

Yellowstone Today

Summer 2001



Official Newspaper of Yellowstone National Park



NPS/Austfn & Jones

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Welcome to the World's First National Park

Yellowstone is also:

- The second largest national park in the contiguous U.S.—approximately 3,472 square miles in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho
- Site of the world's greatest concentration of thermal features—approximately 10,000, including more than 300 geysers
- One of the world's largest active volcanoes
- One of the few places in the world with active travertine terraces
- Home to the largest concentration of elk in the world
- Location of the largest lake above 7,000 feet in North America—Yellowstone Lake; with about 110 miles (170 km) of shoreline and approximately 136 square miles (354 sq km) of surface area
- Location of the world's largest petrified forest

International Visitors

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 et aux kiosques d'entrée.

Der Yellowstone National Park hat gewisse Gefahren. Sehen Sie Seite 2. Sie können Information auf Deutsch an den Besucherzentren und Parkeingängen bekommen.

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

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。

Unique dangers exist in Yellowstone National park. See page 2. You can obtain more information at visitor centers and entrance stations.

Map & road construction schedule on back page.

Park Information
307-344-7381
www.nps.gov/yell

Emergency
Dial 911



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You Need to Read This Page

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CAUTION: Scalding Water

Beautiful but deadly: Yellowstone's thermal features can kill you. Their waters are frequently near or above boiling. The crust surrounding them is thin and breaks easily, and often overlies more scalding water. People have died in these pools. Be safe, be careful—enjoy the thermal areas from a distance.

- **You must stay on boardwalks and designated trails.** They exist to protect you and to preserve delicate formations.
- Pets are prohibited in thermal areas.
- Swimming or bathing is prohibited in thermal pools or streams where water flows entirely from a thermal spring or pool.
- Where swimming is allowed, swim at your own risk. Thermal waters may contain organisms known to cause infections and/or amoebic meningitis, which can be quickly fatal. Obtain more information at any ranger station or visitor center.

Stay Away from Wildlife

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

Keep your distance and stay safe—and you will be rewarded by seeing more of an animal's natural behavior and activity.

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

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

COYOTES quickly learn habits like roadside feeding. This may lead to aggressive behavior toward humans and can increase the risk of the coyote being poached or hit by a vehicle.

BEARS begin to come out of their dens in mid March. Be alert for tracks and sign; do not approach carcasses. Take all necessary precautions to avoid surprise encounters.

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

If precautionary measures fail and you are charged by a bear, you can usually defuse the situation. Pepper spray is a good last line of defense; it has been effective in more than 90% of the reported cases where it has been used. Become familiar with your pepper spray, read all instructions, and know its limitations. Pepper spray must be instantly available, not in your pack. Remember, carrying pepper spray is not a substitute for vigilance and good safety precautions.

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

Avoid These Situations

Your visit may be marred by tragedy if you violate park rules. Law enforcement rangers strictly enforce park regulations to protect you and the park. Please help keep our contacts with you positive by obeying park regulations and avoiding these problems:

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

Violations of park regulations can result in a fine and/or court appearance.

Attention Anglers & Boaters

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

Backcountry Permits

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

Bicycling

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

Motorists frequently do not see bicyclists or fail to give them sufficient space on the road. Drivers sometimes pass on hill crests, blind curves or in oncoming traffic.

Vehicles, especially motor homes or those towing trailers, may have wide mirrors, posing an additional hazard. For more information about bicycling in Yellowstone, inquire at a visitor center.

Falling Trees

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

High Altitude

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

Pets

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

Picnic Areas

Overnight camping is not allowed in the park's picnic areas. Fires may be built only in fire grates available in picnic areas at Snake River, Grant Village, Bridge Bay, Cascade, Norris Meadows, Yellowstone River, Spring Creek, Nez Perce, and the east parking lot of Old Faithful. Liquid or gas fuel stoves or self-contained charcoal grills may be used for cooking at all locations. Most picnic areas have pit toilets, but none have drinking water.

Stream Crossing

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

Theft

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

Traffic

Yellowstone has more than 350 miles (564 km) of roads. Most are narrow, rough, and busy. Some sections are steep with sharp drop-offs. Drive cautiously and courteously; **slow moving vehicles must use pullouts to observe wildlife or scenery and to allow safe passing by other vehicles.** Watch for animals on the road, especially at night.

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

Weapons

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

Emergency: dial 911 • Park Information: 307-344-7381

Become Acquainted With the Park

Summer 2001

Information

Albright Visitor Center, Mammoth

Daily, year-round, 9 AM–5 PM through May 25; 8 AM–7 PM thereafter. Information, bookstore, and exhibits on wildlife and history. Films on the national park idea and artist Thomas Moran are shown throughout the day. Call 307-344-2263.

Canyon Visitor Center

Daily beginning May 26, 8 AM–7 PM. Information, bison exhibit, and bookstore. Call 307-242-2550.

Fishing Bridge Visitor Center

Daily beginning May 26, 8 AM–7 PM. Information,

bookstore, and exhibits on the park's birds and other wildlife. Call 307-242-2450.

Grant Visitor Center

Daily beginning May 26, 8 AM–7 PM. Information, bookstore, exhibits, video on the role of fire in Yellowstone. Call 307-242-2650.

Madison Information Station

Daily beginning May 26, 8 AM–7 PM; bookstore 9 AM–5 PM. Call 307-344-2821.

Museum of the National Park Ranger, Norris

Daily beginning May 26, 9 AM–6 PM. Exhibits at

historic soldier station trace development of the park ranger profession; video shown. Chat with former National Park Service employees who volunteer at the museum.

Norris Geyser Basin Museum

Daily beginning May 26, 10 AM–5 PM; bookstore 9 AM–5 PM. Information and exhibits on the thermal features of Yellowstone. Call 307-344-2812.

Old Faithful Visitor Center

Daily 9 AM–5 PM through MAY 25; 8 AM–7 PM thereafter, plus information window open until 8 PM.

Information, bookstore, and geyser eruption predictions. A new film on Yellowstone's rare and unique geothermal features will be shown this summer. Call 307-545-2750.

West Thumb Information Station

Daily beginning May 26, 9 AM–5 PM. Information and bookstore.

West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce, Public Lands Desk

Daily 8 AM–4 PM through May 27; 8 AM–8 PM thereafter. Information and bookstore. Call 406-646-4403.

Self-Guiding Trails

Slow down and stretch your legs on these self-guiding trails. At each location, you can purchase a trail guide with a map, photos, and information.

Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone

Scan the color-rich canyon and the Upper and Lower Falls from overlooks along the rims, which you can reach by car or foot. See for yourself why viewpoints are named Inspiration, Grandview, and Artist Point.

Fort Yellowstone

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

Fountain Paint Pot

Ever-changing mudpots; constant geysers; hissing fumaroles; and colorful, boiling hot springs await you on this trail. Located 8 miles (12.9 km) north of Old Faithful on the road to Madison Junction. (Firehole Lake Drive opens May 26.)

Mammoth Hot Springs

Visitors marvel at the surreal appearance of these travertine terraces. As an early visitor described them: "The hot springs fall over a lofty hill of snowy whiteness, resembling cascades." Trails wind through the area, and you can also drive through the Upper Terraces.

Mud Volcano Area

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

Norris Geyser Basin

Explore the hottest, most dynamic geyser basin in the park. Porcelain Basin features hundreds of thermal features in an open area; Back Basin trail winds through more forested terrain past a number of springs and geysers. Steamboat, the world's tallest geyser, erupted in May 2000—its first eruption since October 1991.

Upper Geyser Basin

The world's largest concentration of geysers is located here, including Old Faithful. View that famous feature, then walk the trails that wind past hundreds of geysers and hot springs. Names such as Beehive, Grotto, Castle, Riverside, and Morning Glory hint at the wonders you will see.

West Thumb Geyser Basin

The boiling springs in this basin, including the famous Fishing Cone, discharge their waters into chilly Yellowstone Lake. With mountains as a backdrop to the east, this is one of the prettiest self-guiding trails.

The Greening of Yellowstone

When Yellowstone National Park celebrated its 125th anniversary in 1997, its employees asked "What can we do to preserve and protect this national treasure for the next 125 years?" Highlights are listed here, along with corresponding actions you can take at home.

Greening Yellowstone

Transportation: The Park fleet runs on a variety of alternative fuels; one even uses 100% biodiesel. These fuels substantially reduce exhaust emissions. A ride-share program is available for employees living in neighboring communities. The Park also supports research on reducing snowmobile emissions and encourages the use of cleaner lube oils.

Plastic Lumber: Decaying wood boardwalks are being replaced with lumber made from recycled plastic, which lasts twice as long as wood.

Recycling: The Park recycles 400 tons of paper, aluminum, glass, steel, and cardboard each year, which saves thousands of dollars in landfill fees and expands collection and marketing opportunities with neighboring counties.

Cleaning: The Park eliminated cleaning products that could be harmful to employees or the environment and replaced them with equally effective, environment-friendly products.

Energy Conservation: The Park has retrofitted many buildings to be more energy efficient. Photovoltaics, or cells converting sunlight into electricity, have been installed at some remote locations.

Greening Your Own Home

Bike, walk and car pool whenever possible. Keep your automobile properly tuned to reduce air pollution. Purchase ethanol-blended fuels. (Now available in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks!)

Recycle plastics and encourage your community to develop a plastics recovery program. Buy plastic lumber for your deck project.

Encourage your community, businesses, and schools to develop other recycling programs; buy recycled products and products that you can recycle; buy large quantities to reduce package waste.

Read and understand labels. Purchase only products that protect human health and are safe for the environment.

List home energy-savers (such as turning down thermostat) and put these into action.

