Hospital, Cody, Wyoming, through its Yellowstone Park Medical Services (YPMS) Division, has offered 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 1996 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.

# Regulations and 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 (1,607–2,694 m); 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 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 Backcountry Offices, Bechler Ranger Station and Northeast Entrance. 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 "wearable" personal flotation device is now required for each person boating.** Inquire at a ranger station to validate Grand Teton National Park boat permits. 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 but chainsaws are prohibited.

**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.

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

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

**MEDICAL SERVICES** Outpatient medical services are offered at three park locations during the summer season—Lake, Mammoth, and Old Faithful (see pages 4, 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 emergency while in the park, dial 911.**

**MOTORCYCLES** Motorcycles, motor scooters, and motor bikes must be operated on park roads; no off-road or trail travel is allowed. Operators must carry a valid state driver's license and vehicles must display valid state license plates.

**PERMITS** Permits are required for boating, fishing, overnight backcountry use, and transporting game or wildlife parts, such as antlers, through the park; 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 (7.6 m) of roads and parking areas. Leaving a pet unattended and/or tied to an object is prohibited. Pets are 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 (564 km) of roads. Most are narrow, rough, and busy! **Some sections are steep with sharp drop offs.** Drive cautiously and courteously; slow moving vehicles must use pullouts to observe wildlife/scenery and to allow safe passing by other vehicles. Watch for animals on the road, especially at night.

Bicycles and motorcycles present special hazards. Drive defensively and wear seat belts. Yellowstone has a mandatory 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 (73 km per hour) unless otherwise posted.**

## Camping in Yellowstone National Park

**FIRST-COME FIRST-SERVED CAMPSITES** There are 11 campgrounds in Yellowstone National Park. Six of these campgrounds are operated by the National Park Service at Indian Creek, Lewis Lake, Mammoth, Pebble Creek, Slough Creek, and Tower Fall. Sites at these six 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. Reservations for these

campgrounds may be made by calling (303) 297-2757 or by writing to TW Recreational Services, Inc., AmFac Parks and Resorts, 14001 E. Iliff, Suite 600, Aurora, CO 80014.

**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 (303) 297-2757 for reservations.

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

**grounds may fill by early morning, 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; there are no overflow camping facilities. However, camping is often 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 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 at Madison, Grant, and Bridge Bay campgrounds 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 writing TW Recreational Services, Inc., AmFac Parks and Resorts, 14001 E. Iliff, Suite 600, Aurora, CO 80014 or by phoning (303) 297-2757.

Campground	No. of Sites	Approx. Dates**	Fee	Elev (ft)	Toilet	Showers/Laundry Nearby	Dump Station	Generators Permitted (8am-8pm)
Bridge Bay*	434	5/24-9/23	\$12.50	7800	Flush	X	X	X
Canyon*	273	6/7-9/8	12.50	8000	Flush	X	X	X
Grant Village*	428	6/21-10/8	12.50	7800	Flush	X	X	X
Madison*	281	5/1-11/3	12.50	6800	Flush		X	X
Mammoth	85	All Year	10.00	6200	Flush			X
Indian Creek	75	6/7-9/16	8.00	7300	Vault			
Lewis Lake	85	6/7-11/3	8.00	7800	Vault			
Pebble Creek	36	6/7-9/30	8.00	6900	Vault			
Slough Creek	29	5/24-11/3	8.00	6250	Vault			
Tower Fall	32	5/17-9/30	8.00	6600	Vault			
Fishing Bridge RV*	345	5/17-9/16	22.00 <sup>plus tax</sup>	7800	Flush	X	Sewer hookups	X

\*Reserve through AmFac Parks and Resorts; call (303) 297-2757 or TDD (307) 344-5395.

\*\*Dates are approximate and may depend on weather or resource management concerns

# Off the Beaten Track

Yellowstone National Park, with 2.2 million acres, is one of America's premier wilderness areas. Most of the park is backcountry and managed as wilderness. Over 1,100 miles (1,771 km) of trails are available for hiking. However, there are dangers inherent in wilderness—including unpredictable wildlife, changing weather conditions, remote thermal

areas, cold water lakes, turbulent streams, and rugged mountains with loose, "rotten" rock. Visiting wilderness means experiencing the land on its terms. If you choose to explore and enjoy the natural wonders of Yellowstone, 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 and guidelines. **Contact a park ranger before you begin a day hike or overnight trip.**

**PERMITS** Yellowstone Park has a designated backcountry campsite system; **permits are required for some day hikes and all overnight trips.** Permits must be obtained at a ranger station and no more than 48 hours before your camping date. Advance reservations for some backcountry campsites may be made in writing or in person for a \$15 fee. To obtain the necessary forms, write the Backcountry Office, P.O. Box 168, YNP, WY 82190 or

check at a ranger station. 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. Due to bear activity, some hiking and camping restrictions may apply. Permits are also required for boating and fishing. Information and permits are available at ranger stations and some 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 be completely extinguished before you leave.

**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.

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

### PACK IT IN—PACK IT OUT

All refuse must be carried out of the backcountry. This includes items partly burned in fire pits (foil, tin, glass etc).

**FIREARMS, PETS, MOTORIZED VEHICLES** Firearms, pets, motorized equipment, and wheeled vehicles are prohibited in the backcountry.

**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 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 (48 km per hour), or 44 feet per second (13 meters 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, scat, or where animal carcasses are present.

