

Yellowstone Today

A National Park Service Publication For Yellowstone Visitors

Summer 1994 * Information * Regulations & Safety * Activities



Wildlife needs your help

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

The wildlife of Yellowstone is a special treasure—shared by every past, present, and future visitor to the park. In order to thrive—and in some cases, in order to survive—these animals need our respect. You can help by following the simple rule below, and by encouraging other park visitors to do likewise.

Do not approach wildlife at close range. Their most basic needs include space to graze and roam, free from the influences of humans. When denied this, they may become stressed. There's a simple way to know if you are disturbing wildlife: if you cause an animal to move, you are too close. For more information on wildlife and human safety, see page 2.

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

Fishing: new permit fees, now lead-free

Beginning with the 1994 fishing season, which opens on some park waters as early as May 28, anglers 16 years of age and older are required to purchase a Special Use Permit to fish in the park.

The new permit system includes a \$5 seven-day permit and a \$10 season permit. Anglers 12-15 years of age will be allowed to fish in the park free of charge but are required to obtain a non-fee permit; those 11 years and under may

fish without a permit. Permits will be available at National Park Service ranger stations and visitor centers throughout the park. In addition, some sporting goods stores in surrounding communities will offer the permits for sale. Visitors wishing to obtain a permit by mail can write and request information from the Visitor Services Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190. Permits will be available for sale beginning May 23, 1994.

Recent legislation authorized the National Park Service to issue such Special Use Permits for certain park activities and to charge and recover the costs associated with those activities. During the 1993 fishing season, 161,058 non-fee permits were issued to potential park anglers. It is estimated that under this new program approximately 80,000 permits will be sold, which could generate *(continued on page 11)*

For international visitors

Yellowstone National Park has unique dangers; see page 2. You can obtain information in Japanese, German, French or Spanish at visitor centers.

Le Parc national de Yellowstone présente des risques particuliers. Regardez la page 2. Des renseignements en français sont disponibles aux centres des visiteurs dans le parc.

Der Yellowstone National Park hat gewisse Gefahren. Sehen Sie Seite 2. Sie können Information auf Deutsch in den Besucher-zentren bekommen.

Existen peligros únicos en el Parque Nacional Yellowstone. Vea página 2. Se puede conseguir información en español en los Centros de Visitantes.

イエローストーン国立公園には、独特の注意事項があります。2ページを参照して下さい。公園来客センターには日本語の公園情報が用意されています。

Emergency -- dial 911
Contact a ranger 344-7381

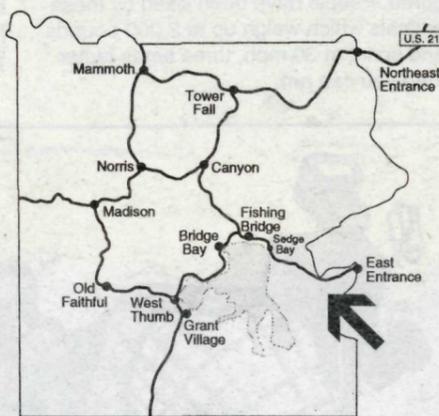
Yellowstone road information

East Entrance road work
Road construction on the East Entrance Road (see arrow at right) is scheduled this summer, as follows:

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Through June 14 | Open with possible delays of no more than 30 minutes |
| June 15-Sept. 5 | Open 9:00am-9:00pm with possible delays of no more than 30 minutes |
| September 6-30 | Open 8:00-11:00am and 7:00-10:00pm with minimal delays |
| October 1 | Tentatively closed for the summer season |

Note: Construction will affect only the section from East Entrance to Sedge Bay. Lake Butte Overlook is closed for the year. Facilities at Fishing Bridge will remain open (see p. 15).

Hikers and Anglers: Trailhead access in the construction zone, including that for Avalanche Peak, may be limited as parking will not always be available. The trailhead at 9-Mile Post (5K5) will be open; access can be arranged during periods the road is closed. Please ask a ranger at the Lake Ranger Station or Fishing Bridge Visitor Center if you plan to hike in this area.



Other road work

Norris to Canyon—Up to 30 minute delays throughout the summer.

West Thumb to Bridge Bay—Various sections will be closed 9:00am-6:00pm for several days in late July and early August. Ask for more information at visitor centers or entrance stations.

Beartooth Highway (U.S. 212, out the park's Northeast Entrance, towards Red Lodge, Montana)—Closed every night of the week, except Saturday night, from 10:00pm-9:00am this summer. Up to 15 minute delays can be expected during the day throughout the summer. The road will be closed in its entirety for one week sometime between June 13-July 23. Ask for up-to-date information if you plan to travel the Beartooth Highway this summer.

Thank you for your patience with our road and other construction projects. For current road and weather information, call (307) 344-7381 (long distance from some park locations).

Cyclists, walkers: Beware!

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

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

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WARNING!

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

Emergency -- dial 911

Contact a ranger 344-7381

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

Beware of falling trees

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

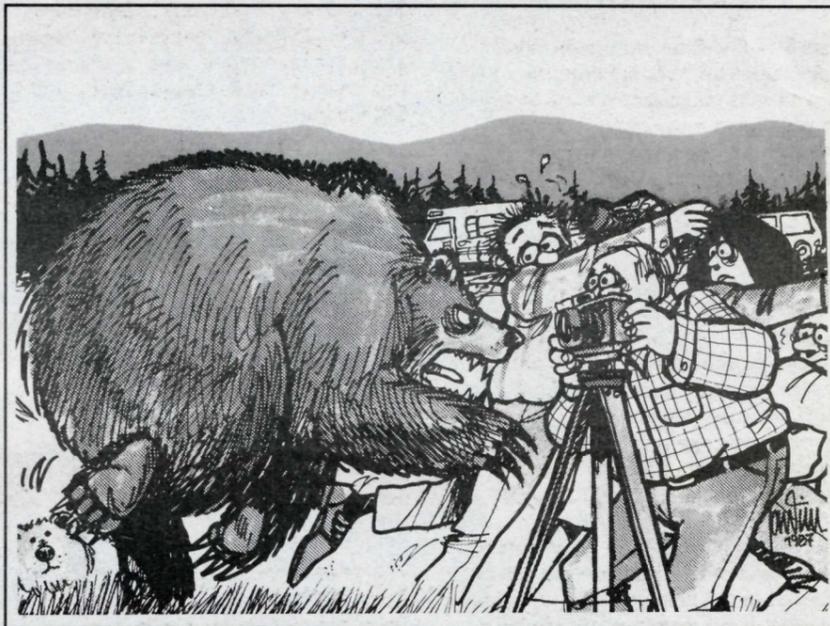
Be cautious and alert for falling snags along trails and roadways, and in campsites and picnic areas. Avoid areas with large numbers of dead trees. Again, there is no guarantee of your safety.

Avoid these situations

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

- speeding (radar enforced)
- driving while intoxicated (open container law enforced)

- 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.



Bears are dangerous

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

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

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

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

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

Animals are unpredictable

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

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

Scalding water can ruin your vacation

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

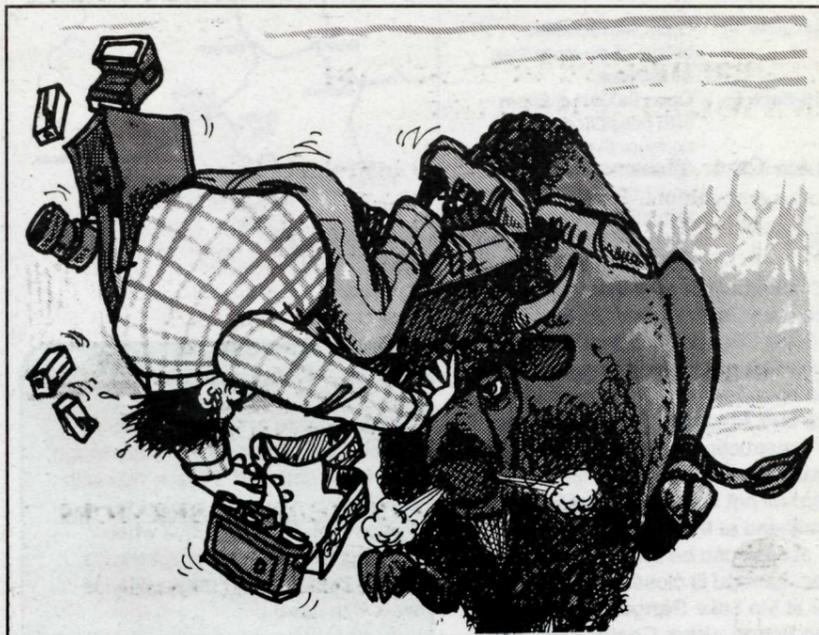
Thermal features are easily destroyed. Visitors throwing objects into these features have damaged a number of geysers and hot springs. Walking on them, carving or defacing them, or removing souvenir pieces of formation

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

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

Watch your children

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



Exploring Yellowstone: getting started

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

Historically, visitors often referred to Yellowstone as "Wonderland," and that may be even more appropriate today. An unparalleled array of geothermal phenomena—geysers, hot springs, steam vents and mud pots—are preserved here, evidence of a volcanic past (and future?).

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone is famous for its colors, shapes, and waterfalls (the Lower Falls, at 308 feet, is the highest in the park). The park shelters a variety and abundance of wildlife found in few other places. Yellowstone Lake and numerous rivers, streams, and waterfalls constitute a major Western water resource.

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

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

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

Geysers and hot springs

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

Areas of thermal activity include the Mammoth Hot Spring Terraces, Norris Geyser Basin, Fountain Paint 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.

Grand Canyon

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

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

Lake area

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

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

general fishing season begins May 28; June 15 on Yellowstone Lake; July 15 on the lake's tributary streams). A museum is located at Fishing Bridge.

Wildlife viewing

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

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

History

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

Services and facilities

See page 15 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 (long distance from some park locations). 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.

From the Superintendent

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.

There are so many things to see and do in this diverse place called Yellowstone. All you have to do is stop long enough to appreciate them.

But summer is also a time for careful planning. Information to help you stay safe and to protect park resources can be found elsewhere in this newspaper.

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

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

—Superintendent Bob Barbee

Publications now available

Would you like to obtain additional copies of the *Yellowstone Map and Guide* the ranger gave you when you entered the park?

Beginning this year, the Yellowstone Association will sell copies of the English version *Map and Guide* at visitor centers for 25¢. Also, two-color versions of the *Map and Guide* in German, Japanese and French are available in visitor centers. Other publications produced locally and available through the Yellowstone Association include:

- **Trail guides** for main park features—the Upper Geyser Basin, Norris Geyser Basin, Fountain Paint Pot, Mammoth Hot Springs, Canyon, Mud Volcano, and West Thumb Geyser Basin. These are available for 25¢ at the sites listed and at visitor centers.

