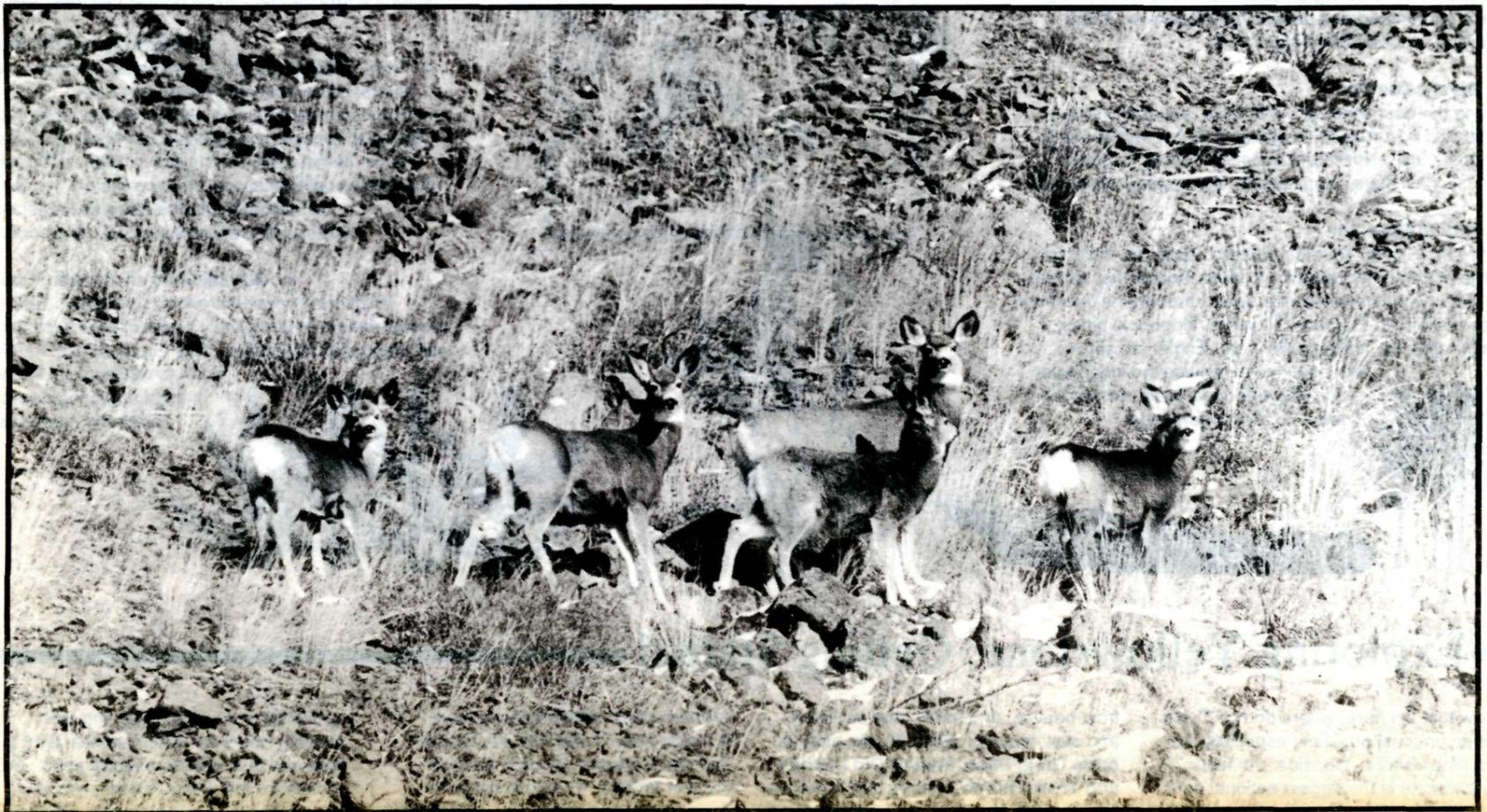


Yellowstone Today

A National Park Service Publication For Yellowstone Visitors

Summer 1989 * Information * Regulations & Safety * Activities



A Message From Superintendent Bob Barbee

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

Summer is an exciting season in Yellowstone; many visitors enjoy the park's thermal features, world-renowned wildlife and other scenic wonders. But it is also a time for careful planning. Information to help you stay safe and to protect the park can be found elsewhere in this newspaper.

Much of the park was affected by wildland fires during the summer of

1988; these are described in the enclosed fire supplement. As the first post-fire summer visitors, you have a unique opportunity to view a changed and evolving Yellowstone. Please feel free to share your impressions with us.

Over the last several years the National Park Service has made a major effort to repair and rehabilitate many of Yellowstone's historic facilities. We are now in the process of repairing or replacing several of the park's roads, and you may experience delays, especially between

Old Faithful and West Thumb. Thank you for your patience.

We benefit today from the care past generations have given Yellowstone. This is fitting, since it is for both preservation and use that national parks have been set aside. Our care now will help keep the park a priceless, wild gift for future generations.

My staff and I hope your adventure in Yellowstone is safe, fulfilling and unforgettable.

For International Visitors

Yellowstone National Park has unique dangers; see page 5.

Le Parc national de Yellowstone présente des risques particuliers. Regardez la page 5. Des renseignements en français sont disponibles aux centres des visiteurs dans le parc.

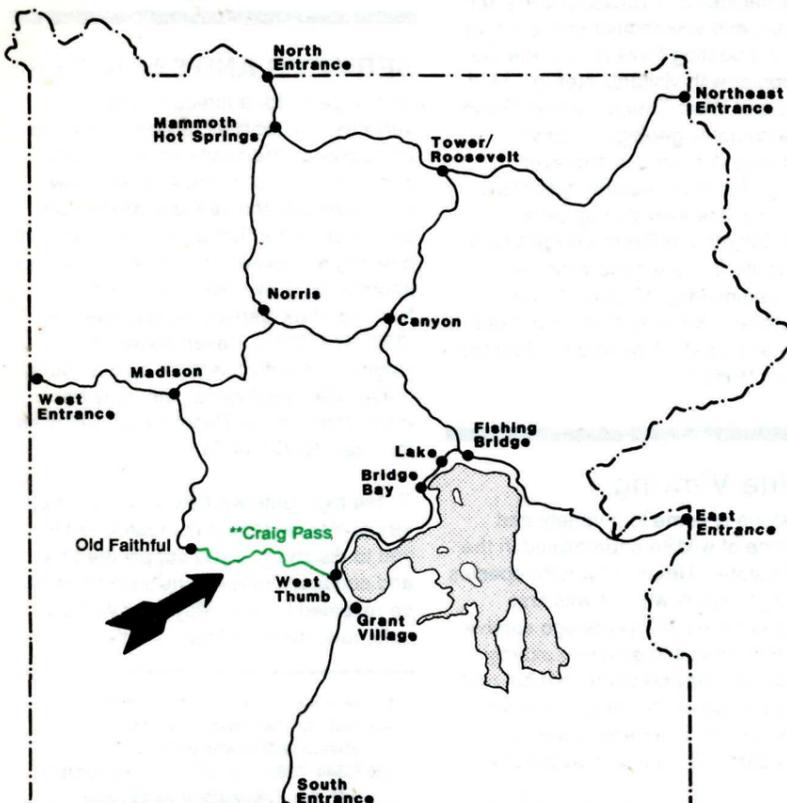
Der Yellowstone National Park hat gewisse Gefahren. Sehen Sie Seite 5. Sie können Information auf Deutsch in den Besucherzentren bekommen.

Existen peligros únicos en el Parque Nacional Yellowstone. Vea página 5. Se puede conseguir información en español en los Centros de Visitantes.

公園来客 センターズには日本語で公園の情報が有ります。

Emergency Dial 911
Contact A Ranger 344-7381

Craig Pass Construction



Craig Pass, the 17 mile road linking Old Faithful and West Thumb, is undergoing construction to rebuild and improve the roadbed, so travel will be restricted at certain times, as indicated in the following table. Hikers: This will affect access to trailheads located on that stretch of road (see page 6). Bicyclists: Bicycles are not permitted on the Craig Pass Road. Craig Pass closes for the season on September 11, 1989.

	Day 9am-9pm	Night 9pm-9am
Monday	Open-15 min. delay	Closed
Tuesday	Open-15 min. delay	Closed
Wednesday	Open-15 min. delay	Closed
Thursday	Open-15 min. delay	Closed
Friday	Open	Open
Saturday	Open	Open
Sunday	Open	Closed



Index

Park Map	Page 12
Safety	5
Regulations	6
Hiking	7
Visitor Centers	3
Campgrounds	6
Facilities	11
Fire Information	Page 2, Section B

Telling the Fire Story in Two Parks

Interested in the wildfires of 1988? Turn to the separate fire supplement enclosed in this newspaper for some background reading. Then, use this map and descriptions to view several fire sites — from burns which occurred in 1988 and earlier — in both Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. Look for other fire sites along the roads. After June 17, stop to see the special fire exhibit at the Grant Village Visitor Center (see page 3). Finally, ask a park ranger your fire-related questions.

SELECTED FIRE SITES IN GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

1. Beaver Creek Fire

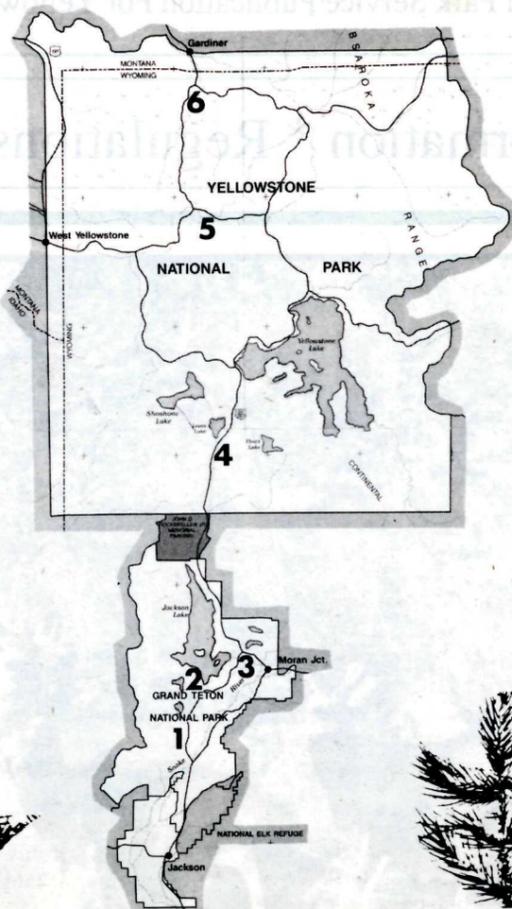
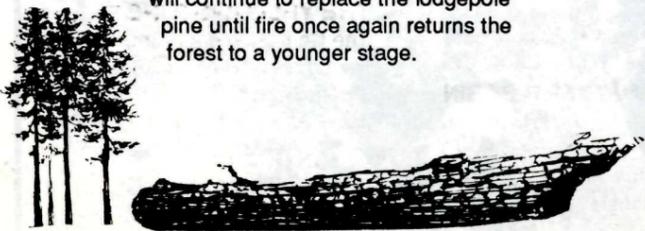
In August, 1985, a lightning-caused fire burned over 1,000 acres on the west side of the Teton Park Road between Moose and South Jenny Lake Junction. A summer walk to Taggart Lake reveals wildflowers, grasses and flowering shrubs; many lodgepole pines have germinated and aspens have suckered in the growing seasons following the fire.