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 (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 (91 m) 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 & 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.

## Yellowstone Fishing

### FISHING PERMITS

A current Yellowstone fishing permit is required. 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 should be supervised by an adult who knows the regulations. Permits are available at all ranger stations, visitor centers, and Hamilton General Stores. **No state fishing license is required in Yellowstone National Park.**

### FISHING SEASON

With some exceptions, Yellowstone's fishing season begins on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend and continues through the first Sunday of November. Major exceptions are Yellowstone Lake, where fishing season opens June 15, and Yellowstone Lake's tributary streams, which open July 15. The Yellowstone River and its tributaries between Canyon and Yellowstone Lake open for fishing on July 15. Please refer to park fishing regulations for additional special information.

### NON-TOXIC FISHING

Yellowstone National Park has implemented a non-toxic 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 no longer allowed. Only non-toxic alternatives are allowed to accompany these types of fishing tackle. For more information, contact the Chief Ranger's Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

### FISHING REGULATIONS

In Yellowstone, bald eagles, osprey, pelicans, otters, grizzly bears and other wildlife take precedence over humans as consumers of fish. Additionally, all fish are wild (there is no stocking), so there must be sufficient adult fish 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.

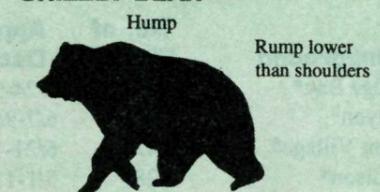
Regulations have been simplified to a concept known as "species management." This approach is commonly used by fish and wildlife agencies in the western United States, and it more effectively achieves management goals of preserving and restoring native fishes and their habitats, managing fish as an essential part of the total park ecosystem, and providing recreational fishing opportunities for park visitors consistent with the first two goals.

**Park fishing regulations are available at any ranger station, visitor center, or Hamilton Store** For more information on lake trout in Yellowstone Lake, see page 9.

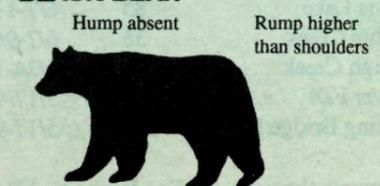
### GRIZZLY OR BLACK?

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

#### GRIZZLY BEAR



#### BLACK BEAR



# Wolves return to Yellowstone

In March 1995, 14 gray wolves (*Canis lupus*) were released from three fenced enclosures in Yellowstone National Park. In April 1996, 17 more were released. These 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.

Wolves are being restored to Yellowstone and central Idaho by establishing experimental populations of gray wolves in both areas. The goal for Yellowstone wolf recovery is to establish 10 packs of wolves reproducing in the Greater Yellowstone area for three consecutive years by the year 2002.

The plan is to place about 15 wolves from Canada in Yellowstone each year for several years. Each group of wolves is allowed to acclimate to their new surroundings in Yellowstone before being released into the wild. The purpose of an 8-10 week 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 translocated to Yellowstone in January 1995 were captured near Hinton, Alberta. In January 1996, we captured and moved wolves from northeast British

Columbia to supplement the genetic diversity of the new population of wolves in Yellowstone, and to enhance the probability of reaching recovery goals.

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, deer, and bison. While the wolves were temporarily penned, they were fed road-killed deer, elk, moose and bison.

From March 1995 through March 1996, the movements of all three packs of wolves varied greatly. Some stayed relatively close to the pen sites, while others, at times, explored up to 50 miles (80 km) from the release points, often over rugged, mountainous terrain. In the first year, all were using areas within and surrounding Yellowstone National Park.

In April 1995, about the same time her mate was killed, a female gave birth to a litter of 8 pups. This female and her pups were relocated back into their enclosure to assure their survival, and were then released in mid-October. A male wolf from another pack joined them. Another female also gave birth to one pup. Members of the third pack were very visible in Lamar Valley from May through early July, and were seen by about 4,000 park visitors.

As of early April 1996, five wolves had died. One wolf died in a collision with a truck. Four others were shot. A man who shot one wolf outside the park was prosecuted under the Endangered Species Act; two other shootings are under investigation. Also as of early April 1996, only one of the wolves released in Yellowstone had killed livestock; he was caught and moved to the center of the park. When he returned to the same ranch, and again attacked livestock, he was shot by Animal Damage Control staff.

All released wolves are radio collared, and biologists monitor their movements from the ground and from aircraft as regularly as weather permits. Information gained from these monitoring efforts enabled managers to evaluate the success of the first reintroduction, and to modify procedures in 1996. These reintroductions will provide valuable insights into ways to restore wolves and other large canids into other habitats.

In the fall of 1995-96, one new acclimation pen was built, using surplus materials from the pens constructed in 1994-95. Another was disassembled and moved. Wolves were released in April 1996 near large groups of wintering ungulates in the Fire-hole River Valley, south central regions of the park, and along the park's northern range. By mid-April 1996, 35 wolves ran free in and near Yellowstone National Park.

In January 1996, a two-year old male from the Crystal Bench pen joined a lone two-year old female from the Rose Creek pen. If they succeed in rearing pups in 1996, theirs may be the first wolf pups conceived in the wild in Yellowstone in more than 70 years.