Brought to you by Montana State University Pollution Prevention Information Center, peakstoprairies.org



Your
FEE
Dollars
at Work

In 1996, Congress authorized a pilot fee program to demonstrate the feasibility of spreading some of the costs of managing public lands among those who use them. Yellowstone and Grand Teton are two of 100 National Park Service units that were selected to participate in the new fee program. The additional funds generated by the fee increase are being used for projects that the parks have been unable to fund in the past through yearly Congressional allocations.

Entrance and campground fees are dedicated to projects that increase the quality of the visitor experience and enhance the protection of park resources. Examples of projects underway include major renovation of Canyon Visitor Center including the development of new geology exhibits, replacing outdated audiovisual equipment at Old Faithful Visitor Center, campground and amphitheater upgrades, and natural and cultural resource studies.

Accessibility Guide Available



A free *Visitors Guide to Accessible Features in Yellowstone National Park* is available at all entrance stations and visitor centers in the park. This guide describes which facilities have been judged to be negotiable for wheelchair users. Additional facilities are being made accessible as quickly as possible within funding limitations.

For more information, write to:
Park Accessibility Coordinator
P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190;
TDD only (Telecommunications Device for the Deaf)
307-344-2386

Now That I'm Here, Where Do I Go?

Summer 2001



Tower Fall photo courtesy Frank Smith

Tips for Getting Around

- Allow plenty of time to drive from place to place. Speed limits are 45 mph (73 km per hour) or lower; narrow, winding roads warrant slower speeds in many sections; and traffic is often heavy and slow
- Traffic is heaviest from mid June to mid September with daily peaks from mid morning to late afternoon
- Allow extra time when passing through road construction (see map on back page)
- Allow extra time for crossing mountain passes; Sylvan, Craig, and Dunraven are all over 8,000 ft (2427 m)
- Grand Loop Road provides access to major scenic attractions: 142 miles (229 km) total around; Upper Loop, 70 miles (113 km); Lower Loop, 96 miles (155 km)
- Driving time on the Grand Loop Road varies depending on road and weather conditions, and traffic
- You can drive the Grand Loop in one day, but you'll be in the car most of the time. See the tips at right if you have only a short time in Yellowstone.

Find more information about the park on www.nps.gov/yell

Visitors can find the size of Yellowstone National Park and the variety of activities overwhelming. After all, you have several hundred miles of roads to drive, almost one thousand miles of trails to hike, seven major areas to explore, nine visitor centers or museums to visit, plus activities such as horseback riding, boating, interpretive programs and walks. To help plan your time in Yellowstone, consider the information here, read the material in the official map and guide (which includes mileage between major areas and detailed maps of these areas), or consult with interpretive rangers at the park's visitor centers.

Highlights

Only One Day Here?

Tips from Yellowstone's Rangers

One day driving tours

1. Drive to the Old Faithful area and walk around the geyser basin; drive to the Canyon area—stop at several overlooks and walk along part of the rim.
2. Add Hayden Valley to the above route—especially at the beginning or end of the day—to look for some of the park's large animals. (See map on page 8.)
3. Visit the Upper Geyser Basin (Old Faithful, Biscuit Basin, Black Sand Basin); drive to Fountain Paint Pot to view mudpots; drive to Canyon and visit Artist Point. End your day at Fishing Bridge Museum, which is on the shore of Yellowstone Lake.
4. Visit Old Faithful and one other thermal area, such as Norris, West Thumb, or Mammoth Hot Springs.
5. Visit lesser-known features such as Artist Paint Pots, Natural Bridge near Bridge Bay, Roaring Mountain north of Norris, Terrace Springs near Madison Junction, or Firehole Lake Drive in the Lower Geyser Basin.

Consider one or two moderate day hikes. Each major area of the park has several hikes suitable for brief excursions into the wilder side of Yellowstone. Consult the *Dayhike Sampler*, available for 50¢ at visitor centers.

If you have two or more days:

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

Geysers & Hot Springs

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

Lake Area

The lake area lies in a stunning setting with the Absaroka Mountains as a backdrop. Four visitor areas lie along its shores: Fishing Bridge, Bridge Bay, Lake, and Grant/West Thumb. From these locations, you can hike, fish, boat, and watch wildlife. (Fishing and boating require permits; see page 6.) You can visit several historic buildings (see at right), witness a variety of thermal activity (see above), and see Yellowstone River continue its long journey as it flows from the lake.

Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone extends from just south of Canyon Village north to Tower Junction. 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 near the Canyon Village area. The northernmost extent of the canyon is visible from Tower Fall and Calcite Springs overlooks, 19 miles (31 km) north of Canyon Village.

The road between Tower Junction and Canyon Village goes over Dunraven Pass, the highest road in the park at 8,859 feet (2700

m). Along the way you will find spectacular views of the Absaroka Mountains, the Yellowstone caldera, and, on a clear day, the Teton Range to the south. This road also travels through areas where bighorn sheep, elk, and bears (black and grizzly) are often seen.

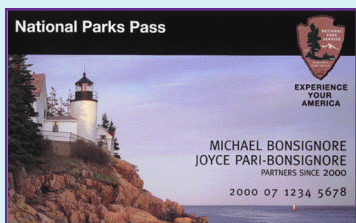
History

You are visiting an area that has been visited by people for more than 11,000 years. As recently as the 1800s, Native American tribes traversed the Yellowstone Plateau in search of buffalo, medicinal plants, and other resources. During the early 1800s, the first European Americans—fur trappers—explored the region, followed by a series of scientific expeditions in the mid to late 1800s. "Pleasure-seekers" followed after Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872—before any of the surrounding territories had become states. Other highlights of park history:

- In 1877, the Nez Perce crossed Yellowstone as they fled from Idaho to Canada in an ill-fated attempt to avoid being placed on a reservation.
- The Northern Pacific Railroad reached the park in 1883, bringing many visitors.
- The U.S. Army managed the park from 1886–1918; its headquarters were at Mammoth Hot Springs.
- Automobile travel came to Yellowstone in 1915.
- The National Park Service was established in 1916, and soon thereafter began managing the park.

Visitors interested in historic buildings and sites will find a number of examples here, including: Fishing Bridge Museum, Norris Geyser Basin Museum, Obsidian Cliff, Old Faithful Inn and Historic District, Roosevelt Lodge Historic District, and Fort Yellowstone (Mammoth Hot Springs; a self-guiding tour takes you around the fort).

A Way to Save On Park Entrance Fees



The National Parks Pass

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

sales of passes at Yellowstone will go directly to projects that help visitors experience the area. The remaining proceeds go to a national fund that supports projects at any of the national parks in the system. To obtain your pass, stop by one of Yellowstone's entrance stations, or purchase the pass online at www.nationalparks.org or call toll-free: 1-888-GO-PARKS (1-888-467-2757). For an additional \$15, you can upgrade your National Park Pass to a Golden Eagle Pass, which provides admission to all national parks, national wildlife refuges, and other federal fee areas.

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

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

You Are In a Volcano!

Summer 2001

In Yellowstone, you are standing in one of the world's largest active volcanoes. While most of the world's volcanoes are found in areas near the tectonic plate boundaries, the Yellowstone volcano is the result of heat and molten rock rising as a hotspot.

50–40 million years ago
—Absaroka Volcanics—

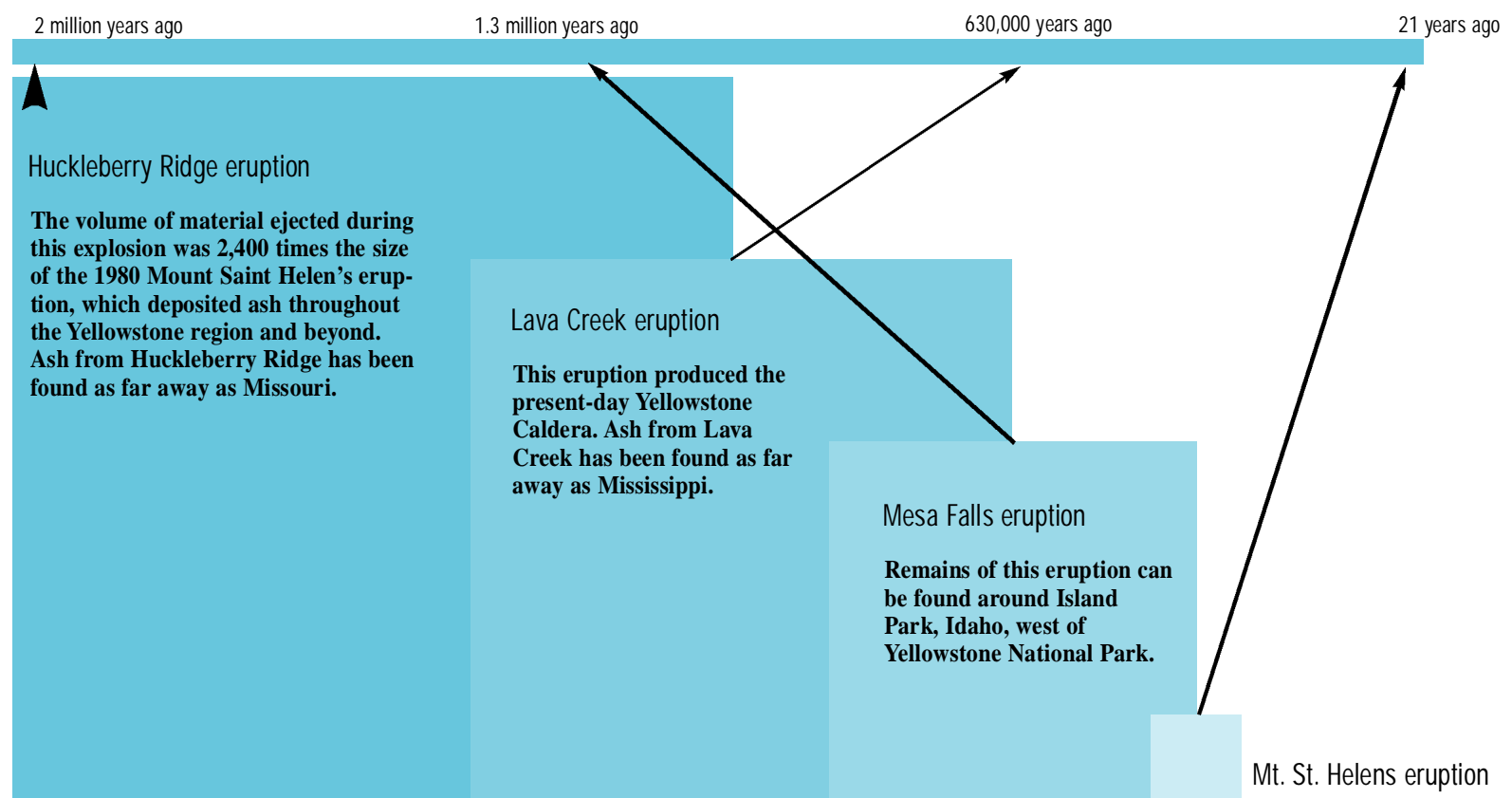
16 million years ago, volcanics begin again
in northern Nevada and southern Idaho