2. Mystic Isle Fire

Along the east shore of Leigh Lake, you can witness what has occurred since lightning struck Mystic Isle in August 1981. Notice the abundant young lodgepole pines which have germinated in fire-created openings.

3. Signal Mountain

Drive the Signal Mountain Summit Road (no trailers or large motorhomes, please) to view a forest that burned in 1879, when massive fires swept through the Jackson Hole valley. In the past 110 years, lodgepole pines have matured. Sub-alpine fir and Engleman spruce will continue to replace the lodgepole pine until fire once again returns the forest to a younger stage.



SELECTED FIRE SITES IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

4. Lewis River Canyon

Shooting firebrands far in advance of the flame wall, a wind-whipped blaze leapt the 500 yard wide Lewis River Canyon in summer 1988. The scene puts human-made barriers in perspective; even the most resourceful fire-fighting crews cannot control fires of this magnitude.

5. Blow Down/Fire Site

In 1984, a violent storm — windshear or tornado — snapped and scattered these pine trees. Though seedlings sprouted the next spring and the forest had begun to recover, the fallen trunks were ready fuel when flames reached the site in 1988. After two successive deforestations, it may remain a meadow for decades but fire-adapted lodgepole cones will eventually reseed a new forest.

6. Burn Mosaic on Bunsen Peak

Wildfires do not burn evenly, but rather leave a mosaic pattern of completely charred, slightly singed, and untouched vegetation. Such uneven burns are a boon to wildlife, with varied habitat attracting diverse birds and mammals.



Exploring Yellowstone: Getting Started

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

Historically, visitors often referred to Yellowstone as "Wonderland," and that may be even more appropriate today. An unparalleled array of geothermal phenomena - geysers, hot springs, steam vents and mud pots - are preserved here, evidence of a volcanic past (and future?). The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone is famous for its colors, shapes, and waterfalls (the Lower Falls, at 308 feet, is the highest in the park). The park shelters a variety and abundance of wildlife found in few other places. Yellowstone Lake and numerous rivers, streams, and waterfalls constitute a major Western water resource. With so much to see and do, it's easy to be overwhelmed. The following tips and information will help you plan your time to suit your interests and energy level. Rangers at visitor centers can fill in the details and help you make the most of your visit to Yellowstone.

The park's major scenic attractions are located along the Grand Loop Road, the roughly figure-eight shaped road in the center of the park. The total mileage around the Loop is 142 miles. The distance around the Upper Loop is 70 miles; the Lower Loop, 96 miles. Actual driving time is difficult to estimate because the maximum speed limit is 45 mph or lower where posted, roads are narrow, winding, and full of pot holes and

frost heaves, and traffic may be heavy and slow moving. **Note: If you plan to drive Craig Pass, linking Old Faithful and West Thumb, delays and closures are in affect due to road construction; see maps on the front and back pages of this newspaper.** 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 embodied in its geysers and hot springs. The world's greatest concentration of thermal features is located in Yellowstone: about 10,000 thermal features are known, of which 200 to 250 are geysers. Many of the most famous features can be found along the fifty mile road between Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful. Areas of thermal activity include the Mammoth Hot Spring Terraces, Norris Geyser Basin, Fountain Paint Pots, Firehole Lake Drive, Midway Geyser Basin, Biscuit Basin, Black Sand Basin, and the Old Faithful area. Visitor Centers along this road are located at Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, and Old Faithful. A self-guiding museum is located near Madison Junction.

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

northern-most extent of the canyon is visible from Tower Fall and Calcite Springs overlooks 19 miles north of Canyon Village. The drive between Tower Junction and Canyon Village goes over Dunraven Pass, the highest road in the park at 8,859 feet. Along the way you will find spectacular views of the Absaroka Mountains, the Yellowstone caldera and, on a clear day, the Teton Mountains to the south. During June and July, wildflowers carpet the slopes of Mt. Washburn. A visitor center is located at Canyon Village.

Lake Area

Yellowstone Lake, with 110 miles of shoreline and a 136 square mile surface area, is North America's largest mountain lake. Its relatively high elevation (7,733 feet) is one reason why the lake is ice-locked at least half of the year. The area is prime habitat for a variety of birds and mammals, and spectacular scenery plus fishing and boating have long made the area popular with visitors. Nearby, Mud Volcano and West Thumb Geyser Basin hint at a complex geologic history; present activity is unique and ever-changing. Permits, required for fishing and boating, are available at Lake Ranger Station and Grant Village Visitor Center (note that the general fishing season begins May 27; June 15 on Yellowstone Lake; July 15 on the lake's tributary streams). A museum is located at Fishing Bridge.

Wildlife Viewing

Yellowstone is home to a variety and abundance of wildlife unparalleled in the lower 48 states. Nearly all wildlife species inhabiting the park when it was first officially explored 117 years ago survive today. It is difficult to describe exactly where wildlife may be seen; habitat preferences and seasonal cycles of movement determine, in a general sense, where a particular animal may be at a

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

History

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

SERVICES AND FACILITIES

See page 11 for a directory of visitor services. All facilities, accommodations and services are available from approximately mid-June to late August. However, facilities and services are limited before and after that period. Please note opening and closing dates. General park information is available by calling National Park Service headquarters at (307) 344-7381. Reservations for lodging and activities such as bus tours, horse rides, boat rental, etc. may be made through TW Recreational Services, Inc.; call (307) 344-7311.

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

Yellowstone Today is published four times annually by the Division of Interpretation, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190, (307)344-7381, ext. 2204, in cooperation with the Yellowstone Association.

Visitor Centers and Museums

ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER, MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS
Open year round. Hours 8:30am - 5:00pm through June 10; 8:00am-7:00pm June 11-August 26; 8:00am-6:00pm August 27-Sept. 4. Information, exhibits of the park's natural and human history, publications. A movie, "The Challenge of Yellowstone," is shown throughout the day. Call (307)344-7381, ext. 2357 for more information.

OLD FAITHFUL VISITOR CENTER
 Hours 8:30am-4:30 pm through June 10; 8:00am-6:00pm June 11-Sept. 4; after Labor Day hours will be posted. Information, publications, geyser eruption predictions. A nine minute movie, "Yellowstone: A Living Sculpture" is shown throughout the day. Call (307) 344-7381, ext. 6001 for more information.

CANYON VISITOR CENTER
 Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through June 10; 8:00am-6:00pm June 11-August 26; after August 27 hours will be reduced and posted. Information, publications, exhibits of Canyon geology and natural history. A movie, "The Faces of Yellowstone" and a slide program are shown throughout the day. Call (307) 344-7381, ext. 6205, for information.

NORRIS MUSEUM
 Hours 9:00am-4:30pm through June 10; 8:00am-6:00pm June 11-August 26; after August 27 hours will be reduced and posted. Information, publications, exhibits on geothermal features and on the extraordinary life forms that live in the geyser basin. Call (307)344-7733 for more information.

FISHING BRIDGE VISITOR CENTER
 Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through June 10; 8:00am-6:00pm June 11-August 26; after August 27 hours will be reduced and posted. Information, publications, and exhibits of Yellowstone's birds, wildlife and lake geology. Call (307)344-7381, ext. 6150 for more information.

MADISON EXPLORERS MUSEUM
Open May 28. Located 1/4 mile south of Madison Junction; open morning to evening. Exhibits describe the exploration and establishment of Yellowstone as the world's first national park. Facility is unstaffed.



GRANT VILLAGE VISITOR CENTER
Open June 17. Hours 8:00am-6:00pm June 17-August 26; after August 27 hours will be reduced and posted. A special exhibit "Yellowstone and Fire," depicting the causes, events, response of people and renewal processes associated with fire, will be on display. A video with footage of the fires will also be shown every half hour. Come explore a fascinating natural process that has been occurring in Yellowstone every 250-400 years. For more information, call (307)344-7381, ext. 6602.

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.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS TERRACES
 Unique among Yellowstone's thermal features, almost two tons of new rock are added to the terraces each day by hot spring waters. Paths wind through a hillside of active and inactive terraces. For your safety and the protection of fragile formations, please stay on boardwalks and trails.

NORRIS GEYSER BASIN
 Explore the hottest, most active thermal basin in the park. Trails start at the museum and lead to colorful hot springs and a number of active geysers. In this area of thin crust, unstable ground and boiling water, please stay on designated paths and boardwalks.

FOUNTAIN PAINT POT TRAIL
 Located 8 miles north of Old Faithful on the road to Madison Junction. Active,

ever-changing mud pots make this area unique, as does the variety of thermal activity and color. To protect fragile formations and delicate thermal colors, and for your safety, please stay on boardwalks.

THREE SENSES NATURE TRAIL
 Located on Firehole Lake Drive. One-way road begins about one mile south of the Fountain Paint Pots parking area. Braille and visual texts help you "tune into" the sounds, smells and textures of Yellowstone.

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 information, and for eruption times of predictable geysers: Castle, Grand, Riverside, Daisy and Great

Fountain. Avoid damaging thermal features or yourself by staying on designated boardwalks and trails.

WEST THUMB GEYSER BASIN
 Situated on the shore of Yellowstone Lake, boiling springs meet icy lake water. Stay on boardwalks and paths to preserve delicate features and avoid injury.