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

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



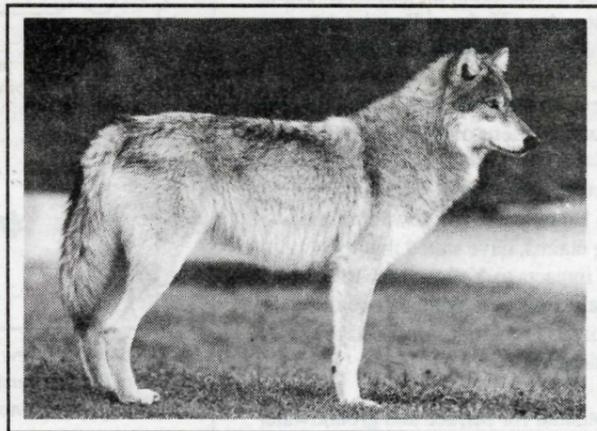
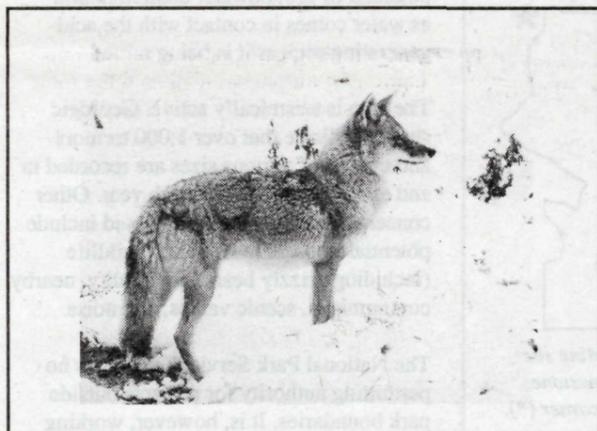
## Coyote or wolf?: identification facts

Unexpectedly, an estimated 4,000 park visitors viewed wolves in Yellowstone's Lamar Valley during the early summer of 1995. They observed wolves playing, resting, killing elk, and interacting with grizzly bears, coyotes, and bison. Lamar Valley may again be a good place to see wolves this spring.

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

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

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

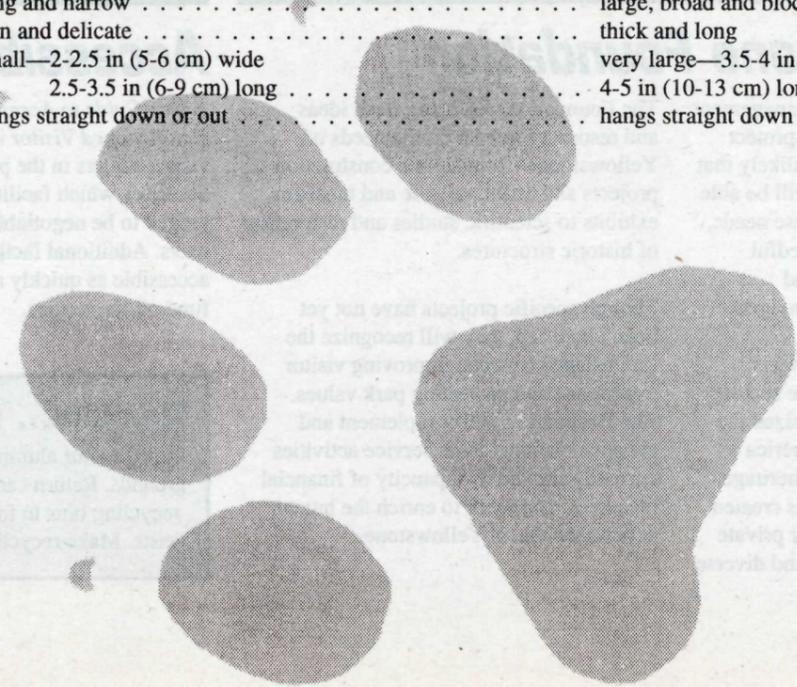


Photos—Monty Sloan, Wolf Park

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

### Your opinion counts

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



## Bison in the Yellowstone ecosystem

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

In this century, bison populations have made a remarkable recovery, now numbering over 150,000 animals in private and public herds nationwide. Bison are *not* listed as federally endangered or threatened species. By 1995, the Yellowstone bison population had increased to about 4,000 animals and in 1996 they number between 3,000 and 3,500. The Yellowstone herd is the largest free-ranging (unfenced) bison herd in the world.

Maintaining a wild, inherently nomadic bison herd can present problems. Bison do not recognize boundaries and sometimes move to adjacent public and private land, especially during the winter. Increased numbers of bison, weather conditions, and human activities all affect distribution of animals; attempts to manipulate bison movements by hazing or herding have met with very limited success.

Unfortunately, early in this century, bison were exposed to brucellosis, probably from

domestic livestock. It was first detected in 1917. Representatives of the livestock industry have concerns about the possibility of brucellosis transmission from bison to cattle. While no documented case exists of wild, free-ranging bison from Yellowstone transmitting brucellosis to domestic cattle, the small risk of transmission is of concern.

In November 1995, the National Park Service (NPS), Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the State of Montana reached agreement on proposed Interim Bison Management Procedures and a schedule for completing a longterm bison management plan and environmental impact statement (EIS) for bison that move between Yellowstone National Park and Montana.

The agreement settles a lawsuit filed by Montana against the NPS and APHIS in January 1995. The suit was based on concerns about brucellosis transmission to cattle and the possible revocation of Montana's brucellosis-free status. In the settlement agreement, APHIS has agreed that it will not change Montana's brucellosis-free status based on the presence of brucellosis-exposed bison migrating from Yellowstone to Montana as long as the proposed procedures outlined in the agreement are implemented.

