

YELLOWSTONE Today



Summer 2009

Official Newspaper of Yellowstone National Park

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

TRAFFIC DELAYS & ROAD CLOSURES

See Back Page

Plan your day to minimize delays.

Our rangers offer these tips:

- ◆ Don't wait until the last minute for a restroom stop—the next facility may be on the other side of a 30-minute delay.
- ◆ Turn off your engine and listen to the wild sounds of Yellowstone—and save gas and reduce emissions.
- ◆ If animals are nearby, stay safe—stay in your car and watch them through the windows.
- ◆ Enjoy this park newspaper!

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTS

Ranger-led Activities
Greening Yellowstone



Abyss Pool at West Thumb Geyser Basin

NPS/Peaco



NPS/Peaco

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.

While You Are Here

Stay Safe

IN HYDROTHERMAL AREAS

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.
- ◆ Avoid burns & infections: don't expose your head to thermal water by immersion, splashing, touching your face, or inhaling steam. Thermal water can harbor organisms that cause fatal meningitis or Legionnaires' disease.
- ◆ Dangerous levels of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide have been measured in some hydrothermal areas. If you feel sick, leave the location immediately.

AROUND WILDLIFE

Wild animals are dangerous. To protect yourself and wildlife, follow these guidelines when viewing or photographing roadside wildlife, whether you are alone or in a wildlife jam:

- ◆ You must stay at least 100 yards (91 m) away from bears and wolves, and at least 25 yards (23 m) away from all other animals—including bison, elk, bighorn sheep, deer, moose, and coyotes.
- ◆ Park in established turnouts and make sure your car is completely off the paved roadway. Put your vehicle into park, and engage your parking brake.
- ◆ If you exit your vehicle, stay near it so you can get inside if the animal approaches.
- ◆ Do not stand in the road to view or photograph wildlife—you could be injured or killed by other drivers.
- ◆ Never surround, crowd, approach, or follow wildlife.
- ◆ Don't block an animal's path.
- ◆ Do not run or make sudden movements—this may cause animals to attack.
- ◆ If other people in the area are putting you in danger, leave the scene and notify a park ranger.
- ◆ Do not ever feed wildlife, including birds.

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

BEARS live throughout the park. Be alert for tracks, do not approach carcasses, and avoid surprising bears. 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. See also "Food Regulations," at right, and "Bear Country Tips," page 7.

MORE SAFETY TIPS

Falling Trees Avoid areas with dead trees; they may suddenly fall, especially on windy days.

High Altitude Most of the park is above 7,500 feet. Allow time to acclimate; be aware of your physical limitations; don't overexert. Drink plenty of water to avoid dehydration from altitude and dry climate. Stop and rest often.

Stream Crossings Check at local ranger stations for stream conditions.

Swimming Most park streams, rivers, and lakes are extremely cold; swim at your own risk. Swimming in hydrothermal features is forbidden.

Theft Lock your vehicle; keep valuables hidden; label 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 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.

Weather Yellowstone's weather is unpredictable. A sunny warm day may become stormy and sometimes snowy. Lightning is common; get off water or beaches and away from ridges, exposed places, and isolated trees.

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio If you have a weather radio receiver, tune to 162.425MHz (Mammoth area) or 162.450 MHz (Lake area) to receive hazardous weather alerts, or go to www.crh.noaa.gov/riw/nwr/.

Stay Legal

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 or wolf

45

= the maximum speed limit in the park unless otherwise posted

911

= the number to call in an emergency

THESE ACTIONS ARE ILLEGAL

- ◆ Possessing a firearm or weapon, including state-permitted concealed weapons, except: *Unloaded firearms may be transported in a vehicle when rendered inoperable or are packed, cased, or stored in a manner that prevents ready use.*
- ◆ Speeding (radar enforced)—except for a portion of U.S. 191, all roads within the park are posted at 45 mph or slower.
- ◆ Driving while intoxicated (open container law enforced).
- ◆ Leaving detachable side mirrors attached when not pulling trailers.
- ◆ Traveling off-road by vehicle or bicycle. (Bicycling rules and riding locations are listed in a free brochure at visitor centers.)
- ◆ Improperly storing food—at any time, under any circumstances (see below).
- ◆ Fishing, boating, or using a float tube without a permit (see p. 6).
- ◆ Violating camping regulations & rules (see p. 6).
- ◆ Camping outside of designated camping areas (see p. 6).
- ◆ Camping in the backcountry without a permit (see p. 7).
- ◆ Driving or riding in a vehicle without your seatbelt fastened. Each vehicle occupant must have a safety belt or child restraint system fastened when the vehicle is in motion.
- ◆ Having pets off leash or on trails and boardwalks. Pets are prohibited on all trails, in the backcountry, and in hydrothermal basins. Where allowed, pets must be leashed and must remain within 100 feet (30 m) of a road or parking area. Do not leave a pet unattended or tied to an object. Boarding facilities are available outside the park.
- ◆ Littering.
- ◆ Swimming in hydrothermal pools (see above left).
- ◆ Diving or jumping off cliffs in the Firehole swim area on Firehole Canyon Drive.
- ◆ Traveling off boardwalks or designated trails in hydrothermal areas.
- ◆ Removing or possessing natural (antlers, etc.) or cultural (arrowheads, etc.) features.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ Willfully remaining near or approaching wildlife, including birds, within ANY distance that disturbs or displaces the animal.

FOOD REGULATIONS

These items—new, clean, dirty, empty, or full—may not be left outside, on picnic tables, in tents or tent trailers, in the back of pickups, or unattended in any location, 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
- ◆ Do not ever feed wildlife, including birds.
- ◆ Liquid or gas fuel stoves or self-contained charcoal grills may be used for cooking at all picnic areas (shown on the National Park Service Official Map and Guide; those with fire grates are listed in a handout at visitor centers).
- ◆ Campfires are allowed only in established fire pits in campgrounds, picnic areas, and a few designated backcountry campsites.

COYOTES & WOLVES quickly learn habits like roadside begging. This may lead to aggressive behavior toward humans and can increase the risk of the animal being hit by a vehicle or destroyed by management. Do not feed them.

Plan Your Visit

Summer 2009

EXPECT
TRAFFIC
DELAYS

3



National Park Service rangers answer questions and help you make the most of your Yellowstone experience.

Albright Visitor Center, Mammoth

Open daily, year-round

Through May 22: 9 AM–6 PM

May 23–Sept. 30: 8 AM–7 PM

Autumn hours to be determined.

Exhibits on wildlife and history; films on Yellowstone and the national park idea. Information & bookstore. Call 307-344-2263.

Canyon Visitor Education Center

Open daily May 9 through Sept. 30

Through May 22: 9 AM–5 PM

May 23–Sept. 30: 8 AM–8 PM

Interactive exhibits about Yellowstone's supervolcano and other aspects of its geology. A new geology film is coming this summer! Information & bookstore. Call 307-344-2550.

Fishing Bridge Visitor Center

Open daily May 23 through Sept. 30

8 AM–7 PM

Exhibits on the park's birds, other wildlife, and lake geology. Information & bookstore. Call 307-344-2450.

Grant Visitor Center

Open daily May 23 through Sept. 30

8 AM–7 PM

Exhibits on the role of fire in Yellowstone; films shown. Information & bookstore. Call 307-242-2650.

Junior Ranger Station (at Madison Information Station)

Open daily May 30 through Aug. 30
9 AM–6 PM

Read about the Yellowstone Junior Ranger Program in the Ranger Program section, or ask at a visitor center.

Madison Information Station

Open daily May 23 through Sept. 30

9 AM–6 PM

Information & bookstore. Call 307-344-2821.

Museum of the National Park Ranger, Norris

Open daily May 23 through Sept. 27
9 AM–5 PM

Exhibits & video at the historic soldier station trace the park ranger profession from its roots in the U.S. Army. Chat with former National Park Service employees volunteering here.

Norris Geyser Basin Museum & Information Station

Open daily May 23 through Sept. 30
9 AM–6 PM

Exhibits on the hydrothermal features of Yellowstone. Information & bookstore. Call 307-344-2812.

Old Faithful Visitor Center

The visitor center is in temporary quarters near the Old Faithful Lodge.

Open daily through Nov. 1

Through May 22: 9 AM–6 PM

May 23–Sept. 30: 8 AM–7 PM;

information window until 8 PM

Autumn hours to be determined.

Reopens mid-December for winter season.

Award-winning film about hydrothermal features. Geyser eruption predictions. Information & bookstore. Call 307-344-2750.

Old Faithful eruption predictions: 307-344-2751, during visitor center hours.

West Thumb Information Center

Open daily May 23 through Sept. 30
9 AM–5 PM

Information & bookstore.

West Yellowstone Visitor Information Center

NPS desk open daily through Nov. 1

May 23–Sept. 7: 8 AM–8 PM

Sept. 8–Nov. 1: 8 AM–4 PM

Information, publications. Call 307-344-2876.

West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce

Daily: May 1–Sept. 30: 8 AM–6 PM

Weekdays: Oct. 1 and thereafter: 8 AM–5 PM

Call 406-646-7701.



Self-guiding Trails: Explore at your own pace

Canyon Area View the colorful Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River and the Upper and Lower Falls from overlooks. *New this year: Accessible viewpoints and walkways all along the North Rim Drive.*

Fort Yellowstone Enjoy a walking tour of this historic site at Mammoth Hot Springs, from the time of U.S. Army management (1886–1918).