MUD VOLCANO TRAIL
 Located approximately 6 miles north of Fishing Bridge Junction (approximately 10 miles south of Canyon Junction). Thermal features of unusual color and activity are found here -- Mud Volcano and Dragon's Mouth, to name a few. Thin crust and unstable ground overlie boiling water. Protect yourself and help preserve fragile formations by staying on designated trails and boardwalks.

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.

CALCITE SPRINGS OVERLOOK AND TOWER FALL
 Calcite Springs overlook is located approximately 1-1/2 miles south of Tower Junction. From the trail you can see Calcite Springs' activity plus unique geological formations. Two miles south of Tower Junction is the Tower Fall area. A short trail leads from the General Store to an overlook of the 132 foot waterfall.

Entrance Fees

Legislation passed by Congress last year raised the ceiling on entrance fees charged at Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. Entrance fees are now \$10 for a private, noncommercial automobile, and \$4 for each visitor entering by snowmobile, motorcycle, bus, bicycle or on foot. These fees are good for a seven day pass to both parks.

Also available for \$15 is an annual calendar year pass to Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. The \$25 Golden Eagle Passport, also effective for

a calendar year, allows the permit holder and accompanying passengers to enter all parks which charge entrance fees.

The Golden Age Passport (for those over 62) and Golden Access Passport (for the handicapped) are still offered free of charge to qualifying individuals. They entitle the holder and accompanying passengers in a private, noncommercial vehicle free admission to parks plus a 50 per cent reduction in user fees for camping, boat launching, etc.

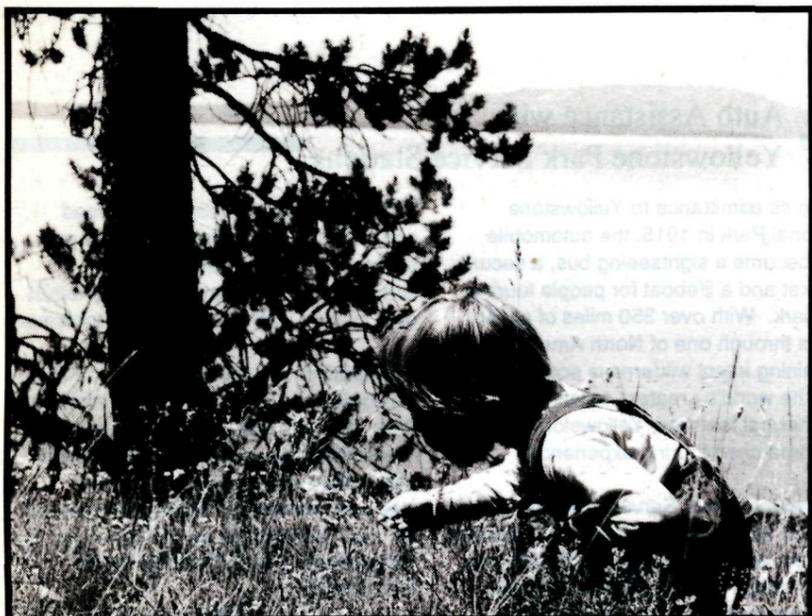
The Yellowstone Association

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. One of the Association's major activities is the operation of book sales outlets in park visitor centers. Proceeds from these sales and from membership revenues are used to:

- **Support expanded naturalist training and programs
- **Publish trail guides, books and pamphlets about Yellowstone
- **Sponsor the Yellowstone Institute (see page 10)
- **Purchase books for the park research library and employ part-time librarians
- **Contribute to funding of museum exhibits and research equipment.

You are invited to become a member of the Yellowstone Association. Benefits to Yellowstone Associates, aside from demonstrating interest and support in the organization's philosophy and projects, include:

- **Discounts on class fees
- **A 15% discount on books sold by The Yellowstone Association in visitor centers or by mail
- **An informative newsletter
- **Discounts on Institute products
- **Invitations to special events
- **A family membership covering donor, spouse, and children through age 20
- **A tax deduction
- **Discounts at many association bookstores in other national parks



DISCOVER YELLOWSTONE... WITH A RANGER
 Ranger-led activities, offered from mid-June through Labor Day, are featured in *Discover Yellowstone*. Look for this publication at visitor centers, stores and gift shops starting June 10.

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

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Make checks payable to "The Yellowstone Association" or charge to () Visa () MasterCard

Number _____

Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

Mail to: The Yellowstone Association, P.O. Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY, 82190 or leave at the sales desk at any Visitor Center.

The Wondrous Ways of Heat and Water

Perhaps no single natural feature in any national park enjoys the fame and notoriety of Old Faithful Geyser. Millions of visitors have journeyed from all around the world to view this spectacular geo-logic wonder. For many, it comes as a surprise to discover that Old Faithful is just one of some 10,000 thermal features sprinkled liberally across the sprawling Yellowstone landscape. Indeed, the number and variety of Yellowstone's thermal splendors is unmatched anywhere in the world.

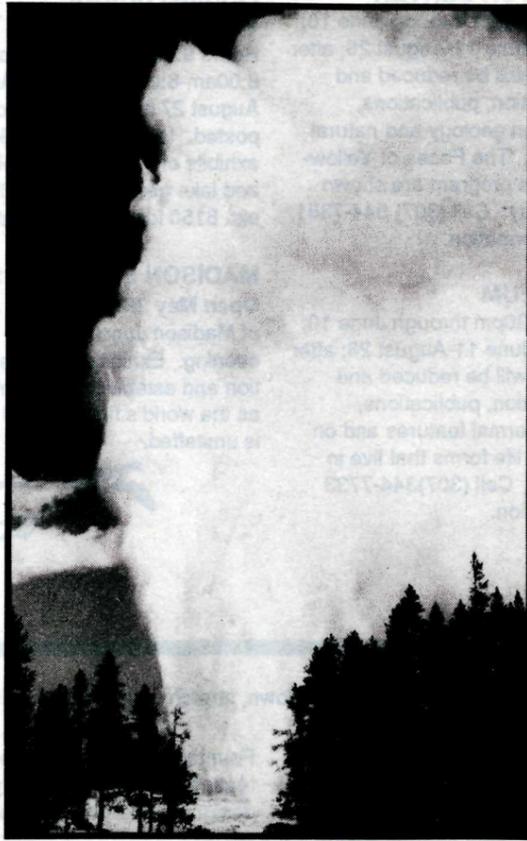
All thermal activity in nature is the result of volcanically heated water that comes to the surface in a variety of ways. In Yellowstone, the different thermal features are classed as hot springs, mud pots, fumaroles, and geysers.

It is generally assumed by geologists that a slowly cooling body of molten rock (magma) exists at relatively shallow depths beneath Yellowstone. As rain and snow fall on the park, some of it seeps down into the earth and eventually comes in contact with the heat from this magma.

Under tremendous pressure, this water is able to be heated to great temperatures without turning to steam - temperatures much higher than the boiling point. The superheated water begins to rise and works its way back to the surface emerging as one of Yellowstone's thermal wonders.

A hot spring occurs anytime hot, rising thermal water reaches the surface. In most cases, the water forms a steamy, sometimes bubbling pool. A great amount of variety including color, temperature, amount of water discharged, and level of activity exists among the various hot springs adding much to their charm.

Mudpots occur when a small amount of heated water rises to dissolve and mix with the overlying rock. The result is a bubbly, soupy mixture ranging in texture from thin to thick and viscous. Though generally tan in color, mudpots often contain minerals that create shades of gray, black, white, pink, and red, giving rise to the term



Steamboat Geyser, the world's largest, erupted in January and again on May 5, 1989. This geyser is highly unpredictable; these eruptions were the first since September, 1984.

For more information of the thermal features of Yellowstone or to obtain geyser eruption predictions, ask at any visitor center.

"paint pots." Mudpots are found on the Fountain Paint Pots Trail, at Mud Volcano, Artist's Paint Pots, and in numerous backcountry locations in the park.

Fumaroles are basically steam vents. The steam is often expelled with tremendous force causing the ground to tremble and producing a strong roaring sound. Fumaroles are commonly found in many of the major geyser basins in Yellowstone.

Undoubtedly the most spectacular of the various kinds of thermal features are the geysers. Geysers have a complex plumbing system in which great quantities of hot water are stored at depth under tremendous pressure. A narrow part of the conduit leading to the geyser's vent or pool is blocked by steam bubbles preventing the water from coming to the surface.

Eventually the build-up of steam and super-heated water is great enough so that a small decrease in pressure within the system causes a chain reaction in which much of the hot water flashes instantly to steam. The steam then pushes the remaining water up and out of the tube in a violent eruption.

Geysers have been known to erupt to heights of 1,000 feet in the past. Currently, the world's largest geyser, Steamboat (found at Norris Geyser Basin in Yellowstone, see photo), reaches heights of 400 feet during eruptions, the force of which is sometimes great enough to throw rocks into the air. Some geysers occasionally blow out their own internal plumbing, either altering or stopping entirely their eruptive activity.

The park contains over 200 geysers, the largest concentration found anywhere. Each one has a different pattern of activity, and these patterns are themselves constantly changing. For many people, the chance to experience close-up the power and beauty of the earth's inner workings is a moving experience; one that has contributed mightily to Yellowstone's popularity and the shaping of its destiny.

Yellowstone Park Medical Services

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

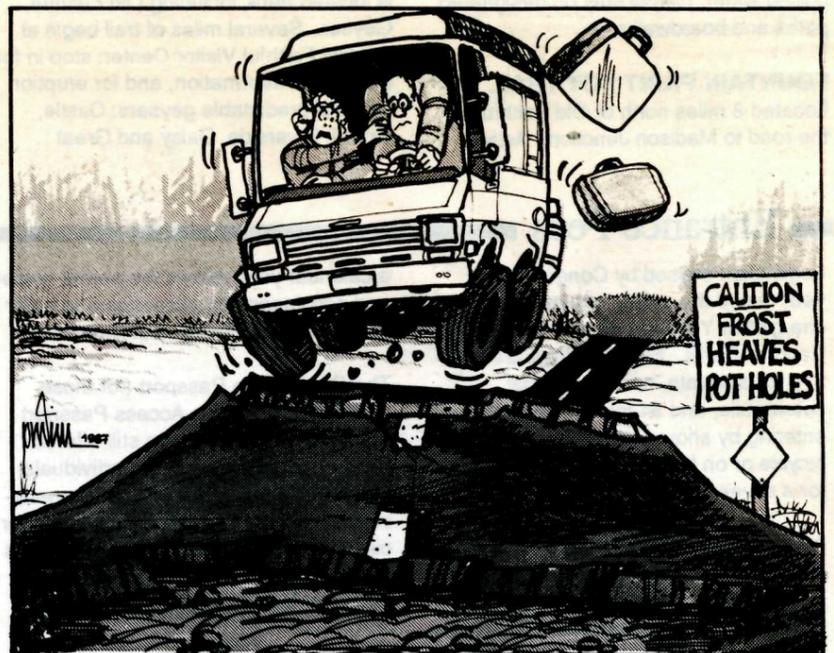
Outpatient services are offered at three convenient locations throughout the park -- Lake, Old Faithful and Mammoth. The Lake facility is also a full service hospital with 10 inpatient beds, 24-hour ambulance and emergency service, and laboratory, pharmacy and radiology services.