The agreement calls for the NPS and the state of Montana to work cooperatively and expeditiously with the USDA Forest Service toward completing a longterm Bison Management Plan and EIS. As part of the settlement agreement, Montana and the NPS plan to issue a draft EIS for public review and comment by November 1996 and a final EIS by May 1997. In the settlement agreement, the court would maintain jurisdiction over the changes in the interim operating procedures and completion of the longterm bison management plan and EIS.

The proposed procedures would modify an Interim Bison Management Plan in use since 1992 where bison that left the park were shot by agency personnel and most carcasses were made available to Native American tribes. On December 20, 1995, the NPS and Montana released for public review and comment an environmental assessment on the proposed procedures, which call for the NPS, Montana Department of Livestock, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks and APHIS to work together to:

- Closely monitor bison activity from December 1–March 1 and throughout the year as necessary.
- Haze bison found in some areas outside the park back inside park boundaries, when feasible.

- Operate portable capture facilities inside YNP in the Stephens Creek area near Gardiner, Montana, during the winter when bison move to the area, to prevent the animals from entering onto private land adjoining the park where cattle are present. All bison captured in the Stephens Creek area will be transported to certified slaughter facilities.

- Operate portable capture facilities in the vicinity of West Yellowstone during the winter to capture and test bison that may migrate onto or near private land, or public land where livestock would be grazed. All bison testing positive for exposure to brucellosis and all pregnant female bison (testing positive or negative for exposure to brucellosis) would be sent to certified slaughter facilities. All other bison would be released and allowed to occupy public lands adjacent to the park during designated times of the year. Released animals will be marked and monitored.

- Allow bison to remain on specific public lands having no livestock use, such as the Eagle Creek/Bear Creek area.

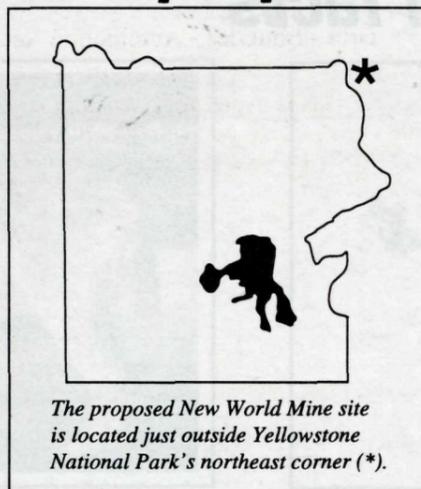
For more information, contact the Superintendent's Office, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

## Controversial mine proposed near park

A proposal to locate a gold mine less than 3 miles (4.8 km) from the northeast corner of Yellowstone National Park is attracting national and international attention.

The New World Mine would operate year-round at elevations of 8,000 to 10,000 feet (2,427–3,033 m) in the mountains above Cooke City, Montana. Officials with Crown Butte Mine, Inc., owner of the mining claims, have stated that they expect impacts to Yellowstone to be minimal. However, Yellowstone officials and citizens and groups opposed to the mine disagree.

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



The proposed New World Mine site is located just outside Yellowstone National Park's northeast corner (\*).

Where and under what conditions the potentially toxic mine tailings are deposited and stored could affect the water quality of one or more of these drainages. These toxic mine tailings would have to be maintained in a neutral state *forever*. There

are also unanswered questions about the potential of groundwater contamination as water comes in contact with the acid-generating rock as it is being mined.

The area is seismically active. Geologic studies indicate that over 1,000 tremors and quakes of various sizes are recorded in and around Yellowstone each year. Other concerns that have been expressed include potential impacts to wetlands, wildlife (including grizzly bears), air quality, nearby communities, scenic values, and noise.

The National Park Service (NPS) has no permitting authority for projects outside park boundaries. It is, however, working with the agencies (U.S. Forest Service and the Montana Department of State Lands) preparing the environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project in an effort to ensure that any impacts to the park are fully addressed. The NPS has requested that an alternative that would dispose of the mine tailings *outside* the greater Yellow-

stone ecosystem be examined, and that geologic studies detailing subsurface faulting and aquifer location be completed and analyzed in the EIS.

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

The draft EIS is scheduled for release to the public for comment by summer 1996. If you are interested in this issue and would like more information, contact the Superintendent's Office, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190. To be placed on the mailing list for the draft EIS or to comment on the proposal, please contact the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 201601, Helena, MT 59620 or Gallatin National Forest, P.O. Box 130, Bozeman, MT 59711.

## The Yellowstone Foundation

The gap between today's park management needs and the means to properly protect Yellowstone is widening. It is unlikely that the federal government, alone, will be able to provide funding to address these needs, given competition from other needful programs, intractable deficits, and expectations of Spartan federal budgets.

However, national parks have always enjoyed the support of the private sector. Private citizens have long recognized the role parks play in cultivating America's pride in our natural and cultural heritage. The Yellowstone Foundation was created last year to accept and administer private donations focused on the many and diverse needs of the park.

The Foundation will bring fresh ideas and resources to bear on the needs of Yellowstone—from simple construction projects and artful trailside and museum exhibits to scientific studies and restoration of historic structures.

Though specific projects have not yet been identified, they will recognize the fine balance between improving visitor experience and protecting park values. The Foundation will complement and enhance National Park Service activities currently limited by a paucity of financial resources, and work to enrich the human experience that is Yellowstone.