Fountain Paint Pot View the four types of hydrothermal features—geysers, hot springs, fumaroles, and mudpots—in one place! Eight miles (12.9 km) north of Old Faithful.

Mammoth Hot Springs Walk through ever-changing travertine terraces and enjoy a scenic drive through the Upper Terraces.

Mud Volcano Area Discover turbulent and explosive mudpots, including Mud Volcano and Dragon's Mouth. Located 6 miles (9.6 km) north of Fishing Bridge Junction.

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 Area The world's largest concentration of active geysers is here. View Old Faithful then walk trails past hundreds of geysers and hot springs.

West Thumb Geyser Basin The boiling springs in this basin, including the famous Fishing Cone, discharge their waters into chilly Yellowstone Lake.

Forces of the Northern Range

Volcanoes, glaciers, and fire shaped the landscape here, 8 miles (12.9 km) east of Mammoth Hot Springs. Exhibits also help identify the area's plants and animals.



Arrange for a sign language interpreter for National Park Service interpretive programs by calling three weeks ahead:

307-344-2251.



For more accessibility information:

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

Also see page 5 for new accessible walkways in the Canyon area of the park.

New Geology Film

A spectacular new film premieres this summer at Canyon Visitor Education Center. Over two years in the making, *Yellowstone: Land to Life* offers an evocative look at the deep connections that exist between Yellowstone's geology and ecology. Aerial footage showing evidence of past geological forces, including volcanism, mountain building, and glaciers, is interwoven with vistas of the colors, patterns, vegetation, and wildlife that comprise the Yellowstone ecosystem. Discover how violent volcanic explosions create the soil that nourishes plants that sustain Yellowstone's abundant and diverse wildlife. From ancient landforms to rocks that are seconds old, Yellowstone is revealed as a unique place that provides us with a rare opportunity to witness Earth's power on a grand scale.

Production of *Yellowstone: Land to Life* was made possible by a generous donation from the Yellowstone Association. The film is equipped with closed captioning and audio description options. Assisted listening devices are available at the visitor center upon request.



What does geology have to do with this pika? It lives among boulders and loose rock. Forces of geology formed all these rocks. So without geology, we wouldn't have pikas!

NPS/Paceo

Highlights

Summer 2009

Geysers & Hot Springs

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 colorful springs at Artists Paintpots, more mudpots and geysers at Fountain Paint Pot, a giant hot spring at Midway Geyser Basin, plus beautiful springs at 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 in the Canyon Village area. Enjoy the new accessible walkways and overlooks along North Rim Drive. (See page 5.) The northernmost section is visible from overlooks near Tower Fall, south of Tower Junction. You can also reach this section by driving north from Canyon Village over spectacular Dunraven Pass, the highest road in the park at 8,860 feet (2700 m). The road passes two trailheads for Mt. Washburn.

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, wildlife viewing, and hydrothermal features. (Fishing and boating require permits; see page 6.) You can visit historic buildings, view hydrothermal activity, and see the Yellowstone River flow from the lake on its long journey. Four visitor areas lie along the lake's shores: Fishing Bridge, Bridge Bay, Lake Village, and Grant Village.

History

You can visit historic sites such as Fishing Bridge Museum, Norris Geyser Basin Museum,



This photo of Tower Fall was one of many taken by W.H. Jackson during the 1871 Hayden Survey of the Yellowstone area. His photos helped bring attention to the wonders of Yellowstone.

Obsidian Cliff, Old Faithful Inn and Historic District, Roosevelt Lodge Historic District, and Fort Yellowstone at Mammoth Hot Springs.

Wildlife

In summer, large animals such as elk, bear, and wolves may be in the high country. Look in the morning and evening when they may be more active. Enjoy watching ground squirrels, marmots, chipmunks, and other small mammals—but remember to never feed them. And if you are here in late July or August, look for herds of bison in their mating season or rut.

Only One Day Here?

Consider one of these itineraries suggested by 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 the new Canyon Visitor Education Center.
4. Visit the Old Faithful area and one other hydrothermal area, such as Norris, West Thumb, or Mammoth Hot Springs.
5. Visit lesser-known features such as Calcite Springs north of Tower Fall, Roaring Mountain north of Norris, Terrace Spring near Madison Junction, Firehole Lake Drive in the Lower Geyser Basin, or Natural Bridge near Bridge Bay.

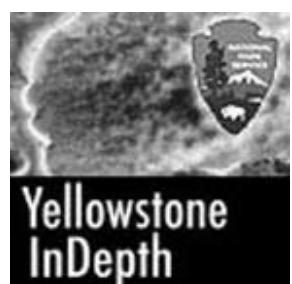
Consider one or two moderate day hikes.

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 50¢ at visitor center bookstores.

Two or More Days?

- ◆ Explore one area of the park in depth.
- ◆ Explore one type of attraction, such as geology or wildlife, 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.

Yellowstone Online



Videos & Podcasts

Plan your visit, customize your guide to the park, or learn more about Yellowstone's attractions and treasures through videos at www.nps.gov/yell or podcasts free from iTunes. Funding provided by the Yellowstone Association and the Yellowstone Park Foundation.

Electronic Field Trips

Especially for middle school students & teachers: free electronic field trips at www.WindowsIntoWonderland.org

Webcams

Stay connected to Yellowstone's dynamic landscape through webcams located at Old Faithful, Mammoth Hot Springs, and the Mount Washburn Fire Lookout. www.nps.gov/yell/photosmultimedia/webcams.htm

Greater Yellowstone Science Learning Center

Find scientific research and monitoring information about Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks on this site, which is supported by Canon U.S.A. through a grant to the Yellowstone Park Foundation, and by the Yellowstone Association. www.GreaterYellowstoneScience.org.

Mission of Yellowstone National Park

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.



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.

New This Year

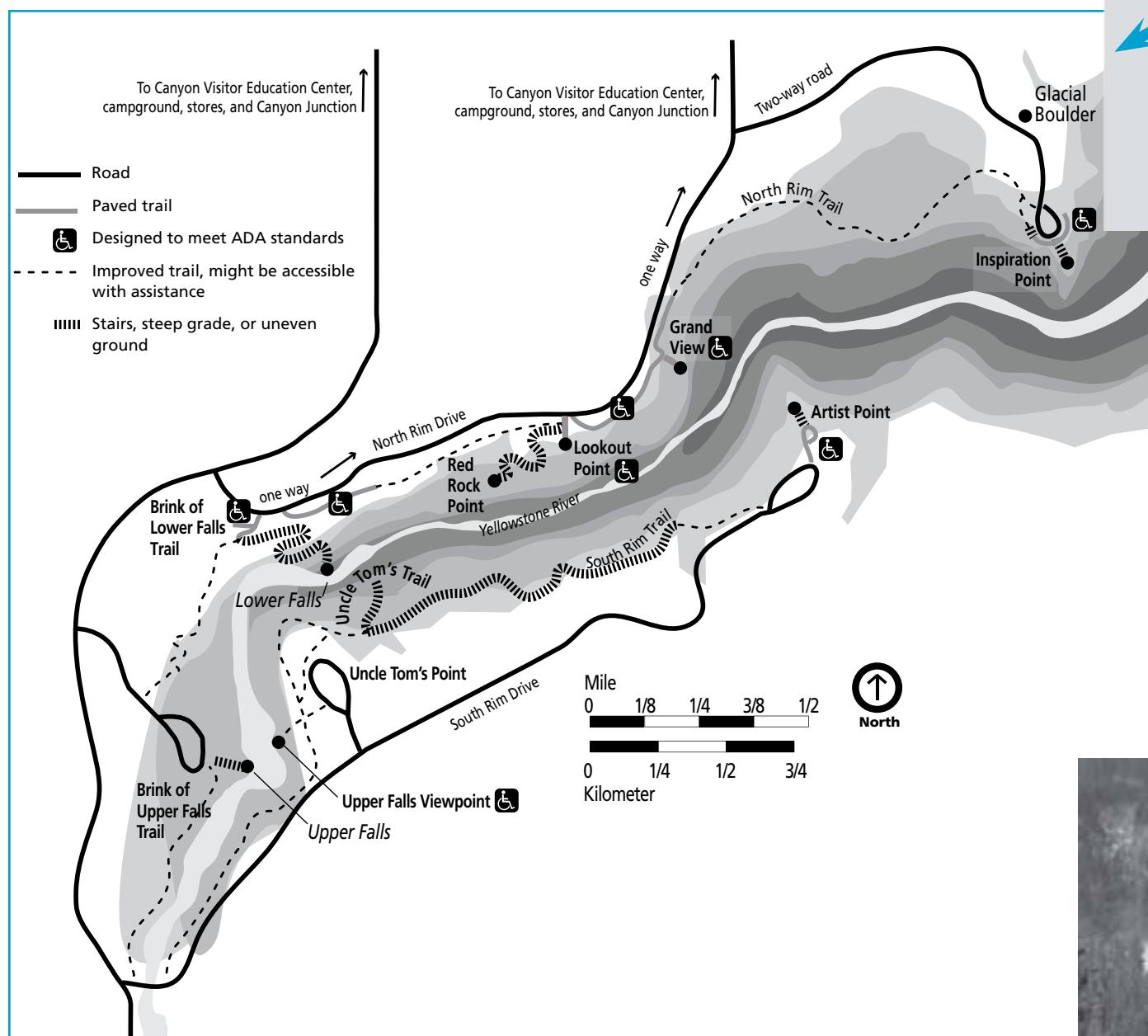
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Enjoy the new walkways and views of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River

Fully accessible, paved walkways now lead you to stunning new viewpoints along the North Rim.