- A **Dayhike Sampler** of short hikes throughout the park, available at visitor centers for 25¢.

- **Discover Yellowstone**, a listing of ranger-naturalist activities and other special programs; available for 50¢ at visitor centers, gift shops and stores.

Yellowstone Park Medical Services

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

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

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

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

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

COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL CARE IN A WILDERNESS SETTING...

Lake Clinic, Pharmacy & Hospital
Emergency Room, 24-hour service
Clinic hours: 8:30 am-8:30 pm, daily
May 23 - September 15
Phone (307) 242-7241

Old Faithful Clinic
Hours: 8:30 am-5:00 pm, daily
May 6 - October 16
Phone (307) 545-7325

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

EMERGENCIES -- DIAL 911



YELLOWSTONE PARK MEDICAL SERVICES

We're there when you need us!

A division of West Park Hospital -- Cody, Wyoming

Important information

ACCIDENTS

Report all accidents or injuries to a park ranger.

BICYCLING

Bicycling is permitted on established public roads, parking areas, and designated routes. There are no bicycle paths along roadways. **Bikes are prohibited on backcountry trails and boardwalks.**

Safety gear, including helmet and high visibility clothing, are recommended for all bicyclists. Park roads are narrow and winding; most do not have a shoulder, or shoulders are covered with gravel. Ride single file, not abreast. 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 on oncoming traffic. Vehicles, especially motor homes or those towing trailers, may have wide mirrors, posing an additional hazard. For more information about bicycling and hiker/biker campsites, 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 only at the Mammoth Visitor Center, Canyon Visitor Center, Northeast Entrance, and Bechler Ranger Station). The fee is \$20 (annual) or \$10 (7 day) for motorized vessels and \$10 (annual) or \$5 (7 day) for nonmotorized vessels. A Coast Guard approved personal flotation device is required for each person boating. Grand Teton National Park's boat permit will be honored as a one-time 7 day permit or can be applied toward a Yellowstone annual permit. All vessels are prohibited on park rivers and streams except the

channel between Lewis and Shoshone Lakes, where only hand propelled vessels are permitted.

CAMPFIRES

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

CLIMBING

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

DEFACING PARK FEATURES

Collecting natural, historical 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: Visitor Services Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

MOTORCYCLES

Motorcycles, motor scooters, and motor bikes must be operated on park roads; no off road or trail travel is allowed. Motorcycle 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 and are allowed only within 25 feet of roads and parking areas. They 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 at 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 bring it to a rolling boil to reduce the chance of infection before drinking.

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 are 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 can be 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 and wear seat belts. Yellowstone now has a mandatory front passenger seat belt requirement.

Camping in Yellowstone National Park

There are 12 campgrounds in Yellowstone; seven are operated by the Park Service and five (including an RV Park) are operated by TW Recreational Services. **All campsites are available on a first-come, first-served basis with the following exceptions:** Bridge Bay campground, which has a partial reservation system operated by Mistix reservations (see right), and the Fishing Bridge RV Park (see following). **Please plan on getting your campsite as early in the day as possible, especially during the summer months.**

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 usually available in communities and forests outside the park. All camping is limited to 14 days between June 15 and Sept. 15 and to 30 days during the rest of the year. Check out time is 10:00am. *Campsite Occupied* signs are available for 25¢ at most campground offices or from campground hosts.

RV park

A trailer village (no tents or tent trailers allowed) is available at Fishing Bridge from May 20 to September 19. Water, sewer, and electrical hookups are available for \$21.20 (including tax) per day. For information and reservations, call (307) 344-7311 or write TW Recreational Services, Inc., P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

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. Generators are permitted at the following campgrounds: Bridge Bay, Canyon, Fishing Bridge RV Park, Grant Village, Madison, Mammoth and Norris. Generators are prohibited at all other campgrounds.

Group camping

Group camping areas are available for large organized groups with a designated leader such as youth groups, etc. (family reunions or similar gatherings do not qualify). Fees range from \$20-50 per night depending on the size of the group. Advance reservations are required and can be made beginning January 1 by contacting Visitor Services Office, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190, (307) 344-2107.

Campsite reservations

Campsites at Bridge Bay campground can be reserved from early June through Labor Day. Reservations are handled by Mistix Reservations and will not be accepted more than eight weeks in advance of your camping

date. No same day reservations are accepted. The Mistix toll-free telephone number is 1(800) 365-2267 (outside the U.S. (619) 452-5956). The fee for a reserved campsite is \$10 per night.

| Campground | 1994 dates ² | Dump station | No. of sites | Fee |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| Bridge Bay * ¹ | May 27-Sept. 26 | Yes | 420 | \$10.00 |
| Canyon Village * | June 10-Sept. 6 | Yes | 280 | 8.00 |
| Grant Village * | June 22-Oct. 11 | Yes | 403 | 8.00 |
| Madison * | May 1-Oct. 31 | Yes | 292 | 8.00 |
| Mammoth | Year Round | No | 85 | 8.00 |
| Norris | May 20-Sept. 26 | No | 116 | 8.00 |
| Indian Creek | June 10-Sept. 12 | No | 75 | 6.00 |
| Lewis Lake | June 10-Oct. 31 | No | 85 | 6.00 |
| Pebble Creek | June 10-Sept. 6 | No | 36 | 6.00 |
| Slough Creek | May 20-Oct. 31 | No | 29 | 6.00 |
| Tower Fall | May 20-Sept. 12 | No | 32 | 6.00 |

¹ On Mistix reservation system (see description above and at right)

² Dates may change due to weather or resource management concerns

* Firewood is available for sale at these campgrounds

Figuring out entrance fees

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

The \$25 Golden Eagle Passport, valid for one year from date of purchase, allows the permit holder and accompanying

passengers in a private noncommercial vehicle to enter all federal parks which charge entrance fees. The Golden Age Passport (for those over 62) can be obtained for a one-time \$10 fee. The Golden Access Passport (for the disabled) is still offered free of charge. The Golden Age and Access Passport admits the holder and accompanying passengers in a private, noncommercial vehicle to national parks, plus provides a 50 percent reduction in camping fees.

Hiking in Yellowstone country

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

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

Backcountry rules

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

PERMITS

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

night. The maximum stay per campsite varies from 1 to 3 nights per trip. A day-use permit is required for some areas.

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

CAMPFIRES

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

PACK IT IN—PACK IT OUT

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

STOCK USE

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

PROHIBITED IN BACKCOUNTRY

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

SANITATION

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

PROTECTING NATURAL FEATURES

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

Hiking and camping in bear country

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

A FED BEAR IS A DEAD BEAR

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

WHILE HIKING

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

IF YOU ENCOUNTER A BEAR

Do not run. Bears can run over 30 miles per hour, or 44 feet per second—faster than Olympic sprinters. Running may elicit an attack from otherwise non-aggressive bears. If the bear is unaware of you, detour away from the bear. If the bear is aware of you and nearby, but has not acted aggressively, slowly back away.

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

IF A BEAR APPROACHES OR CHARGES YOU

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

WHEN CAMPING

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

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

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

BEARS AND MENSTRUATING WOMEN

Considering bears' highly developed sense of smell, it may seem logical that they could be attracted to odors associated with menstruation. Studies on this subject are

few and inconclusive. If a woman chooses to hike or camp in bear country during menstruation, a basic precaution should be to wear internal tampons, not external pads. Used tampons should be double bagged in a zip-lock type bag and stored the same as trash.

REPORT YOUR ENCOUNTER

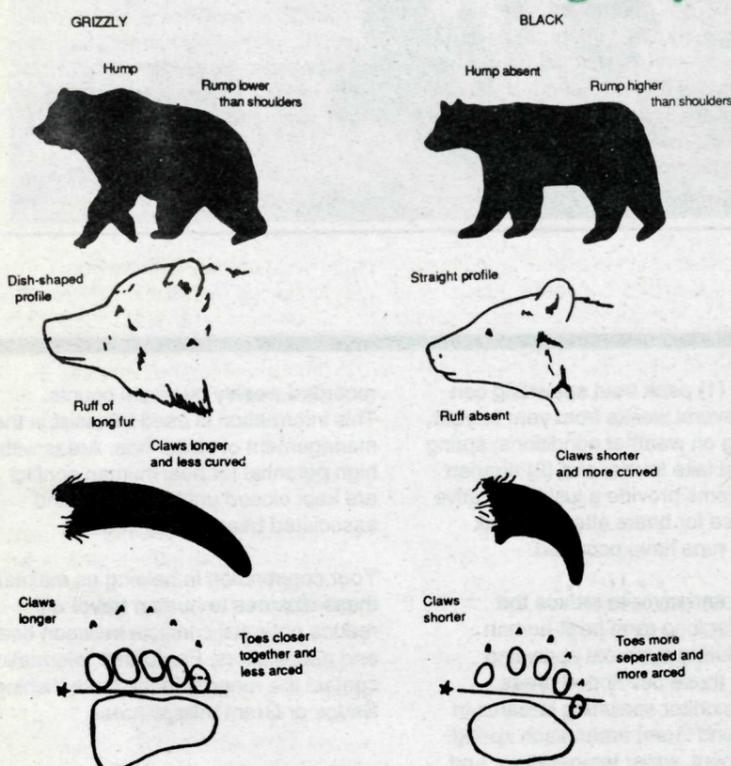
If you are involved in a conflict with a bear, regardless of how minor, report it to a park ranger as soon as possible. Another's safety may depend on it.

BEAR MANAGEMENT AREAS

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



Bear facts: characteristics of grizzly & black bears



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

GRIZZLY BEAR

(*Ursus arctos horribilis* Ord)

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

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

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

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

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

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

BLACK BEAR

(*Ursus americanus pallas*)

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

HEIGHT: About three feet at the shoulder.

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

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

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

Resource management news

When bison leave the park...

Free-ranging bison have been a part of the Yellowstone environment since prehistoric times. Primarily because of poaching, the bison population declined until just after the turn of this 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. In Yellowstone, the bison population has increased to about 3,500 animals. The park herd is unique in that it is the last free-ranging (unfenced) herd in the country.

Maintaining a wild, free-ranging bison herd presents problems. Increased numbers of bison, weather conditions, and human activities all affect distribution of animals; attempts to control bison movements have met with only limited success.

Beyond the park boundaries, bison are not always welcome. These 2,000 pound wild animals can be a safety hazard when found in your front yard or on the highway at night. Private property can be damaged, and ranchers have concerns about the possibility of disease transmission from bison to cattle.

