

YELLOWSTONE Today



Summer 2005

Official Newspaper of Yellowstone National Park

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

Yellowstone National Park's Mission

Preserved within Yellowstone National Park are Old Faithful and the majority of the world's geysers and hot springs. An outstanding mountain wildland with clean water and air, Yellowstone is home of the grizzly bear and wolf and free-ranging herds of bison and elk. Centuries-old sites and historic buildings that reflect the unique heritage of America's first national park are also protected. Yellowstone National Park serves as a model and inspiration for national parks throughout the world.

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Wolves were restored to Yellowstone ten years ago. Learn more about them on page 9.

Welcome to the World's First National Park

Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872 to protect the unique geysers and other hydrothermal features. Visitors like yourself come to enjoy these unique features and to view the abundant wildlife. The park is the core of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem—one of the largest intact temperate zone ecosystems remaining on the planet. It's home to the spectacular Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River and Yellowstone Lake, the largest high elevation lake in North America.

Protect yourself in Yellowstone by:

- ★ staying on all boardwalks and trails in hydrothermal areas
- ★ keeping children within reach in these areas
- ★ staying at least 25 yards away from all animals except . . .
- ★ staying at least 100 yards away from BEARS.

For more safety tips, see page 2.

SPEED KILLS

more than 100 deer, moose, bears, elk, bison, wolves each year

SLOW DOWN

and save a life

Help Protect Wildlife Near Roads

- ◆ Always expect animals to be on or near the road.
- ◆ Follow the speed limit (maximum 45 mph unless otherwise posted).
- ◆ Increase caution at night and during wet or wintry conditions.

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Watch Wildlife Safely

Please remember that Yellowstone is not a zoo and the animals are not tame. **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 see 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, and coyotes.**

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

COYOTES quickly learn habits like roadside feeding. This may lead to aggressive behavior toward humans and can increase the risk of the coyote being hit by a vehicle or destroyed by management. Do not feed any wildlife.

BEARS live throughout the park. Be alert for tracks, do not approach carcasses, and avoid surprising bears in any location or situation.

Page 7, "Hiking and Fishing in Bear Country," provides information on precautions and bear encounters.

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

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DANGER!

SCALDING WATER

Beautiful but deadly: Yellowstone's hydrothermal features can kill you. Their waters are frequently near or above boiling. Their crust is thin, breaks easily, and often overlies scalding water.

- ◆ **Stay on boardwalks and designated trails.** They protect you and delicate formations.
- ◆ **Keep your children close to you at all times;** make sure they understand the danger.
- ◆ **Pets are prohibited** in hydrothermal areas.
- ◆ Swimming or bathing is prohibited in hydrothermal pools or streams where water flows entirely from a hydrothermal spring or pool.
- ◆ **Where swimming is allowed, swim at your own risk.** Yellowstone's natural waters tend to be very hot or very cold, and immersion in extreme temperature water can be fatal. Thermal water can also harbor organisms that cause a fatal meningitis infection and Legionnaires' disease. Exposing your head to thermal water by immersion, splashing, touching your face, or inhaling steam increases your risk of burns and infection.

TOXIC GASES

Toxic gases exist in Yellowstone. Dangerous levels of hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide have been measured in some hydrothermal areas. **If you feel sick, leave the location immediately.**

NPS/T.Madsen

Other Rules and Safety Information

Fishing & Boating Fishing, boating, and using float tubes require permits. Regulations and seasonal restrictions apply to fishing. See page 6 and the park fishing regulations.

Backcountry Permits Permits are required for overnight backcountry use. See page 7.

Bicycling Bicycling is permitted on established public roads, parking areas, and designated routes; it is not allowed on backcountry trails and boardwalks. For details, ask for the bicycling brochure at a visitor center. Even for short trips, wear safety gear, including helmet and high visibility clothing. Bicycle cautiously: Roads are narrow and winding with few shoulders. Motorists often do not see bicyclists or give them enough space on the road; some pass on hill crests and blind curves. Motor homes or vehicles towing trailers may have wide mirrors. Long distances exist between services and facilities. Elevations range from 5,300 to 8,860 feet (1,615–2,700 m).

Falling Trees Avoid areas with dead trees (snags). They 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; be aware of your physical limitations; don't overexert. Drink plenty of water to forestall dehydration from altitude and dry climate. Stop and rest often.

Pets Pets must be leashed. They are prohibited on all trails, in the backcountry, and in hydrothermal 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 Locations shown on the Official Map and Guide; those with fire grates are listed in a free handout available at visitor centers. Liquid or gas fuel stoves or self-contained charcoal grills may be used for cooking at all locations. Most picnic areas have vault toilets; only Madison has drinking water. Overnight camping is not allowed in picnic areas.

Seat Belts Each vehicle occupant must have a safety belt or child restraint system fastened when the vehicle is in motion.

Stream Crossing Check at local ranger stations for current stream conditions.

Swimming Yellowstone's waters are typically very hot or very cold, and immersion in extreme temperature water can be fatal. Where swimming is allowed, swim at your own risk. See "Danger! Scalding Water" at left.

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

Traffic Most park roads are narrow, rough, and busy; some steep sections have sharp drop-offs. Ice and road damage occur year-round. Drive cautiously and courteously; you must use pullouts to observe wildlife or scenery and to allow other vehicles to pass. Watch for animals on the road, especially at night.

Weapons No firearms or weapons, including state-permitted concealed weapons, are allowed in Yellowstone. Unloaded firearms may be transported in a vehicle when the weapon is cased, broken down or rendered inoperable, and stored in a manner that prevents ready use. Ammunition must be placed in a separate compartment of the vehicle.

CAUTION: Wildlife Jams

Habituated wild animals learn people are not a threat and will tolerate people at close distances. Many animals—including bears, bison, coyotes, elk, and bighorn sheep—become habituated, especially along park roads. To protect yourself and wildlife, follow these guidelines when viewing or photographing roadside wildlife, whether you are alone or in a wildlife jam:

- ◆ Park in established turnouts and make sure your car is completely off the paved roadway.
- ◆ Make sure you put your vehicle into park, and engage your parking brake.
- ◆ If you exit your vehicle, stay near your vehicle so you can get inside if the bear or other wildlife approaches.
- ◆ Avoid being struck by a moving vehicle, do not stand in the roadway to view or photograph wildlife.
- ◆ Never surround, crowd, approach, or follow wildlife.
- ◆ Don't block an animal's line of travel.
- ◆ Do not run or make sudden movements—this may cause predators to attack.
- ◆ If other people in the area are putting you in danger, leave the scene and/or notify a park ranger.
- ◆ Do not ever feed wildlife, including birds.

- ◆ speeding (radar enforced)
- ◆ driving while intoxicated (open container law enforced)
- ◆ leaving detachable side mirrors attached when not pulling trailers
- ◆ traveling off-road by vehicle or bicycle

These Actions Are Illegal

- ◆ improperly storing food (see pages 6–7)
- ◆ violating camping regulations & rules
- ◆ having pets off leash or on trails and boardwalks
- ◆ littering
- ◆ swimming in hydrothermal pools
- ◆ traveling off boardwalks in hydrothermal areas
- ◆ removing or possessing natural (antlers, etc.) or cultural (artifacts) features
- ◆ violating fishing regulations
- ◆ feeding or approaching wildlife
- ◆ spotlighting (viewing with artificial light) elk, deer, or other animals
- ◆ calling in elk by imitating their calls or using buglers
- ◆ imitating wolf howls
- ◆ using electronic equipment capable of tracking wildlife

Know These Numbers

25

= the number of YARDS you must stay away from all wildlife—except . . .

100

= the number of YARDS you must stay away from a bear

45

= the maximum speed limit in the park unless otherwise posted

911

= the number to call in an emergency

Questions? Ask a ranger at these locations!

Albright Visitor Center, Mammoth

Information, bookstore, and exhibits on wildlife and history. Films on the park and the national park idea. Call 307-344-2263.

Open daily, year-round.

Through May 27: 9 AM–5 PM

May 28 and thereafter: 8 AM–7 PM

Canyon Visitor Center

Information and bookstore. Call 307-242-2550.

Open daily beginning May 28: 8 AM–7 PM

Fishing Bridge Visitor Center

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

Open daily beginning May 28: 8 AM–7 PM

Grant Visitor Center

Information, bookstore, exhibits, video on the role of fire in Yellowstone. Call 307-242-2650.

Open daily beginning May 28: 8 AM–7 PM

Sign Language Interpreters

Sign language interpreters for National Park Service interpretive programs need to be arranged three weeks in advance. Call 307-344-2251.

Junior Ranger Station (at Madison Information Station)

Open daily beginning June 4: 9 AM–5 PM

Madison Information Station

Information and bookstore. Call 307-344-2821.

Open daily beginning June 4: 9 AM–5 PM

Museum of the National Park Ranger, Norris

Exhibits at historic soldier station trace development of the park ranger profession; video shown.

Open daily beginning May 28: 9 AM–5 PM

Norris Geyser Basin Museum & Information Station

Information, bookstore, and exhibits on the hydrothermal features of Yellowstone.

Call 307-344-2812.

Open daily beginning May 28: 10 AM–5 PM

Old Faithful Visitor Center

Information, bookstore, and geyser eruption predictions. Award-winning film about hydrothermal features. Call 307-545-2750.

Open daily beginning April 22.

April 22–May 27: 9 AM–5 pm

May 28 and thereafter: 8 AM–7 PM;

information window until 8 PM

West Thumb Information Station

Information and bookstore.

Open daily beginning May 28: 9 AM–5 PM

West Yellowstone Visitor Information Center

Information, publications. West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce staff available year-round, Monday–Friday, 8 AM–5 PM.

NPS rangers available daily beginning April 22,

8 AM–4 PM; May 29 and thereafter, 8 AM–8 PM.

Call 406-646-4403.