## 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.

### 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!



## 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.

You are cordially invited to visit the new Yellowstone Nature Shop at Canyon, opening April 26th, and the Yellowstone Nature Shop at Mammoth, opening May 24th. Both are devoted to representing the many natural facets of Yellowstone National Park and its surrounding ecosystem. In an effort to better serve the Yellowstone traveler, the Canyon shop also offers a selection of food and groceries.

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

A new nature shop, devoted to Yellowstone National Park and its surrounding ecosystem, will proudly open its doors to the public on April 26th of this year. Located in the Canyon area of the park, it joins the first and original Yellowstone Nature Shop, located at the Mammoth Terrace area in the northern portion of the park, which opened just last year. In concentrating on the many natural and unique facets of the Yellowstone ecosystem, the Nature Shops strive to build understanding, promote knowledge, and encourage each visitor to enjoy their time in Yellowstone to the fullest.

The shops will showcase the science and beauty which is evident in this precise combination nowhere else in the northern hemisphere by accenting the many forms of wildlife found in Yellowstone, with special emphasis on elk, buffalo, bear, moose, and of particular public interest this year, wolves. Plants and other aspects of

nature native to this ecosystem, such as geology, will also be highlighted. Nature Shop features include:

- Educational, interactive "Kiddie Areas," where children, as well as adults who enjoy the world with a childlike perspective, can explore Yellowstone.
- Small "Participatory Areas" featuring items to facilitate prepared, informed hiking and other visitor experiences.
- Assistance for photographers encountering picture taking opportunities available nowhere else in the world.
- Informed, enthusiastic employees.

A visit to these Yellowstone Nature Shops will promote discovery and enjoyment of the unique natural experience that is Yellowstone National Park.

## Yellowstone Park Service Stations open for spring travelers

In Yellowstone, spring arrives behind a fleet of snowplows 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 for 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 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 15

Towing service is available at Old Faithful beginning April 19

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



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

## USWEST COMMUNICATIONS

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

## Wanted—Lake (Mackinaw) trout

Non-native lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) were discovered in Yellowstone Lake in 1994. They pose a serious threat to the native Yellowstone cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri*) population. Lake trout, a large, predatory fish, could replace the park's 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.

The National Park Service wants your help to remove these fish from the lake. As of August 1994, fishing regulations were modified to require that anglers keep and kill all lake trout of any size caught in Yellowstone Lake and Heart lakes. Regulations for native cutthroat trout have not changed.

**Please help prevent further ecological harm. This summer, keep and kill any lake trout you catch in Yellowstone**

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

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

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



Trout management has become increasingly complex in Yellowstone. —NPS file photo

## Study nature with the 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.

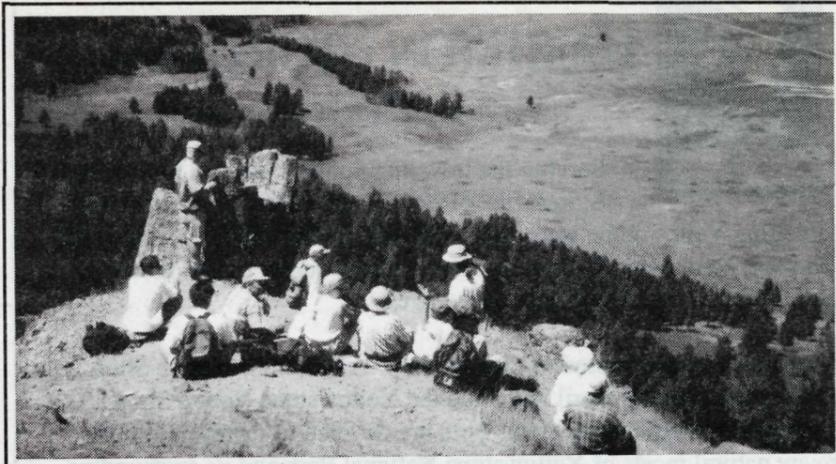
During this year's session, which extends from May 25 through September 29, more than 75 classes are offered. Courses run from one to five days. Six winter courses

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 reasonable.



A Yellowstone Institute class discusses petrified trees on Specimen Ridge (Photo—D. Nelson).

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 covered by a thick blanket of snow. A winter visit to Yellowstone will provide you with an unforgettable vacation where cross-country skiing and snowcoach touring are without equal. Enjoy all that Yellowstone has to offer during this 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 (303) 297-2757.

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

### 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 to the left.

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.