Our medical staff includes experienced and highly qualified professionals from

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

YPMS provides medical services to 5,000 to 6,000 visitors and employees each year. We see routine problems as well as unique ones: scaldings from the super-heated waters of thermal features; gorings by bison, moose or elk; or, very rarely, bear maulings. Please be careful and cautious throughout your visit.

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



Auto Assistance with Yellowstone Park Service Stations

Since its admittance to Yellowstone National Park in 1915, the automobile has become a sightseeing bus, a security blanket and a lifeboat for people touring the park. With over 350 miles of paved roads through one of North America's last remaining intact wilderness ecosystems and the world's greatest collection of geothermal features, Yellowstone offers an unmatched touring experience.

Yellowstone Park Service Stations (YPSS) operates eight full-service service stations and four automotive towing and repair shops to meet the needs of the motoring public. Our service stations offer gasoline as well as other automotive accessories. We also perform tire repairs, oil changes and other routine maintenance.

YPSS also provides emergency road and wrecker service from its four repair shops. The shops are staffed with certified automotive technicians to assist park visitors with minor vehicle problems.

On behalf of our 100 employees, YPSS welcomes you to Yellowstone National Park. We ask that you treat the park, its wildlife, its resources and your fellow park visitor with respect. Enjoy your stay and remember, "Keep your eyes on the road, your hands on the wheel, for in Yellowstone, SAFE DRIVING IS NO ACCIDENT."



COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL CARE IN A WILDERNESS SETTING...

Lake Clinic, Pharmacy & Hospital
Emergency Room, 24-hour service
Clinic Hours: 8:30am-8:30pm
Open 7 days per week
May 29 - September 15, 1989
Phone (307) 242-7241

Old Faithful Clinic
Hours: 8:30am-5:00pm
Open 7 days per week
May 29 - October 11, 1989
Phone (307) 545-7325

Mammoth Family Clinic
Hours: 8:30am-5:00pm,
Monday-Friday
Open Year Round
Phone (307) 344-7965

EMERGENCIES -- DIAL 911



YELLOWSTONE PARK MEDICAL SERVICES

A division of West Park Hospital -- Cody, Wyoming

We're there when you need us!

WARNING!

Some things all visitors must know... Hazards in Yellowstone National Park

Emergency Dial 911

Contact A Ranger 344-7381

Yellowstone is a wilderness filled with natural wonders that are also potential hazards. **There is no guarantee of your safety.** Regulations are strictly enforced to protect you and the park's wonders.

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

Beware of Falling Trees

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

Be cautious and alert for falling snags along trails and roadways, and in campsites and picnic areas. Avoid areas with large numbers of dead trees.

Again, there is no guarantee of your safety.

Avoid These Situations

Your visit may be marred by tragedy if you violate park rules. 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 common problems:

- speeding (radar enforced)
- driving while intoxicated

- improper food storage
- camping violations
- pets off leash
- littering
- swimming in thermal pools
- removal of natural features
- approaching wildlife too closely
- boating and fishing violations
- failure to remove detachable side mirrors when not pulling trailers



Scalding Water Can Ruin Your Vacation

Stay on boardwalks and designated trails. 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. Boardwalks and trails protect you and preserve delicate formations.

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.

Yellowstone's thermal features are extraordinary natural wonders. Here, the world's last great array of geysers, hot springs, mud pots and fumaroles is preserved. However, thermal features are fragile and easily damaged. Walking on them, carving or defacing them, or removing souvenir pieces of formation destroys decades or centuries of intricate natural processes. Throwing objects into thermal features clogs underground channels, affects water circulation and has destroyed a number of geysers and hot springs. It is illegal to deface features, throw objects into them or remove any natural features from the park.

Watch Your Children

Your hand and your voice may be too far away once your child leaves your side. . .

Please -- Protect Yourself and Your Park



Bears Are Dangerous

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

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

of garbage in bear-proofed trash or garbage cans. **Store all food and cooking utensils in a secure place** such as:

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

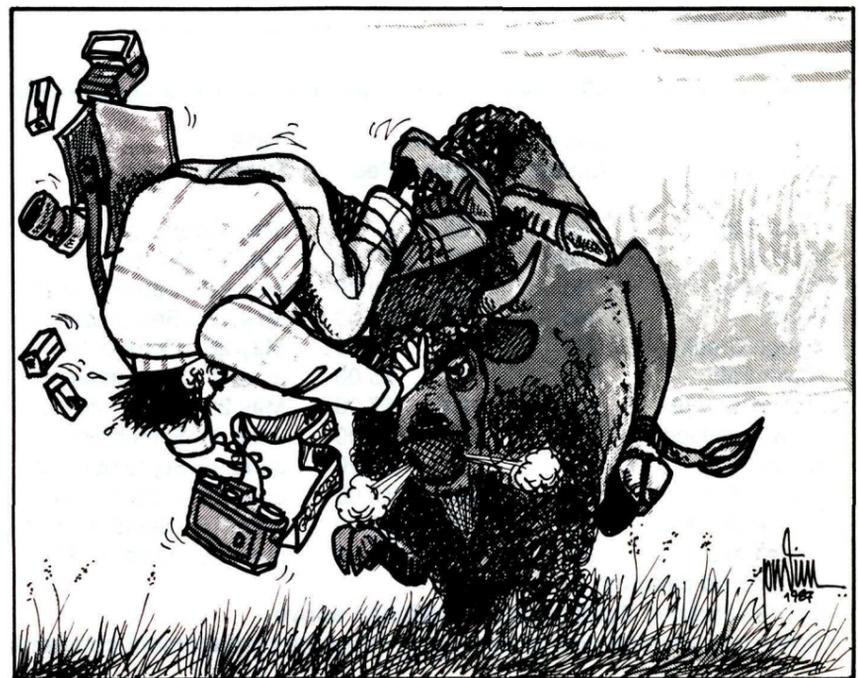
If you are involved in a conflict with a bear, (regardless of how minor) or if you observe a bear or bear sign, report it to a park ranger as soon as possible. Someone's safety may depend on it.

Animals Are Unpredictable

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

Bison may appear tame and slow but are wild, unpredictable and dangerous.

Do not approach bison or any wildlife. View and photograph them from the safety of your vehicle.



Important Information

Contact A Ranger 344-7381

ACCIDENTS

Report all accidents or injuries to a park ranger.

BICYCLING

Bicycling is permitted on established public roads, parking areas, and designated routes. There are no bicycle paths along roadways. **Bikes are prohibited on backcountry trails and boardwalks.** We strongly recommend that safety gear, including helmet and high visibility clothing, be worn by all bicyclists. Park roads are narrow and winding; most do not have a shoulder, or shoulders are covered with gravel. During April, May, and June, high snowbanks make travel more dangerous. Road elevations range from 5,300 to 8,860 feet and relatively long distances exist between services and facilities. Motorists frequently do not see bicyclists or fail to give them sufficient space on the road. Drivers sometimes pass on hill crests, blind curves or in oncoming traffic. Vehicles, especially motor homes or those towing trailers, may have wide mirrors. Extraordinary caution is advised.

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, Lake Ranger Station, and Mammoth Visitor Center. The fee is \$10 for motorized vessels and \$5 for nonmotorized vessels. Grand Teton National Park's boat permit will be honored; however, a free Yellowstone tag is required. All vessels are prohibited on park rivers and streams except the channel between Lewis and Shoshone Lakes, where only hand propelled vessels are permitted.

CAMPING

Camping is permitted only in designated campgrounds. It is illegal to camp in

pullouts, picnic areas, or parking lots. Canyon Village Campground, Fishing Bridge RV Park and Fishing Bridge Campground are restricted to hard-sided camping units only.

CAMPFIRES

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

CLIMBING

Rock climbing in Yellowstone is dangerous due to loose, crumbly rock. Climbing is not recommended.

DEFACING PARK FEATURES

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

FIREARMS

Firearms are not allowed in Yellowstone. However, unloaded firearms may be transported in a vehicle when the weapon is cased, broken down or rendered inoperable, and kept out of sight. Ammunition must be placed in a separate compartment of the vehicle.

LOST AND FOUND

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

MOTORCYCLES

Motorcycles, motor scooters, and motor bikes must be operated on park roads;

no off road or trail travel is allowed. Operators must carry a valid state driver's license and vehicles must display valid state license plates.

PERMITS

Permits are required for **boating, fishing, and overnight backcountry use.** Carefully read the regulations and safety information you receive with your permit.

PETS

Pets must be leashed. They are prohibited on trails, in the backcountry 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, 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: shivering, slurred speech, memory lapses, drowsiness, and exhaustion. Cold water is a special hazard to fishermen and boaters.

STREAM CROSSING

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

SWIMMING

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

THEFT

Theft is a potential problem. To avoid becoming a victim:

- lock your vehicle.
- keep all valuables out of sight.
- put your name, address, or identification number on all valuable property.
- report theft or vandalism to a ranger immediately.

TRAFFIC

Yellowstone has over 350 miles of roads. Most are narrow, rough, and busy! **Some sections are steep with sharp drop offs.** Drive cautiously and courteously; use pullouts to observe wildlife and scenery and to allow other traffic to safely pass. **Be especially cautious of frost heaves and road damage;** cool temperatures may occur any time of the year. The maximum speed limit is 45 mph unless otherwise posted. Watch out for animals on the road, especially at night. Bicycles and motorcycles present special hazards. Drive defensively.

Camping in Yellowstone National Park

Twelve campgrounds are operated by the National Park Service in Yellowstone. **All campsites are available on a first-come, first-served basis with the exception of Bridge Bay campground which is on the nationwide Ticketron campground reservation system.** This reservation system is in effect June 10 to September 3. Reservations for Bridge Bay may be made up to eight weeks in advance in person at any one of 600 Ticketron outlets throughout the country, including Bridge Bay campground. Reservations may also be made by mail through Ticketron, Department R, 401 Hackensack Avenue, Hackensack,

NJ 07601, or by phone by calling one of the following numbers, 9:00am-9:00pm Pacific time: (213) 410-1720; (303) 825-8447; or (602) 340-9033.