See the special insert for activities, walks, and talks led by park rangers throughout the park.

Self-Guiding Trails

Stretch your legs on these self-guiding trails. Check at a visitor center for current conditions and to purchase a trail guide for 50¢. The guides are also available at each trail (except Forces of the Northern Range).

Canyon Area View the colorful Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River and the Upper and Lower Falls from overlooks; see why viewpoints are named Inspiration, Grandview, and Artist Point.

Fort Yellowstone Enjoy a walking tour of this historic site at Mammoth Hot Springs. Most buildings were constructed while the U.S. Army managed the park (1886–1918). They are now Yellowstone National Park headquarters.

Fountain Paint Pot View examples of the four types of hydrothermal features: geysers, hot springs, fumaroles, and mudpots.

Mammoth Hot Springs Hot spring activity sculpts ever-changing travertine terraces. Walk through active and inactive areas and enjoy a scenic drive through the Upper Terraces.

Mud Volcano Area Discover turbulent and explosive mudpots, such as Mud Volcano, Dragon's Mouth, and Sulphur Caldron.

Norris Geyser Basin Explore the hottest, most dynamic geyser basin in the park, which includes Steamboat, the world's tallest geyser, and Echinus, the world's largest acidic geyser.

Old Faithful The world's largest concentration of geysers is located in the Upper Geyser Basin. View Old Faithful then walk trails past hundreds of geysers and hot springs.

West Thumb Geyser Basin Boiling springs and geysers, including the famous Fishing Cone, discharge their waters into Yellowstone Lake, with the Absaroka Mountains as a backdrop.

Forces of the Northern Range

Exhibits reveal how volcanoes, glaciers, and fire shaped the landscape here and help identify the area's plants and animals.

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You can see mudpots at Mud Volcano and Fountain Paint Pot

NPS Photo

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Tips & Highlights

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Summer 2005

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Travel Tips

- ◆ Allow plenty of time to drive from place to place. Speed limits are 45 mph (73 kph) or lower; narrow, winding roads warrant slower speeds in many sections; and traffic is often heavy and slow.
- ◆ Allow extra time when passing through or detouring around road construction (see map on back page).
- ◆ Traffic is heavy from mid-June to mid-September with midday peaks.
- ◆ Allow extra time for crossing mountain passes; they are all over 8,000 ft (2427 m).
- ◆ Grand Loop Road passes major scenic attractions: 142 miles (229 km) total; Upper Loop, 70 miles (113 km); Lower Loop, 96 miles (155 km).

Note: Driving the full Grand Loop Road is not possible this year until August 19 when Dunraven Pass reopens.

Only One Day Here?

Tips from Yellowstone's Rangers

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.
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 on the shore of Yellowstone Lake.
4. Visit Old Faithful and one other hydrothermal area, such as Norris, West Thumb, or Mammoth Hot Springs.
5. Visit lesser-known features such as Artist Paint Pots south of Norris, Roaring Mountain north of Norris, Terrace Springs near Madison Junction, Firehole Lake Drive in the Lower Geyser Basin, or Natural Bridge near Bridge Bay.

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 25¢ at visitor centers.

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, then climb Mount Washburn to view the Yellowstone Caldera and evidence of glaciers.

NPS/Peaco

Geysers & Hot Springs

An unparalleled array of hydrothermal features—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 travertine terraces at Mammoth Hot Springs, acidic features at Norris Geyser Basin, mudpots and geysers at Fountain Paint Pot, a giant hot spring at Midway Geyser Basin, plus Biscuit and Black Sand basins near Old Faithful. West Thumb Geyser Basin is 17 miles east of Old Faithful; Mud Volcano is north of Yellowstone Lake.

Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River extends from south of Canyon Village north to Tower Junction. The most famous and spectacular section, including the Upper and Lower Falls, 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, south of Tower Junction.

For more information:

- ◆ consult the Official Map and Guide you received at the entrance station
- ◆ consult rangers at the park's visitor centers & information stations
- ◆ ask for free handouts about wildlife and other park topics
- ◆ purchase materials available in the educational bookstores
- ◆ stay in touch via www.nps.gov/yell

Highlights

The road between Tower Junction and Canyon Village goes over Dunraven Pass, the highest road in the park at 8,860 feet (2700 m). **Due to road work, the road is closed from Chittenden Road south to Canyon, including the pass, until August 19.** The road is open from Tower Junction to Chittenden Road and provides access to the Mount Washburn Trail. **(Check at a visitor center for road work updates.)**

Lake Area

Yellowstone Lake is the largest high elevation lake (above 7,000 feet) in North America. It has 141 miles of shoreline and is more than 400 feet deep. With the Absaroka Mountains as a stunning backdrop, this area offers boating, fishing, hiking, and wildlife viewing, and hydrothermal features. (Fishing and boating require permits; see page 6.) You can visit several historic buildings, view a variety of hydrothermal activity, and see the Yellowstone River flow from the lake on its long journey. Four developed visitor areas lie along the lake's shores: Fishing Bridge, Bridge Bay, Lake Village, and Grant Village.

History

People have been coming to Yellowstone for more than 11,000 years. As recently as the 1800s, Native American tribes crossed the Yellowstone Plateau in search of buffalo, medicinal plants, and other resources. Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872, before any surrounding territories had become states. You can visit historic sites such as Fishing Bridge Museum, Norris Geyser Basin Museum, Obsidian Cliff, Old Faithful Inn and Historic District, Roosevelt Lodge Historic District, and Fort Yellowstone at Mammoth Hot Springs (you can take a self-guiding tour around the fort).

Wildlife

Yellowstone is home to a variety and abundance of wildlife unparalleled in the lower 48 states. Please use pullouts when viewing wildlife and remember that the animals are wild. Do not disturb them in any way. You will be rewarded by seeing more of their natural activities and discovering how they live in the wild.

Save On Park Entrance Fees

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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 support 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.national-parks.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. (Neither pass is good for user or parking fees, such as at Mount Rushmore.)

Private, noncommercial automobile	\$20 (7 days, both Yellowstone and Grand Teton)
Individual 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)

Remember to keep your admission receipt to re-enter the park.

Especially for Children

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Explore the Park with the Yellowstone Association Institute

The Institute is a nonprofit field school operated in partnership with the National Park Service. We provide visitors with outstanding opportunities to experience Yellowstone in a small group with an expert instructor. We offer five types of educational programs:

Lodging and Learning is an award-winning series of educational programs based at park hotels. Participants explore the park with an Institute naturalist and return to the hotels for lodging, meals, and evening programs. The following programs are scheduled this summer:

- ◆ **Yellowstone for Families**—four days exploring the park and enjoying activities such as wildlife watching, animal tracking, painting, and photography with your children.
- ◆ **Trails Through Yellowstone**—four days of interpretive hikes in diverse landscapes from the geyser basins around Old Faithful to the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River.
- ◆ **Roosevelt Rendezvous**—four days of field trips, evening programs, good company, and great meals at historic Roosevelt Lodge.
- ◆ **Fall Wolf and Elk Discovery**—three days observing and learning about Yellowstone's marquee predator and prey species during the elk's mating season.
- ◆ **Fall Wildlife Discovery**—three days observing and learning about bears, bison, and other wildlife amid the golden colors of this brief season.

Field Seminars are short courses that provide a closer look at specific subjects, from nature writing to wolf biology. College professors, research scientists, park staff, and other experts teach these programs. Courses are based at the Institute's Buffalo Ranch Field Campus in the Lamar Valley and throughout the park.

Backcountry Courses are wilderness experiences that allow participants to backpack to remote areas of the park under the guidance of professional outdoor leaders. Guest experts accompany each group to teach about specific subjects such as bear management or park history.

Personal Ed-Ventures are private natural history tours and hiking trips designed for families and other small groups. A flat fee of \$350 for up to seven people includes a full day of instruction plus in-park transportation and the use of professional spotting scopes.

Group Programs are field-based educational programs for your college, environmental organization, or other group of eight or more people. Our program manager will be glad to discuss program and facility options.

To obtain information or register for a course, contact the Institute registrar at 307-344-2294 or registrar@YellowstoneAssociation.org. Complete information for all Institute programs is available online at www.YellowstoneAssociation.org.

Yellowstone Association/Jonmikel Pardo

Electronic Field Trips—Windows Into Wonderland

Attention middle school students! Climb aboard our electronic bus and look through its *Windows Into Wonderland!* Your passport to adventure is www.windowsintowonderland.org.

Windows into Wonderland is featuring "Geyser Quest" this summer. Investigate how Yellowstone's geysers are formed and explore how they could change. Could Old Faithful ever stop being faithful? A blend of modern and historic photographs invites you to open a window through time and to compare the present faces of the park's hydrothermal features with their manifestations in the past. This program is funded by the National Science Foundation through a generous grant to the Yellowstone Park Foundation.

Once you get back to school, you can still enjoy the wonders of the park with our first fall eTrip, "Where the Pronghorn Play." Do kids really live in Yellowstone? Why are pronghorn on the verge of dying out in the park? Do you think you can solve the pronghorn's problem? See if you have the right stuff to be a wildlife biologist. "Where the Pronghorn Play" will air in September 2005. This eTrip is funded by *Eyes on Yellowstone* which is made possible by Canon.*

Journey through earlier eTrips and learn more about Yellowstone's natural and cultural resources. Topics include fire ecology, history, geology, the park's wildlife, microorganisms, and more!

**Eyes on Yellowstone* is made possible by Canon

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In 2003, the East and Grizzly fires (above) were started by lightning. They were fought because they threatened the Fishing Bridge area of Yellowstone National Park and could have spread to communities outside the park boundaries.

You can observe the effects of these fires along the East Entrance road from Mary Bay east to Sylvan Lake. Look for cavity-nesting birds such as bluebirds and woodpeckers and for wildflowers such as fireweed.