For more detailed information about trails and viewpoints in the Canyon area, pick up a copy of *Canyon Area Trail Guide*, available for 50¢ at viewpoints along the rims and at the Canyon Visitor Education Center. Be sure to enjoy the exhibits at the center, too!

Discover a new view of the Upper Falls from the Brink of Lower Falls Trail.



both: ©C. Duckworth

Stroll along the north rim and enjoy new overlooks like this one near Lookout Point.



Accessibility in Yellowstone

Yellowstone National Park is improving accessibility for all visitors. Some boardwalk trails, picnic tables, camp sites, and fishing areas are now accessible. Ask for the guide to wheelchair accessible features in Yellowstone; available free at entrance stations, visitor centers, and on www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/parkwide-access.htm.

Visitors using wheelchairs can tour the geyser basins on accessible boardwalks, such as this one at Old Faithful.

Camping & Fishing

Summer 2009

Campgrounds

Tour the campgrounds on the internet at
www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/camping-in-yellowstone.htm

Listed in order of opening	Dates	Fees**	Sites	Elev (ft)	Features	RV sites
Mammoth	All year	\$14	85	6,200	A, F, G, S	most are pull-through
Madison*	5/1-10/25	\$18.50	>250	6,800	A, F, DS, G	call for availability & reservations
Fishing Bridge RV*	5/15-9/27	\$35	>325	7,800	F, S/L, DS, G	call for availability & reservations
Norris	5/15-9/28	\$14	>100	7,500	F, G	2 @ 50' (signed); 5 @ 30'
Tower Fall	5/15-9/28	\$12	31	6,600	V	all @ 30' or less; has hairpin curve
Slough Creek	5/22-10/31	\$12	28	6,250	V	14 @ 30', walk through first to assess sites beyond #16
Bridge Bay*	5/29-9/13	\$18.50	>425	7,800	A, F, DS, G	call for availability & reservations
Canyon*	6/5-9/6	\$18.50	>250	7,900	A, F, S/L, DS, G	call for availability & reservations
Pebble Creek	6/12-9/28	\$12	>30	6,900	V	some long pull-throughs
Indian Creek	6/12-9/14	\$12	75	7,300	V	10@ 40'; 35 @ 30'; pull-through
Lewis Lake	6/15-11/1	\$12	85	7,800	V	a few @ 25'
Grant Village*	6/21-9/20	\$18.50	>400	7,800	A, F, S/L, DS, G	call for availability & reservations

*Sites you can reserve.

**Fee does not include sales tax + utility fee.

Check-in & Check-out

Check-in any time, but sites may not be available before 11 AM. Registration desks at reservable campgrounds are staffed 7 AM–10 PM, May 23–August 23; 8 AM–9 PM, early and late season. Check-out time is 11 AM.

Know Vehicle, Tent, and Tow Sizes

If you want to reserve a site, you will be asked for the length and width of your tent, RV, or the combined length of your car or pickup and anything you are towing. For non-reservable sites, use the total length to determine which campground can best accommodate your rig.

Length of Stay

Camping is limited to 14 days from July 1 through Labor Day (first Monday in September) and to 30 days the rest of the year; no limit at Fishing Bridge.

Group Camping

Group camping (tents only) is available at Madison, Grant, and Bridge Bay for organized groups with a designated leader such as youth or educational groups. Fees range from \$60–\$86 (plus sales tax & utility fee) per night, depending on group size. Reservations are required. Call 307-344-7311 or toll-free 866-Geyserland (866-439-7375), or write Xanterra Parks & Resorts, P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190; or email YNPSA@Xanterra.com.

Quiet Hours

Each visitor deserves to hear the natural sounds of this beautiful environment. Respect this by complying with the law: generators prohibited 8 PM–8 AM; quiet hours, 10 PM–6 AM. No loud audio devices, or other noise disturbances will be allowed during this time. Generators are only permitted in seven campgrounds. (See chart.)

NO 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 is not permitted. Camping is often available in neighboring communities and public lands outside the park. (See page 13.)

Discounts

Holders of Senior and Access passes receive approximately a 50% discount on camping fees, except at Fishing Bridge, where no discounts apply. (See page 10.)

WARNING!

Food & Odors Attract Bears

The future of bears, your safety, and the safety of others depend on you. Read and follow the regulations on page 2. NEVER feed any animal, including bears. NEVER leave food unattended, even for one minute.

Attention Anglers!

You need a Yellowstone National Park fishing permit.

Fishing Season

Yellowstone's fishing season generally begins on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend and continues through the first Sunday of November. This year, the dates are May 23–Nov. 1. **But there are many EXCEPTIONS.** Read the park fishing regulations or go to the park website: www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/fishing.htm

Fishing Regulations & Permits

Obtain park fishing regulations at ranger stations, visitor centers, and general stores.

In Yellowstone, all native fish species—cutthroat trout, Arctic grayling, and mountain whitefish—are fully protected by catch-and-release only angling and use of barbless hooks. In general, wildlife takes precedence over humans as consumers of fish. However, anglers are encouraged to harvest nonnative trout where they are harming native trout, such as Yellowstone Lake and the Yellowstone and Snake river drainages.

All anglers 16 or older must possess a valid Yellowstone National Park fishing permit to fish in the park; state permits are not valid. 3 days—\$15;

7 days—\$20; season—\$35. Permits are available at ranger stations, visitor centers, Yellowstone General Stores, and flyshops in the local communities. Anglers 15 or younger have two options: fish without a permit under direct supervision of an adult who has a permit or obtain a free permit that must be signed by an adult. The adult must ensure the child complies with all fishing regulations and provisions.

Boats & Float Tubes

You need a boat permit to use boats and float tubes; their use is limited to a few locations. Obtain these permits at:

non-motorized only: Canyon, Mammoth, and Old Faithful backcountry offices, Bechler Ranger Station, West Yellowstone Visitor Information Center, and Northeast Entrance

motor & non-motorized: South Entrance, Lewis Lake Campground, Grant Village Backcountry Office, Bridge Bay Ranger Station.

You must have a Coast Guard approved “wearable” personal flotation device for each person on board.



STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!

Prevent the transport of nuisance species.
 Clean all recreational equipment.
www.ProtectYourWaters.net

Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) are plants and animals not native to the park and cause irreversible harm to the naturally-functioning ecosystem that exists here. Already, New Zealand mudsnails, whirling disease, and lake trout have resulted in loss of fisheries and closure of areas that once abounded with trout. You can help prevent the spread of harmful exotic invaders!

CLEAN YOUR BOAT

CLEAN YOUR GEAR

Do not release plants, fish, or animals into a body of water unless it came out of that body of water. If you witness a violation, please contact a local park ranger, stop by a visitor center, or call 307-344-7381, dial “0.”

Exploring Yellowstone

Summer 2009

EXPECT
TRAFFIC
DELAYS

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Backcountry Tips and Regulations

Accessibility

Wheelchairs and some types of service animals are allowed in the backcountry. Contact a backcountry office (see below) for further information before taking them into the backcountry.

Campfires

Campfires are permitted only in established fire pits at certain campsites; you will be given this information when you obtain your overnight permit.

Day Hiking

Talk to a park ranger at a backcountry office or visitor center before beginning a day hike. They know trail conditions, the weather forecast, and if areas are closed due to bear or management activities.

For more information: Backcountry Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, 82190; 307-344-2160; www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/backcountryhiking.htm

Drinking Water

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

Hypothermia

Exposure to wind, rain, or cold can cause hypothermia, which can kill you. Early warning signs include shivering, slurred speech, drowsiness, and exhaustion. Put on dry clothes and drink warm fluids at the first signs.

Non-native Plants

Invasive non-native plants (noxious weeds) threaten the park's ecosystem. Major

threats include: spotted knapweed, ox-eye daisy, St. John's wort, musk thistle, leafy spurge, and dalmatian toadflax. If you see these or other exotic species in the backcountry, notify a park ranger.

Overnight Trips

Permits are required. Obtain a permit at a backcountry office not more than 48 hours in advance of the first date of the trip. You will be given full instructions about backcountry regulations and safety. You can also reserve campsites at a backcountry office or by mail (see below) for a \$20 fee.

Pack It In—& Out

You must carry all refuse out of the

backcountry, including items partly burned (foil, 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 campsites. Do not wash yourself, clothing, or dishes in lakes, ponds, rivers, or streams.

Stock Use

Not all trails are open to stock. Inquire at backcountry offices and ranger stations.

IMPORTANT: All stock users in Yellowstone must possess proof of a negative Coggins test performed within the last 12 months for each animal.

Authorized Guides & Tours



Yellowstone Association/J. Smith

Yellowstone Association Institute

The park's official educational partner offers more than 100 field seminars ranging from one day to a week, covering cultural and natural history. Lodging and Learning programs are vacation packages offered in cooperation with Xanterra Parks & Resorts that feature educational field trips and recreation. To find out more, visit www.YellowstoneAssociation.org or call 406-848-2400.



Xanterra Parks & Resorts

Bear Country Tips



NPS Photo

If You Carry Bear Pepper Spray:

- ◆ 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 of the spray.
- ◆ 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, or backpacks.
- ◆ Carrying bear pepper spray is no substitute for vigilance and exercising safety precautions.