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

An interim plan has been developed to facilitate cooperative management of the bison population while the long range Plan and Environmental Impact Statement are

prepared. Interim measures involve park personnel assisting the State of Montana in the removal of bison which cannot be kept inside the park. Between 1984 and 1993, nearly 1,100 bison have been killed to protect private property. These removals have not threatened the long term survival of the Yellowstone bison.

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

Where are the bears?

Until about 20 years ago, bears were a common sight in Yellowstone—along the roads, in campgrounds and developed areas.

Massive traffic "bear jams," personal property damages, and injuries caused by bears were also common. From 1931 through 1969, bears, both black and grizzly, caused an average of 138 property damages and 48 personal injuries per year. Some roadside beggar bears were 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 situation? Bears were associating people with mealtime. The presence of open garbage dumps and the willingness of travellers to stop and feed bears along the roadsides only encouraged this situation. Simply put, bears had come to depend on peoples' food and garbage as a substitute for their natural diet.

During the late 1960s, an intensive bear management program began with the goals of restoring and maintaining natural populations of grizzly and black bears as part of the park's native fauna, and providing for visitor safety. The following objectives were designed to accomplish these goals:

1. Public awareness: Inform and educate people about the natural history and behavior of bears, how to minimize conflicts, and the importance of eliminating unnatural food sources.

2. Eliminate unnatural food attractants: All human food and garbage is secured and made unavailable to bears.

Bearproof garbage cans, strict food security regulations, prohibitions on feeding wildlife, frequent garbage pickups, and hauling all garbage out of the park daily are measures taken to prevent bear-human conflicts from developing.

3. Prompt management response: When prevention does not deter a bear from frequenting an area where people congregate, we try to modify the bear's behavior. Trapping and relocation to an area away from people is the most common method used. If attempts fail and the bear continues to pose a threat to people, it may be removed from the population.

4. Continued research on and monitoring of bears and their activities: Facts about bear distribution, population dynamics, behaviors, and the

ecology of bear-human interactions are essential for evaluating the effectiveness of management programs.

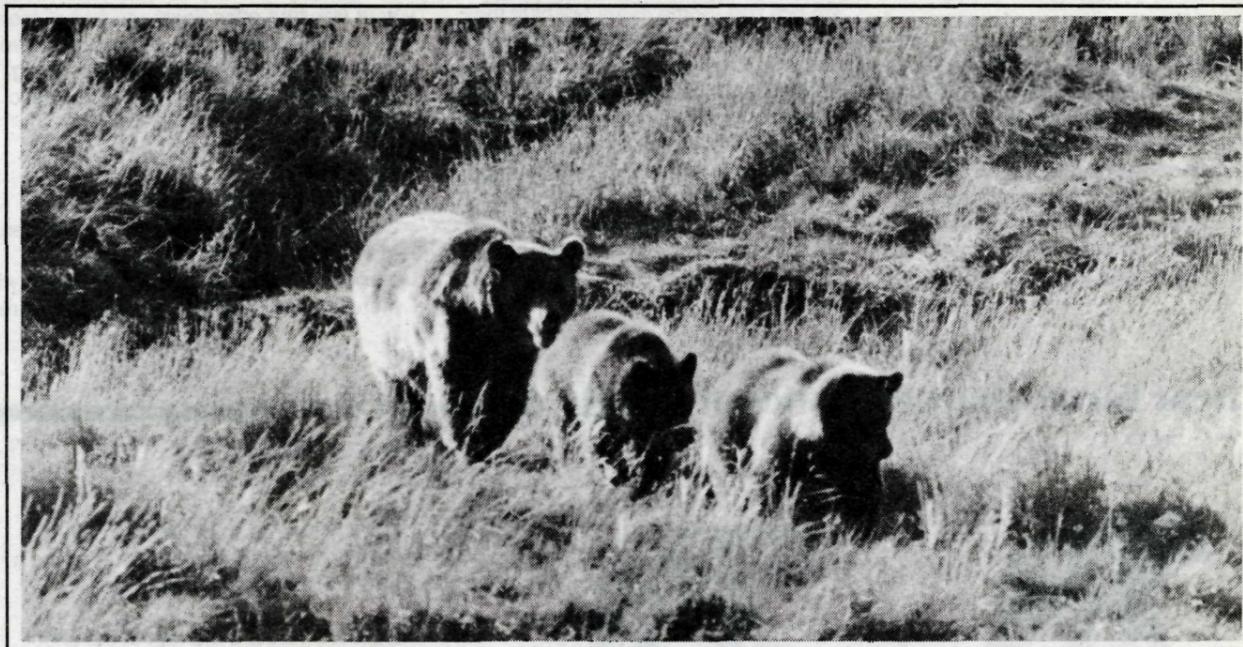
To insure the safety of people and the protection of bears, areas with high levels of bear activity are patrolled by rangers and posted with warning signs or restricted. Most information about bear activity comes from people who report sighting bears or signs of a bear, such as tracks or scat. Anyone who sees a bear, or is involved in a bear incident, should report it to a park ranger. The welfare of the bear and safety of other park visitors may be at stake.

As garbage was eliminated from bears' diets, most bears switched to natural foods. As the program progressed, the numbers of property damages and injuries were reduced, and the need to remove problem bears declined.

Today, bear management is no longer focused on correcting a problem but at preventing problems from developing. As of 1992, there was an estimated minimum of 250 grizzly bears in the Greater Yellowstone area, and this population is believed to be stable or slightly increasing, compared to its declining state 10 years ago.

Bears continue to be observed in Yellowstone, many from the roadways. Most bear observations occur during early morning or evening hours near tree cover along the edge of open areas.

Today, the bear population in Yellowstone is wild and exists as part of a natural system, providing visitors lucky enough to see a bear with a true National Park experience.



Bears, fish and people

Yellowstone Lake supports the largest inland population of cutthroat trout in the world. From May to July, mature cutthroat trout ascend 60 of 126 known tributaries of Yellowstone Lake to spawn. A number of these streams are located near the Lake, Bridge Bay, and Grant Village areas of the park.

The presence of spawning fish in the streams located in and around developed areas presents a long-term conflict situation for the management of humans and bears. Spawners are an important spring food source, especially for grizzly bears. Not only are there more fish and larger fish in the streams now than in the

past, but these fish are more widely distributed in the streams as a result of current fisheries management.

The spawn season coincides with the opening of visitor facilities between mid-May and mid-June. This brings campers, boaters and other visitors in close proximity to spawning streams and to the shoreline where bears often travel between streams.

A 1985 study of bear use of trout found unequivocally that humans affect bear use of spawning streams. Proposed mitigation of human influence on bear fishing activity is made more difficult by

two facts: (1) peak trout spawning can vary by several weeks from year to year, depending on weather conditions, spring runoff, and lake levels; and (2) riparian creek bottoms provide a lush vegetative food source for bears after the peak spawning runs have occurred.

Park staff endeavor to reduce the potential for long-term bear-human conflicts during cutthroat spawning season in these developed areas. Rangers monitor spawning streams in the Lake and Grant areas each spring. Fish numbers, water temperature, and signs of bear presence and use are

recorded weekly by visual counts. This information is used to assist in the management of visitor use. Areas with high potential for bear-human conflict are kept closed until spawning and associated bear activity ceases.

Your cooperation in helping us maintain these closures to human travel will reduce potential conflicts between bears and park visitors. For further information, contact the rangers in the Lake/Fishing Bridge or Grant Village areas.

Around the Park

Summer 1994

A listing of things you can do on your own or with a ranger, and other special events and experiences available in and around Yellowstone National Park including information on Grand Teton National Park

Join a ranger-naturalist...

If you think that "ranger-led activity" only means viewing a slide inventory of park plants and animals, think again! A variety of activities and programs led by ranger-naturalists are offered throughout the summer in Yellowstone. Activities vary from short talks and demonstrations at visitor centers to walks and hikes. Watch for roving rangers throughout the park. Many activities are handicapped accessible.

Program schedules change daily and weekly. To find out what is happening during your visit, purchase *Discover Yellowstone*, a magazine featuring schedules of ranger-led activities plus other information about the park. *Discover Yellowstone* is available for 50¢ at visitor centers, hotel or lodge gift shops, and Hamilton Stores throughout Yellowstone. Campground bulletin boards are also a good source for program information.

Special Note: Ranger programs begin the week of June 5 and continue until Labor Day. Here are a few highlights, presented by area:

CANYON

Evening programs are offered nightly at 9:30pm (9:00pm starting August 7) at the Canyon Campground Amphitheater. During the day, join a ranger for activities along the canyon rims or in Hayden Valley.

OLD FAITHFUL—MADISON

Evening programs are offered nightly at 8:00pm at the Old Faithful Visitor Center Auditorium and at 9:30pm (9:00pm starting August 7) at the Madison Campground Amphitheater. Every day, rangers lead other activities in and near the Old Faithful area.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

Evening programs are offered nightly at 9:30pm (9:00pm starting August 7) at the Mammoth Campground Amphitheater. Rangers lead walks through the Mammoth Hot Springs Terraces; other history and wildlife activities are also offered.

TOWER—ROOSEVELT

Evening programs are offered at Tower Campground Amphitheater. Check locally for dates and times.

LAKE—FISHING BRIDGE

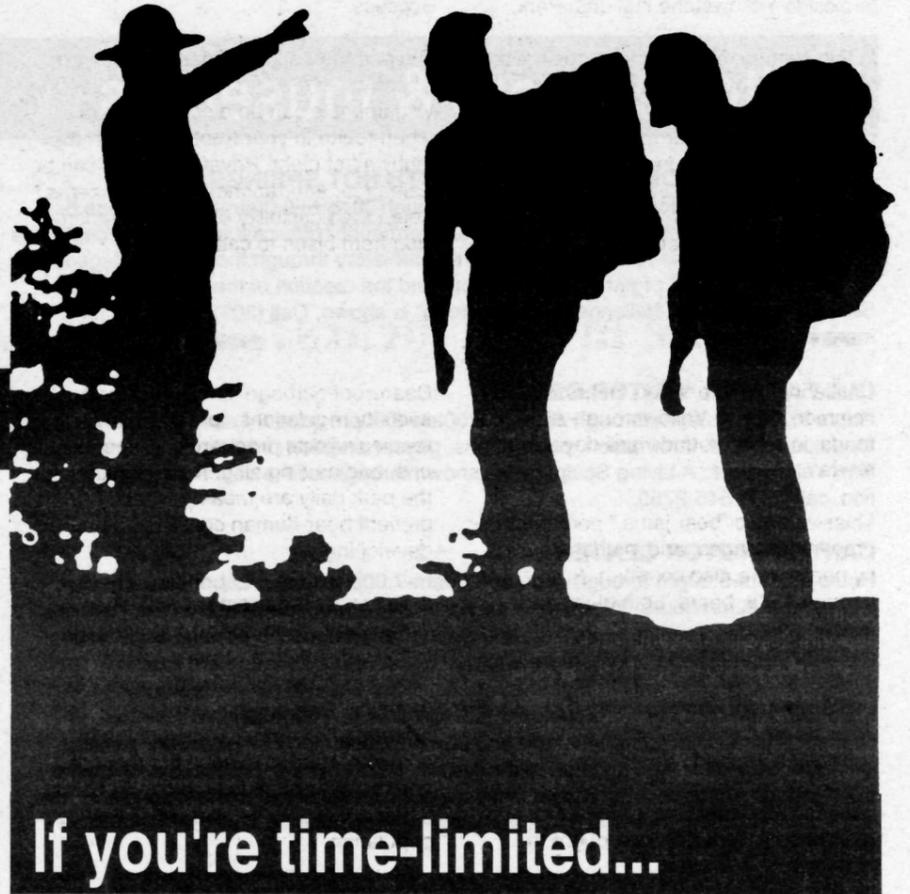
Evening programs are offered nightly at 9:30pm (9:00pm starting August 7) at the Fishing Bridge Amphitheater and Bridge Bay Campground Amphitheater. During the day, rangers lead a variety of activities including wildlife watches, explorations of Mud Volcano and the lakeshore, and more.