At the Grant Visitor Center, an interactive exhibit explains more about fires in Yellowstone—including the fires of 1988.

represents the largest corporate donation for wildlife conservation in Yellowstone National Park.

Live in Yellowstone!

Teachers, how would you like to spend 4 or 5 days and nights in Yellowstone with your 4th–8th grade students? We invite you, your students, and parent chaperones to participate in *Expedition: Yellowstone!*—our long-standing, curriculum-based residential program. Through field investigations, hikes, creative dramatics, journal writing, and group discussions, students learn about the natural and cultural history of the park and the current issues affecting the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

The park charges a nominal fee to cover faculty salaries and instructional supplies. Financial aid is available for qualifying students through the Yellowstone Park Foundation's *Expedition: Yellowstone!* scholarship fund. For more information, please write: *Expedition: Yellowstone!* Coordinator, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190. The coordinator will work with you to tailor an itinerary for your students that best meets their educational needs.

Want to Be a Junior Ranger?

See the front cover of the special activity section!

Find Out About Fire

Scientists have been studying the role of fire in Yellowstone since the mid 20th century and they continue to discover new information. The history of fire in this park and its benefits explain why Yellowstone's managers believe fire is an essential natural force.

- ◆ Large fires burn through forests of Yellowstone every 250–400 years.
- ◆ Large fires burn park grasslands every 25–60 years.
- ◆ Plants in the park, such as lodgepole pine and aspen, are adapted to fire.
- ◆ Each year, lightning starts an average of 34 fires.
- ◆ 83% of naturally-started fires go out by themselves before affecting more than one acre.
- ◆ Suppressing fires reduces the number and variety of plant and animal species.
- ◆ Until the 1970s, park managers believed they had to extinguish fires to preserve park resources.
- ◆ In 1972, scientific research led to Yellowstone allowing most natural fires to burn.
- ◆ For the next 10 years, 234 fires burned approximately 35,000 acres.
- ◆ The 1988 fires brought management changes and new opportunities for research.
- ◆ Today, many fires caused by lightning in Yellowstone are allowed to burn as long as they don't threaten people or buildings.

If a fire is being fought in the park, you may see planes and helicopters and the bright colors of a fire camp near the road; you may also encounter travel delays. Updates will be available at visitor centers.

NPS/Pearo

Camping & Fishing

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Summer 2005

Campgrounds

	Dates	Fees	Sites	Elev (ft)	Features	RV sites
Bridge Bay*	5/27–9/18	\$17	432	7,800	A, F, DS, G	call for availability & reservations
Canyon*	6/10–9/11	\$17	272	7,900	A, F, S/L, G	call for availability & reservations
Fishing Bridge RV*	5/20–10/2	\$33	346	7,800	F, S/L, DS, G	call for availability & reservations
Grant Village*	6/21–10/2	\$17	425	7,800	A, F, S/L, DS, G	call for availability & reservations
Madison*	5/6–10/30	\$17	277	6,800	A, F, DS, G	call for availability & reservations
Indian Creek	6/10–9/19	\$12	75	7,300	V	10 @ 40'; 35 @ 30'; pull-through
Lewis Lake	6/17–11/6	\$12	85	7,800	V	a few @ 40'
Mammoth	All year	\$14	85	6,200	A, F, G	all pull through
Norris	5/20–9/26	\$14	116	7,500	F, G	2 @ 50' (signed); 5 @ 30'
Pebble Creek	6/3–9/26	\$12	36	6,900	V	some long pull-throughs
Slough Creek	5/27–10/31	\$12	29	6,250	V	14 @ 30'; limited turn-around beyond #16
Tower Fall	5/20–9/26	\$12	32	6,600	V	all @ 30' or less; has hairpin curve

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

A Accessible sites available
F Flush toilets
V Vault toilets

S/L Pay showers/laundry nearby
DS Dump station
G Generators OK 8 AM–8 PM

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.

Reservable Sites

You can reserve a site at the five campgrounds operated by Xanterra Parks & Resorts, indicated by * on the chart.

For same-day reservations, call 307-344-7311 or ask at lodging activities desks.

For future reservations, call 307-344-7311 or write Xanterra Parks & Resorts®, P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190; www.TravelYellowstone.com.

Fishing Bridge RV Park is for hard-sided vehicles only (no tents or tent trailers are allowed).

Overflow Camping

No overflow camping exists in Yellowstone National Park. Camping or overnight vehicle parking in pullouts, parking areas, picnic grounds, or any place other than a designated campground are not permitted. Camping is often available in neighboring communities and public lands outside the park (see page 13).

Check-in & Check-out

Check-in any time, but sites may not be available before 10 AM. Registration desks at reservable campgrounds are staffed 7 AM–10 PM, Memorial Day–Labor Day; 8 AM–9 PM, Labor Day–Memorial Day.

Check-out time is 10 AM.

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 a permit: 3 days—\$15; 7 days—\$20; annual—\$35. 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 Yellowstone General Stores. **State fishing licenses are not valid in Yellowstone National Park. If you catch a lake trout in Yellowstone Lake or its tributaries—including the Yellowstone River—you must kill the fish.**

Boats & Float Tubes You must have a permit to use boats and float tubes; few park waters are open to them. Obtain these permits in person at: South Entrance, Grant Village Backcountry Office, and Bridge Bay 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 on board.

Fishing Season

Yellowstone's fishing season generally begins on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend and continues through the first Sunday of November. **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. Refer to park fishing regulations or the park

Length of Stay

Camping is limited to 14 days June 15–September 15 and to 30 days the rest of the year; no limit at Fishing Bridge.

Discounts

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

RV Length

Know your total vehicle length—total of trailer and towing vehicle or total of motorhome and towed vehicle. Use the total length to determine which campground can best accommodate your rig.

Group Camping

Group camping is 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 \$48–78 per night, depending on group size. Reservations are required and can be made by writing Xanterra Parks & Resorts, P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or by calling 307-344-5437.

Quiet Hours

Each visitor deserves to hear the natural sounds of this beautiful environment. Respect this by complying with the law: quiet hours, 8 PM–8 AM (10 PM–7 AM at Fishing Bridge). No generators, loud audio devices, or other noise disturbances will be allowed during this time. Generators are only permitted in seven campgrounds (see chart).

WARNING: Food & Odors Attract Bears

The future of bears and the safety of you and others depend on you. The following items—new, clean, dirty, empty, or full—may not be left outside or in coolers, truck beds, tents, or tent trailers at any time, day or night, unless in immediate use:

water & beverage containers • cooking, eating, drinking utensils • stoves & grills • coolers & ice chests • trash • food • cosmetics & toiletries • pet food & bowls • pails, buckets, & wash basins

website for additional information:

www.nps.gov/yell/planvisit/todo/fishing/index.htm

Fishing Regulations

Park fishing regulations are available at all ranger stations, visitor centers, or general stores.

In Yellowstone, wildlife takes precedence over humans as consumers of fish. All fish are wild (there is no stocking), so sufficient adult fish must remain 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, and mountain whitefish.

Non-Toxic Fishing

Yellowstone National Park has implemented a fishing program using non-toxic tackle. 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.

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NPS Photo

You are in grizzly bear country—know the rules and follow the precautions on the next page.

Your safety is not guaranteed. Approximately 1,000 miles (1,609 km) of trails are available for hiking in Yellowstone's backcountry. Visiting wilderness means experiencing the land on its terms. If you choose to explore and enjoy the natural wonders of Yellowstone, be prepared for any situation. Read these rules and guidelines and consult a ranger before your trip.

Backcountry Rules

Permits & Reservations

Permits are required for all overnight trips, but not for day hiking. (All hikers are encouraged to check in at a ranger station for vital safety information.) Backcountry use permits 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, Yellowstone National Park, 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. To obtain detailed information, check at a ranger station.

Prohibited

Firearms, weapons, pets, traps and nets, motorized equipment, and any type of wheeled vehicle (except wheelchairs) are prohibited in the backcountry. Wheelchairs and some types of service animals are allowed. Contact the backcountry office for further information before taking a wheelchair or service animal into 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 ground and a minimum of 100 feet (30 m) from water. Dispose of waste water 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.

Drinking Water

Drinking untreated water may lead to intestinal infection. Either filter it with a good commercial filter, treat it with a chemical treatment such as iodine or chlorine, or boil it at least one minute. Never drink water from a hot spring.

Weather

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

Hypothermia

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. **All equine stock crossing a state line while in the park must have proof of a negative Coggins test dated within the last 12 months.**

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.

Falling Trees

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

Trails

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 number of downed trees. Carry a map and compass, and know how to use both.

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All of Yellowstone National Park is grizzly country.

Hiking & Fishing in Bear Country

Although the risk of an encounter with a bear is low, your safety is not guaranteed. 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. Do not drop your pack if a bear is close by (see below). 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 by making loud noises, shouting, or singing. Hike in groups, stay on maintained trails, and use caution if vision is obstructed. Do not hike after dark. Avoid carcasses; bears often defend this source of food.

If You Encounter a Bear

Do not approach and 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.

Do not drop your pack! This teaches bears a way to obtain human foods and often means the bear must be removed.

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, try to lie on the ground completely flat on your stomach. Spread your legs and clasp your hands over the back of your neck. Do not drop your pack! It will protect your back.

About Bear Pepper Sprays

Carrying bear pepper spray is a personal choice, not a requirement. If you decide to carry it, here are some things to remember:

- ◆ Use bear pepper spray. Personal self-defense pepper spray is not effective.
- ◆ The canister must be immediately available, not in your pack.
- ◆ It is effective only at distances of 10–30 feet and can be adversely affected by wind, cold temperatures, and age.
- ◆ Follow the manufacturer's instructions, know how to use the spray, and be aware of its limitations, including the expiration date.
- ◆ If you use the spray to stop a bear, leave the area immediately. The spray is effective for a short time and is less effective the second time.
- ◆ It is not a repellent. Don't spray it on people, tents, backpacks.
- ◆ **Remember carrying pepper spray is not a substitute for vigilance and exercising good safety precautions.**

Leave No Trace is

a national education program promoting responsible outdoor recreation and stewardship of our public lands through outdoor skills and ethics. The National Park Service is proud to be a partner of Leave No Trace and urges visitors to learn more about how they can minimize recreation impacts and help protect Yellowstone's precious wildlands for future enjoyment. For more information visit a backcountry office in the park or go online to the Leave No Trace website at www.LNT.org.