Yellowstone eruptions
2 million years ago to the present

The known history of volcanism in Yellowstone begins about 50 million years ago during a period of extensive mountain building throughout the northern Rocky Mountains. The Absaroka Mountains, which lie along the eastern boundary of Yellowstone, were formed during this period. These volcanoes were similar to present-day Cascade Range volcanoes such as Mt. Rainier and Mt. St. Helens. Like them, the Absaroka volcanoes were created by subduction along tectonic plate boundaries existing at that time. This volcanic activity ceased about 40 million years ago, and the region was relatively quiet. About 16 million years ago, a hotspot rose from deep within the earth and began causing a series of volcanic explosions. The hotspot remained stationary, but the tectonic plates continued moving from northeast to southwest. Geologists can trace at least nine volcanic explosions from northern Nevada through southern Idaho into Yellowstone National Park.

About 2.1 million years ago, the hotspot was under the southwestern portion of Yellowstone, extending into the Island Park area of Idaho. An eruption occurred that is estimated to have been 2,400 times the size of the 1980 Mount St. Helens explosion. A smaller eruption followed about 1.3 million years ago. Then, about 630,000 years ago, a massive eruption destroyed much of central Yellowstone, leaving a giant crater or caldera. The caldera rim is shown in the official park map and it can be seen in many areas of the park (for example, Gibbon Falls, Lewis Falls, and Lake Butte). Today the caldera is 30 x 45 miles—and it can be seen from space.

Yellowstone remains atop the hotspot and the pressure of the rising fluids and magma has created two bulges—called resurgent domes—within the caldera, one near LeHardys Rapids north of Yellowstone Lake and the other east of Old Faithful near Mallard Lake. Since the Yellowstone Caldera formed, lava has flowed onto the landscape numerous times. One explosive event occurred about 150,000 years ago creating a smaller caldera that is today filled by the West Thumb of Yellowstone Lake.



About Volcanoes

A volcano is any place where earth's crust opens and molten rock (magma) flows out and/or gases and rocks are thrown out in an eruption. In all volcanoes, magma rising from the lower part of the mantle collects in or beneath the crust. Cracks in the crust allow the magma to reach the surface; the magma is now called lava. Volcanoes that form over continental hot spots, such as here in Yellowstone, tend to have lava with lots of silica. Because silica-rich magma does not flow easily, these volcanoes tend to erupt violently.

As the heat and magma wells up, pressure builds in the volcano. At Yellowstone and some other volcanoes, earth's crust fractures and cracks in a concentric or ring-fracture pattern. At some point these cracks reach the magma, releasing the pressure, and the volcano explodes. The explosion of lava, ash, and gases is extremely hot, and the hot ash particles weld together as tuff. The huge amount of material released causes the volcano to collapse into a huge steaming crater—a caldera. Often the caldera is subsequently filled (or partially filled) with continuing lava flows.

Camping & Fishing

Summer 2001

Camping in Yellowstone National Park

	Dates	Fees	Sites	Elev (ft)	Features
Bridge Bay*	5/25–9/16	\$15	430	7,800	A, F, DS, G
Canyon*	6/1–9/9	\$15	272	8,000	A, F, S/L, DS, G
Fishing Bridge RV*	5/18–9/23	\$28	344	7,800	F, S/L, DS, G
Grant Village*	6/21–9/30	\$15	425	7,800	A, F, S/L, DS, G
Madison*	5/4–10/21	\$15	280	6,800	A, F, DS, G
Indian Creek	6/8–9/17	\$10	75	7,300	V
Lewis Lake	6/22–11/4	\$10	85	7,800	V
Mammoth	All year	\$12	85	6,200	A, F, G
Norris	5/18–9/24	\$12	116	7,500	F, G
Pebble Creek	6/1–9/24	\$10	32	6,900	V
Slough Creek	5/25–10/31	\$10	29	6,250	V
Tower Fall	5/18–9/24	\$10	32	6,600	V

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

A	Accessible sites available	S/L	Pay showers/laundry nearby
F	Flush toilets	DS	Dump station
V	Vault toilets	G	Generators OK 8 AM–8 PM

Discounts

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

Group Camping

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

\$40–75 per night, depending on group size. Advance reservations required and can be made by writing Yellowstone National Park Lodges, P.O. Box 165, YNP, WY 82190 or by phoning 307-344-7311.

Please make your reservations early and/or plan on securing your campsite as early in the day as possible; campgrounds may fill by early morning.

First-Come, First-Served

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

Reservations

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

Camping Rules

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

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

Quiet Hours

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

Permits and Fees

Permits

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

Boats & Float Tubes You also must obtain a permit in person for boats and float tubes from the following locations: South Entrance, Grant Village backcountry office, Bridge Bay Marina, and Lake Ranger Station. Non-motorized boating permits only are available at the Canyon, Mammoth, and Old Faithful backcountry offices, Bechler Ranger Station, and West and Northeast Entrances. **You must have a Coast Guard approved “wearable” personal flotation device for each person boating.**

Fishing Season

Yellowstone's fishing season generally begins on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend and continues through the first Sunday of November. Major exceptions: Yellowstone Lake opens June 15; Yellowstone Lake's tributary streams open July 15; Yellowstone River and its tributaries between Canyon and Yellowstone Lake open July 15. Please refer to park fishing regulations or the park website for additional information: www.nps.gov/yell/planvisit/todo/fishing/index.htm

Fishing Regulations

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

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

Park fishing regulations are available at all ranger stations, visitor centers, or Hamilton General Stores.

Non-Toxic Fishing

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



NPS/Schmidt

Summer 2001

Yellowstone National Park, with about 2.2 million acres, is one of America's premier wilderness areas. Most of the park is backcountry and managed as wilderness. More than 900 miles (1,460 km) of trails are available for hiking. However, there are dangers inherent in wilderness—including unpredictable wildlife, changing weather conditions, remote thermal

areas, cold water lakes, turbulent streams, and rugged mountains with loose rock. Visiting wilderness means experiencing the land on its terms. If you choose to explore and enjoy the natural wonders of Yellowstone, there is no guarantee of your safety. Be prepared for any situation! Carefully read all backcountry guidelines and regulations.

Backcountry Rules

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

Permits & Reservations

Permits are not required for day hiking, but hikers are encouraged to check in at a ranger station for valuable safety information. Backcountry Use permits are required for all overnight trips and must be obtained in person at a ranger station not more than 48 hours in advance of the first date of the trip.

Campers may reserve campsites for future trips in person or by mail for a \$20 fee. To make reservations, check at a ranger station or write the Backcountry Office, P.O. Box 168, YNP, WY 82190

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

Firearms, weapons, pets, traps and nets, motorized equipment, and any type of wheeled vehicle (except wheelchairs) are prohibited in the backcountry.

Campfires

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

and be completely extinguished before you leave.

Pack It In—Pack It Out

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

Sanitation

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

Should You Drink the Water?

Even though clear lake and stream water may look, smell, and taste good, *Giardia* and other bacterial contaminants may be present. Drinking untreated water may lead to intestinal infection. Before drinking, water from lakes and streams should be treated by filtration with a good commercial filter, or by using a chemical treatment such as iodine or chlorine, or by boiling for at least one minute.

Storms

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

Without adequate clothing and gear, an easy day hike or boat trip can turn into a

battle for survival. Exposure to wind, rain, or cold can result in hypothermia. This rapid loss of body heat can cause death if not treated. Early warning signs include shivering, slurred speech, memory lapses, drowsiness, and exhaustion. Cold water is a special hazard to anglers and boaters. Get into dry clothes and drink warm fluids at the first signs of hypothermia.

Stock Use

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

Stream Crossings

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

Trails

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

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



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

NPS/Peaco

Hiking and Camping in Bear Country

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 may be destroyed or removed from the park.