GRANT VILLAGE

Evening programs are offered nightly at 9:30pm (9:00pm starting August 7) at the Grant Village Amphitheater. During the day and early evening, join a ranger to explore West Thumb Geyser Basin. Other activities highlight wildland fire and Yellowstone Lake.

NORRIS GEYSER BASIN

Evening campfire programs are offered nightly at 8:00pm at the Norris Campground Campfire Circle. During the day, explore the geyser basin with a ranger.



If you're time-limited...

There are lots of ways to see Yellowstone, and, although a visit of at least several days is ideal, many visitors have less time than that. If you are time-limited or even if you're not, try the following:

**Decide which highlights are "must-sees" for you and those in your traveling party. See those first, giving lower priority to the many other features of the park

**Consider driving less and seeing several places in more depth. A windshield tour doesn't tell you much about the essence of this special place called Yellowstone.

**Take some quiet time away from traffic, other people and the noises of "civilization."

**Remember that photographs are meant to document your experience of Yellowstone; they are not the experience itself.

**Talk to a park ranger at one of the Yellowstone visitor centers early in your visit. He or she can help tailor your visit to create the unique experience you are seeking.

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Kids—become a Junior Ranger



Yellowstone National Park has an official Junior Ranger Program open to kids between 7 and 12 years of age. The goal of the program is to introduce

children to the natural wonders of Yellowstone and their role in preserving them for the future.

To become a Junior Ranger, kids donate \$1.00 for the activity newspaper, *Yellowstone Tracks*, available in any visitor center. After completing the requirements described in the newspaper, kids are awarded an official Junior Ranger patch. Requirements include attending a ranger-led program, hiking on a park trail, picking up trash—and recycling any glass or aluminum—and answering questions about Yellowstone Park.

Yellowstone Tracks also contains games, puzzles, and a naturalist's journal page to use and enjoy while you are in the park or back at home. Tips on how to predict Old Faithful and where to look for bison are among the bits of park information scattered throughout the newspaper. In the future we will expand the Junior Ranger program to include kids of different ages and abilities. Both kids and adults will benefit by sharing the fun of becoming a Junior Ranger.

Brought to you by
The Yellowstone Association

Around the Park was funded by a donation from The Yellowstone Association, a private, nonprofit organization assisting the National Park Service with educational, historical and scientific programs in the park. You can become a member of The Yellowstone Association; see page 9 for more information.

Do-it-yourself... discover Yellowstone's wonders at your own pace

Visitor centers & museums

ALBRIGHT VISITOR CENTER, MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

Open year round. Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through June 5; 8:00am-7:00pm June 6-Labor Day; check locally for autumn hours. Information, publications. Exhibits depict the history of Yellowstone National Park from its prehistory through the days of stagecoach touring, the Army era of park administration, and the creation of the National Park Service. A film "The Challenge of Yellowstone" is shown. Call (307) 344-2263 for more information.

OLD FAITHFUL VISITOR CENTER

Hours 9:00am-4:30pm through June 5; 8:00am-8:00pm June 6-Labor Day; check locally for autumn hours. Information, publications, geyser eruption predictions. A nine minute film "Yellowstone: A Living Sculpture" is shown throughout the day. For more information, call (307) 545-2750.

CANYON VISITOR CENTER

Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through June 5; 8:00am-7:00pm June 6-Labor Day; check locally for autumn hours. Information, publications. A retrospective *Imagine Yellowstone* exhibit, featuring young people's art and writing from the past six years, is on display. Call (307) 242-2550 for more information.

MUSEUM OF THE NATIONAL PARK RANGER, NORRIS

Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through June 6; 9:00am-6:00pm June 6-Labor Day; check locally for autumn hours. Located in the historic Norris Soldier Station, exhibits trace the development of the park ranger profession. From soldier to modern specialist, the story parallels changes in the parks themselves. Video shown. Call (307) 344-7353 for more information.

NORRIS GEYSER BASIN MUSEUM

Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through June 6; 8:00am-8:00pm June 6-Labor Day; check locally for autumn hours. Information, publications, exhibits on geothermal features. Call (307) 344-2812 for more information.

FISHING BRIDGE VISITOR CENTER

Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through June 6; 8:00am-7:00pm June 6-Labor Day; check locally for autumn hours. Information and publications. Exhibits on Yellowstone's birds and animals will help you identify some of the wildlife you may see in and around Yellowstone Lake. Call (307) 242-2450 for more information.

GRANT VILLAGE VISITOR CENTER

Hours 9:00am-5:00pm through June 6; 8:00am-7:00pm June 6-Labor Day; check locally for autumn hours. Information, publications, Kodak-sponsored park orientation slide program. *Yellowstone and Fire* exhibit and film tell how fires have been a part of Yellowstone's history for thousands of years. Call (307) 242-2650 for more information.

Roadside exhibits

ROADSIDE EXHIBITS You can find out about Yellowstone's fascinating geology, wildlife, scenery, and history on location! At scenic turnouts, points of interest, or trailhead parking areas, roadside exhibits give you on-the-spot information.

Self-guiding trails

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

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS TERRACES

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

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

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.

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.

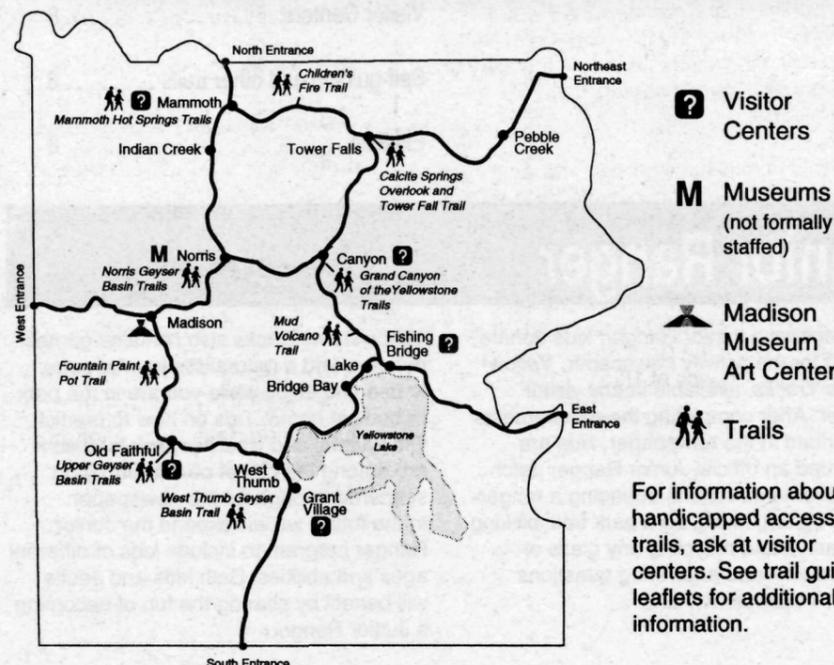
FOUNTAIN PAINT POT Located 8 miles north of Old Faithful on the road to Madison Junction. Active, ever-changing mud pots make this area unique, as does the variety of thermal activity and color.

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

WEST THUMB GEYSER BASIN

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

Locator map



For information about handicapped accessible trails, ask at visitor centers. See trail guide leaflets for additional information.

Other trails, auto tours, cycling

OTHER TRAILS

Calcite Springs Overlook & 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 in the northernmost extent of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Two miles south of Tower Junction is the Tower Fall area. A short trail leads from the parking lot to an overlook of the 132 foot waterfall.

The Children's Fire Trail Located approximately 6 miles east of Mammoth Hot Springs on the Mammoth-Tower road.

After the fires of 1988, contributions from children, educational groups, and other organizations helped build this trail, a monument to natural change. It's a good place to look at the effects of fire on an easy, level trail.

AUTO TOURS AND LESS

TRAVELED ROADS Off the beaten path, one-way drives of several miles beckon to the Yellowstone visitor who has a bit more time to explore the park's offerings.

These include the **Old Gardiner Road**, which starts in Mammoth, traverses open sage grasslands with great views, and ends in Gardiner, Montana. **Virginia Cascades Drive** follows the Gibbon River; access is off the main road between Norris and Canyon. The **Blacktail Plateau Drive**, with aspen, wildlife and open views, provides another auto tour opportunity in northern Yellowstone.

These gravel, sometimes rough, roads may be closed throughout the summer for resource management or weather reasons. Please check locally for current information.

CYCLING OPPORTUNITIES

Bicycling is yet another mode of transportation used in Yellowstone. Please see page 4 for information and regulations relevant to your cycling experience. A map and additional information on bicycling opportunities in Yellowstone is available at visitor centers.

Other exhibits, programs, activities

Imagine Yellowstone

To experience the wonder of Yellowstone's wild setting is a privilege in this modern age. Equally special is the art of envisioning Yellowstone: imagining what it was and what it might become.

Through the **IMAGINE YELLOWSTONE** program, students from across the country have submitted works of art and writing that have been varied in style and view but united by the artists' concern for and enjoyment of America's wildlife and wildlands. This year, a retrospective exhibit (1988-94) has been curated. The exhibit is on display at the Canyon Visitor Center; summer hours are 8:00am-7:00pm.

The **IMAGINE YELLOWSTONE Art Exhibit** encourages lifelong education about the natural environment. It serves as a forum through which young students can express their personal thoughts, feelings, and perceptions in creative form. The process of creating art promotes intellectual and emotional growth, and challenges young artists to look at themselves and their world in new ways.

For more information, write **IMAGINE YELLOWSTONE**, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190. Let your imagination soar and join us in the celebration!