Watch for Noxious Weeds

Invasive non-native plants (noxious weeds) pose one of the most serious threats to the park's ecosystem. More than 200 non-native plant species have been found in the park. Species of major concern include: spotted knapweed, ox-eye daisy, St. Johnswort, musk thistle, leafy spurge, dalmatian toadflax, and dyer's woad. If you see these species or species you know are aggressive invaders in the backcountry, notify a ranger.

The Yellowstone Volcano

8

Summer 2005

In Yellowstone, you are standing in one of the world's largest active volcanoes.

Yellowstone National Park has been formed largely by two periods of volcanic activity, one of which is ongoing.

Approximately 50 million years ago, numerous volcanic eruptions formed the Absaroka Range along the park's north and east sides. Volcanic debris from these and other eruptions buried trees now seen as fossils along Specimen Ridge in northern Yellowstone. However, these volcanoes were not related to the present Yellowstone volcano.

The current volcanic activity is due to partially molten magma within a few miles of Yellowstone's surface. This heat has fueled the Yellowstone volcano and its hydrothermal areas for more than two million years. Rising magma has created two large bulges in the Earth called resurgent domes (for their locations, see the list below).

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Frequently Asked Questions

Is Yellowstone a supervolcano?

A supervolcano refers to a volcano producing an eruption of 240 cubic miles of magma. The largest Yellowstone eruption, which occurred 2.1 million years ago, erupted 600 cubic miles of magma—which could fill a cube approximately 8.4 miles on each side. Yellowstone's second-largest eruption was also a supervolcano eruption.

What is the caldera line on the park map?

The caldera line marks the rim of a crater, or caldera, created by the massive volcanic eruption that occurred approximately 640,000 years ago. Subsequent lava flows filled in the crater, and it is now measured at 30 x 45 miles. Its rim can be seen from Mt. Washburn, Gibbon Falls, Lewis Falls, and Flat Mountain Arm of Yellowstone Lake.

Is Yellowstone's volcano still active?

Yes. The park's vast hydrothermal features are evidence of the heat still beneath this area. Numerous earthquakes—1,000 to 3,000 per year—also reveal activity below ground.

Will Yellowstone erupt soon?

Theoretically, another caldera-forming eruption is possible, but it is very unlikely to occur in the next thousand or even 10,000 years. Current geologic activity at Yellowstone has remained relatively constant since earth scientists first started monitoring some 30 years ago. Scientists have also found no indication of an imminent smaller eruption of lava.

How do scientists know Yellowstone won't erupt?

The Yellowstone Volcano Observatory (YVO) monitors an array of signals throughout the park to track geologic activity. It would detect sudden or strong movements or shifts in heat that would indicate increasing activity. No such evidence exists at this time. You can view this data and more information at the YVO website: volcanoes.usgs.gov/yvo/.

What is Yellowstone National Park doing to stop or prevent an eruption?

Nothing can be done to prevent an eruption. The temperatures, pressures, physical characteristics of partially molten rock and immensity of the magma chamber are beyond human ability to impact—much less control.

If Old Faithful quits erupting, would that be a sign the volcano is about to blow?

Old Faithful, like all geysers, is dynamic and changes over the years due to mineral deposition and earthquakes. Thus, if Old Faithful stopped erupting, it would not necessarily indicate a change in volcanic activity.

The first large eruption (largest cube above) associated with Yellowstone occurred approximately 2.1 million years ago, creating a huge crater known as the Huckleberry Ridge Caldera. Ash from this massive eruption has been found as far away as Missouri. Approximately 1.3 million years ago, a second, smaller volcanic eruption (green cube) occurred on the western edge of the Huckleberry Ridge Caldera and created the Henry's Fork Caldera. Then 640,000 years ago, a third massive volcanic eruption (second-largest cube) in Yellowstone created the Yellowstone Caldera.

Illustration adapted from Windows Into the Earth, Robert B. Smith & Lee J. Siegel

Look for signs of Yellowstone's volcanic history as you travel around Yellowstone

- ◆ Waterfalls—many exist at the boundaries of lava flows. Check out the Lower Falls of the Yellowstone River, Gibbon Falls, and Wraith Falls.
- ◆ Lodgepole pines—these tall, thin trees thrive in volcanic soil found in most parts of Yellowstone.
- ◆ West Thumb—a smaller eruption created this bay, which is rimmed on the south shore with a geyser basin and other hydrothermal features.
- ◆ Firehole Canyon—the Firehole River flows between the edges of two lava flows.
- ◆ Virginia Cascades—the side road to this waterfall hugs the edge of Lava Creek Tuff.
- ◆ Observation Point in the Upper Geyser Basin—this aerial viewpoint of Old Faithful sits on a lava flow.
- ◆ Mallard Lake resurgent dome, behind Observation Point. (See above for explanation.)
- ◆ Sour Creek resurgent dome, which forms the eastern edge of Hayden Valley.

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Every day in summer, thousands of visitors watch Old Faithful Geyser (right) erupt in a spectacular display fueled by volcanic heat.

Ten Years of Wolves

Summer 2005

9

Visionaries began working on wolf restoration in the middle of the 20th century. Their belief, that wolves are essential to a healthy ecosystem, has been proven by scientific research at Yellowstone.

1944 Dec. 1: Aldo Leopold proposes the wolf be restored to Yellowstone National Park.

1973 Dec. 28: The Endangered Species Act is signed into law, laying the foundation for wolf reintroduction.

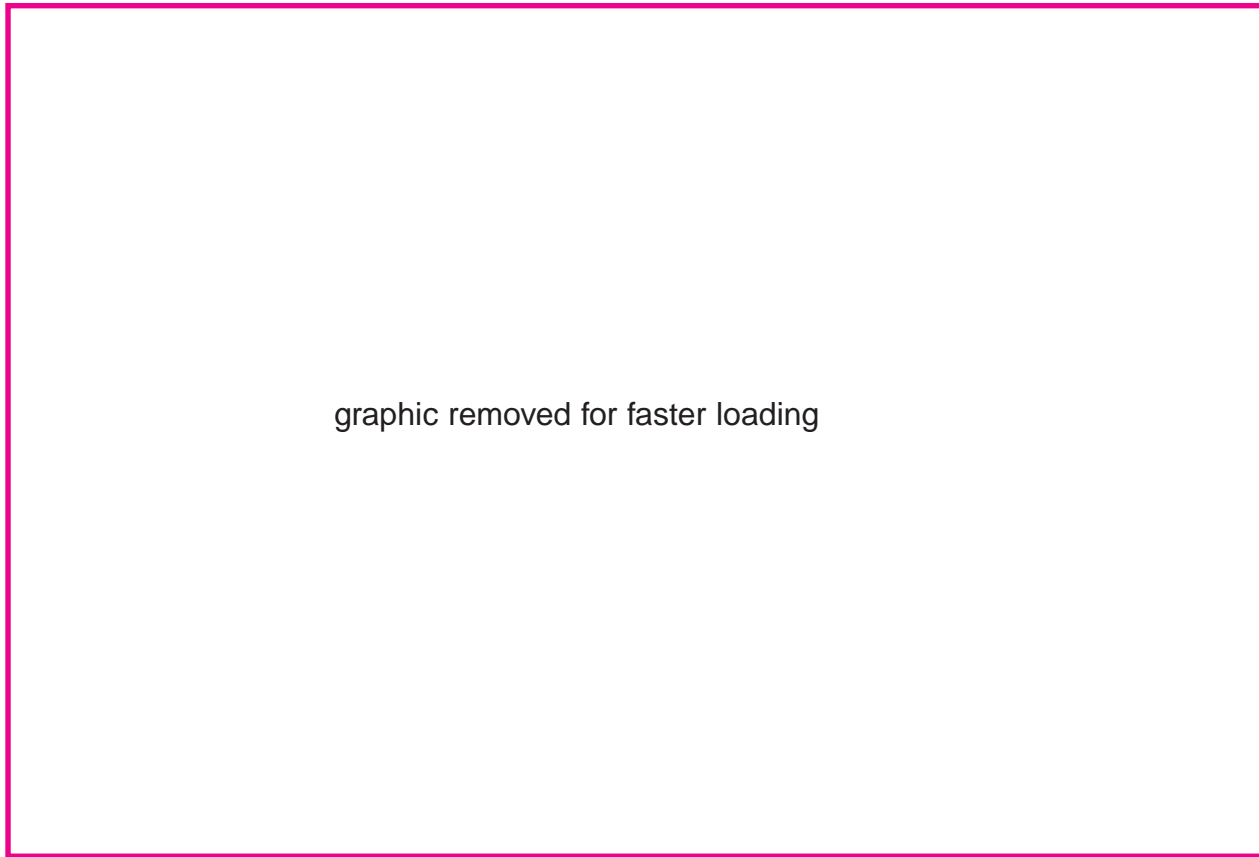
1995 Jan. 12: The first wolves arrive in Yellowstone.

1995 March 21: The first wolves are released from pens into Yellowstone.

1998 Yellowstone wolves form the Gros Ventre pack in Grand Teton National Park.

2003 November 5: Wolf observers report seeing wolves for 1,000 days in a row. This streak continued through 2004.

2004 Feb. 1: Within one week, wolves #42 and 41—sisters—died. They were the last of the wolves originally restored to Yellowstone.