Camping or overnight vehicle parking in pullouts, parking areas, picnic grounds, or any place other than a designated campground is not permitted, and there are no overflow camping facilities.

Canyon Village and Fishing Bridge campgrounds are restricted to hard-sided camping units only - no tents or tent trailers - due to the frequency of bears.

All camping is limited to 7 days between June 16 and August 25. Check out time for all campgrounds is 10:00am. Additional camping facilities are available in national forest areas and communities outside the park.

RV Park

A trailer village (no tents or tent trailers allowed) is operated by TW Recreational Services, Inc. at Fishing Bridge. Water, sewer, and electrical hookups are available for \$17.00 per day. For information and reservations, call TW Recreational Services, Inc. at (307) 344-7311 or write TW Recreational Services, Inc., Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190

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.

Group Camping

Group camping areas are available for large organized groups with a designated leader such as youth groups, educational groups, etc. (family reunions or similar gatherings do not qualify).

The nightly fee is \$2.00 per person. Advance reservations are required and can be made beginning January 1 by contacting Yellowstone National Park, Attention Visitor Services Office, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190, (307) 344-7381.

Quiet Hours

Camping in Yellowstone is a special experience. Each visitor deserves the opportunity to hear the birds, wildlife and

Campground	Dump Station	No. of Sites	Fee	1989 Dates ²
Mammoth	No	85	\$7.00	Year Round
Madison	Yes	292	\$7.00	May 5 - October 31
Bridge Bay ¹	No	420	\$9.00	May 26 - September 25
Norris	No	116	\$7.00	May 19 - September 18
Slough Creek	No	29	\$5.00	May 26 - October 31
Tower Fall	No	32	\$5.00	June 2 - September 18
*Fishing Bridge	Yes	98	\$7.00	May 26 - September 5
*Canyon Village	Yes	280	\$7.00	June 9 - September 11
Indian Creek	No	75	\$5.00	June 9 - September 18
Grant Village	Yes	403	\$7.00	June 16 - October 16
Pebble Creek	No	36	\$5.00	June 16 - September 11
Lewis Lake	No	85	\$5.00	June 16 - October 31

*Hard sided camping vehicles only

¹ On Reservation System (see description above)

² Dates may change due to weather or resource management concerns

IF YOU PLAN TO HIKE NEAR CRAIG PASS...

Road construction on Craig Pass, located between Old Faithful and West Thumb, will affect access to and use of trailheads along this route. Parking may not be available.

Please plan your trip accordingly; talk with a park ranger concerning access before hiking these trails.

Hiking Information

Yellowstone National Park, encompassing 2.2 million acres, is one of America's premier wilderness areas. Most of the park is backcountry and managed as wilderness. Over 1,100 miles of trails are available for hiking. However, there are dangers inherent in wilderness: unpredictable wildlife, changing weather conditions, remote thermal areas, cold water lakes, turbulent streams, and rugged mountains with loose, "rotten" rock are among them. Visiting wilderness means experiencing the land on its terms. You have chosen to explore and enjoy the natural wonders of Yellowstone but there is no guarantee of your safety. Be prepared for any situation! Carefully read all backcountry guidelines and regulations.

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

Permits are required for some day hikes and all overnight trips. Yellowstone Park has a designated backcountry campsite system and a non-fee permit is required for overnight stays. Permits can be obtained only in person and no more than

48 hours in advance. Each designated campsite has a maximum limit for the number of people and stock allowed per night. The maximum stay per campsite varies from 1 to 3 nights per trip. A day-use permit is required for some areas. Bear activities sometimes require hiking and camping restrictions. Permits are also required for boating and fishing. Information and permits are available at ranger stations and visitor centers.

CAMPFIRE

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.

PACK IT IN - PACK IT OUT

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

FIREARMS - PETS

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

SANITATION

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

PROTECTING NATURAL FEATURES

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

Hiking and Camping in Bear Country

Yellowstone Park is home to both grizzly and black bears. Although the risk of an encounter with a bear is low, there are no guarantees. Know how to minimize the risks.

HIKING

Make your presence known; do not surprise a bear. Hike in groups and make noise. Many experienced hikers wear bells, whistle, talk loudly, or sing. If you see a bear, give it plenty of room. Do not make abrupt moves or noises that might startle it. If you cannot detour, wait until the bear moves away from your route. Do not try to approach it for a better look or a picture. Sows with young or bears defending a carcass are especially dangerous - be alert!

CAMPING

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

ODORS ATTRACT BEARS

—Avoid carrying or cooking odorous foods.
—Food and garbage must be secured from bears. Hang all food at least 10 feet above the ground and at least 4 feet horizontally from any post or tree trunk.

—Sleep a minimum of 100 yards from where you hang your food, garbage, and prepare your meals.
—Keep your sleeping gear clean and free of food odor.
—Do not sleep in the clothes you cook in.
—Hang the clothing you wore while cooking and eating in plastic bags.
—There is evidence that menstruation, sexual intercourse, cosmetic odors and sweet smelling substances may attract bears.

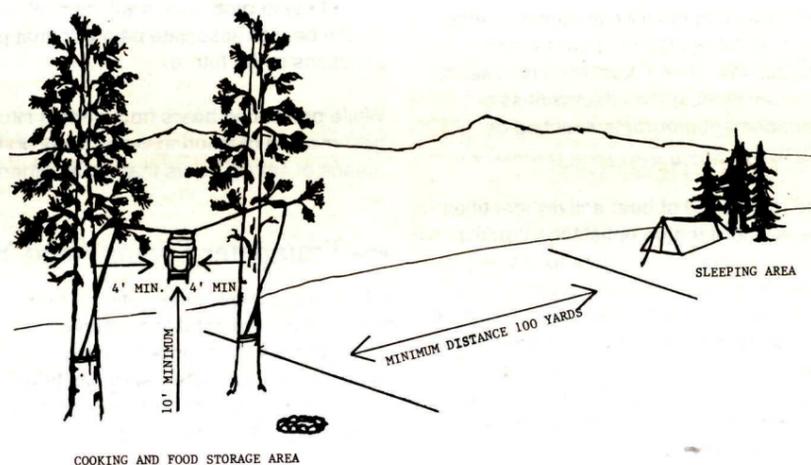
IF YOU ENCOUNTER A BEAR

Even if you have taken all precautions, you may still encounter a bear. If you do:
—Stay calm; it will probably leave you alone. Do not make abrupt moves or noises that might startle the bear.
—Give the bear plenty of room. Slowly detour, keeping upwind so it will get your scent and know you are there. If you cannot detour, look for a climbable tree while waiting for the bear to move away from your route.

—If a grizzly charges, your options are:
*drop a pack or jacket to distract the bear
*climb at least 12 feet up a stout tree
*as a last resort, assume a "cannon ball" position to protect your head and stomach while playing dead.

Because grizzlies can attain short bursts of speed up to 40 mph, running away is a poor option.

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



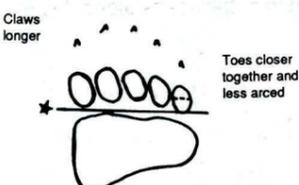
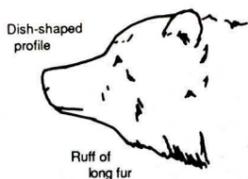
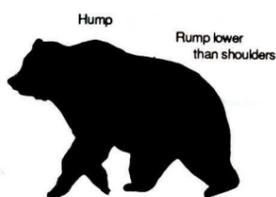
BEAR MANAGEMENT AREAS

Exceptional combinations of food, shelter and space draw grizzlies to some parts of Yellowstone more than others.

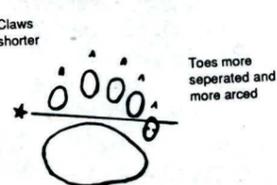
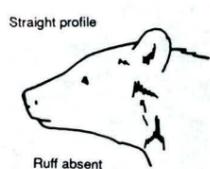
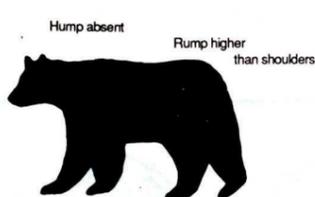
In these BEAR MANAGEMENT AREAS, human access is restricted to reduce impacts on the bears and their habitat. Information about these areas and their restrictions is available at ranger stations and visitor centers.

Bear Facts: Characteristics of Grizzly & Black Bears

GRIZZLY



BLACK



GRIZZLY BEAR

(Ursus arctos horribilis Ord)

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

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

WEIGHT: Adults average 350 lbs. Some weigh 650 to 700 lbs and, rarely, 800 lbs or more. Females are generally smaller than males.

HOME RANGE SIZE: Males: 73 to 1059 square miles; Females: 11 to 486 square miles.

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

BLACK BEAR

(Ursus americanus Pallas)

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

HEIGHT: About three feet at the shoulder.

WEIGHT: Adults range from 125 to over 500 lbs. Females are generally smaller than males.

HOME RANGE SIZE: Males: 2 to 76 square miles; Females: 1 to 19 square miles.

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

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

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

Where Are The Bears?

In the past, bears were a common sight in Yellowstone National Park — along the roads, in campgrounds and developed areas. Massive traffic "bear jams," personal property damages and injuries caused by bears were also common. As visitation to the park increased, so did the number of bear incidents. During the period from 1931 through 1969, bears, both black and grizzly, caused an average of 148 property damages and 48 personal injuries per year. Some roadside beggar bears were being accidentally killed by motor vehicles, and aggressive bears involved in personal property damage or injuries had to be destroyed. The situation was not good for either people or bears, and the National Park Service sought to correct it.

What caused this problem? Bears were associating people with mealtime. Ninety-five percent of the injuries to people by bears were related to bears seeking human foods and garbage. In the early days of the park, both black and grizzly bears quickly developed a taste for readily available human foods. The presence of open garbage dumps and the willingness of travellers to stop and feed bears along the roadsides only encouraged this taste. Simply put, bears had come to depend on peoples' food and garbage as a substitute for their natural diet.