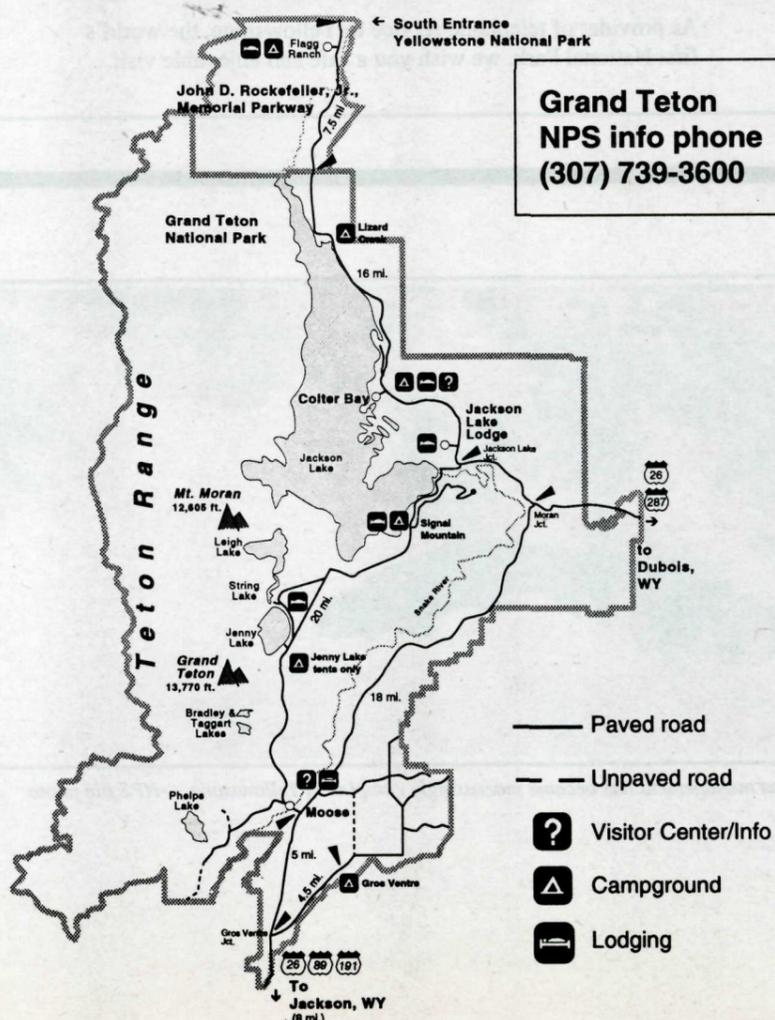
Reservations for lodging, activities, and dinner at five of our hotel dining rooms are strongly recommended. Please inquire at

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, 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.

## 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.  
**Moose Entrance Station**—Open April 1.  
**Moran Entrance Station**—Open May 1.

**Campgrounds**—Open as follows: Gros Ventre, May 1; Signal Mountain, May 3; Colter Bay, May 17; Jenny Lake, May 17; Lizard Creek, June 8.

**Lodging**—Open as follows: Dornans Spur Ranch Cabins, open year round; Signal Mountain Lodge, May 11; Colter Bay Cabins, May 24; Flagg Ranch Village, May 15; Jackson Lake Lodge, May 15; Jenny Lake Lodge, June 1. Other lodging can be found in Jackson, Wyoming and in other areas surrounding Grand Teton National Park.

**Moose Visitor Center**—Open year round. Hours 8:00am–5:00pm through June 1; 8:00am–7:00pm, June 2–Sept. 2. 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 11. Hours 8:00am–5:00pm, May 11–19; 8:00am–7:00 pm, May 20–June 1; 8:00am–8:00pm, June 2–Sept. 2. 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.

# 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, inquire at any lodging front desk or dining room host stand, or call (307) 344-7901.

For lodging or activities, call TW Recreational Services, an AmFac Parks and Resorts Company, at (303) 297-2757 or TDD (307) 344-5395.



## Accommodations

**Old Faithful Inn** - Rooms. May 3-October 20  
**Old Faithful Snow Lodge** - Rooms and cabins. May 10-October 6  
**Lake Yellowstone Hotel** - Rooms and cabins. May 11-September 29  
**Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel** - Rooms and cabins. May 17-October 6  
**Old Faithful Lodge** - Cabins. May 17-Sept. 15  
**Grant Village** - Rooms. May 24-September 22  
**Canyon Lodge** - Rooms and cabins. June 1-Sept. 8  
**Roosevelt Lodge** - Cabins. June 8-August 26  
**Lake Lodge** - Cabins. June 10-September 16



## Restaurants, Cafeterias

\* Dinner reservations required. Inquire at lodging front desks, dining room host stands, or call (307) 344-7901.  
 \* **Old Faithful Inn Dining Room** - May 3-October 20  
**Old Faithful Snow Lodge Restaurant** - May 10-October 6  
 \* **Lake Yellowstone Hotel Dining Room** - May 11-September 29  
 \* **Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Dining Room** - May 17-October 6  
**Old Faithful Lodge Cafeteria** - May 17-Sept. 29  
 \* **Grant Village Restaurant** - May 24-Sept. 22  
**Grant Village Steakhouse** - May 24-Sept. 22  
 \* **Canyon Lodge Dining Room** - June 1-Sept. 8  
**Canyon Lodge Cafeteria** - June 1-August 26  
**Roosevelt Lodge Dining Room** - June 8-August 26  
**Roosevelt Lodge Dinner Cookout** - June 9-August 25  
**Lake Lodge Cafeteria** - June 10-September 16



## Hotel & Lodge Gift Shops

**Old Faithful Inn** - May 3-October 20  
**Old Faithful Snow Lodge** - May 10-October 6  
**Lake Yellowstone Hotel** - May 11-September 29  
**Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel** - May 17-October 6  
**Fishing Bridge RV Park** - May 17-Sept. 16  
**Old Faithful Lodge** - May 17-September 29  
**Grant Village** - May 24-September 22  
**Canyon Lodge** - June 1-September 8  
**Roosevelt Lodge** - June 8-August 26  
**Lake Lodge** - June 10-September 16