January 12, 1995: Scientists brought the first wolves into the park, through Roosevelt Arch (above), beginning the restoration of a predator gone since the 1930s. Local residents lined the road to watch the wolves arrive. Ten years later, more than 170 wolves in 16 packs call Yellowstone Park home, and thousands of people see them each year.

Size: 26–36 inches high at the shoulder, 4–6 feet long from nose to tail tip; males weigh 100–130 pounds, females weigh 80–110 pounds.

Home range: 100–540 square miles; varies with pack size, food, season.

Lifespan: Typically live 3–4 years in wild.

Colors: Gray and black are common in Yellowstone; white or almost white is very rare.

Breeding: Mate in February; give birth to average of five pups in April after a gestation period of 63 days; young emerge at 10–14 days; pack remains at the den for 3–10 weeks unless disturbed.

Mortality: Human-caused death is the highest mortality factor for wolves; the leading natural cause is wolves killing other wolves.

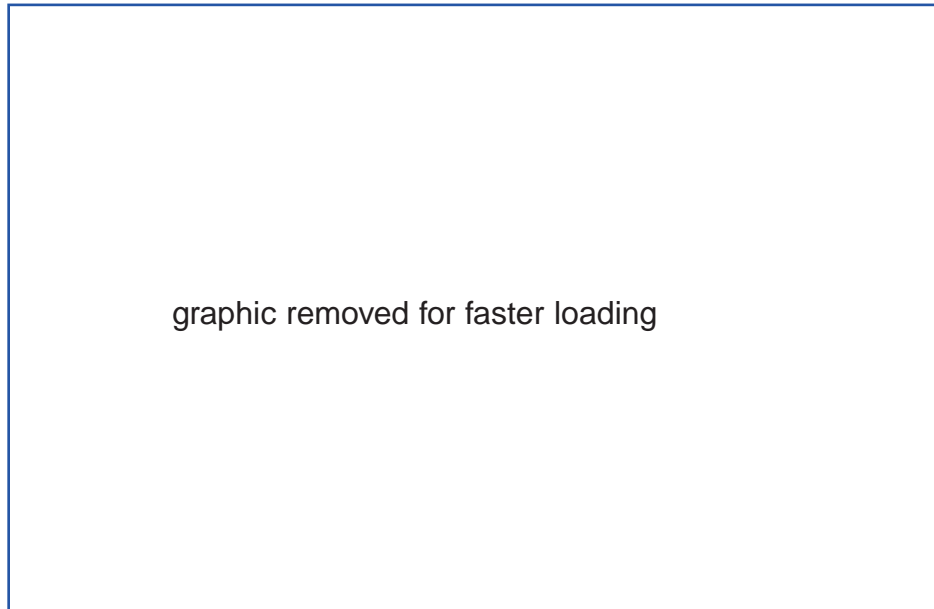
Photos from NPS collections

Wolves and the Future

Some scientists think wolves are central to the proper functioning of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Their return may have triggered changes affecting every part of the ecosystem. Such changes may take decades to see and understand.

Meanwhile, states that surround Yellowstone are developing their own plans to manage wolves.

In the future, wolves might be removed from the federal list of endangered species—a sign of successful restoration.



Released! A wolf dashes out of the traveling crate into a release pen. There, the wolves became acquainted with each other and with Yellowstone. They seldom saw humans, even though scientists watched them from afar and brought them food.

Wolf Watching

- ◆ More than 150,000 people have seen wolves in Yellowstone.
- ◆ Approximately 20,000 people a year see a wolf in Yellowstone.
- ◆ Wolf enthusiasts bring in millions of dollars annually to the local communities.
- ◆ Enjoy watching wolves, but stay safe and be aware of how your actions can affect the animals. See page 2 for more information about watching wildlife in Yellowstone.

For More Information

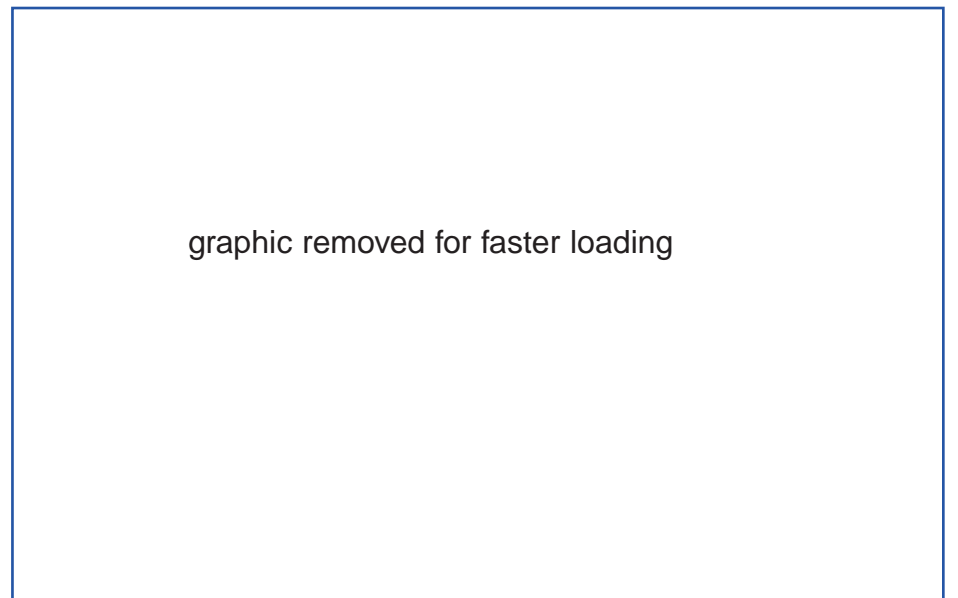
www.nps.gov/yell

Books and other publications available through the Yellowstone Association at its educational bookstores in visitor centers, online at www.YellowstoneAssociation.org, or by calling toll-free 877-967-0090.

Food for the Masses

- ◆ In winter, wolves eat primarily elk.
- ◆ In summer, wolves add mule deer and smaller animals to their diet.
- ◆ Wolves sometimes kill bison.
- ◆ Scientists know of only one bighorn sheep killed by wolves in ten years.
- ◆ A wolf's stomach can hold about 20 pounds of meat. So when a pack kills a 500-pound female elk, they can easily fill their bellies and leave a lot of meat for scavengers.
- ◆ Ravens arrive at a kill in less than two minutes; and often more than two dozen will wait around until the wolves are done.
- ◆ Other scavengers include magpies, eagles (both bald and golden), and coyotes.
- ◆ Grizzly bears can take over wolf kills, chasing off the wolves before they finish eating.

Today, wolf packs travel throughout Yellowstone.



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 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

Protecting the wonders & wildlife of Yellowstone National Park.

The Yellowstone Park Foundation was founded in 1996 to help address Yellowstone's growing needs and shrinking federal budgets.

The Foundation's mission is to fund projects and programs that protect, preserve, and enhance Yellowstone National Park, today and for future generations.

With the help of generous donations from individuals, foundations, and corporations, the Yellowstone Park Foundation has successfully funded more than 125 projects that directly enhance your visit to Yellowstone. Examples include wildlife conservation, trail reconstruction, and new educational exhibits.

But, there is so much more to do.

Now, more than ever, Yellowstone needs *your* help!

Please join us in protecting the wonders and wildlife of Yellowstone. With a donation of \$25 or more, you will become a Friend of Yellowstone.

Once you're a Friend of Yellowstone, you'll receive our semiannual newsletters and annual report, keeping you up-to-date on how your contribution is making a difference.

You will also receive a static window decal, and you will be recognized in the Honor Book at Old Faithful for one year.



To become a Friend of Yellowstone, please complete and mail the coupon below. You can also donate online or learn more about the Yellowstone Park Foundation at: www.ypf.org

YES! I Want to be a Friend of Yellowstone National Park.

Enclosed is my tax-deductible donation of:

\$25 \$50 \$100 \$500 \$1,000 Other

NAME

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

E-MAIL

Enclosed is my check. *Please make check payable to the Yellowstone Park Foundation.*

Please charge my credit card (*choose one*):

MasterCard Visa Discover AmEx Diners Club

CREDIT CARD NUMBER

EXP. DATE

I want to help, but do not want to receive a thank-you gift.

Mail donations to: **The Yellowstone Park Foundation**
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OR, IN THIS CASE,
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(See, you learned something new already)

Discover Yellowstone ~ Become a Member

Photo: Carol Polich



YELLOWSTONE ASSOCIATION
Preserving Yellowstone Through Education

www.YellowstoneAssociation.org

YOUR FEE DOLLARS AT WORK

Yellowstone National Park participates in the Interagency Recreational Fee Demonstration Program. Begun in 1996 as an experiment, the program authorizes participating parks to keep 80% of the fees collected. These

funds have been, and will continue to be, used for maintenance, repair projects, public service programs, signs, and natural and historical resource preservation. The remaining 20% of the revenue is generally distributed to parks that do not collect fees, but have similar needs, and to fund other servicewide initiatives. Congress has extended this program until December 31, 2005. The program is being continually evaluated, and may be extended again.

Why the emphasis on recreational use fees?

Managing public lands requires a major financial investment, which comes mostly from general tax revenues. Recreational use fees assure that actual users pay an increased share of operational costs, and these fees are applied to projects at the area where they were collected.

The Recreational Fee Program:

- ◆ Allows a significant portion of the fees collected at a public area to be spent directly on behalf of that area.
- ◆ Encourages each agency to develop fair and equitable fee collection programs, whether the public areas are large or small, urban or wilderness, natural or historical.
- ◆ Promotes the collection of fees where such fees can cover the cost of a new activity. In some cases, visitors will have to pay for activities that previously were free.