So what was the National Park Service to do to correct this problem? During the late 1960s and early 1970s, an intensive bear management program began with an emphasis on restoring and maintaining natural populations of grizzly and black bears as part of the park's native fauna, and on providing for the safety of park visitors. To accomplish these goals, the following objectives were critical:

1. Public Awareness: Inform and educate people about bears, especially about the value of having bears and how to minimize conflicts when visiting or living in bear country. Emphasize the need to eliminate unnatural food sources in the form of human food and garbage in order to reduce property damage, personal injuries and the subsequent removal of problem bears.

2. Eliminate Unnatural Food Attractants: This is a program based on prevention. All human food and garbage is secured so that it is unavailable to bears. This is accomplished by providing visitors and employees with bearproof garbage cans and by implementing strict food security regulations. Ranger patrols insuring regulation compliance, prohibiting the feeding of wildlife, frequent garbage pickups, and the hauling of all

garbage out of the park daily are additional measures the National Park Service takes to meet this objective.

3. Prompt Management Response: When prevention, through the elimination of all unnatural food attractants, does not deter a bear from frequenting an area where people congregate, an attempt is



made to modify the bear's behavior. Trapping the bear and relocating it to an area away from concentrations of people is the most common method used. If attempts fail, and the bear continues to pose a threat to people, it is removed from the population.

4. Continued Research on and Monitoring of Bears and Their Activities: Research provides management with factual knowledge about bear distribution, population dynamics, behaviors and the ecology of bear-human interactions. This information is essential when evaluating the effectiveness of management programs affecting or affected by the grizzly bear population.

The monitoring of bear activity identifies areas where the potential for a conflict between people and bears exists and insures that the management program is implemented when necessary. To insure the safety of park visitors and employees and the protection of bears, areas with high levels of bear activity are patrolled by rangers and posted with warning signs, or restricted.

The majority of information about bear activity comes from people who report sighting bears or signs of a bear being in an area (such as tracks or scat). Everyone who sees a bear, or is involved in a bear incident, should report it to a park ranger. The bear's welfare and safety of other park visitors may be at stake.

The first years of the program showed that as unnatural food sources were eliminated inside the park, some bears switched to natural diets. Bears that continued to utilize unnatural food sources were trapped and relocated away from concentrations of people in hopes they would establish themselves totally independent of unnatural food

sources. Those bears that returned to areas with concentrations of people and continued to seek unnatural foods and to threaten the safety of park visitors were removed from the population.

As the program progressed and as bears either switched to natural diets or were removed from the population, the numbers of property damages and injuries and the need to remove "problem" bears were reduced. The intense bear management program begun in the 1960s and early 1970s remains in place today in Yellowstone. However, it is no longer aimed at correcting a problem situation but at preventing such a situation from developing.

Bears continue to be observed in Yellowstone, many from the roadways. Most bear observations occur during early morning or evening hours, and near tree cover along the edge of open areas. The bear population in Yellowstone today is wild and continues to exist as part of a natural system, providing park visitors lucky enough to see a bear with a true National Park experience.

Aversive Conditioning to Manage Bears

In cooperation with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, the National Park Service is researching the possibility of modifying bear behavior through aversive conditioning. This program targets bears that are in danger of getting into problem situations which could lead to their removal from the Yellowstone population.

If you see or hear about park rangers or game wardens shooting at bears with "odd looking" weapons, they are using a modified gas gun to propel a projectile. This projectile is filled with water and is designed to explode on impact, creating a source of pain without causing harm to the bear. When a bear is involved in an activity that could lead to problems, it will be shot with one of these projectiles. The objective is for the bear to associate pain with that particular activity and hopefully avoid similar situations in the future.

While preventing bears from getting into problem situations in the first place is the best method of insuring the survival of the bear, this project may provide a future means of saving bears that would otherwise be removed from the population.

Trumpeter Swans Need Your Help

In the past, Yellowstone National Park has been instrumental in conservation efforts to save the trumpeter swan. Recently, the trumpeter swan has been facing more problems, both natural and man-caused, than ever before.

In an effort to reduce man-caused problems, the Trumpeter Swan Recovery Fund was established. Our most recent project is a cooperative venture involving Yellowstone National Park, the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Call of the Wild Ranch just south of

Livingston, Montana. The project calls for replacing existing mute swans on the ranch with captive bred trumpeter swans; the eventual goal is for natural reproduction of trumpeter swans on the ranch, with the offspring flying freely in the Paradise Valley and throughout the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. You can help in the recovery of the trumpeter swan by making donations to the following tax deductible fund:

Trumpeter Swan Recovery Fund
c/o Yellowstone Association
P.O. Box 117

Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190

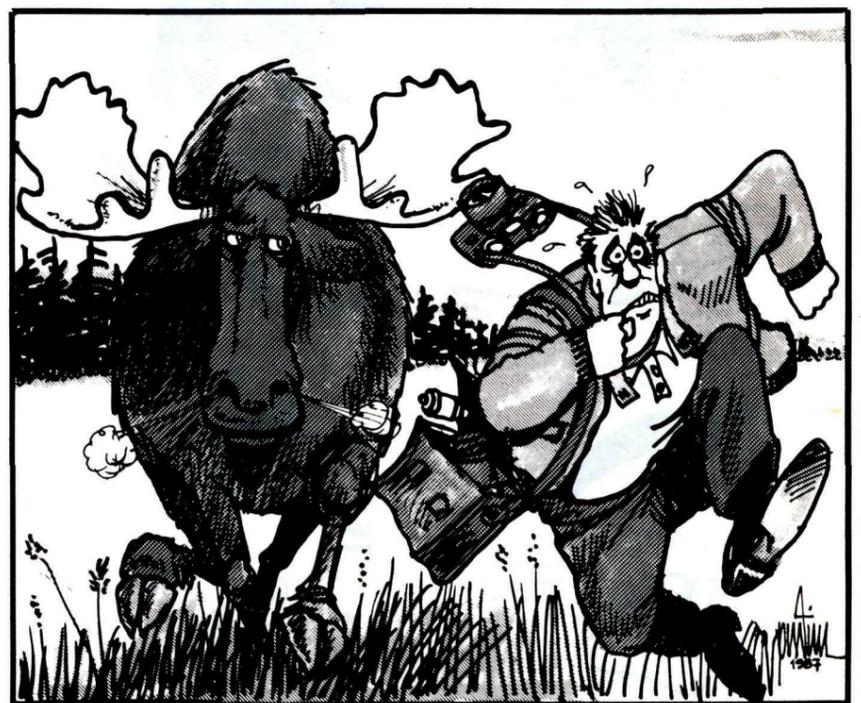
Photographers: Don't Let This Develop

Yellowstone inspires the photographer 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 117 years ago still roam this vast wilderness. However, no matter how tame these animals may appear to be, they are wild, unpredictable and dangerous. Females with young are very protective and can be ferociously aggressive. **Keep a safe distance from all wildlife. It is against the law to approach within 100 yards of bears or within 25 yards of other wildlife.** A simple way to know if you are disturbing wildlife is: if you cause an animal to move, you are too close.

Every year, the major cause of injury to visitors by wildlife is approaching animals too closely. At least 90 percent of bison gorings have resulted when visitors

approached to within 10 to 15 feet to take a picture. In the past few years, two people have been killed by grizzly bears in national parks while trying to get photos. 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. Make the bear aware of 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.





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, liquor, groceries and food, hot coffee, cold beer and other beverages.

We feature one-hour on-site film processing at our Old Faithful and Canyon Village Photo Shops, and at our Fishing Bridge and Grant Village General Stores.

Come in and try our premium, hand-dipped ice cream made locally in Montana. A wide variety of flavors is available at all of our General Stores.

A special invitation to visit our Christmas Shop at Mammoth Hot Springs, open from June 2 through August 31. Opened for the first time in 1986, it carries merchandise exclusive to that location, a working toy train, and trees decorated to represent the Rockies and the uniqueness of Yellowstone. (It also features unscheduled visits by Santa himself!)

For locations and dates of operation, consult the Directory of Visitor Services on page 11.

Hamilton Stores, Oldest Park Concessioner

As 1990 approaches, Hamilton Stores looks forward to celebrating its 75th anniversary. We take great pride in being the oldest concessioner under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service and a family owned, third generation business. In 1915, Charles Ashworth Hamilton established Hamilton Stores, Inc. with the purchase of the old Klamer General Store in the Upper Geyser Basin of the Old Faithful area. Pictures of the facility, complete with horses and buggies parked in front, still exist. Very quickly after those pictures were taken, Hamilton Stores, Yellowstone Park, and most definitely, the entire nation, moved into the automobile age. Hay barns were replaced by service stations and we all moved into a new era.

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

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

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

Hamilton Stores invites you to visit its locations and share a bit of our history. Welcome to Yellowstone... and our best wishes for an enjoyable stay in your National Park.



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

THE

WOLF

Grades 5 through 12
For entry information, call
(307) 344-7381, ext. 2255

ARTEXHIBIT

iMAGiNEYELLOWSTONE

You Can Help Support Fishing in Yellowstone Through the Yellowstone Fishery Fund

A growing number of people are dedicated to preserving the fisheries of Yellowstone National Park. Although fishing in the park is free, voluntary financial support is needed to protect this national treasure. Your contribution will be used for fisheries research and law enforcement.

Yellowstone Fishery Fund
National Park Service
P.O. Box 168 - YNP, WY 82190

Church Services & Handicapped Access

Schedules of services of worship are posted at visitor centers, campgrounds and on other bulletin boards throughout Yellowstone. Services take place both in the park and in communities located outside of the park.

A listing of facilities, scenic areas and features which are accessible to the handicapped can be obtained at any visitor center. For more information, or to make suggestions, contact the Handicapped Access Coordinator, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

Expedition Yellowstone -- An Exciting Learning Experience

The National Park Service announces a new curriculum for upper elementary grades called *Expedition: Yellowstone!* Students are now able to learn about the park either by studying it at their school or by combining classroom work with a trip (an "Expedition!") to Yellowstone.

planning an "Expedition!" to the park. Rustic cabins at the Lamar Buffalo Ranch may be reserved and school groups are assigned a park ranger to help plan and prepare their trip.