## Public Showers & Laundry

**Fishing Bridge RV Park** - Showers and laundry. May 17-September 16  
**Old Faithful Lodge** - Showers. May 17-Sept. 29  
**Canyon Village Campground** - Showers and laundry. June 7-September 8  
**Lake Lodge** - Laundry. June 10-September 16  
**Grant Village Campground** - Showers and laundry. June 21-October 8



## 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 19-October 28  
**Canyon Nature Store** - April 26-October 27  
**Old Faithful Basin Store** - April 27-October 20  
**Old Faithful Inn, Pony Express Snack Shop** - May 3-October 20  
**Grant Village Ministore** - May 3-October 8  
**Old Faithful Upper Store** - May 4-September 15  
**Fishing Bridge General Store** - May 11-Sept. 19  
**Mammoth Terrace Grill** - May 11-October 6  
**Lake Yellowstone Hotel Deli** - May 11-Sept. 29  
**Lake General Store** - May 12-Sept. 29  
**Old Faithful Four Seasons Deli** - May 17-November 3  
**Tower Fall Store** - May 17-September 30  
**Old Faithful Lodge Snack Shops** - May 17-Sept. 29  
**Canyon General Store** - May 18-Sept. 24  
**Grant Village General Store** - May 25-September 22  
**Bridge Bay Marina Store** - May 31-Sept. 16  
**Canyon Glacier Pit Snack Bar** - June 1-Sept. 15  
**Roosevelt Store** - June 8-August 26



## General Stores

**Mammoth General Store** - Open year round  
**Old Faithful Basin Store** - April 27-October 20  
**Grant Village Ministore** - May 3-October 8  
**Old Faithful Upper Store** - May 4-September 15  
**\*\*Fishing Bridge General Store** - May 11-September 19  
**Lake General Store** - May 12-September 29  
**Tower Fall Store** - May 17-September 30  
**Canyon General Store** - May 18-September 24  
**Grant Village General Store** - May 25-September 22  
**Bridge Bay Marina Store** - May 31-September 16  
**Roosevelt Store** - June 8-August 26  
 \*\* This location offers one hour film processing



## Photo Shops, Gifts, Souvenirs

\*\***Old Faithful Photo Shop** - April 19-October 28  
 \*\***Canyon Nature Store** - April 26-October 27  
 \*\***Yellowstone Nature Store, Mammoth** - May 24-Sept. 17  
**Bridge Bay Marina Store** - May 31-Sept. 16  
 \*\* This location offers one hour film processing



## Service Stations

\*\*\***Old Faithful, Lower Station** - April 19-November 3  
 \*\*\***Canyon Village** - April 26-November 3  
 \*\*\***Mammoth Hot Springs** - May 10-October 13  
 \*\*\***Fishing Bridge** - May 11-September 29  
**Grant Village** - May 18-October 14  
**Tower Junction** - June 7-September 2  
**Old Faithful, Upper Station** - May 25-August 25  
 \*\*\*Diesel fuel is available at these stations.

**Old Faithful Repair Service** - May 25-August 25.  
 Wrecker service will be provided from the Old Faithful stations April 19-November 3.  
**Fishing Bridge Repair Service** - May 25-September 8.  
 Wrecker service will be provided from Fishing Bridge station May 25-September 8.  
**Canyon Repair Service** - May 25-September 8.  
 Wrecker service will be provided from Canyon station April 26-November 3.  
**Grant Village Repair Service** - June 1-September 2.  
 Wrecker service will be provided from the Grant Village station May 18-September 29.

**Fishing Bridge LP Gas Plant** - May 15-Sept. 29  
**Old Faithful LP Gas Plant** - May 25-August 25  
**Grant Village LP Gas Plant** - May 25-October 8



## Marina

**Bridge Bay Marina** - Dock rental May 27-September 22; Store and tackle rental May 31-September 16; Scenicruiser excursions June 1-September 22; Boat rental, guided fishing trips June 15-September 15



## Horse Operations

**Mammoth Hot Springs** - Trail rides. May 18-Sept. 21  
**Canyon Lodge** - Trail rides. June 14-Sept. 7  
**Roosevelt Lodge** - Trail rides, June 8-August 25; Stagecoach Rides, June 8-August 25;  
 Old West Dinner Cookouts: June 9-August 25  
**Parkwide** - Backcountry tours, June-September; write to Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call the National Park Service, (307) 344-7381, for a list of certified outfitters.



## Medical Services

**Mammoth Clinic** - Open Sept. 1-May 31 weekdays; June 1-August 31, daily; (307) 344-7965  
**Old Faithful Clinic** - May 3-October 20; (307) 545-7325  
**Lake Hospital** - May 20-September 15; (307) 242-7241



## Campgrounds

See page 5 for camping information; call for reservations and/or plan to select sites early.