Yellowstone Institute

In 1976, the Yellowstone Association expanded its educational role in the park by launching sponsorship of the Yellowstone Institute. Conceived to offer in-depth educational programs for the public, the Institute has grown from the first year's schedule of a dozen or so courses to the more than 80 courses offered in 1994. The Institute is based at the historic Lamar Valley Buffalo Ranch, but courses are conducted throughout the park.

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

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

Families and children can participate in courses designed especially for them. About one third of the Institute's courses are offered for college credit. All Institute courses are limited in size to ensure personal and individualized instruction. The Institute takes pride in its tradition of conducting high quality, yet informal and relaxed courses. For more information, or to receive a free catalog of Institute courses, call (307) 344-2294 or write: Yellowstone Institute, P.O. Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

Artists-in-Residence

Artists have made significant contributions to the creation and understanding of America's national parks. Painters and writers of the 19th century helped popularize the native cultures and natural wonders of the West. Their works not only captured the spirit of a wild and pristine land but served as documents to promote the value of preservation and to influence the establishment of many of our national parks.

Artists continue to impact our understanding of the natural and cultural world. Through contemporary and traditional forms, performers, painters, sculptors,

and writers enrich our perception of and relationship to America, past and present. As educators, artists illuminate the unfathomable, hidden, and unknown. As interpreters, they connect audiences to foreign ideas, times, and places.

Throughout the summer, visual and literary artists based at the Madison Museum Art Center will be offering a variety of activities to help you appreciate Yellowstone's wonders from different perspectives. The Center is open daily 9:00am-5:00pm from June 6-Sept. 5. A complete schedule of artist-in-residence programs is published in *Discover Yellowstone*, sold at visitor centers.

The Yellowstone Association

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

Operation of bookstores in all park visitor centers with proceeds going to fund interpretive programs and exhibits for visitors, as well as research projects and equipment in Yellowstone.

Sponsorship of the Yellowstone Institute (see related article on this page).

Sponsorship of scientific conferences relating to Yellowstone resource management issues.

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

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

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

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

Area museums

Like what you've seen? Here's more! Four museums within a half-day's drive of Yellowstone's boundaries provide opportunities for continued knowledge and understanding of the natural wonders and history of the park.

The story of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem begins with dinosaurs and paleontology and geology exhibits at The Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman, Montana. The museum houses the area's only planetarium for visitors who are interested in taking "the long view" of Yellowstone and its place on the planet.

The pageant of Yellowstone continues at the Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody, Wyoming. There, the Plains Indian Museum tells the story of early humans in the area and the collections of the Whitney Gallery of Western Art provide visitors with artists' interpretations of Yellowstone's landscape and unusual features.

At the Wildlife of the American West Art Museum in Jackson, Wyoming, park visitors can see Yellowstone wildlife depicted in bronze and canvas.

In nearby Pinedale, the Museum of the Mountain Man examines the life of Jim Bridger, one of the first Euro-Americans to visit Yellowstone, and tells the story of early explorers, mountain men, and fur trappers.

Visits to museums outside and within park boundaries will enhance the Yellowstone experience and perhaps even provoke further reading and investigation.

For more information about special exhibitions, open hours and admission fees, contact the Greater Yellowstone Museum Alliance at (800) 733-2344.

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

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

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

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

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

Make checks payable to "The Yellowstone Association"

Charge to Visa Mastercard # _____

Expiration date _____ Signature _____ YT

Grand Teton National Park

To the south of Yellowstone, Grand Teton National Park provides spectacular scenery, numerous hiking opportunities, and its own set of campgrounds, exhibits, ranger-led programs, and other activities. Pick up a copy of the park newspaper, the *Teewinot*, for complete information about services and facilities, and a more detailed map of Grand Teton National Park. Newspapers are available at the Colter Bay, Jenny Lake and Moose Visitor Centers, at the Flagg Ranch Information Station, and at the Moran Junction and Moose entrance stations.

Camping

Five National Park Service campgrounds are available in Grand Teton National Park. The camping fee is \$8.00 per night per site. Jenny Lake Campground is open to tents only. Other campgrounds will accommodate tents, trailers and recreational vehicles. All campgrounds have modern comfort stations, but none has utility hookups. The maximum length of stay is 7 days at Jenny Lake and 14 days at all other NPS campgrounds.

NPS campgrounds operate on a first-come, first-served basis. Advanced reservations are not accepted. Campgrounds fill to capacity during July and August; see chart below for approximate filling times and closing dates. For current status of campgrounds, ask at entrance stations or visitor centers in Grand Teton National Park. Additional camping facilities are available in nearby national forests and other areas outside the park.

Camping is not permitted along roadsides, in overlooks, nor in parking areas. Doubling up in campsites is not permitted; there are no overflow facilities.

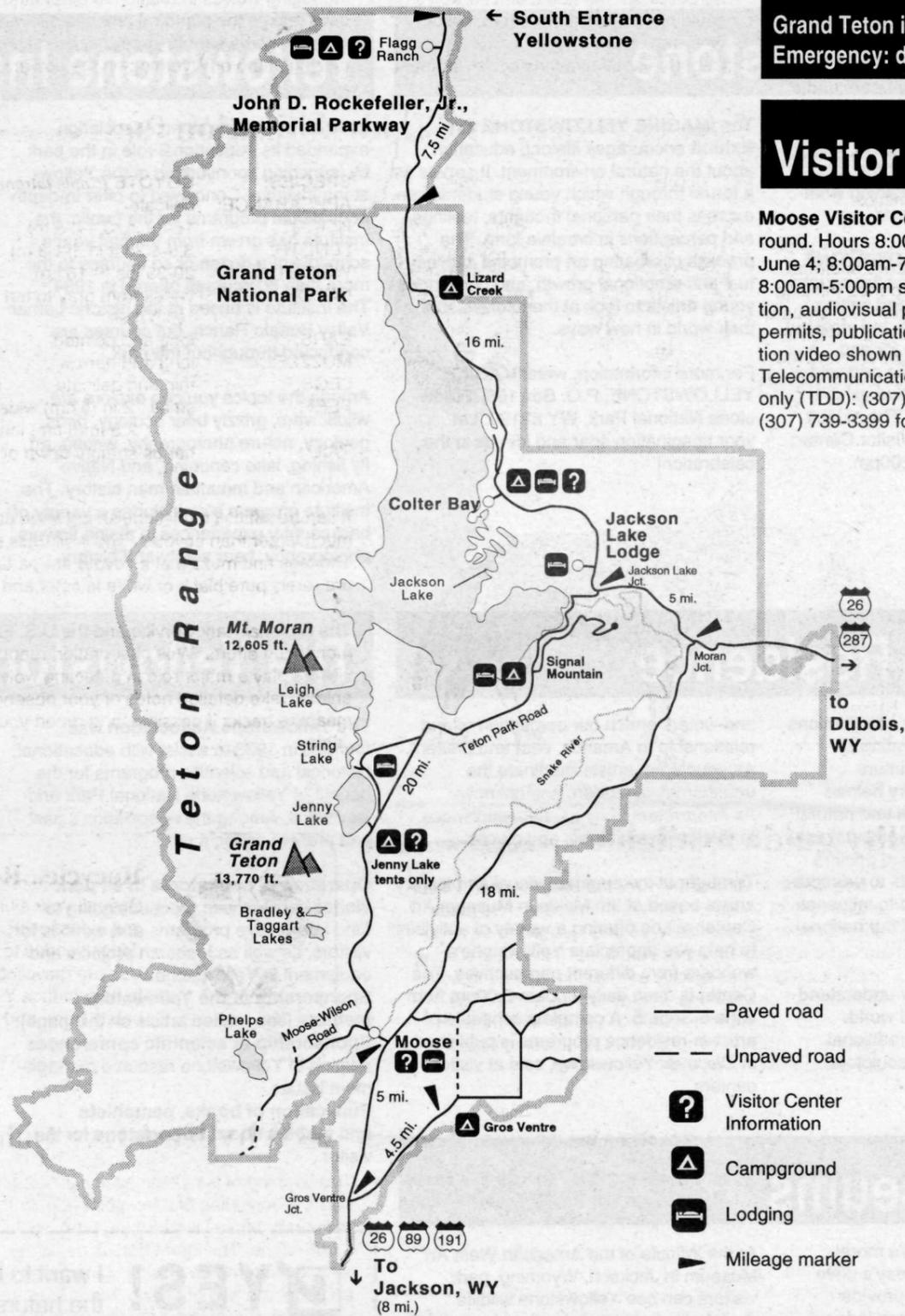
Trailer Villages: Colter Bay and Flagg Ranch Trailer Villages are concessioner-operated facilities with full utility hookups, showers and laundry. Colter Bay has 112 sites; Flagg Ranch has 100 trailer sites and 75 tent sites. Advanced reservations are advisable. Call (307) 543-2861 for Flagg Ranch; call (307) 543-2811 for Colter Bay.

Lodging

Several different lodging options are available in Grand Teton National Park. Please make your reservations directly with the service providers listed below:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Jenny Lake Lodge | (307) 733-4647 |
| Colter Bay Cabins | (307) 543-2855 or (307) 543-2811 |
| Flagg Ranch Village | (307) 543-2861 or (800) 443-2311 |
| Jackson Lake Lodge | (307) 543-2855 or (307) 543-2811 |
| Signal Mtn. Lodge | (307) 543-2831 or (307) 733-5470 |
| Doman's Spur Ranch Cabins | (307) 733-2522 |

Other lodging can be found in Jackson and Dubois, Wyoming and in other areas surrounding Grand Teton.



Grand Teton info: (307) 739-3600
Emergency: dial 911 or 739-3301

Visitor Centers

Moose Visitor Center—Open year round. Hours 8:00am-6:00pm through June 4; 8:00am-7:00pm, June 5-Sept. 5; 8:00am-5:00pm starting Sept. 6. Information, audiovisual programs, exhibits, permits, publication sales. Park orientation video shown throughout the day. Telecommunications device for the deaf only (TDD): (307) 739-3400. Phone (307) 739-3399 for more information.

Colter Bay Visitor Center—Open May 7-late Sept. Hours 8:00am-7:00pm through June 4; 8:00am-8:00pm, June 5-Sept. 5; 8:00am-5:00pm Sept. 6-October 2. Information, audiovisual programs, permits, publication sales. The Indian Arts Museum features the David T. Vernon collection of Indian Art. Native American guest artists demonstrate traditional craftwork daily, June-early Sept. Phone (307) 739-3594 for more information.

Jenny Lake Visitor Center—Open June 5-Sept. 5. Hours 8:00am-7:00pm. Information, exhibits.

Flagg Ranch Information Station—Open June 5-Sept. 5. Hours 9:00am-6:00pm.