While Hiking

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

If You Encounter a Bear

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

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

If a Bear Approaches or Charges You

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

When Camping

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

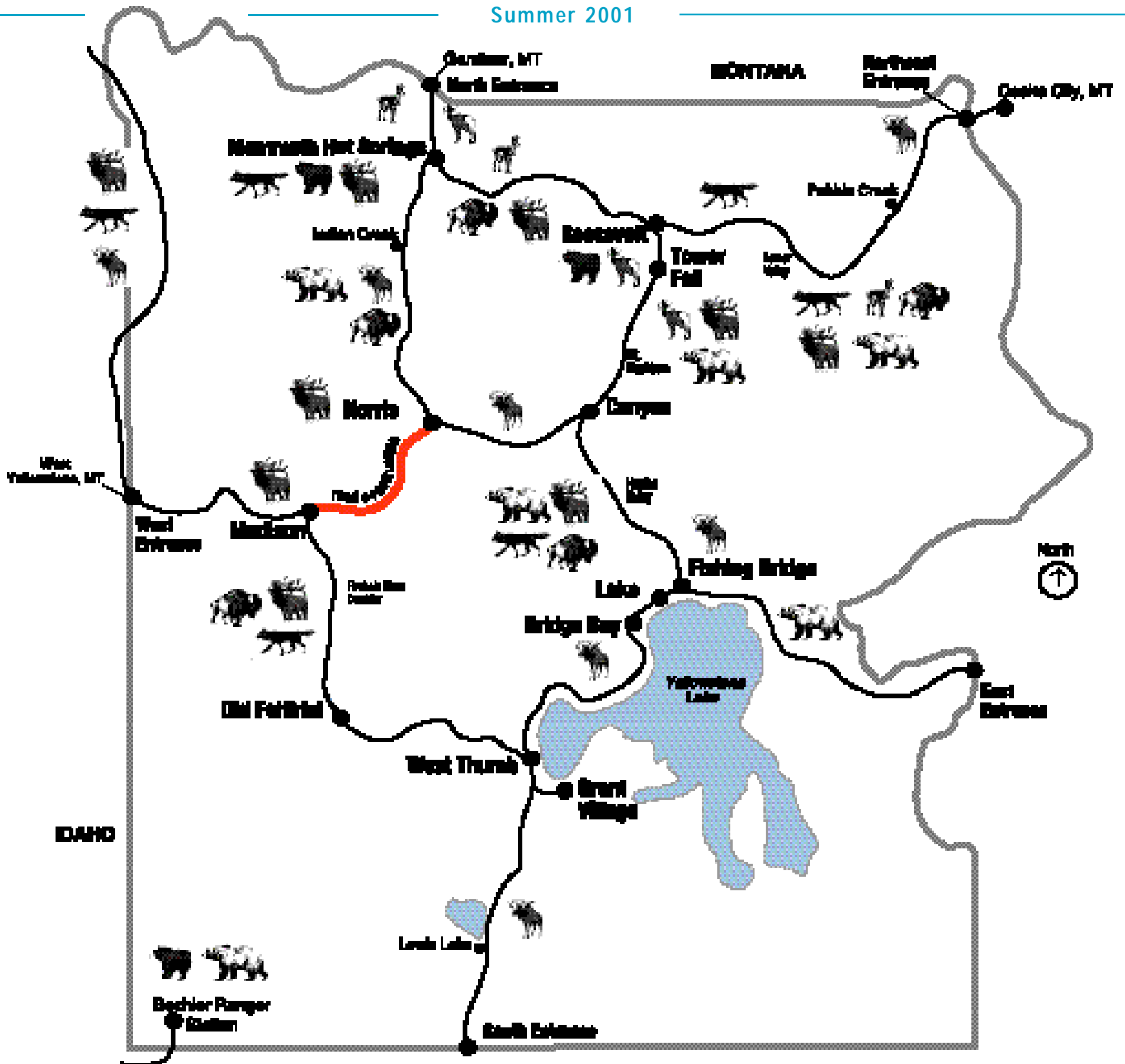
Odors attract bears. Avoid carrying or cooking odorous foods or other products. Keep a clean camp; do not cook or store food in your tent. All food, garbage, or other odorous items used for preparing or cooking food must be secured from bears. Hang all such items at least 10 feet (3 m) above the ground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

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

Be Safe In the Backcountry!

Big Mammals in Yellowstone

Summer 2001



Be a Wise Wildlife Watcher

Remember: You are a guest in the home of wildlife.

- Stay at least 100 yards (91 m) away from bears and at least 25 yards (23 m) from all other animals.
- Never stop in the middle of the road, use the pullouts. Be safe *and* legal.
- Turn off your engine.
- Always talk quietly.
- To find out what people are observing, get out of your car, approach them, and speak quietly. *Never* call or shout from your car.



Grizzly Bear



Black Bear



Bighorn Sheep



Bison



Elk



Wolf



Pronghorn



Moose

BE SURE TO READ THIS

This is a general guide to where you **MIGHT** see the big mammals that live in Yellowstone. Watch for wildlife wherever you drive or walk in the park. You might see these and other animals in other places in the park, or you might not see any wildlife at all.

Summer 2001

Fire, climate, erosion, and a vast assortment of lifeforms ranging from microbes to insects to mammals, including humans, have all played roles in the creation of the vegetative landscape of Yellowstone. Vegetation here has adapted to fire and, in some cases, may be dependent on it.

Ecologists have known for many years that wildfire is essential to the evolution of a natural setting. Records kept in Yellowstone since 1931 show that lightning starts an average of 22 fires each year. Large-scale fires burn through the conifer forests of the Yellowstone plateau every 250 to 400 years and take place in the low-elevation grasslands on average every 25 to 60 years. When fires are suppressed, the habitat gradually becomes less diverse. This, in turn, affects the variety of animals able to successfully inhabit a particular area.

In the first few decades after Yellowstone was established as the world's first national park in 1872, no effective fire fighting was done. Then, during the Army administration of Yellowstone (1886–1918), fire suppression occurred most frequently on the grasslands of the Northern Range. Throughout the rest of the park, which is largely covered by lodgepole pine forest, reliable and consistent fire suppression began with the era of modern airborne firefighting techniques of the past 30 to 40 years.

In natural areas such as Yellowstone National Park, preserving a state of wildness is a primary goal of management. In 1972, Yellowstone was one of several national parks that initiated programs to allow some naturally caused fires to burn. Between then and 1988, scientists learned much about the occurrence and behavior of fire. For example, eighty percent of the lightning starts in this period went out by themselves.

The Historic Fires of 1988

Facts About the 1988 Fires

- The summer of 1988 was the driest in the history of Yellowstone National Park.
- 9 fires caused by humans; 42 fires caused by lightning.
- 36% of the park burned (793,880 acres).
- Fires begun outside of the park burned more than half of the total acreage.
- About 300 large mammals, primarily elk, perished.
- \$120 million spent fighting the fires.
- 25,000 people employed in these efforts.
- Until July 15, naturally-caused fires allowed to burn. After that, all fires fought, regardless of their cause.
- Largest fire-fighting effort in the history of the U.S.
- Effort saved human life and property, but probably had little impact on the fires themselves.
- Rain and snow finally stopped the advance of the fires in September.

The summer of 1988 was the driest on record in Yellowstone. Though substantial precipitation fell during April and May, practically no rain fell in June, July, or August—an event previously unrecorded in the park's 112-year written record of weather conditions. In early summer, about 20 lightning-caused fires had been allowed to burn, and eleven of these fires burned themselves out.

But fires that continued to burn into the extremely dry weeks of late June and July met dramatically changed conditions. By late July, moisture content of grasses and small branches had dropped as low as 2 or 3 percent, and downed trees measured at 7 percent (kiln-dried lumber is 12 percent). After July 15, no new natural fires were allowed to burn and after July 21, all fires were fought.

The extreme weather conditions and heavy, dry accumulations of “fuel” (vegetation of various types) presented conditions rarely observed. Typical firefighting techniques were frequently ineffective because fires spread long distances by “spotting,” a phenomenon in which wind carries embers from the tops of 200-foot flames far across unburned forest to start spot fires well ahead of the main fire. Fires routinely jumped barriers that normally stopped them such as rivers, roads, and major topographic features such as the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River. Fires advanced rapidly, making frontal attacks dangerous and impossible.

By the last week of September, about 50 lightning-caused fires had occurred in the park, 8 of which were still burning. More than \$120 million had been spent on fire control efforts in the greater Yellowstone area, and most major park developments—and a few surrounding communities—had been evacuated at least once as fire approached within a few miles of them. At the operation's peak, 9,000 firefighters (including Army and Marine units), more than 100 fire engines, and dozens of helicopters participated in the complex effort to control the fires and protect developments. It was the largest such cooperative effort ever undertaken in the United States.



Protecting the Old Faithful Inn, 1988

NPS /Henry



The human face of fire

NPS/Henry

After the Fires

The 1988 fires created a mosaic of burns, partial burns, and unburned areas that provided new habitats for plants and animals.

- Fertile soils with good water-holding capacity and dense, diverse vegetation before the fire recovered quickly.
- Soils that supported very little vegetation before the fires have continued to have very little vegetation.
- Many of the forests burned in 1988 were mature lodgepole stands, and this species is now recolonizing most of the burned areas.
- The first seedlings of Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and Douglas-fir are emerging.
- Whitebark pine seedlings have appeared in all 275 study plots.
- Fire enhanced aspen reproduction and young aspens now grow throughout the park in burned areas.
- The fires have had no discernible impact on the number of grizzly bears in greater Yellowstone.
- Cavity-nesting birds, such as bluebirds, have had more dead trees for their nests; birds dependent on mature forests, such as boreal owls, lost habitat.
- Cutthroat trout spawning habitat has not been harmed, nor have the number of spawning streams declined.
- No discernible fire-related effects have been observed in the fish populations or the angling experience in the six rivers that have been monitored regularly since 1988.
- Vegetation growth has slowed erosion in watersheds that had erosion and mudslides after the fires, such as the Gibbon River.

The National Fire Plan

The 2000 fire season caught the attention of the American public when almost 93,000 wildland fires burned close to 7.4 million acres and destroyed numerous structures. President Clinton asked the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to develop recommendations on how to reduce the impacts on fire on rural communities and ensure sufficient firefighting resources for the future. A report was presented to the President on September 8, 2000, and came to be known as the “National Fire Plan.” The plan identified five key points that continue to emphasize interagency approaches:

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

The House and Senate approved an appropriations bill that funded most of the recommended actions. The bill contains about \$2.8 billion in funding for the five land management agencies involved in wildland fire management. Of this sum, \$101 million is for National Park Service projects and activities identified in the National Fire Plan.