A Fed Bear Is a Dead Bear

Do not leave packs containing food unattended, even for a few minutes. If a bear obtains human food even once, it often becomes aggressive about obtaining such food, and may have to be destroyed or removed from the park.

Alert Bears to Your Presence

Make loud noises, shout, or sing. 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 run; bears can easily outrun you. Plus, running may cause an otherwise non-aggressive bear to attack. 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 but has not acted aggressively, slowly back away.

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

Climbing trees to avoid bears is not often practical. 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. 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.



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

Caution: Unauthorized Tours & Guides

Make sure your guide, tour company, or other commercial service is authorized by the National Park Service. Please report unauthorized operators to a ranger at a visitor center or ranger station or to the Chief, Concessions Management, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190; 307-344-2271.

Other Certified Guides & Outfitters

Many authorized guides and outfitters are ready to show you the wonders of Yellowstone, and each has a unique approach. To learn about these authorized providers, write to Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190, call 307-344-7381, or visit www.nps.gov/yell

Challenges in Yellowstone

Summer 2009

Yellowstone National Park's managers face many challenges as they strive to protect wondrous natural resources and provide safe and enjoyable experiences for visitors.

Buffalo



During winter, bison often migrate to winter range along and outside the park's north and west boundaries. This concerns the livestock industry because some bison carry the disease brucellosis, which is a problem with cattle. State and federal agencies follow a bison management plan to conserve the Yellowstone bison population and minimize or avoid the risk of these bison mixing with livestock near the park.

As part of this plan, if bison migrate from the park, they may be hazed (guided by rangers or other personnel who are on foot, horseback, or in a vehicle) to management zones inside or outside the park. If hazing is not successful, bison are captured, and may be sent to slaughter.

©C. Duckworth

In addition to the management plan, the state of Montana manages a public bison hunt on public lands outside Yellowstone National Park during the late fall and winter. Through the hunt, the state manages the number of bison on low-elevation winter ranges outside the park.

In addition, several tribes are exercising their treaty rights to hunt bison outside the park.

Outlook

The agencies will continue to monitor bison abundance, distribution, movement patterns, and brucellosis prevalence in the population. In addition, they will continue to advance the management program toward greater tolerance for bison on low-elevation winter range outside Yellowstone.

Fire



- ◆ Large fires burn through Yellowstone's forests every 150–300 years and through grasslands every 25–60 years.
- ◆ Each year, lightning starts an average of 22 fires in Yellowstone; most of them go out before burning one acre.
- ◆ Plants, such as lodgepole pine and aspen, are adapted to fire.
- ◆ Suppressing fires reduces the number and variety of plant and animal species.
- ◆ Until the 1970s, park managers believed putting out fires preserved park resources.

NPS/Peaco

- ◆ In 1972, scientific research led to the park allowing most natural fires to burn.
- ◆ The 1988 fires brought new opportunities for research.
- ◆ Today, many fires caused by lightning in Yellowstone are allowed to burn if they don't threaten people or buildings.
- ◆ If a fire is burning in the park, you may have travel delays; check at visitor centers.
- ◆ To find out more about fire, visit the Grant Visitor Center, or ask for the free handout, "Fire As a Natural Force" (Yell 288), available at all visitor centers.

Winter Use



In winter, Yellowstone's landscape transforms into a world of snow, ice, frost, and dazzling sunshine. Wildlife hibernate or migrate to lower elevations, where they are often visible to winter visitors. People have been drawn to the winter wonderland for decades; since 1949, they have toured the park on motorized oversnow vehicles.

Winter Use Planning

The National Park Service (NPS) works with local governments, businesses, concessioners, conservation and other interest groups, industry, visitors, and the public to build a sustainable future for winter use while preserving park resources and providing high quality visitor experience.

©C. Duckworth

Goals of a Winter Use Plan

In the last twenty years, NPS has led a series of planning efforts to manage winter visitor use. For each of these efforts, NPS has had the following goals:

- ◆ Preserve pristine air quality and natural soundscapes.
- ◆ Mitigate impacts to wildlife.
- ◆ Provide a high quality, safe, and educational winter experience for all visitors.
- ◆ Provide for visitor and employee health and safety.
- ◆ Minimize adverse economic impacts to gateway communities.

For the latest information, go to:
www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/winteruse.htm

Wolves



Wolves were restored to Yellowstone in 1995 and 1996, and they have flourished. Even so, their population dropped in 2008 from 171 to 124 animals. Disease killed many of the pups born last year, and adult wolves killed each other over territory disputes. Scientists expect their population will continue to wax and wane. Meanwhile, wolves remain exciting animals to look for and observe. Enjoy watching them, 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.

NPS/Peaco

Are They an Endangered Species?

As of May 4, 2009, wolves in Montana and Idaho are no longer listed on the federal list of endangered species. Wolves in Wyoming are still on the list. ALL of the wolves in Yellowstone National Park are considered part of the Wyoming population, and they are still on the federal endangered species list.

For More Information

www.nps.gov/yell

Symbols of Yellowstone

Summer 2009

EXPECT
TRAFFIC
DELAYS

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Old Faithful Geyser, Upper Geyser Basin NPS



Whirligig Geyser, Norris Geyser Basin
Colors in hydrothermal areas come from minerals and heat-loving microorganisms called thermophiles. NPS

About Old Faithful Geyser

Many myths exist about Old Faithful, the world's most famous geyser (shown at left). Use the lists below to sort the facts from myths.

Myths

- ✗ No one can predict Old Faithful anymore.
- ✗ It is so predictable, you can set your watch by its eruption.
- ✗ It is the only predictable geyser.
- ✗ It is the most predictable geyser.
- ✗ It erupts every hour on the hour.
- ✗ Its eruption is not as high as it used to be.
- ✗ Its eruption lasts less time than it used to.
- ✗ Park rangers can control Old Faithful's eruption.

Facts

- ✓ Old Faithful's eruption duration, height, and the interval between eruptions varies daily and yearly.
- ✓ As of March 2009, an eruption lasts 1½ to 5 minutes; the average interval between eruptions is 90 minutes.
- ✓ Old Faithful's height ranges from 106 feet to more than 180 feet, averaging 130 feet.
- ✓ 3,700 to 8,400 gallons of water are expelled per eruption, depending on the length of eruption.
- ✓ Just prior to eruption, water temperature at the vent is 204°F (95.6°C).

How Geysers Work

Geysers are hot springs with narrow spaces in their plumbing, usually near the surface. These constrictions prevent water from circulating freely to the surface where heat would escape. The deepest circulating water can exceed the surface boiling point (199°F/93°C).

The surrounding pressure also increases with depth, much as it does with depth in the ocean. Increased pressure exerted by the enormous weight of the overlying rock and water prevents the water from vaporizing.

As the water rises, steam forms. Bubbling upward, steam expands as it nears the top of the water column until the bubbles are too large and numerous to pass freely through the constrictions. At a critical point, the confined bubbles actually lift the water above, causing the geyser to splash or overflow. This decreases pressure on the system, and violent boiling results. Tremendous amounts of steam force water out of the vent, and the eruption begins.

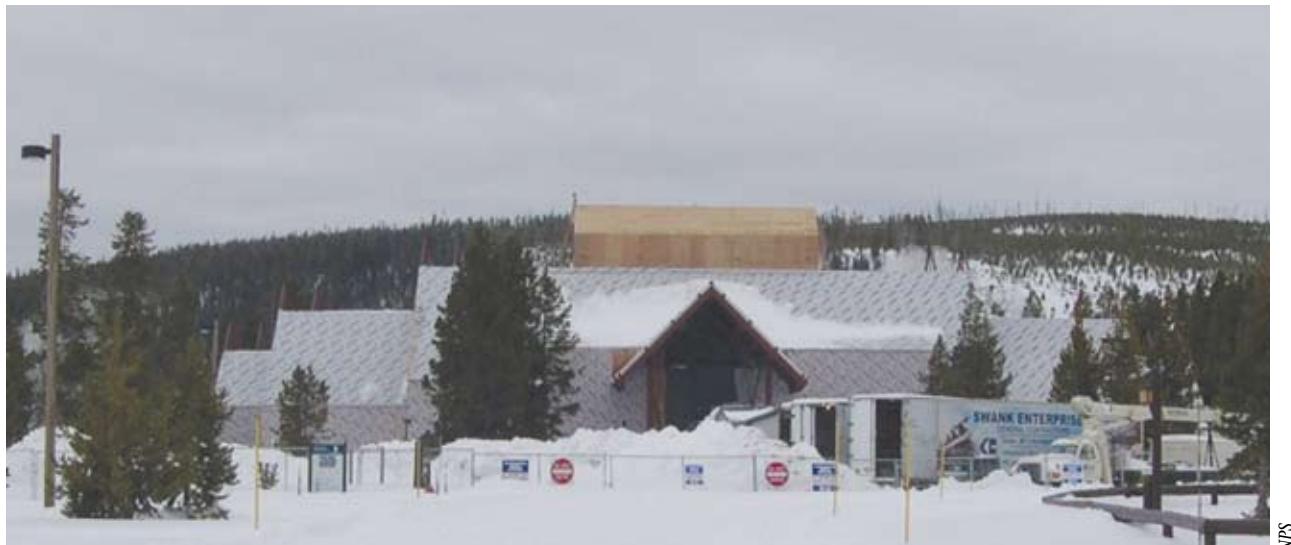
Water is expelled faster than it can enter the geyser's plumbing system, and the heat and pressure gradually decrease. The eruption stops when the water reservoir is exhausted or when the gas bubbles diminish enough to be able to rise without ejecting the water.