Grand Teton Campgrounds Summary

| Campground and features | Approximate Filling Time | Approximate 1994 Season |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Gros Ventre 360 sites trailer dumping station | Evening or may not fill | May 1-October 7 |
| Jenny Lake 49 sites restricted to tents | 8:00 a.m. | May 21-Sept. 26 |
| Signal Mountain 86 sites, trailer dumping station | 10:00 a.m. | May 7-October 10 |
| Colter Bay 310 sites, showers, laundry trailer dumping station, propane | 12:00 noon | May 21-Sept. 26 |
| Lizard Creek 60 sites | 2:00 p.m. | June 11-Sept. 6 |

Trailer villages are located at Colter Bay and Flagg Ranch (see description above left).

Activities

Ranger-led Activities—A full schedule of ranger-led activities is available throughout the summer. These range from short talks at visitor centers to hikes, kids programs, and much more! To find out what is going on during your visit, stop at Colter Bay, Jenny Lake, or Moose Visitor Centers or Flagg Ranch Information Station, or pick up a copy of the *Teewinot*, Grand Teton's park newspaper.

Other Activities—Summer visitor activities include hiking, sightseeing, boating, floating the scenic Snake River, horseback riding, and fishing. 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.

Wolves and Yellowstone

Before the 1880s, wolves were present throughout the Greater Yellowstone area. However, predator control programs in the West extended into the park and decimated wolf populations. The last known Yellowstone den was destroyed in 1923 near Tower Fall. Today, all wildlife in the park is protected.

In August 1992, an animal that appeared to be a wolf was filmed near a bison carcass in the park. The photographer and his crew observed and filmed the large canid, providing footage to the park and news media. Grizzly bears and a coyote were in the same area, providing a perspective on the animal's size. While not confirmed to be a wolf, the animal was much larger than the coyote and had many wolf characteristics.

On September 30, 1992, a hunter shot a wolf just outside the park's southern boundary. The hunter reported thinking he was shooting the largest of a group of coyotes. The animal was gray-black in color, weighed 92 pounds, and had the physical characteristics of a wolf. Experts

measured its skull and other features, and compared the animal's DNA to other known wolves. These tests determined that the animal was a wolf.

Although there is no indication that pack and breeding activity is present within the park, these reports suggest that lone wolves can be present in the Greater Yellowstone Area. Wolf packs occupy northwestern Montana, and so wolves could naturally disperse from this or other regions into the Yellowstone area. Reports of observations by government

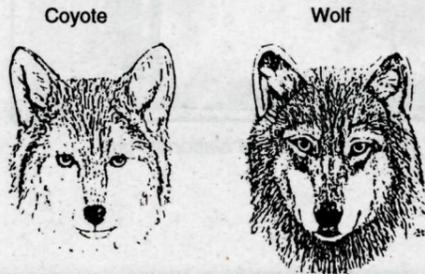
personnel and visitors are a very important first step in our wolf observation reporting system for the park; we need your help (see below).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) emphasizes that wolf sightings or reports do not preclude the need to continue the recovery planning process. Development of plans for monitoring and managing wolves in relation to other land uses makes the planning process relevant even if wolves should appear to be recolonizing Idaho or Wyoming on their own.

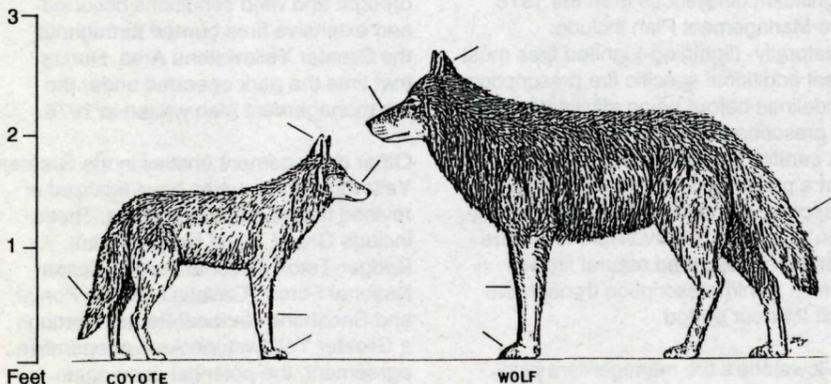
In November 1991, Congress directed the USFWS, in consultation with the Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service, to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on wolf reintroduction in Yellowstone and central Idaho.

The final EIS was released by the USFWS May 4, 1994, and recommended reintroducing wild wolves from Canada to Yellowstone. Policy makers will record their decision on the proposal after mid-June, 1994.

Coyote or wolf?: identification facts



| SPECIES: | COYOTE (<i>Canis latrans</i>) | WOLF (<i>Canis lupus</i>) |
|-------------|--|--|
| APPEARANCE: | delicate | massive |
| HEIGHT: | 16-20 in (0.4-0.5 m) | 26-34 in (0.6-0.9 m) |
| LENGTH: | 3.5-4.25 ft (1.1-1.3 m) | 5-6 ft (1.5-6 m) |
| WEIGHT: | 20-35 lbs (9-16 kg) | 70-120 lbs (32-54 kg) |
| COLOR: | varies from gray to tan with rust | varies from white to black to silvery gray |
| EARS: | long and pointed | rounded and relatively short |
| MUZZLE: | long and narrow | large, broad and blocky |
| LEGS: | thin and delicate | thick and long |
| FEET: | small - 2 in (5 cm) wide 2.5 in (6 cm) long | very large - 3.5-4 in (9-10 cm) wide 4-5 in (10-13 cm) long |
| TAIL: | hangs straight down or out | hangs straight down or out |



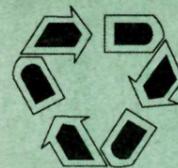
It can be difficult to distinguish between coyotes and wolves. In general, wolves are **much** larger than coyotes. The wolf track printed in the background is **actual** size. The legs and muzzle of a coyote are particularly delicate in appearance. Coyotes are rarely pure black or white in color and are often light to dark gray with rust or brown.

The National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is stepping up wolf monitoring efforts. Wolf observation reports from government employees and 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.

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 additional 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 cans and glass in specially marked grey cans located in campgrounds. Return cans with deposit 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!

Fishing (continued from page 1)

revenue amounting to roughly \$425,000—all of which will remain in the park to support the management of fisheries. The park's fisheries program includes research, education, and enforcement programs to manage aquatic systems as an integral part of the park ecosystem, preserve and restore native species and aquatic habitats, and provide recreational fishing opportunities for the enjoyment of park visitors.

In a separate policy change this season, Yellowstone will implement lead-free fishing (see box below and article to the right).

The 1994 fishing season in Yellowstone National Park will open in some waters on Saturday, May 28. However, Yellowstone Lake opens June 15. Streams flowing into and out of Yellowstone Lake and the Yellowstone River upstream from Canyon open July 15.

Why lead-free fishing in Yellowstone?

The banning of lead-headed jigs in 1990 was the beginning of a longterm plan to eventually ban all lead fishing products in Yellowstone. The intent here is by no means centered on a particular type of angler or method of fishing, nor is it an attempt to slowly eliminate fishing in the park. On the contrary, the gradual banning of lead products is a step towards keeping fishing in Yellowstone—by making it more compatible with and protective of park resources.

Why is lead the targeted metal? Because it is a severe environmental contaminant and a toxic substance that has no known beneficial biological function. The scientific evidence is in and continues to mount regarding the dangers of lead concentrating in aquatic environments. Wildlife such as loons, waterfowl, cranes, and shorebirds are vulnerable to lead poisoning. Of particular concern to Yellowstone is the alarmingly low population of trumpeter swans and loons. We are trying to maintain a viable breeding population of these sensitive birds in Yellowstone. While there is little we can do about natural hazards, we can minimize the effects of lead on these species.

Between 120,000 and 160,000 people fish each year in Yellowstone. Nontoxic alternatives to lead fishing tackle are available to the consumer. Beginning in 1994, we will implement a non-toxic fishing program in Yellowstone. Anglers should phase out their lead fishing weights before that time. Your cooperation and understanding in this conservation venture is greatly appreciated. If you have comments or questions, write the Chief Ranger's Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

Attention—Anglers: Lead-free fishing in '94

Beginning this year, Yellowstone National Park will implement a lead-free fishing program. Fishing tackle such as leaded split-shot sinkers, weighted jigs (lead molded to a hook), and soft lead-weighted ribbon for nymph fishing will not be allowed.

Only non-lead alternatives will be allowed to accompany these types of fishing tackle. For further information, contact the Chief Ranger's Office, P.O. Box 168, YNP, WY 82190.



Fire: always a force in Yellowstone

ature is not always a gentle hostess, but she never fails to be an inspiring teacher. Those of us who live (here) and the many others who visited...in 1988, received a lesson in the power of nature that we will never forget.
—Supt. Bob Barbee

Naturally caused fires have occurred in the Yellowstone area as long as there has been vegetation to burn—at least since vegetation appeared following the retreat of glaciers about 12,000 years ago. Fire, climate, erosion, and a vast assortment of lifeforms ranging from microbes to mammals have all played roles in the creation of the vegetative landscape of Yellowstone.

During several thousand years of intermittent occupation of the Yellowstone area, Native Americans may also have influenced the vegetation in many ways—for example, by setting fires (accidental or intentional), moving seeds (in plant



A typical fire scene from the summer of 1988, Yellowstone National Park.

foods), or influencing the numbers or movements of plant-eating animals.

After the park was established in 1872, park managers gradually improved their ability to monitor and control fires. Virtually no effective fire fighting was done until 1886, when the U.S. Cavalry was placed in charge of protecting the park. In fact, these soldiers marked the debut of federal involvement in fighting wildfires in the U.S.

In the early days, fire suppression was most effective on the park's northern grasslands, where fires were not allowed to burn freely for nearly a century. Over the rest of the park, which is largely covered by forest, reliable and consistent fire suppression had to wait until modern airborne firefighting techniques became available in the late 1940s. As we saw in 1988—a year of unusually dry and windy conditions—even now, fires sometimes start during times when they cannot be controlled until the weather changes.

Fire management plan revised

The Fire Management Plan for Yellowstone National Park was revised and implemented in 1992.

The revised plan was prepared using current National Park Service guidelines for wildland fire management. It also adheres to findings and recommendations of the National Fire Management Policy Review Team. This review team found that the Prescribed Natural Fire policy followed in 26 parks and most forest wilderness areas was sound; however, they also recommended additional fire prescription guidelines.