## 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:

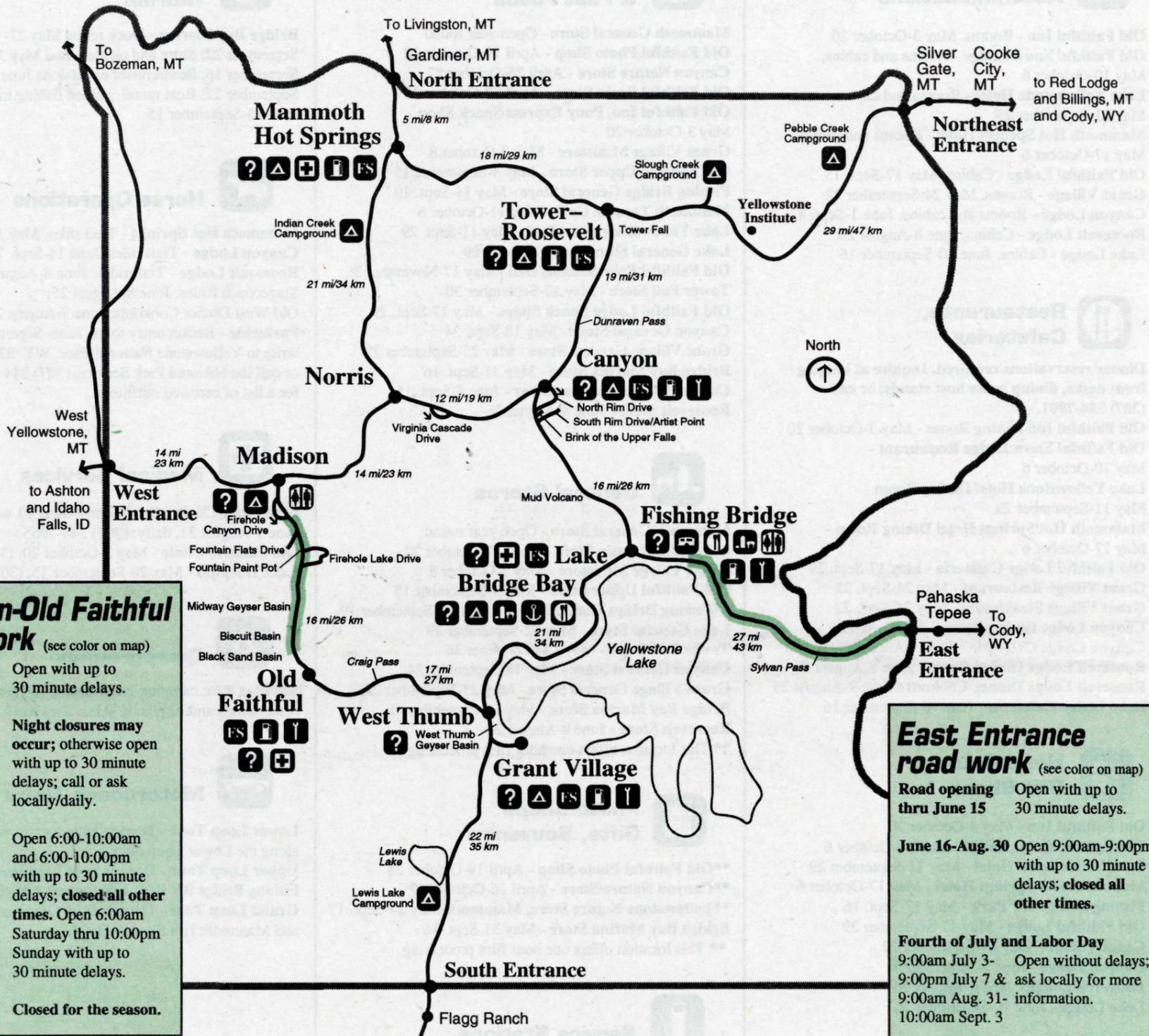
Billings, MT (406) 245-4111	Cody, WY (307) 587-2297
Bozeman, MT (406) 586-5421	Jackson, WY (307) 733-3316
Gardiner, MT (406) 848-7971	Dubois, WY (307) 455-2556
Livingston, MT (406) 222-0850	East Yellowstone-Wapiti Valley (307) 587-9595
West Yellowstone, MT (406) 646-7701 Lodging only (406) 646-9488	Idaho Falls, ID Chamber (208) 523-1010 Eastern Idaho Visitor Info Center (800) 634-3246
Cooke City-Silver Gate, MT (406) 838-2272	
Red Lodge, MT (406) 446-1718	

# Yellowstone roads and facilities

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

**Emergency: dial 911**

**Contact a ranger: (307) 344-7381**



**Madison-Old Faithful road work** (see color on map)

**Road opening thru May 31** Open with up to 30 minute delays.

**June 1-Sept. 2** Night closures may occur; otherwise open with up to 30 minute delays; call or ask locally/daily.

**Sept. 3-30** Open 6:00-10:00am and 6:00-10:00pm with up to 30 minute delays; **closed all other times.** Open 6:00am Saturday thru 10:00pm Sunday with up to 30 minute delays.

**October 1** Closed for the season.

**East Entrance road work** (see color on map)

**Road opening thru June 15** Open with up to 30 minute delays.

**June 16-Aug. 30** Open 9:00am-9:00pm with up to 30 minute delays; **closed all other times.**

**Fourth of July and Labor Day**  
 9:00am July 3- Open without delays;  
 9:00pm July 7 & ask locally for more  
 9:00am Aug. 31- information.  
 10:00am Sept. 3

**Sept. 3-Nov. 3** Open 6:00-10:00am and 6:00-10:00pm with up to 30 minute delays; **closed all other times.**

**November 4** Closed for the season.

- |                                       |               |                    |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Visitor Center or Information Station | General Store | Hospital or Clinic |
| Campground                            | Marina        | Rest Rooms         |
| Campground—Hard-sided vehicles only   | Auto Repair   | Full Services*     |
| Food Service                          | Gasoline      | One way road       |

A listing of commercial facilities and services, with opening and closing dates for the 1996 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.