Aimed at the 4th, 5th and 6th grade levels, the curriculum materials consist of a teacher's workbook and a storybook, tied together by shared concepts. Teachers registering to participate in the program will also receive information for

For more information, mail this coupon to the address below, leave it at any visitor center or call (307) 344-7381, ext. 2338.
Expedition Yellowstone
National Park Service
P.O. Box 168
Yellowstone National Park,
Wyoming 82190

Yellowstone Park Activities

Guided Horseback Rides
at Roosevelt, Canyon and Mammoth
Old West Cookouts at Roosevelt
(Dinner and Breakfast)
Stagecoach Outings
at Roosevelt

Lake Cruises, Boat Rentals, Guided Fishing Trips
at Bridge Bay Marina on Yellowstone Lake
Sightseeing Bus Tours
for all major locations

For information and reservations, phone (307) 344-7311 or stop at any TW Recreational Services Activity Desk, located at most in-park locations.



Please send me more information about the *Expedition Yellowstone!* program

Name _____

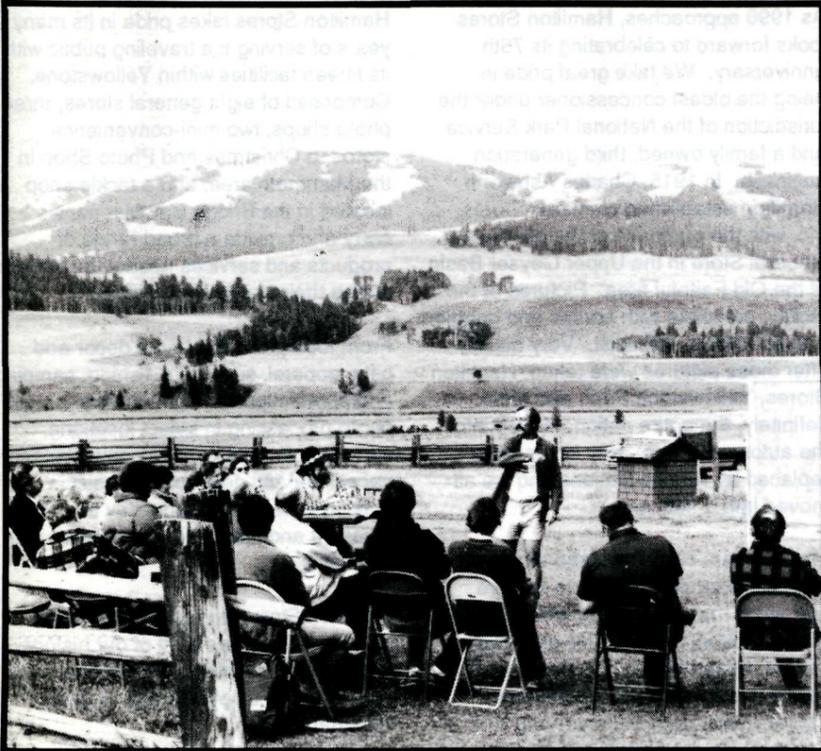
School _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

(Area Code) Phone _____ (Check)
Please call me, I have a question.

Nature Study at Yellowstone Institute



Bill Lang, editor of *Montana the Magazine of Western History*, conducting a class at the Yellowstone Institute in the Lamar Valley. Over 60 courses on topics such as geysers, grizzlies, photography, wildflowers and park history are offered. For details on these learning vacations, call (307) 344-7381, ext. 2384 or write to Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 (Photo by Gene Ball)

Don't Forget Your Fishing Permit

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 or 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 will more effectively achieve 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.

With some exceptions, Yellowstone's fishing season begins on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend and closes on October 31. **Exceptions:** all rivers and streams in the Yellowstone River drainage south of the Chittenden Bridge at Canyon open **July 15** (including those portions of Yellowstone Lake within 100 yards of a river or stream outlet); all lakes in the Yellowstone River drainage south of the Chittenden Bridge open **June 15**; the Trout Lake drainage above Soda Butte Creek including Trout, Buck and Shrimp Lakes opens **June 15**; Agate Creek and Cottonwood Creek, and the Yellowstone River within 100 yards of the mouths of Agate and Cottonwood Creeks, open to fishing on **July 15**; the Madison, Firehole, Gibbon, Snake, Lewis (below the falls), Lamar and Gardner Rivers and Soda Butte Creek will remain open until the West Entrance Road is closed to visitor traffic for the winter.

A current fishing permit (issued free of charge) is required and must be carried by all persons 12 years of age and older who are fishing in Yellowstone Park. Contact a ranger for more information.

Wolf Pac Now Available for Teachers

A new series of curriculum materials on wolves is currently in production by the National Park Service and the Denver Museum of Natural History. "Wolf Pac!" is designed to help teachers and parents, together with their children, learn more about one of the most fascinating and controversial animals in North America, the gray wolf. "Wolf Pac!" consists of several publications about wolves as well as activities for young people targeted to grade levels K-4, 5-8, and 9-12.

These materials will be ready for shipment in June, 1989, and the best part is...they're free! How do you get them? Simply supply us with the information requested below, and we'll see that a copy of "Wolf Pac!" is sent to you as soon as it's available.

Yes, I would like to receive "Wolf Pac!" Please send my copy to:

Your Name _____

Your School _____

Address _____

City, State, ZIP _____

Grades Taught _____ Is this your home or school address? _____

Please turn this coupon in to any Yellowstone Visitor Center or mail it to: "Wolf Pac!", Division of Interpretation, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

Information On Neighboring Parks

Information about roads and facilities in Grand Teton and Glacier National Parks is available by calling these numbers:

Grand Teton National Park
(307) 733-2880
Glacier National Park
(406) 888-5441



TW RECREATIONAL SERVICES, INC.

TW Recreational Services, Inc., operates hotels and lodges throughout the park as well as gift shops, restaurants and snack shops. Other services and activities include horse rides, cook-outs, stagecoach outings, lake cruises, boat rentals and bus tours. Reservations for accommodations and activities are suggested. Call (307) 344-7311.

Don't forget to ask about winter vacation opportunities in Yellowstone Park.

For locations of accommodations and activities, and dates of operation, consult the Directory of Visitor Services on page 11.

TW Recreational Services, Inc. Yellowstone's Lodging Concessioner

TW Recreational Services, Inc. has been Yellowstone's lodging concessioner since 1979. Summer operations include the park's lodging facilities, R.V. Park, restaurants, cafeterias, snack shops, cocktail lounges, gift shops, cookouts, corrals, sight-seeing services and a full service marina on Yellowstone Lake. Winter operations include lodging, restaurants, lounges, ski shops, snow-coach tours and snowmobile rental.

TW Recreational Services, Inc. has decades of experience in providing lodging, food, gift shops and other visitor services at national parks, state parks, state lodges and recreational areas. The company operates visitor facilities at Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks in Utah, North Rim - Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona, Everglades National Park in Florida, and Scotty's Castle, Death Valley National Monument in California.

During the past several years, TW Recreational Services, Inc. has provided millions of dollars in investment funding for new concession facilities at Yellowstone, Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, and improvements in concession facilities at Grand Canyon's North Rim and Everglades National Parks.

The staff and management extend a warm welcome to Yellowstone visitors. We invite your questions and comments and will do our utmost to assure your visit to Yellowstone is a memorable experience. Contact TW Recreational Services, Inc., Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190. Phone (307) 344-7311 for information and reservations.

TW Recreational Services, Inc. hires more than 2000 seasonal employees in Yellowstone National Park. For employment information and applications, please contact the above address.

USWEST
COMMUNICATIONS

Have a safe and enjoyable visit to Yellowstone, the world's first National Park.



YPSS
YELLOWSTONE PARK SERVICE STATIONS

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

Tires - Batteries - Automobile Accessories

LP Gas bottle filling plants are located at Old Faithful, Grant Village and Fishing Bridge

Automobile towing and repair facilities are located at Old Faithful, Grant Village, Fishing Bridge and Canyon

MasterCard, Visa and Conoco credit cards are accepted

Directory of Visitor Services

Facilities & Services offered by

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

Reservations are suggested for lodging & activities; call TW Recreational Services (307) 344-7311.

National Park Service Information (307) 344-7381; Emergency Dial 911



Accommodations

OLD FAITHFUL INN - Rooms, suites. May 5-October 11
OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE - Rooms and cabins. May 19-October 30
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE - Cabins. May 23-September 25
GRANT VILLAGE - Rooms. May 31-September 18
LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL - Rooms, suites, cabins. May 24-September 17
LAKE LODGE - Cabins. June 5-September 11
CANYON LODGE - Cabins. June 12-August 28
ROOSEVELT LODGE - Cabins. June 3-September 5
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL - Rooms, cabins. May 27-September 17



Restaurants, Cafeterias Fast Foods

* **OLD FAITHFUL INN DINING ROOM** - May 5-October 11
OLD FAITHFUL INN, PONY EXPRESS SNACK SHOP May 25-September 25
OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE FAMILY RESTAURANT - May 19-September 5; reopens October 11-October 30
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE SNACK SHOP - May 24-September 25
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE CAFETERIA - May 23-September 24
OLD FAITHFUL FOUR SEASONS SNACK SHOP May 26-September 5
* **GRANT VILLAGE RESTAURANT** - May 31-Sept. 18
GRANT VILLAGE STEAK HOUSE - May 31-June 6, dinner only; June 7-Sept. 4, breakfast and dinner
* **LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL DINING ROOM** May 24-September 17
LAKE LODGE CAFETERIA - June 5-September 11
LAKE LODGE SNACK SHOP - June 6-August 27
CANYON LODGE SNACK BAR - June 5-Sept. 5
CANYON LODGE CAFETERIA - June 12-August 28
CANYON LODGE DINING ROOM - June 18-Aug. 25
ROOSEVELT LODGE DINING ROOM - June 3-September 5
ROOSEVELT LODGE COOKOUT - Dinner June 4-September 4. Breakfast June 27-August 18
* **MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL DINING ROOM** - May 27-September 17
MAMMOTH FAST FOODS - May 13-September 24

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



Hotel & Lodge Gift Shops

OLD FAITHFUL INN - May 5-October 11
OLD FAITHFUL SNOW LODGE - May 19-October 30
OLD FAITHFUL LODGE - May 23-September 25
GRANT VILLAGE - May 31-September 18
LAKE YELLOWSTONE HOTEL - May 24-Sept. 17
LAKE LODGE - June 5-September 11
CANYON LODGE - June 12-August 28
ROOSEVELT LODGE - June 3-September 5
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL - May 27-September 17



Public Showers Laundry

OLD FAITHFUL LODGE - Showers. May 23-Sept. 25
GRANT VILLAGE CAMPGROUND - Showers and laundry. June 16-October 16
LAKE LODGE - Laundry. June 5-September 11
FISHING BRIDGE RV PARK - showers and laundry. May 27-September 10
CANYON VILLAGE CAMPGROUND - Showers and laundry. June 9-September 11