Your Fee Dollars at Work in Yellowstone

- ◆ Replacement of boat launch ramps at Grant and Lewis lakes.
- ◆ Reconstruction of the Canyon Visitor Center, including new exhibits about the park's geology.
- ◆ Repair and replacement of signs and exhibits.
- ◆ Studies on pronghorn ecology and other wildlife and natural resources.
- ◆ Preservation of rare books, journals, and manuscripts.

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Yellowstone National Park works with its partners, concessioners, industry, and local communities to improve the environmental quality in the park and region.

The Greening of Yellowstone

New Team Effort: A new collaborative team is forming to promote environmental sustainability in the Greater Yellowstone Area. The National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, national forest and national park partners and concessioners will be working together to promote and advance environmental stewardship for this region.

Transportation: Many vehicles in Yellowstone National Park's fleet run on alternative fuels, including biodiesel blends, which substantially reduce exhaust emissions. In 2004, the park began using hybrid vehicles, which operate with electricity generated by the gasoline engine and its braking system. These vehicles conserve gas, reduce emissions, and run quietly when using electricity. Toyota USA donated four Prius models, which help educate visitors about the environmental advantages of hybrid vehicles.

Cleaning: The park uses safe, environmentally-friendly cleaning and janitorial products.

Plastic Lumber: Decaying wood boardwalks are being replaced with lumber made from recycled plastic, which lasts longer than wood.

Recycling: The park recycles tons of paper, glass, steel, aluminum, plastic, and cardboard each year. In summer, 40 percent of the park's solid waste is composted at a regional composting facility, which was built with area partners.

Energy Conservation: The park has retrofitted many buildings to be more energy efficient. Photovoltaics (cells converting sunlight into electricity) provide electricity at locations in the Lamar Valley and at Lewis Lake.

Sustainable Design in Park Buildings

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NPS/CTA Associates

Yellowstone National Park strives to incorporate environmentally-sound design and materials in renovations and new buildings. A prime example will be opening this year—the Heritage and Research Center, pictured above.

Design features include placing museum collection and storage rooms on the cooler north side of the building where less natural light will enter.

Offices, walkways, and the library are on the south side and top floor to use natural light more than artificial light. Similarly, the corridors along the south side are designed to collect solar heat, which will be circulated through the building as needed.

The materials of the building—cement, ceramic tiles, carpeting, and acoustic ceiling tiles—contain partial or total recycled content.

The proposed Old Faithful Visitor Education Center also will be of sustainable design. It will set standards for sustainability, accessibility, esthetic design, and for interpreting complex scientific information to the public.

Old Faithful Inn Undergoing Renovation

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Coming on the heels of its 100th Anniversary, the Old Faithful Inn is undergoing a major three-year renovation, which will enable guests and visitors to experience the hotel much as it was 100 years ago. The primary goal is preserving a treasured National Historic landmark and updating it to meet safety standards and provide more accessibility.

Because the Inn sits in one of the country's most active seismic zones, it will be fitted with new structural steel components providing additional strength and resilience to the structure. They will be encased in wood/log sleeves to blend with the historic features. Steel reinforced concrete foundations will strengthen the existing stone foundations. The comprehensive infrastructure upgrade will also include new fire protection systems and upgraded mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems.

The renovation is expected to be completed by fall of 2007. During this time, the Old Faithful Inn will have a shortened operating season. In 2005, the Inn is scheduled to open to the public on Friday, July 1 and close Sunday, September 11. Please see page 15 for specific visitor services available in the area.

Before the Inn opens to the public, it is a construction site and significant hazards exist. View the work from a safe distance, and do not enter the construction area. If you have questions about the project, please call 307-344-2013.

NPS Photo

Illustration © Zachary Zdinak

For more information

www.nps.gov/yell ◆ *Yellowstone Resources & Issues 2005* (sold in park bookstores or at www.YellowstoneAssociation.com) ◆ Xanterra Parks & Resorts: 307-344-7311, www.TravelYellowstone.com

Services in the Park

Yellowstone General Stores

Yellowstone General Stores (YGS) is a division of Delaware North Companies Parks and Resorts, a leading hospitality company managing concession operations in Yosemite National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, Sequoia National Park, and numerous other unique locations in North America. Yellowstone General Stores operates 12 general merchandise stores located throughout Yellowstone National Park.

YGS makes every attempt to cater to all of your needs while in Yellowstone National Park. Many YGS stores offer a book section that carries volumes about geothermal features, geology, Old Faithful, and the park itself, as well as themed postcards, posters, and other items that let you take away more than a memory. Personal memories can be preserved at photo centers, which offer film processing, digital card downloads, and photographic supplies for documenting your trip on film.

YGS' apparel departments provide numerous items bearing designs relating to the themes of the park. Guests can find articles to wear now or give later. Collectors will want to explore the wide spectrum of collectibles and novelties in our souvenir sections.

Campers can find everything needed for the evening's cookout to a snack for the road. YGS fountains provide a variety of foods to satisfy any wilderness hunger. Fisherman will find what fly is hot this week, or a great backpack for their next outing.

Visitors can enjoy a nice respite from travels. Settle down in sitting areas and relax with a nice cup of coffee and read about Yellowstone National Park. Visitors will find our staff to be very helpful in assisting with scenic stops or the latest wildlife sightings.

Yellowstone Adventures, previously known as Canyon Nature, is located in Canyon Village. Yellowstone Adventures offers all the latest in outdoor gear and apparel. Find the top brand gear to keep comfortable in Yellowstone's constantly changing weather.

Yellowstone General Stores is grateful for the opportunity to operate within the wonders of Yellowstone National Park, and feels an obligation to safeguard the beauty for future generations. Help us in walking the "GreenPath." Ask how when you visit any of Yellowstone General Stores locations and visit www.delawarenorthgreenpath.com.

Yellowstone General Stores was the first concessioner in Yellowstone National Park to:

- Introduce an Environmental Management System called GreenPath
- Attain ISO 14001 Registration
- Introduce hybrid vehicles
- Recycle plastic

YGS continues to walk the GreenPath, leading the way in Yellowstone National Park. Proudly, Yellowstone General Stores was awarded the NPS 2004 Environmental Achievement, Honorable Mention.

Looking toward the future, Yellowstone General Stores is excited to introduce Project 21, a corporate initiative designed to ensure a focus on corporate social responsibility and sustainability, and GuestPath, an industry leading guest service program.

To find out more about these programs, go to www.yellowstonegeneralstore.com

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2004 Recycling by Yellowstone General Stores

Cardboard	149,000 pounds
Glass	41,800 pounds
Plastic #2	10,692 pounds
Plastic #1	7,146 pounds
Aluminum Cans	2,934 pounds

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YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Medical Services Guide 2005 Season


MEDICAL SERVICES AT YELLOWSTONE

Emergencies
Dial "911" or contact any National Park Service ranger within the park boundaries. Specially trained rangers provide rescue, emergency medical care, and ambulance service.

Medical Clinics
Medcor operates three urgent-care clinics within the park. The clinic at Mammoth is open year round, staffed by a board-certified physician and a team of experienced RN's. The clinics at Lake and Old Faithful are open seasonally (see below for schedules).

All of these clinics are open to the public and are staffed and equipped for most medical emergencies as well as for routine care. Services include injury and illness treatment, x-rays, and some lab and pharmacy services.

If in-patient care or advanced services are required, the clinic staff can stabilize patients and arrange for appropriate transfer to a hospital outside the park.



CLINIC	DATES	DAYS	HOURS
Mammoth Open Year Round (307) 344-7965	January 1 – May 31	Monday – Friday Closed May 30	8:30 am – 5:00 pm, closed Fridays at 1 pm
	June 1 – September 4	7 days a week Closed Sep. 5	8:30 am – 5:00 pm
	September 8 – December 31	Monday – Friday Closed 11/24, 11/25 & 12/26	8:30 am – 5:00 pm, closed Fridays at 1 pm
Lake Open Seasonally (307) 242-7241	May 19 – September 30	7 days a week	8:30 am – 8:30 pm, On-call after hours through 911
Old Faithful Open Seasonally (307) 545-7325	May 6 – May 19	Monday – Friday	8:30 am – 5:00 pm
	May 20 – September 15	7 days a week	7:00 am – 7:00 pm, On-call after hours through 911
	September 16 – October 23	Thursday – Monday	8:30 am – 5:00 pm

Yellowstone Medical Providers
National Park Service Rangers
Professionals trained in fire, rescue, emergency medicine, law enforcement, and wilderness operations. www.nps.gov

Medcor
Medical staff, systems, software and services on-site and on-line across the country. www.medcor.com

Eastern Idaho Regional Medical Center
Air ambulance, emergency medical direction, training, and trauma/specialty care from one of America's top 100 hospitals. www.eimc.com

Stay Safe & Healthy at Yellowstone
Yellowstone is a large wilderness area with many natural hazards, including wild animals, scalding hydro-thermal features, freezing temperatures, blinding snow, thin ice, deep and running water, and high altitude. Please follow all national park regulations and common-sense precautions to stay safe and healthy while enjoying your visit to Yellowstone.

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IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

EMERGENCY: 911

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

Park Information:
307-344-7381

Park Tip Line
307-344-2132

Call the tip line to report a crime or criminal activity. Leave as much detail as you can—who, what, where, when. Leave your name and number, or you can remain anonymous.

Grand Teton National Park

Summer 2005

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

Campgrounds—First come, first served; camping fee is \$15 per night. Advanced reservations 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:

Colter Bay (350 sites)	12 NOON	5/27–9/25
Gros Ventre (360 sites)	Evening or may not fill	5/2–10/15
Jenny Lake (49 sites)	8 AM	5/15–9/25
Lizard Creek (60 sites)	2 PM	6/3–9/6
Signal Mountain (86 sites)	10 AM	5/7–10/16

Jenny Lake is open to tents only. Other campgrounds accommodate tents, trailers, and recreational vehicles (30-foot restriction at Signal Mt.). All campgrounds have modern comfort stations, but none have utility hookups. The maximum length of stay is 7 days at Jenny Lake, 14 days at other campgrounds, 30 days total per year.