Summer 2001

The Northern Range Controversy



NPS/Schmitt

Visitors to Yellowstone may hear differing opinions about the condition of the northern part of the park, also called the Northern Range. Some people insist the Northern Range is overgrazed by the park's hoofed animals (ungulates such as elk). You may see conditions that make you think this might be true. What you see, however, is not necessarily what it seems to be.

History

In the early twentieth century, wildlife management practices encouraged the attitude that wildlife was either good or bad. This view led to the elimination of many predators from most of the western United States, including Yellowstone, and a subsequent increase in ungulates.

By the early 1930s, scientists and managers believed wildlife grazing and drought in the early part of the century had reduced the ability of the Northern Range to support ungulates. They also believed that twice as many elk were on the range in 1932 as in 1914. And so, until 1968, the park artificially controlled elk, pronghorn, and bison populations by shooting or trapping and removing them.

By the 1960s, scientists and wildlife managers had also begun to understand the complex interconnections among and between living and non-living components in the world around us. Many definitive studies describing the young science of ecology were conducted. Based on these studies, many scientists involved with Yellowstone believed the elk and other wildlife using the Northern Range could be self-regulating. In 1968, a policy often called "natural regulation" was instituted. Along with this new policy, intensive studies began of many aspects of the Northern Range.

Points of View

In part, the controversy is due to the personal or scientific background of each person. Many urban dwellers live among intensively managed surroundings such as manicured lawns and community parks; they are not used to wild, natural ecosystems. Livestock managers and range scientists tend to view the landscape economically, intensively manipulating the land to maximize the number of animals a unit of land can sustain. Many ecologists and wilderness managers, on the other hand, believe the ecological carrying capacity of a landscape is quite different from range or economic carrying

capacity. They believe that the only constants in a naturally functioning wilderness ecosystem are variability and change. What may look bad, in fact, may be normal for a wild landscape.

Research Findings

Many intensive studies of the Northern Range have revealed no clear evidence of grassland overuse. In fact, ungulate grazing enhances the protein content of grasses, the yearly growth of big sagebrush, and the establishment of sagebrush seedlings. Neither a reduction in root biomass nor an increase in dead bunchgrass clumps has been observed. The relationship between ungulates, aspen, and willow are not so clear, and more research is needed.

The major factor influencing the size of the Northern Range elk population appears to be winter severity. Mild winters allow more elk to survive until spring, but severe winters result in significant levels of winter kill for many animals, not just elk. In severe winters, one-quarter of the herd can die. Many scientists believe the northern Yellowstone elk herd demonstrates the ecological principle of density-dependence: mortality of calves, yearlings, and adult bulls all increase with higher elk population densities.

Elk are also continuously subjected to predation by other species, including bears, wolves, coyotes, and mountain lions. The complex interdependence of these relationships results in fluctuations in the elk population. When there are lots of elk, predator numbers increase, which, in part, helps to reduce elk numbers. In the past decade, elk have continued to colonize new winter ranges north of the park as areas have been set aside for this purpose, and summers have been wet (resulting in better plant production) while winters have been generally mild. The fires of 1988 also opened many forest canopies, allowing more grasses to grow. All of these factors have increased elk survival.

National Park Service policies not only protect native species but also preserve natural ecological processes. Wherever possible, human intervention is discouraged. While controversy continues about the Northern Range and Park Service management practices, so does the ecological research on the complex relationships between the landscape and its native wildlife.

Watch Out for Exotic Invaders

Lake Trout

Yellowstone Lake is the core of the remaining undisturbed, natural habitat for Yellowstone cutthroat trout, which today survives in about 15% of its historic range. Because cutthroat trout live mainly in near-shore waters and spawn in tributary streams of the lake, as many as 42 species of birds and mammals—such as grizzly bears, raccoons, otters, white pelicans, bald eagles, and osprey—may depend on the cutthroat as a food source.

In 1994, this delicate web of life was threatened when lake trout (or Mackinaw) were discovered in Yellowstone Lake. Lake trout, native to the Great Lakes and other northern areas of North America, pose two threats to the ecosystem:

1. They eat cutthroats.
2. They do not spawn in shallow water where predators can catch them.

Since 1994, control efforts have removed approximately 27,000 lake trout. Anglers have had success catching lake trout that are between 15 and 20 inches long because these fish are found in shallow, near-shore waters in June and early July.

Whirling Disease

This disease is caused by a microscopic parasite that destroys the cartilage of juvenile trout, which may cause them to swim in a whirling motion (as if chasing their tail). Seriously infected fish have a reduced ability to feed or escape from predators, and many die. The whirling disease parasite is native to Europe. Young rainbow trout and cutthroat trout appear to be very vulnerable to the disease. Older fish and other species of trout are less susceptible (or possibly immune), but may carry the disease.

New Zealand Mud Snail

This tiny (less than 1/4 inch—see photo below) snail occurs in the Firehole, Gibbon, Madison, and Snake rivers. It often forms dense colonies on aquatic vegetation and rocks along stream-beds, crowding out native aquatic insect communities that are a primary food source for fish. Scientists are developing strategies for dealing with this invader.



NPS/Cawley



NPS/Dummit

Non-Native Plants

Aggressive non-native plant species like Dalmatian toadflax (above) are displacing native species at an alarming rate and could seriously affect the park's native plant communities, wildlife populations, and even thermal areas.

Non-native plant seeds spread on:

- muddy shoes and boots
- vehicles that have driven through "weedy" areas with seeds
- dirty construction equipment
- weed-infested hay
- contaminated sand and gravel used in road projects

Species of particular concern include Dalmatian toadflax, spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, ox-eye daisy, hounds-tongue, and leafy spurge.

You Can Help

Whirling Disease & Mud Snails

- Rinse mud, plants, and debris from all angling gear, footwear, boats, and other items used in the water before you enter Yellowstone and after leaving each water body within the park. Thoroughly inspect your gear.
- Dispose of fish entrails and snails in a waste container where the fish or snails were taken. Do not transport fish parts, except what you will consume, outside the watershed where you caught the fish.

Lake Trout

Fish for lake trout in Yellowstone Lake during June, early July, late September and early October when the fish frequent the north and southeast shores of West Thumb. At these times, many lake trout are in waters that are 10 to 20 feet deep. Lake trout are attracted to medium-sized lures that imitate small fish. **If you catch a lake trout in Yellowstone Lake and its tributaries—including the Yellowstone River—you must kill the fish.**

Non-Native Plants

If you see any of the problem plants mentioned, especially in the back country, please report them to a ranger at any visitor center or ranger station.

What's Nearby?

Summer 2001

Grand Teton National Park

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

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

Gros Ventre (360 sites)	Evening or may not fill	4/28–10/11 (noon)
Jenny Lake (49 sites)	8 AM	5/12–9/21 (noon)
Signal Mountain (86 sites)	10 AM	5/12–10/5 (noon)
Colter Bay (350 sites)	12 noon	5/19–9/21 (noon)
Lizard Creek (60 sites)	2 PM	6/9–9/4 (noon)

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 have utility hookups. The maximum length of stay is 7 days at Jenny Lake and 14 days at all other NPS campgrounds.

Lodging—Make your reservations directly, using the following phone numbers:

Jenny Lake Lodge (opens June 2)	307-733-4647
Colter Bay Cabins & RV Park (opens May 25)	800-628-9988
Flagg Ranch Village (opens May 24)	307-543-2861
	or 800-443-2311
Jackson Lake Lodge (opens May 20)	800-628-9988
Signal Mt. Lodge (opens May 12)	800-672-6012
Dornan's Cabins (all year)	307-733-2522

Lodging can also be found in communities surrounding Grand Teton.

Moose Visitor Center—Open year-round. Through 6/3, 8 AM–5 PM; 6/4–9/3, 8 AM–7 PM. Information, audiovisual programs, exhibits, permits, publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3399. Telecommunications device for the deaf only (TDD): 307-739-3400.

Colter Bay Visitor Center & Indian Arts Museum—May 12–25, 8 AM–5 PM; May 26–June 3, 8 AM–7 PM; 6/4–9/3, 8 AM–8 PM. Information, audiovisual programs, permits, and publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3594. TDD: 307-739-3544.

Jenny Lake Visitor Center—6/4–9/3, 8 AM–7 PM. Information, publications sales. Phone: 307-739-3392.