The Fire Management Plan allows fire to maintain its natural role in Yellowstone National Park while prescribing specific safeguards. Three integrated management strategies are identified: suppression, management-ignited prescribed fire, and prescribed natural fire. The plan also identifies three zones where fires would be suppressed or permitted to burn within certain conditions or prescriptions. These conditions include daily assurances that sufficient fire suppression resources (firefighters, equipment, and money) are available to confine, contain, or control any prescribed natural fire should it exceed the approved prescription parameters.

Significant differences from the 1976 Fire Management Plan include:

- Naturally- (lightning-) ignited fires must meet additional specific fire prescription guidelines before being allowed to burn as prescribed natural fires.
- A certification will be prepared daily that a prescribed natural fire is within prescription and that adequate suppression resources are available to ensure that each prescribed natural fire will remain within prescription through the next 24-hour period.

Yellowstone's fire management plan received extensive review following the 1988 fire season, when unprecedented

drought and wind conditions occurred and extensive fires burned throughout the Greater Yellowstone Area. During that time the park operated under the fire management plan written in 1976.

Other management entities in the Greater Yellowstone Area also have finalized or revised fire management plans. These include Grand Teton National Park, Bridger-Teton National Forest, Custer National Forest, Gallatin National Forest, and Shoshone National Forest. Through a Greater Yellowstone Area cooperative agreement, the potential once again exists for natural fires to burn across agency boundaries.

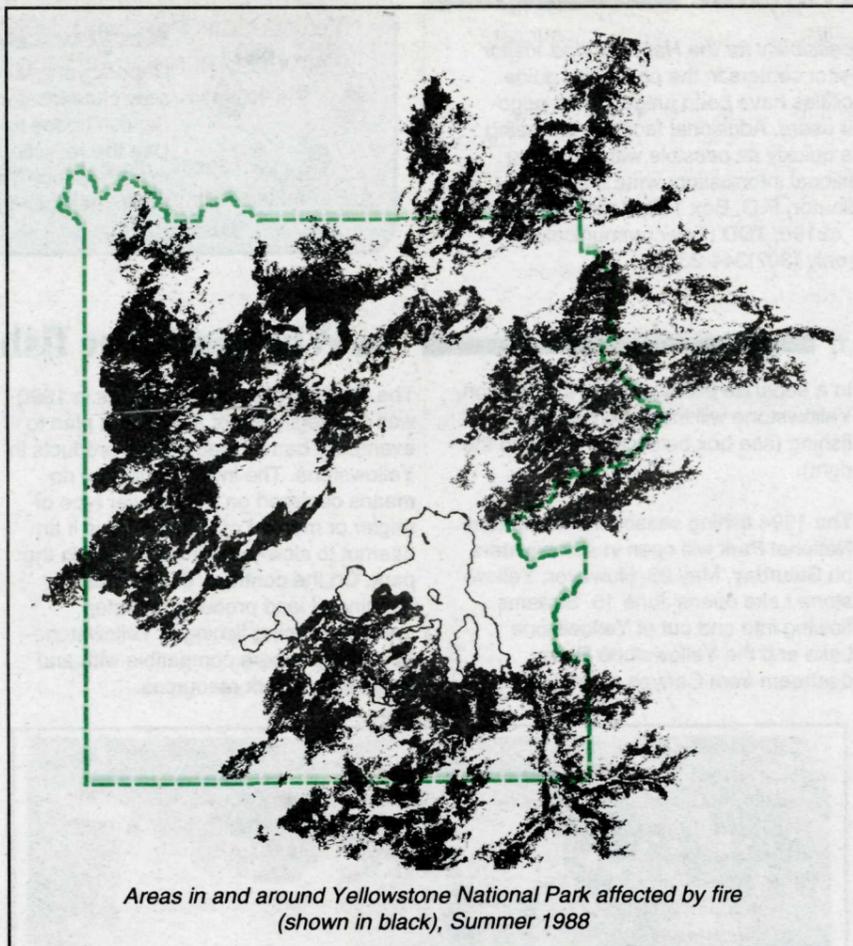
What burned in 1988?

How much of Yellowstone National Park burned in 1988? Unfortunately, the answer is not simple because wildland fire is not a simple phenomenon.

People tend to think of the effects of fire in extreme terms—all or nothing—when, in fact, a wide variety of effects are observed. Fire may consume all the needles and small branches of the tree canopy over a large area, or it may creep around on the surface of the ground and cause very little change in the forest. Usually there is a combination of burn types—for example, a central area of canopy burn and a fringe area of creeping surface fire. Outside this area will be a number of isolated spots where canopy burn or surface burn occurred. In addition, total fire perimeter acreage rarely reflects the "mosaic" nature of the burn (that is, the pattern of burned and unburned areas).

Detailed mapping of burned areas, which began in October 1988, used aerial photography, Landsat imagery and sophisticated computer analysis of images.

Data indicate that the total area affected by fire in Yellowstone National Park was 793,880 acres. Translated into percentages, the figures show that a total of 36% of Yellowstone National Park was affected in some way by the fires of 1988. Of the various types of burn, 15% was canopy, 13% was mixed, 2% was nonforested, 2% was undifferentiated, and 4% was undelineated.



Areas in and around Yellowstone National Park affected by fire (shown in black), Summer 1988

'88 fire facts

- Natural reforestation is occurring in the park itself and in forest wilderness areas. For the most part, forests within the park are growing back at pre-fire densities; conditions other than fire dictate that the "new" forest look like the "old." Flowers and other plants are also growing back, with densities determined largely by soil fertility.
- Since 1988, several thousand acres of nursery-grown trees have been planted on national forests surrounding Yellowstone National Park.
- At any one time, up to 9,500 firefighters worked in the Greater Yellowstone Area; over the course of the 1988 fire season, more than 25,000 different people were involved. Estimates of 1988 fire suppression costs range from \$120-\$165 million.
- The estimated value of facilities damaged or destroyed was \$3.28 million. Private structures destroyed or damaged in the Crandall area outside the park included 17 mobile homes, four other dwellings, a general store, and 12 garages or outbuildings. Structures destroyed in the park and in national forests included 20 cabins, one trailhead, and other miscellaneous structures.

• Almost all soils were heated to a depth of less than one inch. Less than 1/10 of one percent of the park received heat long enough to "bake" the soil, killing all roots, seeds, bulbs, rhizomes, and other plant matter.

• About 400 large mammals, including elk, mule deer, moose, black bear, and bison, died in the fires; 345 of these were elk. Numerous small mammals and birds were also lost, as well as an unknown number of trout.

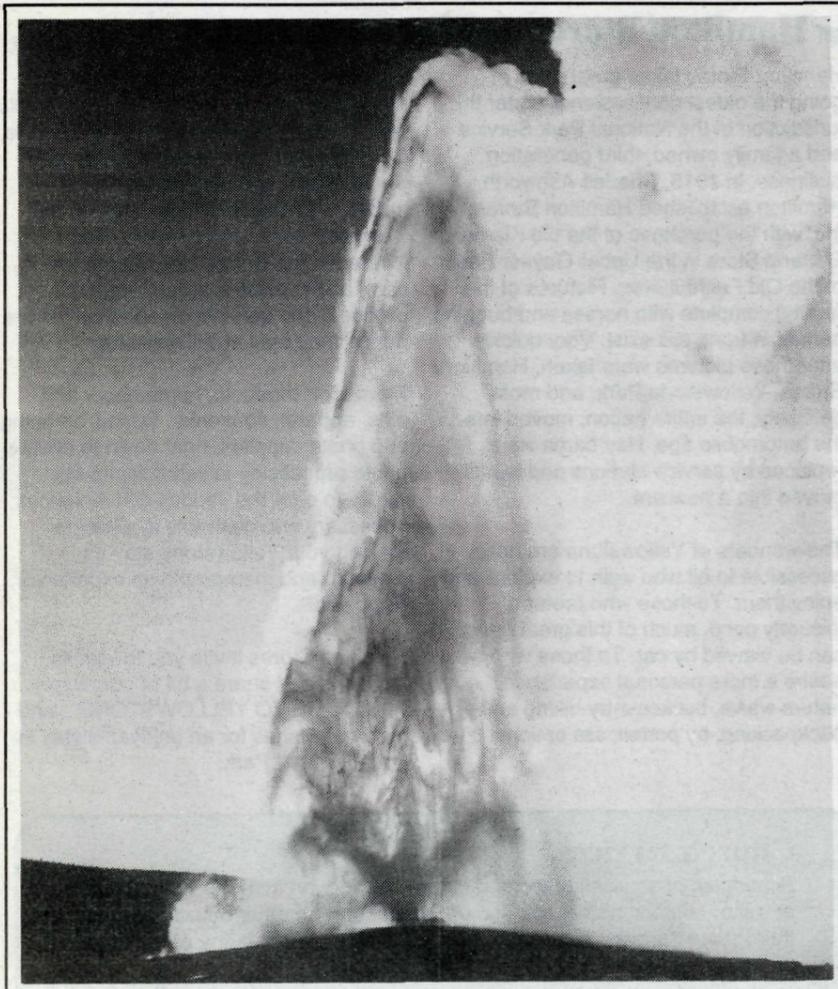
For more information

Yellowstone and Fire, an exhibit interpreting the role of fire in the Yellowstone landscape, is on display at the Grant Village Visitor Center.

Ask a ranger your questions on fire and Yellowstone. Visitor centers throughout Yellowstone feature books and videotapes about the fires.

Roadside exhibits, at seven sites throughout the park, explain particular aspects about fire and Yellowstone.

In the park alone, more than 250 post-fire research projects continue to document both predictable and unanticipated effects of the fires.



Old Faithful Geyser is only one of Yellowstone's 10,000 thermal features.

What's so special about Yellowstone?

Yellowstone is, among other things, the first, oldest and possibly most famous national park in the world. Why is Yellowstone so special? We each have our own reasons. Some factors might include:

Yellowstone's Size

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

Yellowstone's Geology

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

Yellowstone Lake

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

Yellowstone's Wildlife

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

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

It is one of the last remaining grizzly bear habitats in the contiguous 48 states. It has the largest concentration of elk found anywhere in the world. It has birdlife that includes rare and threatened species. It has three of the top trout fishing streams in the world. It is the only place in the world where a wild buffalo herd has survived continuously since primitive times.

Yellowstone's Scenic Wonders

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

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

Yellowstone Park Service Stations cares about the environment

We at Yellowstone Park Service Stations (YPSS) are committed to being responsible citizens of the Park. In addition to efforts to reduce and recycle waste, YPSS is working with suppliers to locate products that are less hazardous and less wasteful.

The fuels sold in Yellowstone are refined by Conoco. These are specially formulated to reduce hydrocarbon emissions. In 1994 YPSS is also providing recycled antifreeze and re-refined motor oil. With the Montana State University Extension Service, we are working on a Pollution Prevention Demonstration Project, hoping to learn more ways to improve methods and share that knowledge with others in the business.