Lodging—Make your reservations directly, using these phone numbers:

Colter Bay Cabins & RV Park (May 27–Sept. 25)	800-628-9988
Dornan's Cabins (all year)	307-733-2522
Flagg Ranch Resort (May 15–Oct. 10)	307-543-2861 or 800-443-2311
Jackson Lake Lodge (May 23–Oct. 3)	800-628-9988
Jenny Lake Lodge (June 3–Oct. 9)	307-733-4647
Signal Mt. Lodge (May 7–Oct. 16)	800-672-6012

Lodging can also be found in communities surrounding Grand Teton.

Information—

Colter Bay Visitor Center & Indian Arts Museum—May 28–Sept. 5, 8 AM–7 PM; Sept. 6–Oct. 2, 8 AM–5 PM. Information, audiovisual programs, permits, and publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3594.

Flagg Ranch Information Station—June 6–September 5, 8:30 AM–5 PM.

Jenny Lake Ranger Station—May 14–September 18. Backcountry permits and climbing information. Phone: 307-739-3343.

Jenny Lake Visitor Center—June 6–Sept. 5, 8 AM–7 PM, Sept. 6–Sept. 30, 8 AM–5 PM. Information, publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3392.

Moose Visitor Center—Open year-round, 8 AM–7 PM in summer, 8 AM–5 PM other seasons. Information, audiovisual programs, exhibits, permits, publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3399.

Telecommunications device for the deaf only (TDD): 307-739-3400.

Medical Clinic—Grand Teton Clinic, located near Jackson Lake Lodge. Daily, May 23–Oct. 3, 10 AM–6 PM. Call 307-543-2514 or after hours 307-733-8002.

Emergency: dial 911.

Hiking, sightseeing, boating, floating the Snake River, horseback riding, and fishing are available depending on seasonal conditions. Backcountry camping requires a free permit from the Moose or Colter Bay visitor centers or 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.

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

Area Communities

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

Montana		Wyoming	
Big Sky	406-995-3000	Cody	800-393-2639
Billings	800-735-2635	Dubois	307-455-2556
Bozeman	800-228-4224	East Yellowstone/Wapiti Valley	307-587-9595
Cooke City–Silver Gate	406-838-2495	Jackson	307-733-3316
Gardiner	406-848-7971	Idaho	
Livingston	406-222-0850	Idaho Falls	866-365-6943
Red Lodge	888-281-0625	Eastern Idaho Visitor Information Center	800-634-3246
West Yellowstone	406-646-7701		

Nearby Public Lands

Big Hole National Battlefield	406-689-3155	Gallatin National Forest	406-587-6701	Shoshone National Forest	307-527-6241
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area	406-666-2412	Glacier National Park	406-888-7800	Virginia City National Historic Site	406-843-5247
Bridger–Teton National Forest	307-739-5500	Grant–Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	406-846-3388		
Caribou–Targhee National Forest	208-624-3151	Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	406-638-2621		

Services in the Park

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Summer 2005

“They said they’d seen it all

in Yellowstone. We politely suggested one of our Lodging and Learning packages.

Four days later, that same family couldn’t stop talking about all the *new* things they’d discovered about the park, *and themselves*. We just smiled.”

*Yellowstone.
Don’t just see it,
experience it.*

SUMMER LODGING & LEARNING PACKAGES

Naturalist-guided daily adventures. 4-nights lodging and meals included.

Trails Through Yellowstone

Available May 28-October 1
\$605* per person

Yellowstone for Families

Available June 10-August 26
Mammoth \$572* per adult/
\$348* per child
Grant \$605* per adult/
\$348* per child

Roosevelt Rendezvous

Available September 9-September 25
\$530* per person

Spring Wolf & Bear Discovery

Available May 15-June 5
\$545* per person

Spring Wildlife Discovery (NEW)

Available May 26-June 5
\$551* per person

Fall Wolf & Elk Discovery

Available September 11-October 6
\$405* per person

Fall Wildlife Discovery (NEW)

Available September 25-October 6
\$405* per person

Reservations/Information

307-344-5566

www.TravelYellowstone.com

*Rates are double occupancy and do not include tax.

XANTERRA’S ENVIRONMENTAL HONORS KEEP ROLLING IN

We at Xanterra Parks & Resorts have always been serious about protecting the environment. After all, we live and work in one of the most beautiful places on Earth, and we think it is our responsibility to leave this place as good as – or preferably, better than – the way we found it. But when we decided to step up our efforts by first taking a look at what we were already doing, a funny thing happened – we realized we not only had already taken some serious positive steps, but we could actually measure the success of our sustainability programs.

And we feel it is important that whenever a visitor to Yellowstone or other Xanterra locations steps into a hotel or restaurant, that guest knows we are doing everything we can do to be sustainable. And if we’re lucky, that guest leaves with a few ideas of how to be more sustainable at home.

By putting our best minds together, we’ve created some innovative programs that will make a real difference. And we’re so proud of them, we’d like to share them with you.

In just the last couple of years, we committed to an absolute reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (we’re the first hospitality company and eighth company worldwide to do this); published a report documenting the results of our environmental programs so we can see what we’re doing well and where we need to improve; stopped serving certain kinds of seafood because of environmentally harmful harvesting practices, and worked with the Marine Stewardship Council to certify our salmon is from sustainable fisheries; achieved certifications from major international environmental organizations, and became the first concessions company in any national park to receive certification for building sustainable employee housing.

In 2004 alone, we’ve received environmental awards from the National Park Service; U.S. Department of the Interior; Environmental Protection Agency; American Society of Travel Agents; Travel Industry Association; *Condé Nast Traveler* magazine; and States of Arizona, Utah and Colorado.

While some companies “talk green” but don’t “walk green,” we at Xanterra continue to take responsibility and demonstrate significant actions to preserve and protect “Beautiful Places on Earth” like Yellowstone National Park. We invite you to join us by doing what you can to be a good environmental steward, and we welcome your comments and suggestions.

YELLOWSTONE

NATIONAL PARK LODGES

Operated by Xanterra Parks & Resorts®

BEAUTIFUL PLACES ON EARTH.®

WWW.TRAVELYELLOWSTONE.COM

WWW.XANTERRA.COM

Xanterra Parks & Resorts is an authorized concessioner of the National Park Service.

Visitors’ Guide to Accessible Features in Yellowstone National Park

Yellowstone National Park is improving accessibility for all visitors. Most vault toilets in the picnic areas and campgrounds are accessible. Some self-guiding boardwalk trails, picnic tables, campground sites, fishing areas, and backcountry campsites are also accessible.

For more details, ask for the *Visitor’s Guide to Wheelchair Accessible Features in Yellowstone National Park*, available free at all entrance stations, visitor centers, and on the park’s website.

For more information: Park Accessibility Coordinator
P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190
307-344-2017
TDD only (Telecommunications Device for the Deaf)
307-344-2386
www.nps.gov/yell

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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

One of the most interesting visitors to the Yellowstone area in 1865 was Father Francis Xavier Kuppens, a Belgian priest of the Jesuit Order, who offered this recollection 32 years later:

About the years 1865-66 I was stationed at the old Mission of St. Peter’s on the Missouri River near the mouth of Sun River. A great part of that winter and spring I spent with the Pigeon [Piegan] Indians roaming from place to place south . . . It was while leading this nomad life that I first heard of the Yellowstone. Many an evening in the tent of Baptiste Champagne or Chief Big Lake the conversation, what little there was of it, turned on the beauties of that wonderful spot. I do not know that the narrator always adhered strictly to facts, but making allowance for fervid imagination there was

sufficient in the tale to excite my curiosity and awaken in me a strong desire to see for myself this enchanted if not enchanting land. In the spring with a small party of Indians hunting buffalo, I persuaded a few young men to show me the wonderland of which they had talked so much. Thus I got my first sight of the Yellowstone. I shall not attempt to describe it, that has been done by many abler pens than mine; but you may be sure that before leaving I saw the chief attraction—the Grand Cañon, hot and cold geysers, variegated layers of rock, the Fire Hole, etc. I was very much impressed with the wild grandeur of the scenery.

May your wanderings in and reflections of Yellowstone bring you the simple peace and lasting memories experienced and recorded by Father Kuppens.