Great Fountain Geyser, Lower Geyser Basin NPS

New Old Faithful Visitor Education Center Opens in 2010

A new Old Faithful Visitor Education Center is being built, and is planned to open in August 2010. It will provide visitors with a central location for learning about Yellowstone's hydrothermal features and life in these unique environments.



Major funding for the Old Faithful Visitor Education Center provided by the Yellowstone Park Foundation.

The new Old Faithful Visitor Education Center is being planned to meet "Gold LEED Certification"—one of the first visitor centers in the National Park System to do so.

Its "green" features will include:

- ◆ Recycled materials and salvaged wood
- ◆ "Snow zones"—a natural soil moisture recharge system surrounding the building
- ◆ Locally and regionally manufactured materials
- ◆ A ventilation system in the foundation that acts as a thermal buffer to protect the sensitive geothermal area
- ◆ A multi-zone heating and cooling system that allows for a reduced heated space in winter
- ◆ Renewable resource cork flooring
- ◆ Low-flow restroom plumbing
- ◆ Use of earth-friendly cleaning supplies

Earthquakes Then & Now

Summer 2009

50 Years Ago: EARTHQUAKE TOPPLES MOUNTAIN

Old Faithful Inn Damaged By Quake Jolt

Park Service Offices Evacuated

Death Toll Rising

Tremor Is Felt in All Northwest



Twenty-three minutes before midnight, August 17, 1959, most visitors in Yellowstone were asleep after their day's adventures. Then a massive earthquake struck, jolting many of them awake. People inside the park were lucky—rocks fell and buildings were damaged, but no one was seriously hurt. West of the park, though, 28 people died that night—most of them when the side of a mountain slid onto a crowded campground (top photo).

Measuring at 7.5 magnitude, this quake is known as the Hebgen Lake Earthquake. The mountain slide dammed the Madison River, creating Quake Lake west of the park. Geysers and hot springs in Yellowstone changed overnight. In the Lower Geyser Basin, Earthquake



The road at Gibbon Falls was blocked by boulders shaken loose by the earthquake.
NPS Photo

A mountain slide blocked the Madison River, burying a campground and creating Quake Lake. USGS Photo/0209aStacy

Geyser and Red Spouter appeared. The geyser erupted 125 feet high for two weeks then settled to a low, perpetual spouting that continues today. Red Spouter throws red, muddy water during the wet seasons and hisses as a fumarole (steam vent) during the dry seasons.

At the Old Faithful Inn, guests had to leave their rooms in the middle of the night. Other park visitors slept through the events. The West District Ranger noted, “The day after the quake there were hundreds of people observing the eruptions of Old Faithful, and many people did not realize what they had been through until they read about it in the papers or saw and heard the gory details on TV.”

Commemorating the 1959 Earthquake

This summer, the Forest Service is commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Hebgen Lake Earthquake at the Earthquake Lake Visitor Center, located at the site of the mountain slide. From the park, exit the West Entrance and drive north and west on US 287. For more information, call 406-682-7620 or go to www.fs.fed.us/r1/gallatin/?page=recreation/areas/visitor_centers/quake_lake_vc

Earthquakes In Yellowstone

Yellowstone is the most seismically active area in the Intermountain West. Approximately 2000 earthquakes occur each year in the Yellowstone area; most are not felt.

Earthquakes in Yellowstone help to maintain hydrothermal activity by keeping the natural “plumbing” system open. Without periodic disturbance of relatively small earthquakes, the small fractures and conduits that supply hot water to geysers and hot springs might be sealed by mineral deposition. Some earthquakes generate changes in Yellowstone’s hydrothermal systems. For example, the 1959 Hebgen Lake caused measurable changes in Old Faithful Geyser and other hydrothermal features.

Earthquakes help us understand the geology around and beneath Yellowstone. For example, the energy from earthquakes travels through hard and molten rock at different rates. Scientists can “see” the Yellowstone volcano’s magma chamber by “reading” the energy emitted during earthquakes. An extensive geological monitoring system is in place to gather that data.

To learn more, go to:
www.nps.gov/yell.
www.greateryellowstonescience.org/index.html
volcanoes.usgs.gov/yvo/monitoring.html

Earthquake Swarm Shakes Lake Area

Sometimes Yellowstone experiences an “earthquake swarm.” Dr. Jake Lowenstern of the Yellowstone Volcano Observatory defines this as “a packet of earthquakes close in time and space but with no large earthquakes relative to the others.” The most active swarm since 1985 began on December 26, 2008, under Yellowstone Lake, and lasted one week. More than 500 earthquakes were recorded; the largest was 3.9 magnitude. Winter visitors and employees in the lake area felt many of these quakes, but no one was hurt and no buildings damaged. No changes in hydrothermal activity were detected.

SAVE on Entrance Fees!

ANNUAL PASS

The “America the Beautiful—the National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass” provides several pass options for people to use at federal recreation sites—including national parks and wildlife refuges—where entrance fees are charged.

You can purchase this pass at one of Yellowstone’s entrance stations or go to <http://store.usgs.gov/pass>. The pass is not

good for camping or for some other fees such as parking fees at Mount Rushmore or cave tours at various parks. Be sure to inquire locally.

Previously issued Golden Age Passports and Golden Access Passports are still accepted.

Entrance Fees

Private, noncommercial automobile	\$25 (7 days, both Yellowstone and Grand Teton)
Individual motorcycle	\$20 (7 days, both parks)
Single entry (foot, bike, ski, etc.)	\$12 (7 days, both parks)
Yellowstone–Grand Teton Pass	\$50 (valid one year from month of purchase)
America the Beautiful Pass—the National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass	\$80 (valid for one year from month of purchase for entrance fees to federal fee areas)
Senior Pass	\$10—for U.S. citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. who are 62 or older.
Access Pass	Free—for citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. who have been determined to be blind or permanently disabled and present such documentation.

American Reinvestment and Recovery Act & The National Park Service

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In Yellowstone National Park

Yellowstone National Park will receive \$19,000,000 in project funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). This is part of a \$750 million investment in nearly 800 projects in units throughout the National Park Service.

The largest Yellowstone project is the construction of a new wastewater treatment plant at Madison Junction. Planning and environmental compliance for the \$9 million project were completed in early 2006. The new plant will replace a 50 year old facility that struggles to handle summer demands and was never designed to operate during winter.

Decreasing the park's impact on the environment by reducing overall greenhouse gas emissions is the goal of an innovative project that takes a new "spin" on an old idea. Nearly a century ago when the U.S. Army was still running Yellowstone, a Pelton water wheel was installed to generate electricity for Mammoth Hot Springs. The original unit was taken out of service long ago, but ARRA funding will support the installation of a new micro hydro system to harness power for drinking water already stored for use. Using this clean power source will reduce the annual greenhouse gas emissions by 695 tons and save the park approximately \$80,000 each year in electricity costs.



Yellowstone Projects Funded by ARRA

The money will be used to fund projects designed to address critical park needs, improve the visitor experience, and implement sustainable green technologies while stimulating economic activity in the region. Of the thirteen projects funded in Yellowstone, six will be accomplished through contracts and seven will utilize NPS employees.

- ◆ Demolish and Replace Madison Wastewater Facility
- ◆ Demolish and Replace Roof of Wastewater Management Lift Station
- ◆ Improve Restroom Facilities to Eliminate Contamination Issues
- ◆ Realign Segments of the Historic Shelf Lake Trail
- ◆ Rehabilitate and Repave Historic South Rim Drive
- ◆ Rehabilitate the Historic Observation Peak Trail
- ◆ Repair Boardwalks Near Thermal Features
- ◆ Repair Deteriorating Trails and Footbridges
- ◆ Repair Hazardous Propane Service Line at Fort Yellowstone
- ◆ Replace Deteriorating Spring and Reservoir to Ensure Clean Drinking Water
- ◆ Replace Leaking Underground Fuel Storage Tanks and Remediate Soil Contamination
- ◆ Construct Micro Hydro Facility at Mammoth Hot Springs
- ◆ Resurface South Entrance Roadway
- ◆ Provide Youth Conservation Corps Team to Address Deferred Maintenance and Resource Projects in FY 2009 and FY 2010
- ◆ Demolish Substandard Trailers and Replace with 8-Plex in Mammoth
- ◆ Remediate Remaining Contaminated Soils at Canyon Village to Obtain Wyoming Site Closure Permit
- ◆ Replace Outdated Heating Boilers in Mammoth District Buildings with Energy Efficient Models
- ◆ Replace Windows in Mammoth Quarters
- ◆ Replace Pumps, Motors, and Valves in Water and Wastewater Plants Parkwide

In the National Park Service

ARRA projects throughout the National Park Service will create lasting value for the American people and their national parks. The NPS will invest \$750 million in nearly 800 projects to stimulate the economy through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Projects will preserve and protect national icons and historic landscapes, improve energy efficiency and renewable energy use, remediate abandoned mine lands, and provide \$15 million in grants to protect and restore buildings at historically black colleges and universities. Additional funding through the Federal Highway Administration will improve park roads for millions of visitors.

All projects are NPS priorities and meet the Recovery Act's rigorous criteria of addressing highest mission needs, generating the largest number of jobs in the shortest period of time, and creating lasting value for the American people.