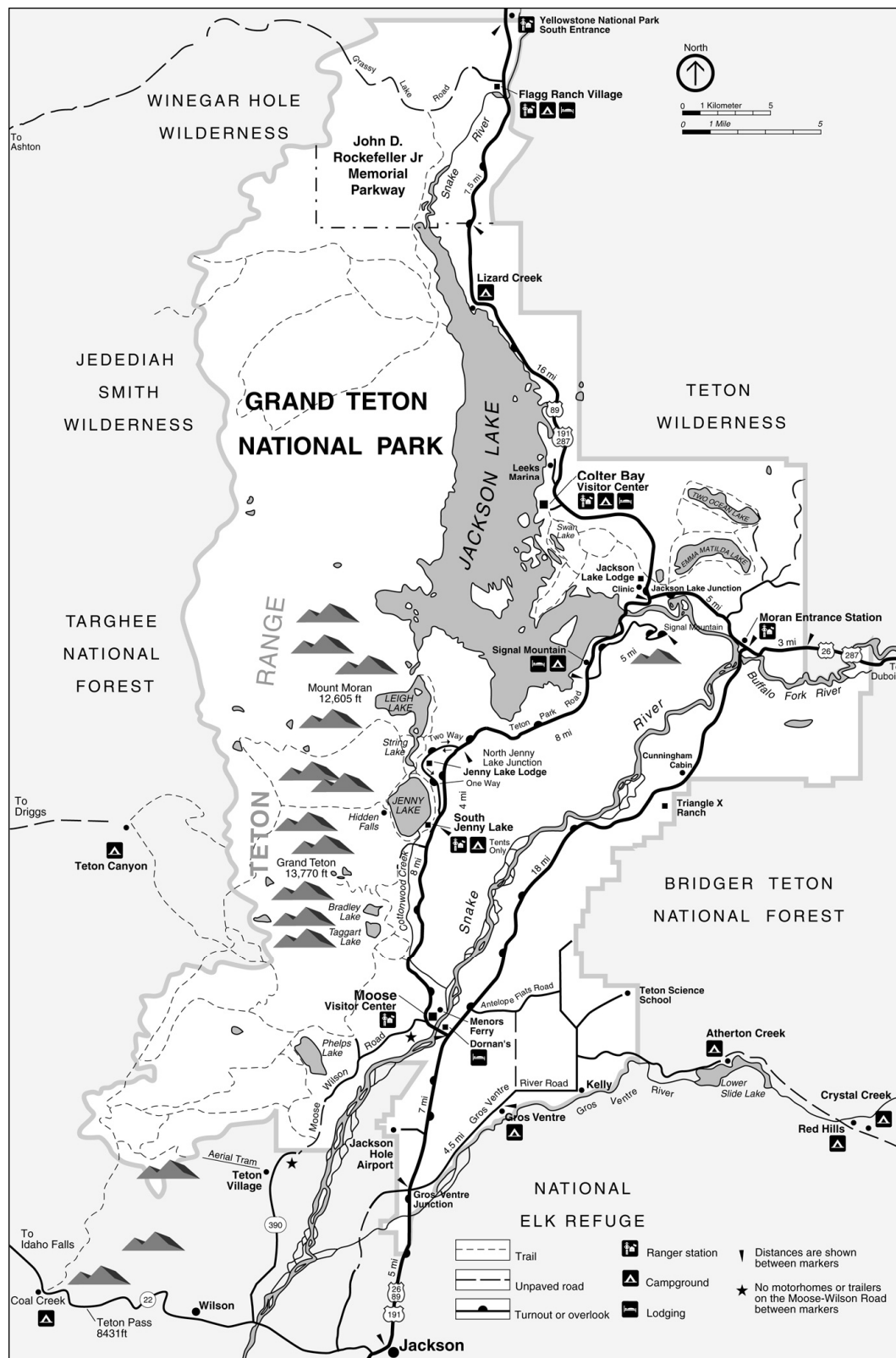
Jenny Lake Ranger Station—5/18–6/3, 8 AM–4:30 PM; 6/4–9/3, 8 AM–6 PM. Backcountry permits and climbing information. Phone: 307-739-3343.

Flagg Ranch Information Station—6/4–9/3, 9 AM–5:30 PM.

Clinic—Grand Teton Clinic, located near Jackson Lake Lodge. Daily, 5/20–10/9, 10 AM–6 PM. Call 307-543-2514 or after hours 307-733-8002. Emergency: dial 911.

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

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



Nearby National Parks and Forests

For more information on national parks and forests in the Yellowstone region, please contact:

Grand Teton National Park	307-739-3300
Glacier National Park	406-888-7800
Shoshone National Forest	307-527-6241
Gallatin National Forest	406-587-6701
Bridger-Teton National Forest	307-739-5500
Targhee National Forest	208-624-3151



Area Chambers of Commerce

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

Montana		Wyoming	
Billings	406-245-4111	Cody	307-587-2297
Bozeman	406-586-5421	Jackson	307-733-3316
Gardiner	406-848-7971	Dubois	307-455-2556
Livingston	406-222-0850	East Yellowstone/Wapiti Valley	307-587-9595
West Yellowstone	406-646-7701	Idaho	
Lodging only	406-646-9488	Idaho Falls	208-523-1010
Cooke City–Silver Gate	406-838-2495	Eastern Idaho Visitor Info Center	800-634-3246
Red Lodge	406-446-1718		

Friends of Yellowstone

Summer 2001

You Can Help Preserve and Protect Yellowstone

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

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



Yellowstone Park Foundation

The Yellowstone Park Foundation is a non-profit organization dedicated exclusively to funding projects that protect, preserve, and enhance Yellowstone National Park. Shrinking federal budgets over the years have created a \$600–700 million operating and infrastructure backlog for the park. The Foundation's mission is to raise money for important projects and programs in Yellowstone that otherwise would go unfunded.

Since January 1997 the Foundation has raised in excess of \$10 million to fund more than 45 projects for Yellowstone, including the restoration of westslope cutthroat trout and the relocation of the Pelican Valley Trail out of prime grizzly bear habitat. Current projects that the Foundation has committed to fund include new interpretive exhibits for the museum at Fishing Bridge, restoration of the popular Fan Creek Trail, and efforts to conserve the threatened lynx.

The Foundation also supports several important ongoing projects:

- The Yellowstone Wolf Project, which tracks and monitors the habits, habitat needs, and ecological impacts of Yellowstone's new wolf packs;
- A new Visitor Education Center to replace the current visitor center at Old Faithful, which is too small to accommodate the more than three million people who visit Yellowstone each year.

The Yellowstone Park Foundation receives no government support. It relies solely on the generous contributions of private individuals, foundations, and corporations to help protect and preserve Yellowstone for our enjoyment and that of future generations.

Yellowstone needs your help, now more than ever. Donors of \$25 or more to the Yellowstone Park Foundation are listed in Yellowstone's Honor Book at Old Faithful for one year. Donors of \$1,000 or more receive special recognition on the Honor Wall for one year. Please help protect the wildlife and wonders of the park by becoming a Friend of Yellowstone.



Yellowstone Association

Public appreciation and dedication have ensured Yellowstone's protection and preservation for more than 125 years. The non-profit Yellowstone Association has dedicated itself to fostering this critical public support through education since its founding in 1933 and, with the help of visitors like you, has provided funding of more than \$7,800,000 to Yellowstone National Park in support of educational, historical, and scientific projects.

How can you help?

First, visit a Yellowstone Association educational bookstore, located in all park visitor centers. **One hundred percent** of the profit from your purchase is returned directly to Yellowstone to fund critical educational programs, scientific research, ranger-interpreter training, and program supplies.

Second, become a member of the Yellowstone Association and provide substantial support to Yellowstone while receiving a year's subscription to the Association's informative Yellowstone newsletter and to Yellowstone Today, the official **park newspaper**, both published quarterly. You will also receive a **15% discount** on purchases in Association park bookstores and a discount on Yellowstone Association Institute **classes**. In appreciation for their contribution, members who join in the park will also receive their choice of a large, beautiful, and reusable fabric **book bag** depicting either a grizzly bear, gray wolf, or bison.

For more information on Association membership or activities, ask one of our helpful staff members at any park visitor center or write P.O. Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call 307-344-2296. You can also visit our website at www.YellowstoneAssociation.org.

Yes, make me a Friend of Yellowstone National Park!

Contributor \$25 Supporter \$50 Guardian \$100 Steward \$1,000 Other

Enclosed is a tax-deductible gift of _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone () _____ Charge to: MC Visa

Credit Card # _____ Exp. Date _____

Make checks payable to The Yellowstone Park Foundation.

The Yellowstone Park Foundation

37 East Main, Suite 4
Bozeman, MT 59715 406-586-6303
or visit our website @ www.ypf.org

YES!

I want to help preserve Yellowstone through education.

To receive all the benefits of membership, visit any park visitor center or complete and mail this form with your dues to: The Yellowstone Association, P.O. Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Annual dues: Associate\$30 Patron\$250
 Contributing.....\$50 Sponsor\$500
 Sustaining\$100 Benefactor\$1,000

Make checks payable to The Yellowstone Association.

Charge to: _____ VISA _____ Mastercard _____ Discover

Card # _____ Expiration Date _____

Signature _____ PNP

Services in the Park

Summer 2001

Comprehensive Medical Care in a Wilderness Setting...

Lake Clinic, Pharmacy, & Hospital

May 21–September 15
Emergency Room: 24-hour service
Clinic hours: 8:30 AM–8:30 PM, daily
Phone: 307-242-7241

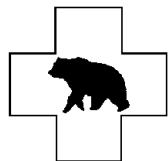
Mammoth Clinic

Open year-round
Hours: 8:30 AM–1 PM; 2 PM–5 PM,
Monday–Friday
Phone: 307-344-7965

Old Faithful Clinic

May 11–October 14
Hours: 8:30 AM–5 PM
Phone: 307-545-7325

- Board Certified physicians
- Prompt personal, family, and emergency medical care
- For emergencies, dial 911



Yellowstone Park Medical Services

A division of West Park Hospital—
Cody, Wyoming

We're there when you need us!

Yellowstone Park Medical Services

Yellowstone Park Medical Services Division of West Park Hospital in Cody, Wyoming, has offered medical care to Yellowstone's visitors, employees, and residents since 1980.

At the Mammoth Clinic, a board-certified physician provides year-round health care to the Yellowstone Park community. Experienced registered nurses and office staff complete the team, offering courteous, professional family and emergency medical care.

In the summer, the operation grows to meet the needs of the park's increased number of visitors and the employees who serve them. Outpatient services are provided at Lake Hospital and Old Faithful Clinic as well as at Mammoth Clinic.