Light Meals Fast Foods

OLD FAITHFUL PHOTO SHOP - April 20-October 22
OLD FAITHFUL BASIN STORE - May 6-October 11
OLD FAITHFUL BAC STORE - May 14-September 14
WEST THUMB STORE - April 28-October 15
GRANT VILLAGE GENERAL STORE - June 10-September 18
BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE - June 9-Sept. 16
LAKE GENERAL STORE - May 21-September 17
FISHING BRIDGE GENERAL STORE - May 20-September 7
CANYON PHOTO SHOP - April 27-October 10
CANYON VILLAGE GENERAL STORE - May 26-September 4
TOWER FALL STORE - May 27-September 12
ROOSEVELT STORE - June 3-September 5
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS GENERAL STORE - Open year round



General Stores

OLD FAITHFUL BASIN STORE - May 6-October 11
OLD FAITHFUL BAC STORE - May 14-September 14
GRANT VILLAGE MINI STORE - June 1-September 26
****GRANT VILLAGE GENERAL STORE** - June 10-September 18; one hour film processing - approx. June 10-September 4
WEST THUMB STORE - April 28-October 15
BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE - June 9-Sept. 16
LAKE GENERAL STORE - May 21-September 17
****FISHING BRIDGE GENERAL STORE** - May 20-Sept. 7
One hour film processing - approx. May 20-Sept. 4
CANYON VILLAGE GENERAL STORE - May 26-September 4
TOWER FALL STORE - May 27-September 12
ROOSEVELT STORE - June 3-September 5
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS GENERAL STORE - Open year round
** This location offers one hour film processing



Photo Shops Gifts, Souvenirs

****OLD FAITHFUL PHOTO SHOP** - April 20-October 22
One hour film processing - approx. May 1-Sept. 10
BRIDGE BAY MARINA STORE - June 9-Sept. 16
****CANYON PHOTO SHOP** - April 27-October 10
One hour film processing - approx. May 26-Sept. 4
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS CHRISTMAS AND PHOTO SHOP - June 2-August 31
** This location offers one hour film processing



Service Stations

OLD FAITHFUL, Lower Station - April 20-Oct. 31 or later
OLD FAITHFUL, Upper Station - May 13-September 5
GRANT VILLAGE - June 1-September 18
LAKE YELLOWSTONE - May 20-September 18
FISHING BRIDGE - May 1-October 31 or later
CANYON VILLAGE - May 8-October 10
TOWER JUNCTION - June 3-September 5
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS - May 12-October 9

OLD FAITHFUL REPAIR SERVICE - May 26-September 4. Wrecker service will be provided from the Old Faithful stations May 8-October 14.
GRANT VILLAGE REPAIR SERVICE - June 1-September 18
FISHING BRIDGE REPAIR SERVICE - May 26-September 10. Wrecker service will be provided from Fishing Bridge stations May 8-October 14.
CANYON REPAIR SERVICE - May 26-September 4

OLD FAITHFUL LP GAS PLANT - May 15-Sept. 16
GRANT VILLAGE LP GAS PLANT - June 1-September 18
FISHING BRIDGE LP GAS PLANT - May 1-Oct. 31



Marina

BRIDGE BAY MARINA - Dock rental June 2-September 18; Scenicruiers excursions June 5-September 18; Boat rental, guided fishing trips June 15-September 18.



Horse Operations

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS - Trail rides. May 27-September 17
CANYON LODGE - Trail rides. June 10-Sept. 5
ROOSEVELT LODGE - Trail rides, June 3-September 4; Stagecoach Outing, June 3-Sept. 4; Old West Cookouts: Dinner, June 4-September 4; Breakfast, June 27-August 18.



Medical Services

LAKE HOSPITAL - May 29-September 15
Phone (307) 242-7241
OLD FAITHFUL CLINIC - May 29-October 11
Phone (307) 545-7325
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS CLINIC - Open year round, weekdays; phone (307) 344-7965



Campgrounds

Operated by the National Park Service. First come, first served except for Bridge Bay. Select sites early. Dates subject to change.

***MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS** - Open Year Round
***MADISON** - May 5-October 31
***BRIDGE BAY** - May 26-September 25
On reservation system; see page 6.
***NORRIS** - May 19-September 18
SLOUGH CREEK - May 26-October 31
TOWER FALL - June 2-September 18
***FISHING BRIDGE** - **Hard-sided camping vehicles only;** May 26-September 5
FISHING BRIDGE RV PARK - Utility hookups. **Hard-sided camping vehicles only.** Maximum length 40 feet. Operated by TW Recreational Services, Inc. Call (307)344-7311 for reservations. May 27-September 10
***CANYON VILLAGE** - **Hard-sided camping vehicles only.** June 9-September 11
***GRANT VILLAGE** - June 16-October 16.
***INDIAN CREEK** - June 9-September 18
PEBBLE CREEK - June 16-September 11
LEWIS LAKE - June 16-October 31
*Triangle Firewood sells firewood at these campgrounds

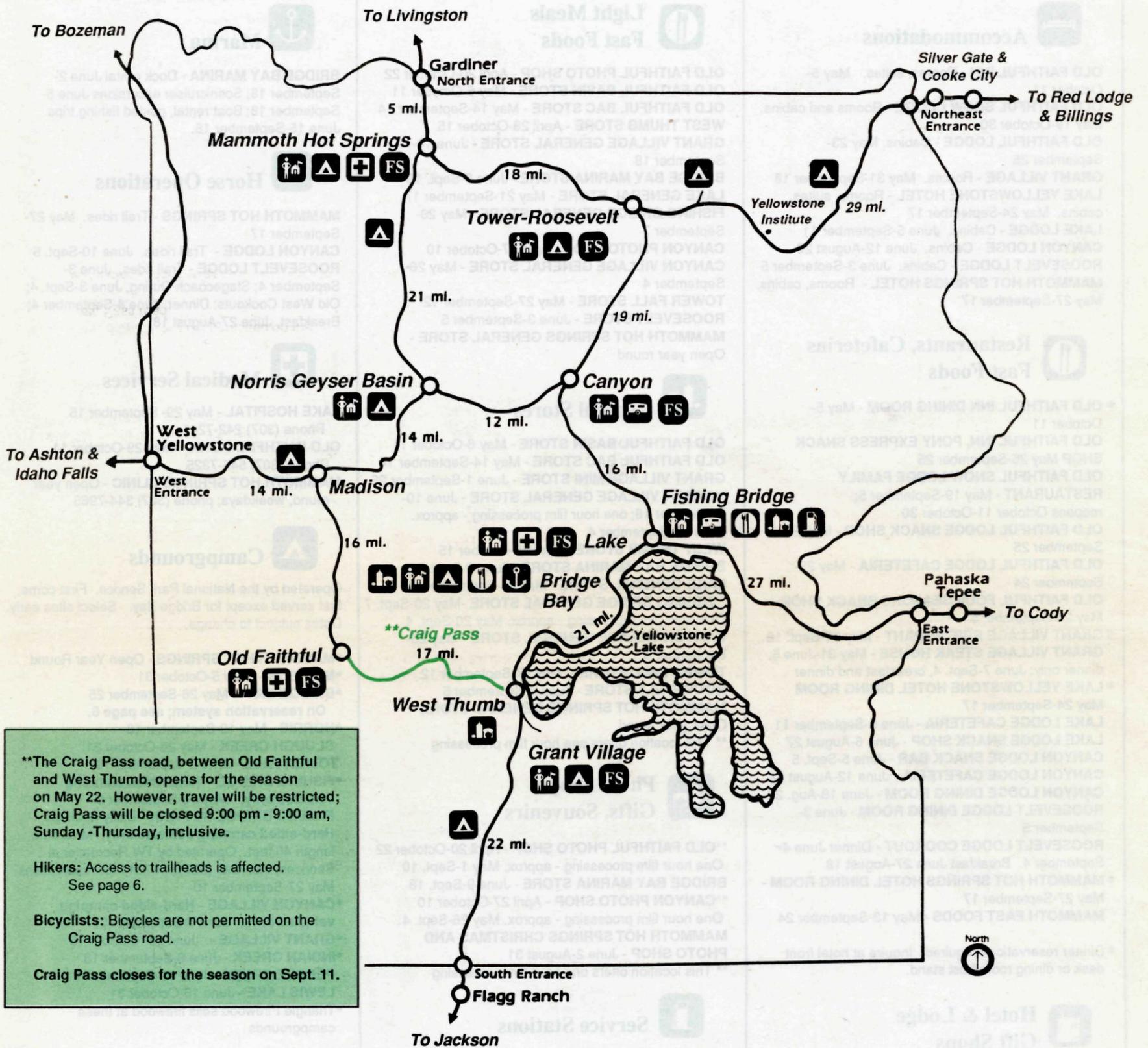
Facilities and services are available in communities near the park. For information, contact the Chambers of Commerce in:

Billings, Montana (406)245-4111	Bozeman, Montana (406)586-5421
Cody, Wyoming (307)587-2297	Cooke City-Silver Gate Montana (406)838-2265
Gardiner, Montana (406)848-7681	Jackson, Wyoming (307)733-3316
Livingston, Montana (406)222-0850	Red Lodge, Montana (406)446-1718
West Yellowstone, Montana (406)646-7701	Dubois, Wyoming (307)455-2556

Yellowstone National Park Roads and Facilities

Emergency: Dial 911

Contact a Ranger: (307) 344-7381



****The Craig Pass road, between Old Faithful and West Thumb, opens for the season on May 22. However, travel will be restricted; Craig Pass will be closed 9:00 pm - 9:00 am, Sunday -Thursday, inclusive.**

Hikers: Access to trailheads is affected. See page 6.

Bicyclists: Bicycles are not permitted on the Craig Pass road.

Craig Pass closes for the season on Sept. 11.

- Visitor Center or Ranger Station
- Campground
- Campground - Hard-sided vehicles only

- Food Service
- General Store
- Marina

- Hospital or Clinic
- Gasoline
- Full Services*

*Full services indicates lodging, food service, general store, gasoline, rest rooms and telephone.
 A listing of park facilities and services, with opening and closing dates for the 1989 season, is on page 11.
 A more complete park map can be obtained at any entrance station, visitor center or service station.



This map courtesy of Conoco -- providing petroleum products since 1917...