Construction projects will build, rehabilitate, or replace facilities to help preserve natural and cultural resources and ensure safe, fun, and educational experiences for visitors. Deferred Maintenance projects will repair, rehabilitate, or maintain critical facilities to extend their useful life. The NPS will undertake major repair and rehabilitation work and will complete cyclic maintenance to prevent an increase in the maintenance backlog. Energy efficient equipment replacement efforts will replace aging vehicles, heavy equipment, and HVAC systems with next generation energy efficient equipment. By reducing its fossil fuel consumption, the NPS will reduce its carbon footprint and fuel costs. Trails projects will complete work to restore trails for safer use and to extend the life of trails across the national park system. In addition, trail work will provide opportunities for youth and young adults to participate in meaningful experiences on public lands and to

contribute to the NPS mission. The abandoned mine lands safety projects will remedy serious health and safety concerns at the sites. A consideration in choosing a particular remedy is the ability to provide continued use of the mine openings as wildlife habitat by maintaining access and airflow. Road maintenance projects will preserve park roads and parkways and rehabilitate deteriorated road networks. The NPS is responsible for approximately 5,450 paved miles of public park roads, 6,544 miles of unpaved roads, the equivalent of 948 paved miles of parking areas, and 1,679 structures such as bridges, culverts, and tunnels.

Check for NPS project updates at www.doi.gov/recovery/nps

ARRA is funding other NPS projects near Yellowstone

IDAHO approximately \$775,000

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve

- Install Photovoltaic System at Headquarters
- Replace Path to Campground, Currently on Road Shoulder, with Safe Trail to Meet ADA Requirements

Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument

- Repair and Replace 12 Miles of Boundary Fencing

Minidoka Internment National Historic Site

- Maintain Trails
- Remove Safety Hazards from Landscape
- Repair Boundary Fence Along Canal

MONTANA approximately \$20,144,000

Big Hole National Battlefield

- Replace Roof, Install Fire Suppression, and Build Climate Controlled Entrance in Visitor Center to Improve Energy Efficiency

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area

- Perform Preventative Maintenance on Dumpsters Parkwide to Improve Sanitation

Glacier National Park

- Correct Critical Health and Life Safety Hazards at Many Glacier Hotel, North Phase
- Rehabilitate Comfort Stations to Meet ADA Requirements
- Rehabilitate Historic West Lakes District Emergency Visitor Services and Public Safety Building

- Rehabilitate Multiple Historic Quarters (multiple projects)
- Repair Backcountry Trails and Backcountry Campgrounds (multiple projects)
- Repair Disintegrating and Hazardous Segments on Trails with High Visitor Use

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

- Preserve Historic Windows and Doors of Ranch House
- Repair Beams of Historic Red Barn
- Repair Frames of Seven Historic Structures

WYOMING approximately \$32,260,000

Devils Tower National Monument

- Paint Exterior of Historic Buildings

Fort Laramie National Historic Site

- Paint, Plaster, and Repair Floor Coverings in Historic Structures and Ruins (multiple projects)

Fossil Butte National Monument

- Repair Walks and Patios at Visitor Center

Grand Teton National Park

- Demolish and Replace Unsafe Colter Bay Maintenance Shop Phase II
- Rehabilitate Historic Lower Granite Canyon Trail
- Rehabilitate Moose Maintenance Building, Including Removal of Unneeded Structures, Phases 1 & 2

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway

- Demolish Structure and Stabilize Eroding Slope at Flagg Ranch

Friends of Yellowstone

Summer 2009

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 to support the National Park Service in this mission. The Yellowstone Park Foundation and the Yellowstone Association 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 the Old Faithful Visitor Education Center, receiving special recognition as stewards and benefactors of Yellowstone National Park. Yellowstone will continue to exist as one of America's most treasured places only if we understand its value and makes its preservation our priority.

*Protecting the Wonders and Wildlife
of Yellowstone National Park*



THE YELLOWSTONE PARK FOUNDATION



With the support of Friends of Yellowstone the Foundation funds critical Park projects such as:

- wildlife and fisheries conservation
- historic preservation
- hiking trail restoration
- new state-of-the-art Old Faithful Visitor Education Center (opening date August 2010)
- and many more

To learn more
or to donate online visit us at
www.ypf.org

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Please charge my credit card. (Choose one)

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Mail donations to: Yellowstone Park Foundation
222 East Main Street, Suite 301, Bozeman, MT 59715 406.586.6303

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Contact us directly at: 406-848-2400
Online at: www.YellowstoneAssociation.org



YELLOWSTONE
ASSOCIATION

Canyon • Fishing Bridge • Gardiner • Grant Village
Madison • Mammoth • Norris • Old Faithful • West Thumb

Grand Teton National Park

Summer 2009

EXPECT
TRAFFIC
DELAYS

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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. More information is in the park newspaper, *Teewinot*, or at www.nps.gov/grte. Newspapers are available at Grand Teton visitor centers and entrance stations.

Visit the new Craig Thomas Discovery & Visitor Center and the Laurance S. Rockefeller Preserve Center.

All dates and hours are approximate.

Campgrounds

First come, first served. For current status of campgrounds, ask at entrance stations or visitor centers in Grand Teton National Park.

Campground	Fee	Fills by:	Opens:
Colter Bay (350 sites)	\$19	Evening	5/22
Gros Ventre (360 sites)	\$19	Evening	5/8
Jenny Lake (49 sites)	\$19	11 AM	5/15
Lizard Creek (60 sites)	\$18	Evening	6/5
Signal Mt. (86 sites)	\$20	Afternoon	5/8

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 stay is 7 days at Jenny Lake, 14 days at other campgrounds, 30 days total per year.

Lodging

Make your reservations directly:

Colter Bay Cabins (opens 5/22)	800-628-9988
Colter Bay RV Park (opens 5/22)	800-628-9988
Dornan's Spur Ranch Cabins (all year)	307-733-2522
Flagg Ranch Resort (opens 5/18)	307-543-2861 or 800-443-2311
Jackson Lake Lodge (opens 5/18)	800-628-9988
Jenny Lake Lodge (opens 5/30)	307-733-4647
Signal Mt. Lodge (opens 5/8)	800-672-6012

Lodging can also be found in surrounding communities.

Information

Colter Bay Visitor Center & Indian Arts Museum—May 9 to October 12. Information, audiovisual programs, permits, and publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3594.

Flagg Ranch Information Station—to be determined; may not open. Phone: 307-543-2372.

Jenny Lake Ranger Station (climbing information)—late May to mid-September. Phone: 307-739-3343.

Jenny Lake Visitor Center—May 15–Sept. 27. Information, publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3392.

Craig Thomas Visitor Center (Moose)—Open year-round, except December 25. Information, audiovisual programs, exhibits, permits, publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3399.

Laurance S. Rockefeller Preserve Center—May 24–Sept. 27. Sensory exhibits and orientation to the 8-mile trail network. Phone: 307-739-3654.

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

Medical Clinic

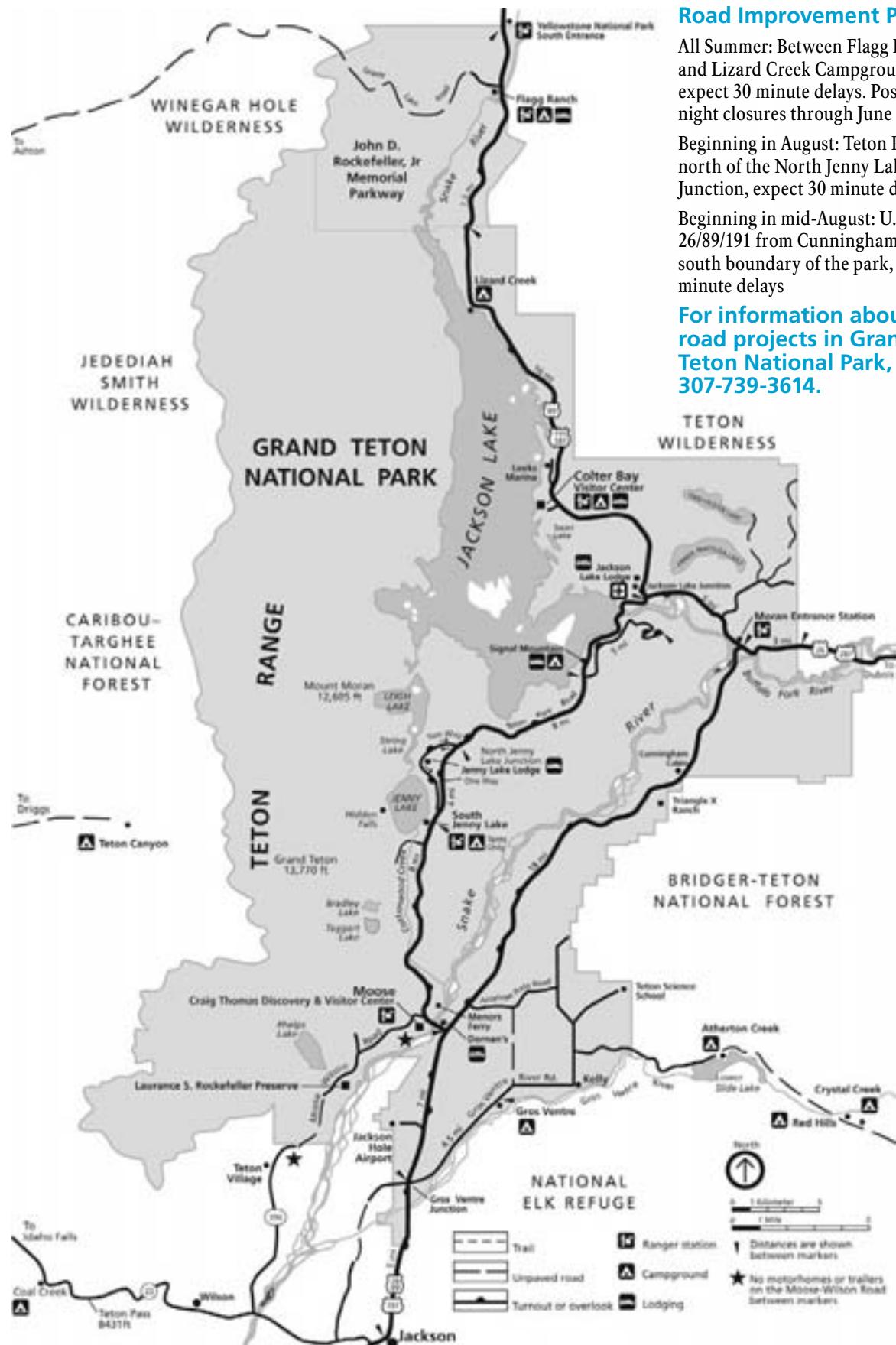
Grand Teton Clinic, located near Jackson Lake Lodge. Daily, late May to early October.