Please do your part to get the most efficient performance out of your car. Make sure that your engine is properly tuned, that your tires have the correct pressure, and that your filters are clean. Also keep in mind, the worst possible mileage you can get is zero miles per gallon—we all do it every time our car is idling.

To help you do your part in the Park, YPSS will gladly accept your recyclables at our service stations. Newspaper, glass, aluminum, #2 plastic, and cardboard are accepted.

YPSS hopes you enjoy your time in Yellowstone. Safe journey!

YPSS
YELLOWSTONE PARK
SERVICE STATIONS



Yellowstone Park Service Stations has been serving visitors to Yellowstone Park since 1947. YPSS offers quality petroleum products at seven full-service stations located throughout Yellowstone. See page 15 for opening dates of stations.

- Tires - Batteries - Automobile Accessories**
- LP Gas** is available at Fishing Bridge, Old Faithful and Grant Village
- Diesel fuel** is available at Mammoth, Canyon, Fishing Bridge and Old Faithful
- Towing service** is available at Old Faithful, Canyon, Fishing Bridge and Grant Village

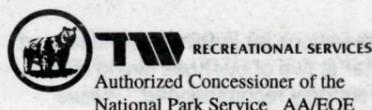
Conoco, MasterCard, Visa, American Express, and Discover credit cards are accepted

Yellowstone Park Activities —Capture the Adventure!



- Guided Horseback Rides** at Roosevelt, Canyon and Mammoth;
- Old West Dinner Cookouts** at Roosevelt;
- Stagecoach Rides** at Roosevelt;
- Lake Cruises, Boat Rentals, Guided Fishing Trips** at Bridge Bay Marina on Yellowstone Lake;
- Sightseeing Tours** from all major locations.

For information and reservations, contact any lodging front desk or activities desk located throughout the Park or call (307)344-7311.



How well do you know the NPS?

Here's part of a National Park Service (NPS) trivia quiz developed by rangers in Zion National Park. The answers also follow.

QUESTIONS

1. The NPS was established in 1916, but there were already several parks and monuments by then, including Yellowstone, Zion and others. Who was caring for these areas?
2. Which state has no NPS areas?
3. What is the largest NPS area?
4. What is the smallest NPS area?
5. What is the most recent addition to the National Park System?
6. What is the difference between a national park and a national monument?

ANSWERS

1. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Dept. of War.
2. Delaware.
3. Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Alaska, at more than eight million acres.
4. Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Monument, Philadelphia, at 0.02 acre.
5. Keweenaw National Historic Site, Michigan, was established on October 27, 1992, bringing the total number of NPS areas up to 367.
6. A national park usually preserves a variety of features; a national monument is intended to preserve at least one major feature. National parks are often, but not always, larger than national monuments. National parks must be approved by Congress; national monuments may be set aside by the President on existing federal lands.



HAMILTON STORES INC.

EST. 1915
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

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

We sell Yellowstone Park fishing permits and are here to service your fishing needs. We specialize in outfitting the novice. Allow us to help you have an enjoyable and memorable Yellowstone fishing experience.

We feature **on-site one-hour film processing** at our Fishing Bridge General Store and at our Christmas & Photo Shop in the Mammoth area.

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

A special invitation is extended to visit our Christmas & Photo Shop at Mammoth Hot Springs. Open from Memorial Day to Labor Day, it carries merchandise exclusive to that location, with trees decorated to represent the Rockies and the uniqueness of Yellowstone.

Hamilton Stores—oldest park concessioner

Hamilton Stores takes great pride in being the oldest concessioner under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service and a family owned, third generation business. In 1915, Charles Ashworth Hamilton established Hamilton Stores, Inc. with the purchase of the old Klamer General Store in the Upper Geyser Basin of the Old Faithful area. Pictures of the facility, complete with horses and buggies parked in front, still exist. Very quickly after those pictures were taken, Hamilton Stores, Yellowstone Park, and most definitely, the entire nation, moved into the automobile age. Hay barns were replaced by service stations and 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 also takes pride in its many years of serving the traveling public with its many facilities within Yellowstone. Comprised of eight general stores, two photo shops, two mini-convenience stores, a Christmas/Photo Shop in the Mammoth area, and a tackle shop located in the Bridge Bay Marina, 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 invite 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.

Church services

Schedules of services of worship offered during the summer are posted at visitor centers, museums, campgrounds, and on other bulletin boards throughout the park. Services are conducted both inside the park and in nearby communities.



How are we doing?

Did you find this park newspaper useful? Which sections were the most helpful? Please rate below, add comments as appropriate, and return to any visitor center or via mail to Division of Interpretation, Yellowstone NP, WY 82190. Thank you!

| Page | Topic | Good | Fair | Poor | Didn't read |
|----------------------|------------------------|------|------|------|-------------|
| 1-16 | Overall park newspaper | — | — | — | — |
| 16 | Park map | — | — | — | — |
| 2 | Safety information | — | — | — | — |
| 1,16 | Roads, facilities | — | — | — | — |
| 8 | Visitor centers | — | — | — | — |
| 1,11 | Fishing | — | — | — | — |
| 4 | Camping | — | — | — | — |
| 6,11,12 | Resource issues | — | — | — | — |
| 13-15 | Concession services | — | — | — | — |
| Other comments _____ | | | | | |

USWEST COMMUNICATIONS

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



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

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 National Park.

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

will also receive information for planning an "Expedition!" to the park. Via a lottery system, 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.

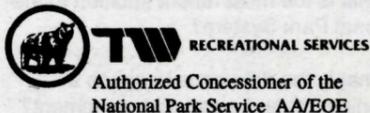
For more information, write: *Expedition! Yellowstone*, National Park Service, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

EXPLORE YELLOWSTONE This Winter Season



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

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



TW Recreational Services, Inc.— committed to hospitality excellence

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

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

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

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

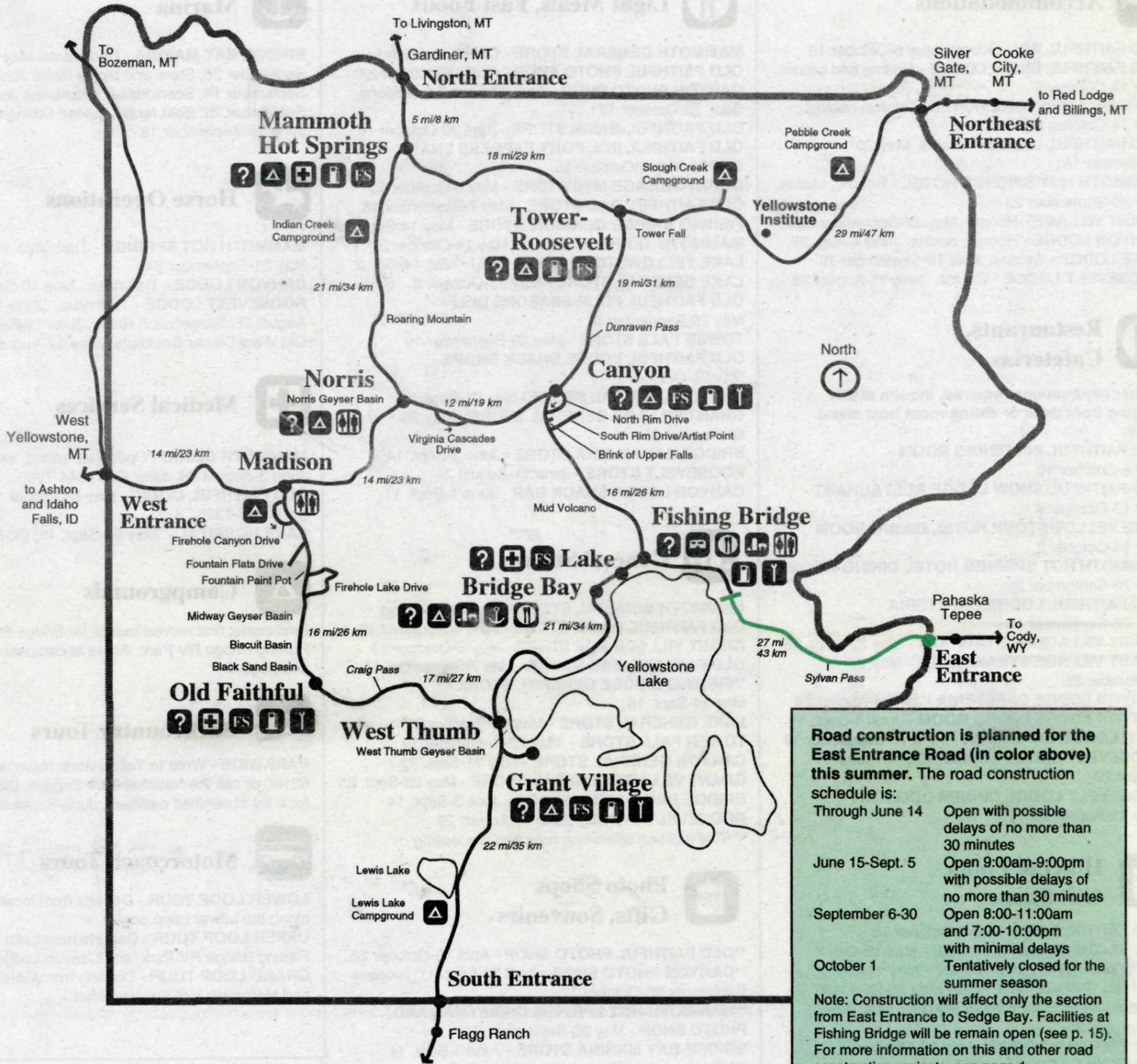
TWRS also operates visitor facilities at Zion and Bryce Canyon, North Rim-Grand Canyon, and Everglades National Parks; Mount Rushmore National Memorial; and Scotty's Castle at Death Valley National Monument. TWRS reinvests millions of dollars into improvements and new concession facilities at these locations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

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

Yellowstone roads and facilities

Emergency: dial 911

Contact a ranger: (307) 344-7381



Road construction is planned for the East Entrance Road (in color above) this summer. The road construction schedule is:

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Through June 14 | Open with possible delays of no more than 30 minutes |
| June 15-Sept. 5 | Open 9:00am-9:00pm with possible delays of no more than 30 minutes |
| September 6-30 | Open 8:00-11:00am and 7:00-10:00pm with minimal delays |
| October 1 | Tentatively closed for the summer season |

Note: Construction will affect only the section from East Entrance to Sedge Bay. Facilities at Fishing Bridge will remain open (see p. 15). For more information on this and other road construction projects, see page 1.

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

A listing of commercial facilities and services, with opening and closing dates for the 1994 season, is on page 15.
 *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.