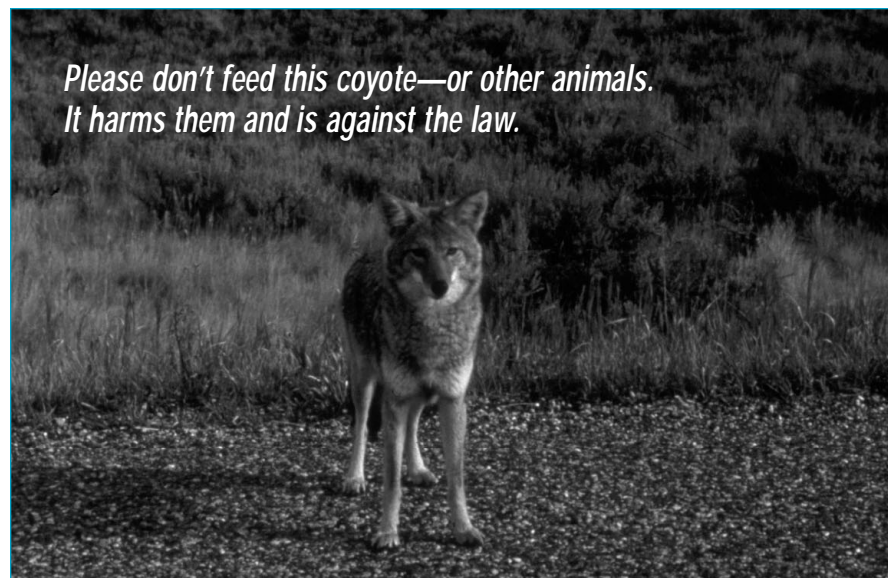
Lake Hospital is also an acute-care facility with ten inpatient beds, clinical laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, and 24-hour ambulance and emergency services. The staff is assembled from highly qualified, experienced professionals from across the country.

For information on employment for the 2001 season (both professional and nonprofessional positions are available), send a resume to: Yellowstone Park Medical Services, 707 Sheridan Avenue, Cody, WY 82414 or call 800-654-9447, ext. 462.

CELLULARONE

CellularOne is proud to offer service in Yellowstone!

Bozeman, MT 585-7524 • Livingston, MT 222-1800 • Cody, WY 527-7700



NPS/Douglas

HAMILTON STORES INC.

EST. 1915

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



Serving the traveling public since 1915, Hamilton Stores, Inc., offers a wide variety of merchandise, including Yellowstone souvenirs, gifts, film and photo supplies, souvenir T-shirts and sweatshirts, winter accessories, groceries, and food, including hot and cold beverages, beer, and liquor.

Mammoth General Store is open year-round to serve the traveling public and, for your convenience, is an authorized UPS shipping agent.

We are also happy to invite you to visit our on-line catalog at:
www.hamiltonstores.com

Hamilton Stores—Oldest Park Concessioner

The 1872 Act that set the park aside “for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and the protection of the natural and scenic treasures therein” also granted leases for the various concessioners who served the public. For the first decade of the park's official existence, no lease to sell general store merchandise was issued. Then, in 1882, Henry E. Klamer applied for and received permits to provide fresh meat to camps and hotels, to pasture and slaughter beef cattle, operate a dairy herd, and to open a general store in the Old Faithful area of the park.

In 1915, a year after the Klamer General Store was purchased by Charles Ashworth Hamilton, horse transportation in Yellowstone reached its zenith. Three thousand “hayburners” pulled Yellowstone wagons, coaches, surreys, freight wagons, and—grandest of all—double-decker 26-passenger Tallyhos or stagecoaches. However, autos were allowed into the park for the first time that year, and Charles Hamilton quickly spotted the tire marks in the dirt. In the next

five years he acquired store concessions at Lake and Fishing Bridge, and he built filling stations at each location. This was the start of what was to become the oldest, privately owned family concession in the National Park system, serving the traveling public for more than 75 years.

Hamilton Stores invites you to visit its locations during the summer season for a bit of that history—most especially, the original store at Old Faithful (the Lower Basin Store) and the General Store in the Lake area. The upper store at Old Faithful and the Fishing Bridge General Store also convey rustic charm. The newest store, Grant Village General Store, was built and decorated with the crafts of many Montana artisans. The general store at Mammoth Hot Springs, open year-round, can also be seen in historic photos from around the turn-of-the-century with horse-drawn stagecoaches and people in period dress in front of the store.

Services in the Park

Summer 2001

Discover New "Trails"

This summer, you can hike to your heart's content with a brand new "Trails Through Yellowstone" package, the latest result of the partnership between Yellowstone National Park Lodges and the Yellowstone Association Institute. This was inspired by the popularity of the "Experience Yellowstone" packages offered in the winter.

Join a Yellowstone Association Institute naturalist for four days of hiking, wildlife viewing, and discovery in the world's first national park. Popular winter "Wonderland" instructor, Nancy Procter, will lead tours each week from May 6 through October 4. Comfortable accommodations and excellent meals will be provided at the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel. This is an active program with daily hikes.

Packages begin each week on Sunday with an evening orientation with Nancy. Monday brings wildlife watching in Lamar Valley (can you spot a wolf?); Tuesday features an interpretive tour of the Old Faithful area; on Wednesday take a day hike in Yellowstone's spectacular backcountry; and then Thursday go for short interpretive hikes in the Canyon area and explore Hayden Valley.

"Trails" package includes:

- Expert instruction by Institute naturalist
- Four nights at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel in room with private bath
- Four breakfasts and lunches per person
- In-park transportation by 15-passenger van
- Optional evening programs

Package rates:

- Double Occupancy: \$509.00 per person plus tax
- Single Occupancy: \$689.00 per person plus tax

Special "Shoulder Season" rates for weeks of May 6, 13, 20, 27, and September 23, 30:

- Double Occupancy: \$447.00 per person plus tax
- Single Occupancy: \$565.00 per person plus tax

(Yellowstone Association members receive \$10 discount upon check-in. For even lower rates, inquire about a room without private bath.)

Visit www.TravelYellowstone.com for more information, or call 307-344-5566 to reserve your Trails Through Yellowstone package.



There's no better way to discover Yellowstone National Park's splendor than with our "Trails Through Yellowstone" package. Designed to educate as well as fascinate, this 4-day excursion is led by a Yellowstone Association Institute naturalist and takes you beyond mere sightseeing to show you the depth of Yellowstone's magnificence. From wildlife watching in Lamar Valley, to an interpretive tour of the Old Faithful area, to day hikes in Yellowstone's back country and Grand Canyon, you'll discover first-hand why this place is unlike any other. Yellowstone. Don't just see it, experience it.



Let the memories begin.

*Valid 5/6/01 through 10/4/01. Sunday through Thursday, based on availability, includes room with bath. Rate is per person, double occupancy. Tax not included.

"Trails through Yellowstone" package starts at \$509.00* and includes four nights stay, breakfasts and lunches, in-park transportation, and evening programs. Visit www.TravelYellowstone.com or call us at 307.344.5566 for more information and other "Experience Yellowstone" packages.

Amfac is an authorized concessioner of the National Park Service.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

EMERGENCY: 911

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

Park Information: 307-344-7381

Yellowstone Today is produced by the Division of Interpretation, National Park Service, Yellowstone National Park, in cooperation with the Yellowstone Association and park concessioners.



The Montana Power Company

Providing electricity to
Yellowstone National Park since 1959.
May your visit to Yellowstone be memorable.

www.mtpower.com

YPSS
YELLOWSTONE PARK
SERVICE STATIONS



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

Tires • Batteries • Automobile Accessories

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

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

YPSS Celebrates Yellowstone Explorers of Yesteryear and Today

In the 1850s, late spring snows thwarted the efforts of Captain William F. Reynolds of the Corps of Topographical Engineers to cross the Yellowstone Plateau. Lamenting his circumstances, Capt. Reynolds wrote:

We were compelled to content ourselves with listening to marvelous tales of burning plains, immense lakes, and boiling springs without being able to verify these wonders. I know of but two white men who claim to have visited this part of the Yellowstone valley—James Bridger and Robert Meldrum. The narratives of both of these men are very remarkable, and Bridger in one of his recitals describes an immense boiling spring that is the very counterpart of the geysers of Iceland. . . . I have little doubt that he spoke of what he had actually seen. The burning plains described by these men may be volcanic, or

more probably beds of lignite, similar to those on Powder River, which are known to be in a state of ignition. Bridger also insisted that immediately west [north] of the point at which we made our final effort to penetrate this singular valley, there is a stream of considerable size, which divides and flows down either side of the watershed, thus discharging its waters into both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Having seen this phenomenon on a small scale in the highlands of Maine, where a rivulet discharges a portion of its waters into the Atlantic and the remainder into the St. Lawrence, I am prepared to concede that Bridger's "Two Ocean River" may be a verity.

We trust your exploration of Yellowstone will satisfy your desire to see and experience all of the things Capt. Raynolds only heard about.

Lodging, Food, Gas, Activities

Summer 2001

Bridge Bay

Stores

Bridge Bay Marina Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): June 1–September 16

Other Services

Bridge Bay Marina—Dock rental: May 25–September 16
Scenicruiser excursions: June 2–September 16
Outboards, guide boats: June 15–September 9

Canyon

Lodging

Canyon Lodge—Rooms, cabins: June 1–September 16

Food Services

Canyon Lodge Dining Room: June 1–September 16
Canyon Lodge Cafeteria: June 1–August 27
Canyon Picnic Shop—(light meals, snacks, & fast foods): June 1–September 15

Stores

**Canyon Nature Store (light meals, snacks, fast foods, photo shop, gifts, & souvenirs): April 27–October 21
Canyon General Store (light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 19–September 26
Canyon Lodge Gift Shop: June 1–September 16

Service Stations

***Canyon Village: April 27–November 4
Canyon Repair Service: May 25–September 3
Wrecker service: April 27–November 4

Other Services

Canyon Village Campground—Showers and laundry: June 1–September 9
Canyon Lodge—Trail rides: June 23–September 1

Fishing Bridge

Stores

Fishing Bridge RV Park Gift Shop: May 18–September 23
**Fishing Bridge General Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 12–September 19

Service Stations

***Fishing Bridge Service Station: May 11–September 19
Fishing Bridge Repair Service: May 25–September 3
Wrecker service: May 25–September 3
Fishing Bridge LP Gas Plant: May 25–September 19

Other Services

Fishing Bridge RV Park—Showers and laundry: May 18–September 23

Grant Village

Lodging

Grant Village—Rooms: May 25–September 30

Food Services

*Grant Village Restaurant: May 25–September 30
Lake House at Grant: May 25–September 23