Call 307-543-2514 or after hours 307-733-8002.

Emergency: dial 911.

Activities

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.



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

National Forests Near Yellowstone & Grand Teton

Beaverhead-Deer Lodge	Caribou-Targhee
406-683-3913	208-624-3151
Bridger-Teton	Custer
307-739-5500	406-657-6200

Gallatin
406-587-6701
Shoshone
307-527-6241

Communities Near Yellowstone & Grand Teton

Montana

Big Sky	406-995-3000
Billings	800-735-2635
Bozeman	800-228-4224
Cooke City-Silver Gate	406-838-2495
Gardiner	406-848-7971
Livingston	406-222-0850
Red Lodge	888-281-0625
Virginia City	800-829-2969
West Yellowstone	406-646-7701

Wyoming

Cody	800-393-2639
Dubois	307-455-2556
East Yellowstone/Wapiti Valley	307-587-9595
Jackson	307-733-3316
Idaho	
Idaho Falls	866-365-6943
Eastern Idaho Visitor Information Center	800-634-3246

Road Improvement Projects

All Summer: Between Flagg Ranch and Lizard Creek Campground, expect 30 minute delays. Possible night closures through June 15th.

Beginning in August: Teton Park Road north of the North Jenny Lake Junction, expect 30 minute delays.

Beginning in mid-August: U.S. 26/89/191 from Cunningham Cabin to south boundary of the park, expect 15 minute delays

For information about all road projects in Grand Teton National Park, call 307-739-3614.

EXPECT
TRAFFIC
DELAYS

Services in Yellowstone

Summer 2009

"I STOPPED AT THE FRONT DESK TO ASK THE GUY FOR A PARK MAP."

He handed one over, but said he had something better. Put me on the next Yellow Bus Tour. I spent the day riding underneath clear blue skies, through herds of bison, and past gigantic geysers. That's when I realized – it wasn't about the places I could go on a map. It was about where Yellowstone was taking me."



For tours and more information, stop by the front desk in any Yellowstone hotel or call 866-GEYSERLAND.

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.

Lost & Found Call 307-344-5387 to report or retrieve items lost in lodging facilities; call 307-344-2109 to report or retrieve items lost in other parts of the park.

ATM 24-hour cash available at 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.

Reservations For lodging, dining, camping, and activity reservations, call Xanterra Parks & Resorts, 307-344-7311, TDD 307-344-5395, or toll-free 866-439-7375. You can also make reservations at lodging front desks or activities desks.

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

Worship Services Most major denominations and interdenominational services

available in summer, in the park and in communities near the park. Information on bulletin boards at campgrounds and visitor centers.

 **Recycling** You can recycle glass, cans, paper, cardboard, plastic bottles with narrow necks, office paper, magazines, small propane canisters (used with camp stoves and lanterns), household batteries. See map on back page for general locations; inquire locally.

SPOTLIGHT ON NEARBY NATIONAL PARK UNITS



Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

Wide open spaces, the hard-working cowboy, his spirited cow pony, and vast herds of cattle are among the strongest symbols of the American West. Once the headquarters of a 10 million acre cattle empire, Grant-Kohrs is a working cattle ranch that preserves and commemorates the role of ranchers in American history. 406-846-3388; www.nps.gov/grko

Use the card that protects the wonders and wildlife of Yellowstone!



U.S. Bank contributes a percentage of every purchase to the Yellowstone Park Foundation to help fund projects that protect the wonders and wildlife of Yellowstone National Park.

Go to www.ypf.org or call 1-800-853-5576 (press "1", then ext. 8301) to sign up for your Yellowstone Park Foundation Visa® Platinum Card today!

U.S. Bank National Association NCO is creditor and issuer of the Yellowstone Park Foundation Visa Platinum Card. Card photo by Tim Murphy.

FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS: HELP PROTECT YELLOWSTONE!

Xanterra's Long Term Commitment to Sustainability

Xanterra provides hospitality in some of the most beautiful places on earth, and we take our role of environmental stewardship very seriously. Through our Ecologix program, we incorporate sustainable practices in all aspects of our operations, from food to fuel, and from emissions reduction to renewable energy.

ecologix
Xanterra's Environmental Commitment

You can help us protect Yellowstone in the following ways:

Recycle: For your convenience, we now offer in-room recycling containers for plastic, paper, glass, cardboard, and aluminum. Recycling bins are also located throughout the park. With help from visitors like you, last year we recycled over 1.5 million pounds of material and diverted over 70% of our waste from the landfill!

Choose Green: When shopping in our retail gift shops, look for our "Sustain the Earth" logo—this designates sustainable products and be sure to use or purchase a reusable bag!



Eat Well: Our restaurants also offer a variety of "green" choices including our great tasting Marine Stewardship Council certified salmon and fair trade, organic coffee. In 2008, 30% of our food purchases were sustainable!

Conserve Energy: When staying in the park's guest rooms, take advantage of the linen reuse program. Be sure to turn off lights and heat when you leave the room.

Be Green at Home: Stewardship does not end at national park borders. You can help protect Yellowstone and other national parks from the impacts of climate change and pollution by adopting green practices at home. Visit www.travelyellowstone.com/futuregenerations for a list of green living tips and more information about climate change in our national parks.

Thank you for helping us preserve Yellowstone!