Lodging, Food, Gas, Activities

Summer 2005

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	Bridge Bay	Canyon Village	Fishing Bridge	Grant Village	Lake Village	Mammoth Hot Springs	Old Faithful	Tower/Roosevelt
Medical clinic					May 19–Sept. 30 See page 12.	Year-round See page 12.	May 6–Oct. 23 See page 12.	
Service station		Gas: May 6–Oct. 16 Repairs: May 27–Sept. 5 Wrecker: May 20–Oct. 16	Gas: May 21–Oct. 3 Repairs: May 28–Sept. 6 Wrecker: May 28–Sept. 6 LP Gas: May 21–Sept. 20	Gas: May 20–Sept. 12 Repairs: May 27–Sept. 5 Wrecker: May 27–Sept. 5 LP Gas: May 20–Sept. 12		May 6–Oct. 10	Lower: June 3–Sept. 11 Upper: April 22–Nov. 6 Wrecker: May 20–Oct. 16 Repairs: May 27–Aug. 22	June 10–Sept. 5
General Store: <i>grocery, restaurant, ice cream, souvenirs, camping & fishing gear</i>		May 20–Sept. 28 (also has ATM, espresso, jewelry)	May 16–Oct. 2 (also has ATM, photo processing, jewelry)	May 27–Sept. 25 (also has ATM, jewelry)	May 23–Oct. 3	Year-round (no restaurant)	Lower: June 3–Sept. 11 Upper: May 6–Oct. 16 (also photo processing)	Tower May 24–Sept. 18 (no restaurant)
Outdoor recreation goods, <i>snacks, souvenirs, fast food</i>	May 28–Sept. 11	Yellowstone Adventures Apr. 22–Oct. 23						
Mini Store: <i>groceries, souvenirs, some camping & fishing gear</i>			RV Park May 20–Oct. 2	May 16–Oct. 2				Roosevelt June 10–Sept. 5
Gift shop <i>(in lodging facilities)</i>		Canyon Lodge June 3–Sept. 18		Grant Village May 27–Oct. 2	Lake Yellowstone Hotel May 20–Oct. 10	Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel May 6–Oct. 16	Old Faithful Inn July 1–Sept. 11 Old Faithful Snow Lodge April 22–Nov. 6 Old Faithful Lodge May 6–Oct. 2	Roosevelt Lodge June 10–Sept. 5
Hotel		Canyon Lodge June 3–Sept. 18		Grant Village May 27–Oct. 2	Lake Yellowstone Hotel May 20–Oct. 10	Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel May 13–Oct. 16	Old Faithful Inn July 1–Sept. 11 Old Faithful Snow Lodge May 6–Oct. 23	Roosevelt Lodge June 10–Sept. 5
Cabins		Canyon Lodge June 3–Sept. 18			Lake Lodge June 10–Sept. 25 Lake Yell. Hotel May 20–Oct. 10	Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel May 13–Oct. 16	Old Faithful Lodge May 6–Oct. 2 Old Faithful Snow Lodge May 6–Oct. 23	Roosevelt Lodge June 10–Sept. 5
Restaurant <i>(see also General Store)</i>		Canyon Lodge June 3–Sept. 18		Grant Village May 27–Oct. 2 Lake House at Grant May 27–Sept. 25	Lake Yellowstone Hotel May 20–Oct. 10	Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel May 13–Oct. 16	Old Faithful Inn July 1–Sept. 11 Old Faithful Snow Lodge May 6–Oct. 23	
Cafeteria		Canyon Lodge June 3–Sept. 18			Lake Lodge June 10–Sept. 25		Old Faithful Lodge May 6–Oct. 2	
Snacks, light meals, fast food <i>(see also stores)</i>		Picnic Shop June 3–Sept. 18			Lake Yellowstone Hotel Deli: May 20–Oct. 10	Terrace Grill May 13–Oct. 16	Old Faithful Inn, Bear Paw Snack Shop July 1–Sept. 11 Old Faithful Snow Lodge, Geysler Grill April 22–Nov. 6 Old Faithful Lodge Bake Shop May 6–Oct. 2	
Campground <i>Details on p. 6</i>	May 27–Sept. 18	June 10–Sept. 11 (showers & laundry)	RV Park (hard-sided units; showers & laundry) 5/20–10/2	June 21–Oct. 2 (showers & laundry)		All year	nearest: Madison May 6–Oct. 30	Tower May 20–Sept. 26
Showers		At campground	At RV park	At campground		Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel May 13–Oct. 16	Old Faithful Lodge May 6–Oct. 2	Roosevelt Lodge June 10–Sept. 5
Marina & boat tours	Dock rental May 27–Sept. 18							
Trail rides		June 18–Sept. 3				May 13–Sept. 18		June 10–Sept. 4 Trail & Stagecoach
Recycling available	At marina	At campground	At general store	At campground		At campground		Near service station

ATM 24-hour cash available at Yellowstone General Stores at Canyon, Fishing Bridge, Grant, Mammoth, and Old Faithful Basin Upper; and at Canyon Lodge, Lake Yellowstone Hotel, Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, Old Faithful Inn, and Old Faithful Snow Lodge. CIRRUS and PLUS network.

Backcountry Tours List of certified outfitters available from Visitor Services, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190, at www.nps.gov/yell, or by calling the National Park Service at 307-344-7381.

Diesel Fuel Available at all service stations except at Old

Faithful Upper and Tower.

Guided Tours The Yellowstone Association Institute and Xanterra Parks & Resorts offer guided tours throughout the park. See pages 5 & 14.

Reservations For lodging, dining, camping, and activity reservations, call Xanterra Parks & Resorts®, 307-344-7311 or TDD 307-344-5395. You can also make reservations at any lodging front desk or activities desk.

*Dinner reservations required at Grant Village Restaurant, Lake Yellowstone Hotel Dining Room, Old Faithful Inn Dining Room.

Worship Services Worship services take place in the park and in communities adjacent to the park, and include most major denominations and interdenominational services during the summer months. Schedules available on bulletin boards at campgrounds and visitor centers.

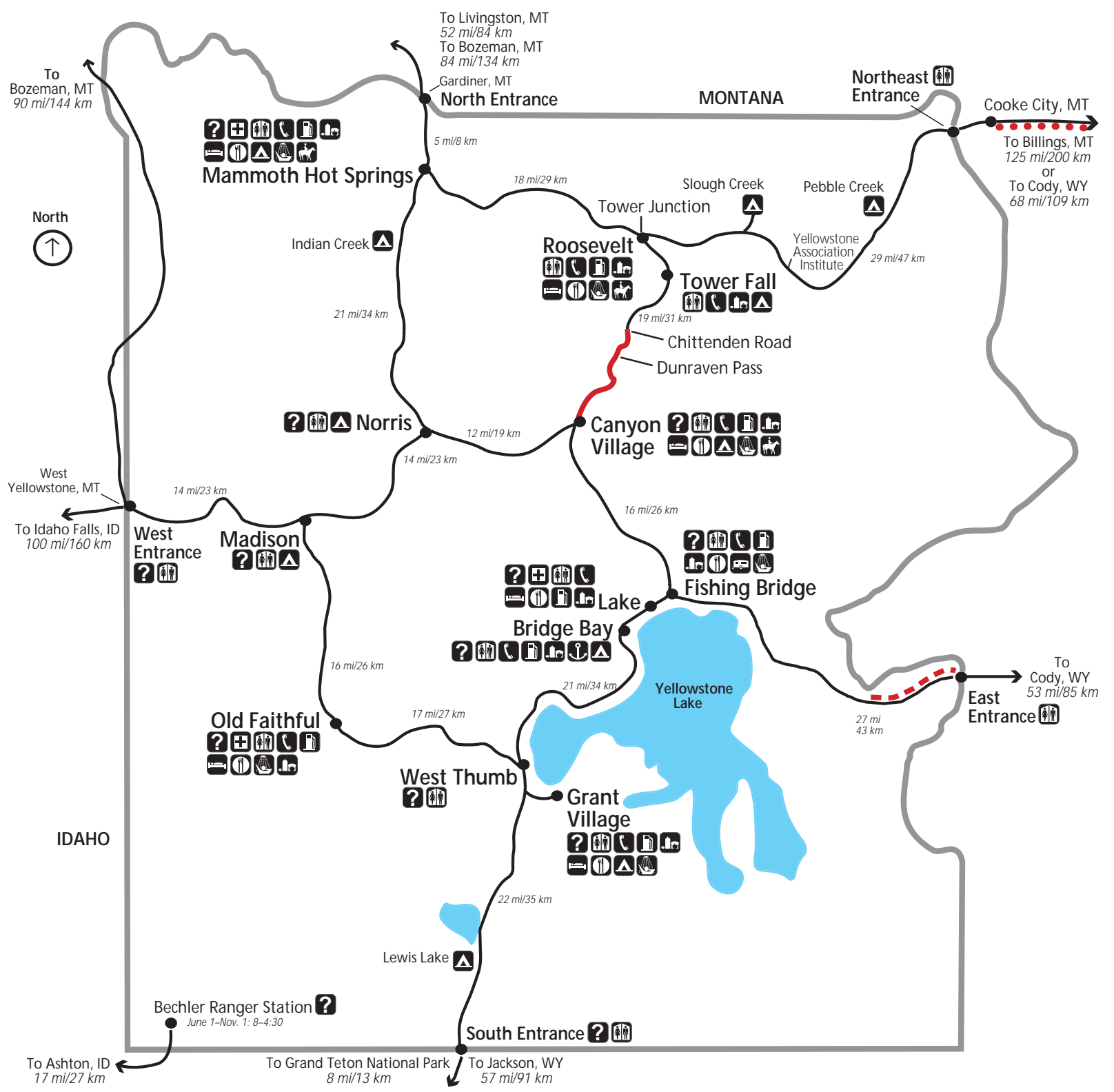


What You Can Recycle in Yellowstone:

glass, cans, paper, cardboard, plastic bottles with narrow necks, office paper, magazines. See last line of chart above for most locations.

YELLOWSTONE

- Visitor center or information station
- Medical clinic
- Restrooms
- Telephone
- Service station
- General Store, Mini Store, Gift Shop
- Lodging
- Food
- Campground
- Camping: hard-sided units only
- Showers
- Marina
- Trail rides



Detailed information about services on page 15.

Road Construction

- Closed until August 19:**
Grand Loop Road from Canyon Junction to Chittenden Road, including Dunraven Pass. Possible half-hour delays after opening.
- East Entrance**
Opens May 6 (if conditions allow)
From opening through November 7:
OPEN, with half-hour delays, 8 AM–8 PM
CLOSED 8 PM–8 AM

OPEN HOLIDAY WEEKENDS
no closures, no delays
May 27, 8 AM–May 31, 8 PM
July 1, 8 AM–July 5, 8 PM
Sept. 2, 8 AM–Sept. 6, 8 PM
- Beartooth Highway**
For construction updates on this highway **only**, call 888-285-4636.

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www.nps.gov/yell • www.YellowstoneAssociation.org • www.TravelYellowstone.com



This map is courtesy of ConocoPhillips—providing petroleum products since 1917 . . . All service stations in Yellowstone offer environmentally sensitive fuels, specially formulated by ConocoPhillips to reduce hydrocarbon emissions and decrease other pollution-related problems.

Park Information: 307-344-7381 (TDD: 307-344-2386) • Emergency—Dial 911 • Road updates: 307-344-2117