Stores

Grant Village Ministore (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 11–October 2
Grant Village General Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 26–September 25
Grant Village Gift Shop: May 25–September 30

Service Stations

***Grant Village Service Station: May 18–September 29
Grant Village Repair Service: May 25–September 3
Wrecker service: May 25–September 24
Grant Village LP Gas Plant: May 25–September 29

Other Services

Grant Village Campground—Showers and laundry: June 21–September 30

Lake Yellowstone

Lodging

Lake Yellowstone Hotel—Rooms, cabins: May 18–October 8
Lake Lodge—Cabins: June 10–September 16

Food Services

* Lake Yellowstone Hotel Dining Room: May 18–October 8
Lake Lodge Cafeteria: June 10–September 16
Lake Yellowstone Hotel Deli: May 18–October 7

Stores

Lake General Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 18–October 7
Lake Yellowstone Hotel Gift Shop: May 18–October 8
Lake Lodge Gift Shop: June 10–September 16

Other Services

Lake Hospital, Clinic, and Pharmacy: May 21–September 15; 307-242-7241
Lake Lodge—Laundry: June 10–September 16

Mammoth Hot Springs

Lodging

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel—Rooms and cabins: May 4–October 8

Food Services

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Dining Room: May 4–Oct. 8
Mammoth Terrace Grill: May 4–October 14

Stores

Mammoth General Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): Open year-round
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Gift Shop: May 4–October 8

Service Stations

***Mammoth Hot Springs Service Station: May 9–Oct. 8

Other Services

Mammoth Hot Springs—Trail rides: May 19–September 16
Mammoth Clinic—Open year-round; five days a week; 8:30 AM–5PM, closed 1–2 PM; 307-344-7965

Old Faithful

Lodging

Old Faithful Inn—Rooms: May 11–October 14
Old Faithful Snow Lodge—Rooms and cabins: May 4–October 14
Old Faithful Lodge—Cabins: May 18–Sept. 16

Food Services

*Old Faithful Inn Dining Room: May 11–October 14
Old Faithful Inn, Pony Express Snack Shop: May 11–October 13
Old Faithful Snow Lodge Restaurant: May 4–October 14
Old Faithful Snow Lodge, Geyser Grill Fast Food: May 18–November 4
Old Faithful Lodge Cafeteria: May 18–September 15
Old Faithful Lodge Snack Shops: May 18–September 23

Stores

Old Faithful Inn Gift Shop: May 11–October 14
Old Faithful Snow Lodge Gift Shop: May 4–November 4
Old Faithful Lodge Gift Shop: May 18–Sept. 30
**Old Faithful Photo Shop (light meals, snacks, fast foods, photo shop, gifts, & souvenirs): April 20–October 21
Old Faithful Basin Lower Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 4–October 14
Old Faithful Basin Upper Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 11–October 3

Service Stations

***Old Faithful, Lower Service Station: April 20–Nov. 4
Old Faithful, Upper Service Station: May 25–August 20
Old Faithful Repair Service: May 25–August 20
Wrecker service: April 20–November 4

Other Services

Old Faithful Clinic: May 11–October 14; 307-545-7325
Old Faithful Lodge—Showers: May 18–September 16
Old Faithful Snow Lodge—Public Laundry: May 4–Oct. 14

Roosevelt/Tower

Lodging

Roosevelt Lodge—Cabins: June 8–September 3

Food Services

Roosevelt Lodge Dining Room: June 8–September 3
Roosevelt Lodge Dinner Cookout: June 9–September 2

Stores

Roosevelt Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): June 8–September 2
Roosevelt Lodge Gift Shop: June 8–September 3
Tower Fall Store (general store, light meals, snacks, & fast foods): May 25–September 23

Service Stations

Tower Junction Service Station: June 8–September 3

Other Services

Trail rides: June 8–September 2
Stagecoach Rides: June 8–September 2

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

** These locations offer one hour film processing.

*** Diesel fuel is available at these stations.

Reservations

CALL Yellowstone National Park Lodges,
307-344-7311 or TDD 307-344-5395, for lodging,
dining, camping, and activity reservations.

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

Automatic Banking

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

Medical Services

Mammoth Clinic—Open year-round; five days a week, 8:30 AM–5PM, closed 1–2 PM; 307-344-7965
Old Faithful Clinic—May 11–Oct. 14; 8:30 AM–5PM; 307-545-7325
Lake Hospital, Clinic, and Pharmacy—May 21–September 15; daily, 8:30 AM–8:30 PM; 307-242-7241

Campgrounds

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

Motorcoach Tours

Circle of Fire—Departs from Lake Yellowstone Hotel, Fishing Bridge RV Park, Bridge Bay Campground, Canyon Lodge
Washburn Expedition—Departs from Lake Yellowstone Hotel, Fishing Bridge RV Park, Bridge Bay Campground, Canyon Lodge
Yellowstone in a Day—Departs from Gardiner, MT and Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel
Hayden Valley Twilight Tour—Departs from Canyon

Backcountry Tours

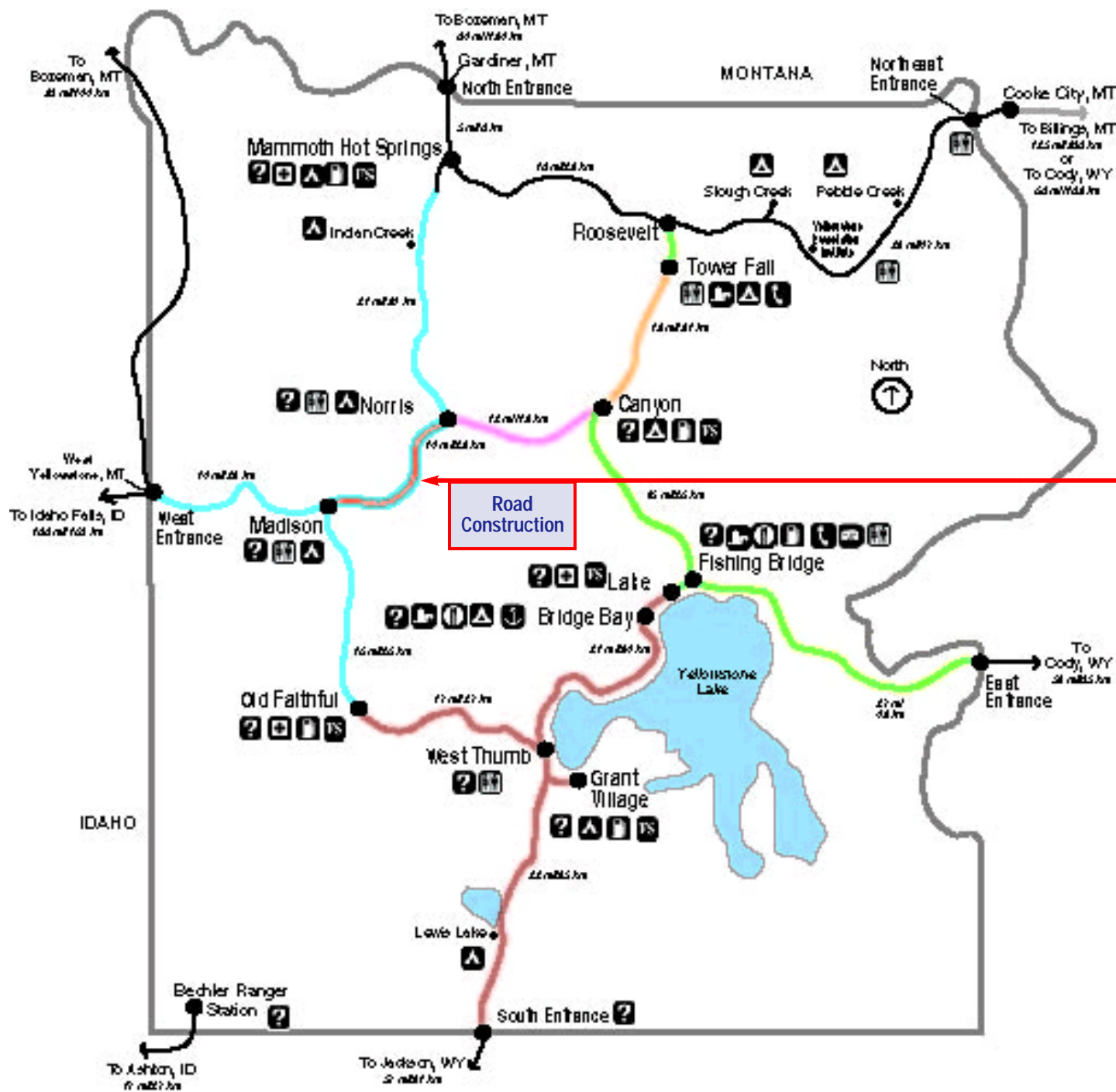
June–September: write to Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or call the National Park Service, 307-344-7381, for a list of certified outfitters.

Yellowstone Roads and Facilities

Park Information: 307-344-7381

TDD: 307-344-2386

Emergency: dial 911



Tentative Schedule

Road Construction Madison to Norris 2001

April 15–May 25 (noon)
Open 24 hrs/day
30 minute delays

May 25 (noon)–May 29 (6 AM)
Open without delays

May 29
Open 6 AM–9 PM
with delays
ROAD CLOSED 9 PM–6 AM

May 30–August 26
Open 9 AM–9 PM
30 minute delays
CLOSED 9 PM–9 AM EACH DAY

July 1, 9 AM–July 5, 9 AM
Open without delays

August 27
Closes for the season

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

Visitor center or information station	Gasoline/ fuel	Lodging
General store	Marina	Telephones
Food service	Clinic or hospital	Campground
Full Services (includes lodging, food service, store, rest rooms, phone)	Restrooms	Camping: hard-sided units only

For a more detailed map, and more wildlife and area information, consult the Yellowstone Official Map & Guide.



This map is 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.