Services in Yellowstone

Summer 2009

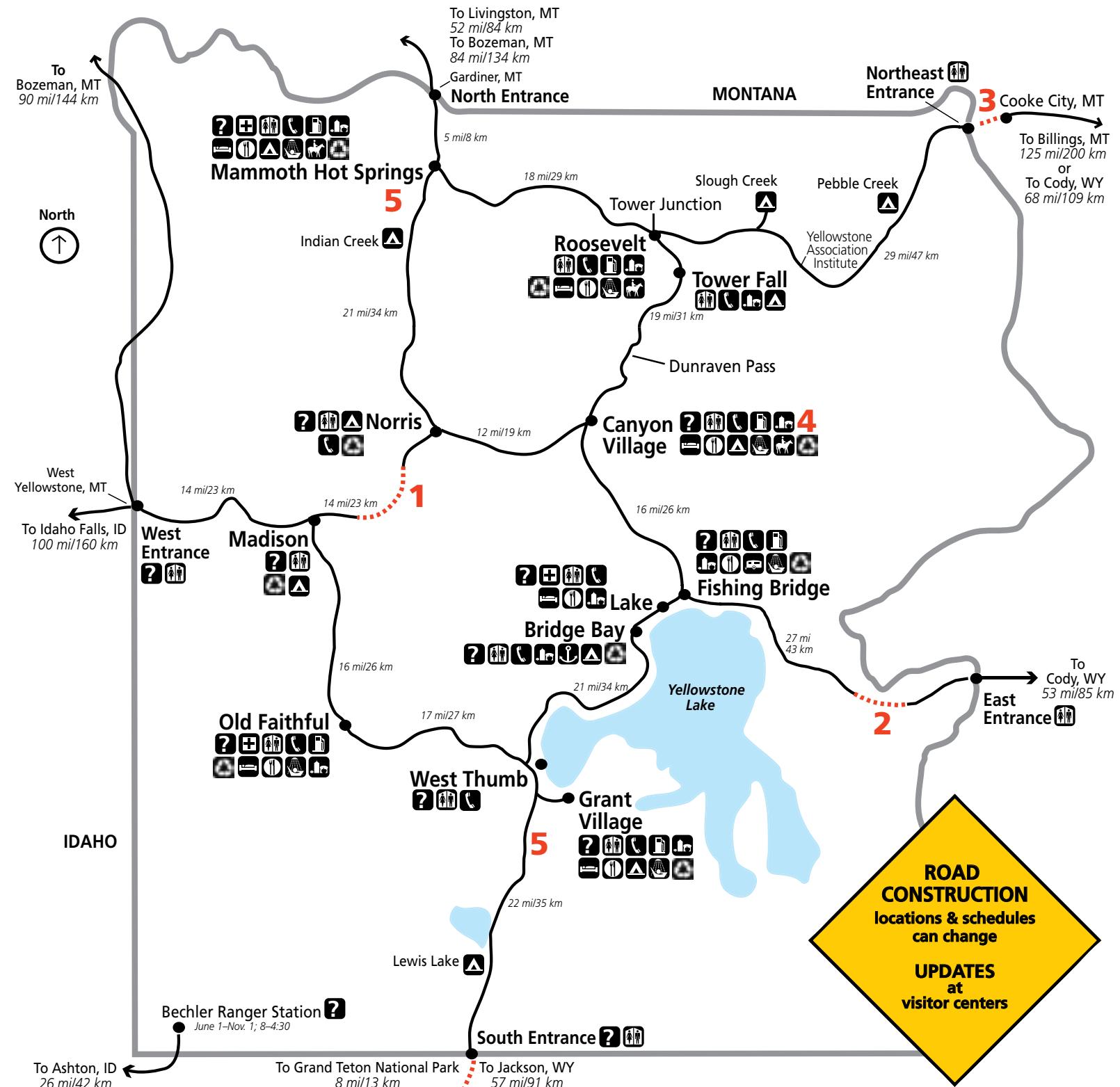
EXPECT
TRAFFIC
DELAYS

15

	Canyon Village	Fishing Bridge	Grant & West Thumb	Lake & Bridge Bay	Mammoth Hot Springs	Norris	Old Faithful	Tower & Roosevelt	West Entrance & Madison
Visitor Information Book Store <i>books, videos, maps, other educational items</i>	Visitor Education Center 5/9-22 9 AM-5 PM 5/23-9/30 8 AM-8 PM	Visitor Center 5/23-9/30 8 AM-7 PM	Visitor Center (Grant) 5/23-9/30 8 AM-7 PM Information Center (West Thumb) 5/23-9/30 9 AM-5 PM		Albright Visitor Center Through 5/22 9 AM-6 PM 5/23-9/30 8 AM-7 PM	Information Station 5/23-9/30 9 AM-6 PM Museum of the National Park Ranger 5/23-9/27 9 AM-5 PM	Visitor Center Through 5/22 9 AM-6 PM 5/23-9/30 8 AM-7 PM Information window open until 8 pm		West Yellowstone Visitor Information Center NPS rangers available Through 5/22 8 AM-4 PM 5/23-9/7: 8 AM-8 PM Information Station (Madison) 5/23-9/30: 9 AM-6 PM
Medical clinic				Open 5/22-9/21 8:30 AM-8:30 PM 307-242-7241	Open year-round Daily in summer 8:30 AM-5 PM 307-344-7965		Open 5/16-10/4 7 AM-7 PM 307-344-7325		
Service station <i>snacks, drinks, ice</i> ** Credit card service at pump <i>24 hours a day</i>	**Gas: May 1-Oct. 12 Repairs & Wrecker May 22-Sept. 1	**Gas: May 15-Sept. 27 Repairs & Wrecker May 22-Sept. 1 LP Gas available	**Gas (Grant): May 22-Sept. 20 Repairs & Wrecker May 22-Sept. 1 LP Gas available		May 8-Oct. 5		**Lower: May 1-Oct. 12 **Upper: May 23-Sept. 14 Wrecker: May 1-Oct. 12 Repairs: May 22-Sept. 1 Call 406-848-7548 for assistance	June 5-Sept. 7 Call 406-848-7548 for assistance	
General Store <i>groceries restaurant souvenirs camping & fishing gear</i>	May 17-Oct. 2 (also has ATM, espresso, jewelry)	May 8-Oct. 5 (also has ATM, espresso, jewelry)	Grant May 22-Sept. 21 (also has ATM, jewelry)	Lake May 16-Sept. 2	Year-round (no restaurant)		Lower: May 22-Oct. 5 Upper: May 1-Oct. 19	Tower May 15-Sept. 25 (no restaurant)	
Outdoor Store <i>recreation gear, snacks, fast food souvenirs</i>	Yellowstone Adventures Apr. 17-Nov. 1			Bridge Bay May 29-Sept. 7					
Mini Store <i>groceries, some camping & fishing gear, souvenirs</i>			Grant May 11-Oct. 5					Roosevelt June 5-Sept. 7	
Gift shop (in lodging facilities)	Canyon Lodge May 29-Sept. 20		Grant Village May 22-Sept. 27	Lake Hotel May 15-Oct. 4 Lake Lodge June 10-Sept. 20	Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel May 8-Oct. 11		Old Faithful Inn May 8-Oct. 11 Old Faithful Snow Lodge April 17-Nov. 1 Old Faithful Lodge May 15-Sept. 27	Roosevelt Lodge June 5-Sept. 7	
Hotel	Canyon Lodge May 29-Sept. 13		Grant Village May 22-Sept. 27	Lake Hotel May 15-Oct. 4	Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel May 1-Oct. 5		Old Faithful Inn May 8-Oct. 11 Old Faithful Snow Lodge May 1-Oct. 18		
Cabins	Canyon Lodge May 29-Sept. 13			Lake Hotel May 15-Sept. 27 Lake Lodge June 10-Sept. 20	Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel May 1-Oct. 5		Old Faithful Lodge May 15-Sept. 13 Old Faithful Snow Lodge May 1-Oct. 18	Roosevelt Lodge June 5-Sept. 7	
Restaurant (see also General Store)	Canyon Lodge May 29-Sept. 13		Grant Village May 22-Sept. 27 Lake House at Grant June 5-Sept. 20	Lake Hotel May 15-Oct. 4	Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel May 1-Oct. 5		Old Faithful Inn May 8-Oct. 11 Old Faithful Snow Lodge May 1-Oct. 18	Roosevelt Lodge June 5-Sept. 7	
Cafeteria	Canyon Lodge May 29-Aug. 30			Lake Lodge June 10-Sept. 20			Old Faithful Lodge May 15-Sept. 13		
Snacks, light meals, fast food (see also stores)	Picnic Shop May 29-Sept. 20			Lake Hotel Deli May 22-Oct. 4	Terrace Grill May 15-Oct. 11		Old Faithful Inn, Bear Paw Snack Shop: May 8-Oct. 11 Old Faithful Snow Lodge, Geyser Grill April 17-Nov. 1 Old Faithful Lodge Bake Shop May 15-Sept. 27		
Campground <i>Details on p. 6</i> ** Reservations accepted	**Canyon: 6/5-9/6 (laundry) Norris, 12 mi east, 5/15-9/28	**RV Park (hard-sided units only; laundry) 5/15-9/27	**Grant: 6/21-9/20 (laundry) Lewis Lake, 10 mi south, 6/15-11/1	**Bridge Bay: 5/29-9/13 **Fishing Bridge RV Park (hard-sided units only; laundry): 5/15-9/27	Mammoth: All year Indian Creek, 9 mi south, 6/12-9/14 Norris, 21 mi south, 5/15-9/28	Norris: 5/15-9/28	**Madison, 16 mi north, 5/1-10/25	Tower Fall, 3.5 mi south, 5/15-9/28 Slough Creek, 7 mi east, 5/22-10/31 Pebble Creek, 18 mi east, 6/12-9/28	**Madison, 5/1-10/25
Showers	Canyon Campground	RV park	Grant Campground		Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel		Old Faithful Inn	Roosevelt Lodge	
Marina Boat Tours Trail Rides	Trail Rides 6/21-8/29			Bridge Bay: Dock rental 5/22-9/13 Boat Tours 5/29-9/13	Trail Rides 5/22-9/12			Trail & Stagecoach Rides 6/5-9/6 Cookout 6/6-9/6	

EXPECT
TRAFFIC
DELAYS

YELLOWSTONE



Road Construction

1 Grand Loop Road, Norris–Madison: Gibbon Canyon

April 17–May 22: Expect 30-minute delays.
May 26–August 16:
Open 8 AM–10 PM: expect 30-minute delays
Closed 10 PM–8 AM
August 17: ROAD CLOSES for the rest of the season.

2 East Entrance Road

May 1–Nov. 1, open with possible 30-minute delays
Monday–Friday, but no weekend or holiday work.

About the Road Projects

All these projects are part of a multi-year commitment to upgrade park roads—many of which are more than 80 years old. Gibbon Canyon (1 on the map) is particularly challenging due to the terrain and because the park is moving part of the road. The new route will cross the Gibbon River on a new bridge, then climb up

Expect Delays & Nightly Road Closures

Part of Grand Loop Road Closes for Season on August 17!

3 Beartooth Highway (US 212)

For construction updates on this highway **only**, call 888-285-4636. Northeast Entrance through Cooke City: May 26–September 25, open with 30-minute delays Monday–Friday, but no weekend or holiday work. Milepost 25–43.1 (state line): June–November, open but expect 30-minute delays. June–August, possible night closures 8 PM–8 AM.

4 Canyon Village

New traffic pattern:
North Rim drive is one way, south to north

5 Pavement Preservation Projects

Each project lasts 2–4 weeks; expect 30-minute delays and pilot vehicles:

- Grant Village to South Entrance
- Mammoth area

Grand Teton National Park

Road construction in three parts of the park; see page 13 for more information. Expect 30 minute delays and possible night closures. For construction updates on this project only, call 307-739-3614.

and along the rim of Gibbon Canyon where visitors will enjoy new views and new picnic areas. In addition, the Gibbon Falls Overlook is being improved. Building the new bridge requires closing the road at night and early in the season, for this year (August 17) and next. If all goes well, the new route will be completed in 2010.

This park newspaper is funded by the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act and a generous donation from the Yellowstone Association.

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

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